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D. A. R. Magazine Committee

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Grave of Mary, the mother of George Washington, Fredericksburg, Virginia.
The President General's Message

"Proclaim Liberty Throughout All the Land Unto All the Inhabitants Thereof." (Lev. 25:10.)

THE hot July sun was at its height. The eyes of thousands of restive spectators standing in the rough, unshaded field were fixed on a flag-decked wooden platform built around a circular observation tower in Philadelphia's State House Yard. It was Monday, July 8, 1776.

A little boy tugged at his Mother's skirts. "When are they coming, Mother?" An old countryman turned to a young fellow in a carpenter's apron. "George will go to Bedlam if he reads this."

"He'll read it all right," rejoined the younger man. He won't like it either. Well, if George the Third comes over here, reckon we can build a box big enough to hold even his fat paunch. They started this business in our hall, and we'll be there to help finish it up, too, we carpenters..."

A Presbyterian Divine, broadside in hand, sternly interrupted, "Providence dictates these events. This is a time for prayer, not jokes, young man."

All eyes turned toward the procession making its way to the platform. The Committee of Safety was in the lead. Colonel John Nixon held the Declaration the crowd waited to hear read in public for the first time. It had been adopted the previous Thursday, July 4, and rushed into print for all the colonists.

The great voice of the Liberty Bell drowned the lusty cheers from thousands of throats. Every chime and bell in Philadelphia joined the chorus.

A hush came over the crowd.

Colonel John Nixon started to read:
"When, in the course of human events..." The immortal words penned by Thomas Jefferson were heard in solemn silence.

Then the crowd went wild.

"Three cheers rended the welkin," as John Adams put it.

"God Bless the Free States of North America."

The bells took up the sound. They were to ring all that day and almost all night.

The crowd scattered to tear down the King's Coat of Arms from every public place. Public bonfires were lighted with these royal symbols.

Nearly simultaneously in Baltimore, the crowd carted an effigy of the King through the town, and committed it to the flames.

The New Yorkers tore to pieces an equestrian statue of King George in Bowling Green, and fixed his metal head on a spike. The rest of the pieces were eventually melted down to make bullets for the patriots.

Abigail Adams has written about the joyful celebration in Boston. They, too, lighted bonfires with the King's Arms, dancing gleefully in the narrow, winding streets.

"This ends royal authority in this State. And all the people shall say Amen," wrote Abigail.

Thus it was. The farmers, the mechanics, the aristocratic Southern planters, the soldiers, the great divines, the merchants, the carpenters, the printers, the firebrands, the conservatives... in short, the people, joined to give us a new nation under God.

Freedom and Independence Forever.

President General, N.S.D.A.R.
Reading of the Declaration of Independence from the East Balcony of the Old State House, Boston, Massachusetts, July 18, 1776. The Lion and the Unicorn, King's Arms and all Vestiges of Royalty were then taken down and burned.
MARY BALL’s friends thought of her as a “comely maiden, modest and loving.” Her hair was “likened unto flax” and her cheeks were “like May blossoms.” They called her the “Rose of Epping Forest.”

Epping Forest was her father’s plantation homestead in Lancaster County, in the Northern Neck of the Colony of Virginia. Joseph Ball inherited his land from his father, Colonel William Ball, who came from England in the early 1660s. Mary’s father died when she was about four years old. Her mother, Mary Johnson Ball, who died about ten years later, requested in her will that Mary be placed under the tutelage and guardianship of Captain George Eskridge of Westmoreland County. Mary’s devotion to her guardian prompted her to name for him her first-born child, George Washington.

Schools were uncommon in Mary’s times. She was privately tutored by an English minister who had been educated at Oxford University. When about 16, she wrote her brother in London that she was “learning pretty fast.” Nevertheless, spelling seemed to be almost insurmountable for her.

The popular “Belle of Northern Neck,” as Mary was known in her young womanhood, was an expert horsewoman. It was requested in her mother’s will that a “good silk plush sidesaddle” be purchased for her and accounts picture the young lady on her mount, wearing a smart English riding habit with a long flowing skirt and a beaver hat with waving plumes.

A French teacher in the neighborhood instructed Mary in “rules for female deportment” and taught her to dance the minuet. George Washington remarked in his recollections that his mother’s “tall, perfect figure specially adapted her to shine in the minuet, as she did beyond most of the other youthful fair ones, even in Virginia, in grace and elegance.”

In the spring of 1730 Mary Ball became the bride of Augustine Washington who was then a widower with two sons. She presided with devotion and efficiency over the home, later known as Wakefield, on the thousand-acre plantation in Westmoreland County. The dwelling was a modest but comfortable wooden structure with four rooms and a spacious attic, and with fireplaces that accommodated a half cord of wood. It was in this home that George Washington, the eldest of Mary’s six children, was born.

Augustine Washington died in 1743 on Ferry Farm in Stafford County where the family had been living for some time. Mary, widowed and in her mid-thirties, assumed sole responsibility for her growing family. She had always been deeply concerned with the proper bringing up of her children. In keeping with the times when children were to be seen and not heard, Mary was a strict disciplinarian. Lawrence, her stepson, recalled that she awed him “in the midst of her kindness, for she was indeed truly kind.” “I have often been present,” he continued, “with her sons, proper tall fellows, too, and we were all as mute as mice.” Mary herself practiced punctuality and she demanded it of her children in her well-ordered household.

A deeply religious atmosphere pervaded the Washington home. Mary devoutly sought daily retreat for prayer and meditation. After Augustine’s death, George then eleven years of age, said table grace and conducted family prayer. It has been claimed that Mary wanted her son George to become a clergyman. At any rate, she dissuaded him at the age of 14 or 15 from entering the British Navy although he had already placed his luggage on shipboard. As a reward for obedience she presented him with a fine new penknife from England which he had long wished for. As Mary presented the gift she said, “Always obey your superiors.”

During the long years of widowhood Mary demonstrated her genius in the man-
management of business affairs. Endowed with a practical turn of mind, inexhaustible energy and above all, self-reliance, she coped with endless demands. Her leather-lined key basket was never entrusted to another. When she attended church, she locked the basket in a closet and took the closet key with her.

About 1775 when the rumblings of war became disturbing, her son George induced her to take a house in Fredericksburg, but she firmly refused to relinquish the management of Ferry Farm. Until her very last years she continued to drive the gentle bay as she sat in her two-wheeled chaise explicitly giving instructions to overseers in one field after another. And she often brought back with her a jug of drinking water from her favorite spring on the plantation. Her children implored her in vein to lighten her supervisory duties. Adamant, she said to her son-in-law, Fielding Lewis, “Fielding, you keep my books in order for your eyesight is better than mine, but leave the executive management to me.”

When the Peace Ball was arranged in Fredericksburg to celebrate Cornwallis’ surrender, Mary Washington accepted her special invitation with the comment that although “her dancing days” were pretty well over, she would be happy to contribute to the general festivity. Her son George was her escort. Her gown for the occasion is described as a becoming one of the olden time and her cane was crowned with gold.

Mary Washington never yielded to the pleas of her children to make her home with them. “I thank you,” she said, “for your dutiful and affectionate offers but my wants are few in this life and I feel perfectly competent to take care of myself.” Her daughter Betty, Mrs. Fielding Lewis, lived at Kenmore a short distance from Mary’s home and the Lewis children were Grandmother Mary’s frequent visitors.

After the Revolution, when LaFayette came to Fredericksburg to bid farewell to George Washington’s mother, he was escorted to the home by young Fielding Lewis. As they drew near, Mary could be seen clad in modest dress and straw hat, busily working in her garden. Young Fielding said, “There, Sir, is my grandmother.” Mary quietly and with great dignity greeted her famous caller, “Ah, Marquis, you see I am an old woman; but come, I can make you welcome without the parade of changing my dress.”

Mary Washington lived to see her eldest son elected to the highest office in the land, but her health was rapidly failing and she survived only a few months. She died in August 1789.

George Washington paid rich tribute to his mother with these words: “My mother was the most beautiful woman I ever saw. All I am, I owe to her.”

The resplendent character of Mary Ball Washington sheds rays of timeless light over the niche history has allotted her as the mother of the first President of our Nation.

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Read at the Dedication of a D.A.R. Marker

Now for a moment you will be remembered
Who for so long have lain
Forgotten under the crooked stone and myrtle
Through snow and rain.

Sturdy the blood your brave Dutch mother gave you
That night upon the sea,
Sturdy to toil, to breed, and to do battle
For your country.

Loving the land, loving your hard-won acres,
Among these lonely hills,
Yours was the high and passionate zest for living
Only death stills.

Now we, within whose veins your blood is flowing,
Remember primal things,
And standing with our feet deep in the myrtle
Are touched by wings.

Edith Horton
The Crown Jewel of Democracy

Flora Van Buren Hafer

In the summer of 1776, a tall redheaded young man with a determined chin and a prominent nose, stood before a boxlike three-story house at the corner of Seventh and High streets, in Philadelphia, and lifted the brass knocker. The young mistress herself opened the door, and in a very short time the arrangements were made whereby she rented the second story of her house to the delegate to the Continental Congress from Virginia, Thomas Jefferson.

Henry Lee had already declared in a ringing voice on the floor of the Old State House: "Resolved that these Colonies be free and independent States." John Adams, the dignified delegate from Massachusetts, had pronounced "Independency the greatest question ever debated in America, and as great a question as ever was or ever will be debated among men."

Thus it was that in the rooms on the second floor of the Graaf House the thirty-three-year-old delegate from Virginia, for eighteen days labored at his desk, writing, discarding, then writing again; praying for power with words; striking out ambiguity; clearing and rounding out lofty phrases that were to live in the hearts of freedom-loving people, wherever they might be. The weather was unbearably warm, yet he worked long hours over the document, fully realizing that he was writing the most important paper that he would ever write—the Declaration of Independence.

Jefferson’s colleague on the sub-committee was John Adams, and Adams being some ten years older than the Virginian, Jefferson modestly suggested that the delegate from Massachusetts write the paper, but the New Engander bluntly refused and stated his reasons:

"Reason first," he said, "you are a Virginian, and a Virginian ought to appear at the head of the business. Reason second, I am obnoxious, suspected, and unpopular. You are very much the otherwise. Reason third, you can write ten times better than I can."

In speaking of the paper later Adams said: "I was delighted with its high tone and flight of oratory. . . . Congress cut out about a quarter of it. . . . They obliterated some of the best of it. . . . I have long wondered that the original draft has not been published."

Though Jefferson could write better than John Adams, he was not as good a speaker; and for three days, while Congress debated over accepting the document, the portly baldheaded delegate from Massachusetts championed it with all his oratorical eloquence.

On the afternoon of the 4th of July, the ringing of the Liberty Bell told the people of Philadelphia that the Declaration of Independence had been adopted by the Colonies. Patriots swarmed excitedly around the State House, while Tories locked themselves in their houses and barred the doors. That night there was a torchlight procession. There were bonfires in the streets, and candles in every window—even in the windows of the Tories, for better to light a candle than receive a brick.

But it was on the following Monday, July the 8th, that the official celebration was held. The Committee of Safety and Inspection marched in a body to the State House square. There were no public address systems in those days, but the voice of Sheriff Nixon had wonderful carrying qualities. From the platform erected in Independence Square the words of Thomas Jefferson were sent to the farthermost fringes of the crowd.

It has been said that Jefferson voiced many of the theories of John Locke in the Declaration of Independence. This is probably true for few great thoughts are born full-grown but are the product of generations of serious thinkers. And long before John Locke’s time the Teacher of Galilee taught that all men are created equal.

The phraseology of the document was entirely Jefferson’s own, and for the first (Continued on page 935)
SELF-DISCIPLINE forced me to accept our Regent's request that I prepare this paper. It was a simple request: merely the study, to be given in fifteen or less minutes, of "The Great American Documents"! Knowing little or nothing of any of them, I immediately submerged myself in a sea of ponderous appearing volumes, of course, with the intention of completely understanding, and therefore being able to explain, the contents of at least a dozen or so. Fortunately for all of us today, my eye first fell on a quote from Justice Johnson, "In the Constitution of the United States—the most wonderful instrument ever drawn by the hand of man—there is a comprehension and precision that is unparalleled; and I can truly say that after spending my life in studying it, I still daily find in it some new excellence." Needless to say, I will not use this space in a comprehensive study of our Great American Documents, but I am grateful for having even so superficially skimmed through a few of this wonderful country's great documents and was at all times most forcefully struck with the sameness of tenor, in each and every one: Faith!—faith in mankind, faith in our country, and above all, faith in God!

In 1620 our Pilgrim fathers came, with faith. Just before sailing they worshipped in St. Andrews Church, whose tower still bears the motto, "The name of Our Lord is a strong tower." Before setting foot on this, their unknown land, those same Pilgrims, in the smoke-filled, stuffy little cabin of the Mayflower, drew up the Mayflower Compact which set up the first democracy in the New World and "served as the sole basis of governmental authority." And what were the first words of this Compact? "In the name of God, Amen." Yes, with faith they could "solemnly and mutually in the presence of God, and of one another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body politic,—as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the Colony: unto which we promise all due submission and obedience."

Our land flourished and grew and the principles of democracy spread under God's guidance. The Fundamental Orders of Connecticut, in 1638, were based on Thomas Hooker's principles expressed in a sermon of his: "The choice of public magistrates," he asserted, "belongs unto the people by God's own allowance." We had faith and through it came freedom of worship, freedom of the press and our desire for freedom from the tyrannical hand of England. In 1774 the United Colonists assert that desire through the Declarations and Resolves of the First Continental Congress, about which John Adams reflected, "The Congress, is such an assembly as never before came together, on a sudden, in any part of the world. Here are fortunes, abilities, learning, eloquence, acuteness equal to any I ever met with in my life. Here is a diversity of religions, educations, manners, interests, such as it would seem almost impossible to unite in one plan of conduct." Yet they did unite, adopting a calm and moderate declaration and series of resolutions which Parliament and the British ministry would have been wise to heed. But even more important, the delegates agreed that their constituents would import no more British goods, deny themselves all luxuries, and encourage their own manufactures until the mother country should redress their grievances. In this way they forged into a national weapon coercive measures that had so far been only local and unorganized, and took a step on the road to independence.

Parliament and the British ministry did not heed our warnings, and the seeds of change were germinating on both sides of the Atlantic. From the very outset of its career as a nation, there was in America the ferment of new conceptions, the consciousness of new destinies. Nowhere else, to the same degree, was the career
open to talents. Nowhere else were class distinctions so unimportant. From this sense of differentness there was bound to flow the notion that the rupture of the political connection with time-worn Europe ought to be as complete as possible, that nonentanglement was the true basis of American foreign policy. The consciousness of these facts was, of course, sharpened by the outbreak of the war with the mother country. Blood was shed for our faith; then, immediately after July 4th, 1776 was published and circulated throughout the colonies—now to be called states—these immortal words, “When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature’s God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. “We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—.” Yes, the Declaration of Independence, the closing sentence of which reads, “And for the support of this Declaration, with the firm reliance of the Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.” Words well known to us all—words of faith, in mankind, in our country and above all, faith in God.

Years of hardship and dissension were ahead. Wise men in all the colonies knew that if independence were to become a reality, some form of union must be adopted. Only a few weeks after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, George Washington felt the necessity of issuing a general order denouncing the “jealously &c,” that had arisen among the troops from different provinces and admonishing all men in the service to sink “distinctions of Nations, Countries and Provinces” in the name American. A committee charged with formulating the plan of union made its report, but nearly five years followed with one distracting event after another—debates, indecision and controversy—before, in March of 1784, the Articles of Confederation were approved. They then became the framework of the union and the first of the two constitutions of the United States. But, as the author of much of this material states, “They provided for no independent executive, no national system of courts and judges. Each state retained its full sovereignty, and in Congress, where it possessed one vote, equaled any other in power—yet the Articles served a purpose. The mere fact that they could be adopted in the face of provincial jealousies, proved that the concept of a nation was gaining ground. In a few years, moreover, they would demonstrate that pure democracy needed to be qualified to fit hard reality.”

Alexander Hamilton believed that the United States could not survive as a nation unless it had a strong central government, could establish public credit and a sound currency and regulate trade between the states, maintain an army and navy and conduct foreign affairs with authority. Thus, to a great extent through his strong convictions and determined will a convention was brought about and this assembly gave birth in 1788 to (as Justice Johnson so eloquently stated) “The most wonderful instrument ever drawn by the hand of man,” the Constitution of the United States. Speaking of this assembly, in “By These Words,” the author Paul M. Angle states, “In talent and prestige the assembly was the most notable ever held in the country, and probably none since has equaled it.” It is only natural that much debate and criticism proceeded the adoption of such a weighty document. Much of this criticism stemmed from the fact that it did not contain guarantees of individual rights—but when recommendations were made that a bill of rights be added, it soon gained the favor of public opinion. The Bill of Rights is the American citizen’s sturdiest protection against tyranny, whether it be the tyranny of government or the tyranny of the popular majority, and in well over a century and a half, it remains our guarantee of freedom.

The short Preamble, in itself, gives explicit indication of the source from which the Constitution comes and its right to claims for obedience: “We, the people of the United States, (its source), in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, pro-
vide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, (all very definite claims for obedience) do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America." That last phrase is most enlightening: "Do ordain and establish," not did ordain and establish. The document itself was drawn up in 1787, but it is today a living law, and derives its force and effect from the present generation of American citizens—meeting present problems.

For an abbreviated comment on the body of the Constitution, I would like to quote from Beard's "American Government and Politics" following along the line of the Constitution being a "living law": "The broad principles of the American system laid down in the Constitution require continuous interpretation in connection with practice—with the formulation and discussion of political issues; the enactment and enforcement of laws, federal and state; the discharge of civic duties by citizens; and the protection of civil liberties. Some of its provisions, it is true, are very specific and, being self-explanatory, permit no difference of opinion. For example, '— (The President) shall hold his office during the term of four years.' But other clauses of the Constitution, especially those dealing with the powers of government and restraints in behalf of civil liberties for persons and citizens, are general in nature and, within some bounds of agreement, are open to varied interpretations.

"— What is justice? How is general welfare attained? What are direct taxes? What are the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states? What is due process of law? Can intelligence, no matter how profound, can 'natural reason', no matter how keen, find the answers to these questions in the mere language of the Constitution? Decidedly not. — The constitution therefore is not a set of clear-cut rules which inexorably control political authorities and citizens in the discharge of their duties as the rules of arithmetic control every bookkeeper, everywhere; it is a printed document explained by official decisions, precedents, and practices and illuminated by understanding and aspiration. In short, the real Constitution is a body of general prescriptions carried into effect by living persons."

One more note, showing the wisdom of our Quaker forebears in drawing up our living laws. Fundamental as are the great principles for the conduct of government and the guarantees of private rights, none is beyond the reach of change by popular process: Article V provides a formal method for modifying, adding to, or taking away from the supreme law—our right to amend—"we, the people of the United States."

In accord with provisions made within our Constitution, the peoples choice was made our first President of the United States. With cheers ringing in his ears, George Washington, with some embarrassment and in a voice so low as to be barely audible, read his inaugural address. Again, the humbleness of faith is revealed in the last paragraph of that address: "Having thus imparted to you my sentiments as they have been awakened by the occasion which brings us together, I shall take my present leave; but not without resorting once more to the benign Parent of the Human Race, in humble supplication that since he has been pleased to favor the American people with opportunities for deliberating in perfect tranquillity, and (with) dispositions for deciding with unparalleled unanimity on a form of government for the security of their union, and the advancement of their happiness, so His divine blessing may be equally conspicuous in the enlarged views, the temperate consultations, and the wise measures on which the success of this government must depend." Deep faith in mankind, in country and in God!

It's sad to know that within seven years of tenure of office, this father of our Country, who had been the unanimous choice of the people, was reviled on every hand, due mainly to the growth of different political beliefs. Just a few short years before, in every village through which he passed, people turned out to honor him—this man to whom they owed their independence, but now, in 1796, with the enlisted help of Alexander Hamilton, he prepared his Farewell Address, giving "these counsels of an old affectionate friend." No short paragraph could embrace the profoundness of his message, but histori-
ans agree that few pronouncements have had comparable influence on the course of history. I am particularly impressed in these days of sectional prejudices, by these prophetic words of George Washington: “In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs as matter of serious concern that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations—Northern and Southern, Atlantic and Western—whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence within particular districts is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heartburnings which spring from these misrepresentations. They tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection.” We should ponder these remarks!

And then, in closing he says, “Though in reviewing the incidents of my administration I am unconscious of intentional error, I am nevertheless too sensible of my defects not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I shall also carry with me the hope that my country will never cease to view them with indulgence, and that after forty-five years of my life dedicated to its service, with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be consigned to oblivion, as myself must soon be to the mansions of rest.” Washington, the Father of our Country, retiring from his dedicated leadership with consummate faith in our new Nation!

And our country does grow—politically and spiritually, but also resentment of foreign interference is growing. Then again, a proclamation of our independence was needed and was proclaimed by James Monroe in 1823. In his Monroe Doctrine he warns, “as a principle on which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American Continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers.” Monroe explained that if any European power tried to interfere with the American governments, the United States would consider it an unfriendly act, “dangerous to our peace and safety.” He also pointed out that Spain could never subdue the new governments.

The Monroe Doctrine has never received legislative confirmation, and even its content was more an epitome of American opinion than a creation of the man whose name it bears. The message, enthusiastically received at home, produced only irritation and contempt abroad. Even today the Monroe Doctrine has no standing in international law, but no national principle is more deeply cherished by the American people, or less likely to be defied by a European nation. In 1923, one of the most competent men who has ever held the important office of the Secretary of State of the United States, Charles Evans Hughes, says, “As the policy embodied in the Monroe Doctrine is distinctively the policy of the United States, the government of the United States reserves to itself its definition, interpretation, and application—. This implies neither suspicion nor estrangement. It simply means that the United States is asserting a separate national right of self-defense, and that in the exercise of this right it must have an unhampered discretion—. The United States has never bound itself to any particular course of conduct in case of action by other powers, contrary to the principles announced.”

Our position in regard to other nations was well defined, yet within our borders were conflicts, prejudices, disagreement over the question of slavery—all culminating with Abraham Lincoln’s famous Proclamation of Emancipation. Then bloody war—between brothers—then the rededication of self, to ones fellowman, to ones God.

In the aftermath of war between the states, the establishment of a cemetery was undertaken for those who had died at Gettysburg. President Lincoln had tardily been invited to express “a few appropriate remarks” after the orator of the day had concluded; and thus was the modest setting for these immortal words, so often called the “peak of American eloquence”—the Gettysburg Address: “That this nation, under God, shall have

(Continued on page 918)
It is hard to divorce ourselves from our present way of living and to step back in understanding thought to the time of the entrance of our people into this land of their adoption. We forget the years of courage, toil and sacrifice through which they so bravely lived to complete the transition from then, the seven months wagon trip from central New York to Walla Walla, Washington to our present day, breakfast in New York and dinner in San Francisco.

We look at our country today and forget those early days when the Indian roamed undisturbed over his own vast America and left his net-work of trails for us to use and develop. We can hardly picture our own United States a wilderness—with no hospitals, no schools, no churches, no doctors, baking aids or ready made clothes—a time when to need something was to make or discover it—when real necessity was the mother of invention.

Our knowledge of the Indian in American life began when Columbus came to our shores—they were friendly and aided him. They were friendly to the Spaniards when they came to St. Augustine in 1500,—in 1542 when they feted De Soto on his trek to discover the Mississippi and gave him a string of pearls. They were friendly to the Pilgrims in 1620 when the Iroquois and the Algonquins gave them corn, turkey, wild rice and buffalo meat and welcomed them to their festival of the harvest and led them to the buffalo haunts—to the places where the wild fruits grew and the turkeys nested. Without their help probably none of the pilgrims would have survived that first terrible winter.

In 1670 they were kind to the English of the Hudson Bay Company when they acted as guides for them all the way from Hudson Bay to Astoria on the Pacific coast.

In 1775 and 1776 they aided George Rogers Clark when he was bringing supplies from New Orleans up the Mississippi to Kaskaskia and across a wild country to Washington and his army in the east,—In 1803 through 1806 when the Shoshone and Snake Indians guided Lewis and Clark on their exploratory expedition—

In 1834 and 1836 the Cayuse Indians aided Marcus Whitman and his party on their way to the Oregon country.

Years went on when broken promises and abuses made the Indian realize the white man’s greed. He lost confidence when the Spaniards abused the Indian women of Florida,—when the British gave the Indians guns and liquor and paid for the scalps of the colonists—and when, by false stories and liquor, turned the friendly Indians against Dr. Whitman and his people in the Oregon mission.

The kindnesses we are prone to forget as we stress the cruelty—as history teaches us to remember Benedict Arnold’s betrayal of his country overlooks the arm he lost in valiant service for which service he was denied the promotion given another.

The Indians were nomad people. They hunted where the buffalo herded, fished where fish were plentiful, planted where ever soil was fertile and knew where the wild rice and wild fruits grew and at the time for each year the Indian braves with their families could be found at these stated places.

They have accepted the white man’s education and are taking their places in our changing world. They have come through a sorrowful period of misunderstanding and at times misguided efforts on our part, but are mastering the white man’s machinery, his inventions and his sciences and have fought side by side with our own soldiers for his America.

Isn’t it ironical that we, the product of the melting pot in this land of our adoption should be discussing the Indian’s right to enter fully into American life? Until 1850 the only educational privileges provided for the Indians were by the missionaries. In 1930 they were entered in the public schools, but the real progress has been made through Christian Missionaries, and when they understood they believed in
the white man’s God—in a Power greater than armies, which makes us will to do that which force can never do.

Such missionaries were Marcus Whitman and his wife Priscilla.

When a present day Minister asked a lad, “Son, do you want to go to Heaven?”, the youngster quickly replied, “No Sir.” And the very much surprised minister asked, “But where do you want to go?” And quickly came the answer, “Why nowhere, sir, America is good enough for me.” But America, as the lads of today know it, is a far cry from the country the pioneers knew. They toiled from daylight until dark to lay a sturdy foundation for all that we today enjoy.

Trails and rivers were their only highways.

From the south the Mayas of Yucatan ascended the waters of the Suwannee River from the Gulf of Mexico and named the river which means “The Waters loved of the Sun God.” Long before the Spanish priests built their first missions—then Ponce De Leon, the first white man to visit our country, paddled down this same river and wrote—“So wonderful to look upon, so difficult to travel.”

George Rogers Clark travelled the Mississippi and the Ohio rivers and on over Indian trails, taking supplies from New Orleans to George Washington and his army in the east—wading through, not flying over, swamps and encountering terrific dangers.

Clark had purchased supplies with his own fortune at New Orleans—brought them up the Mississippi to Kaskaskia and Kahokia—two of our lost cities—from here they followed the trails to Fort Sackville at Vincennes. Without Clark Washington could not have won the war, for even the meager supplies brought at such a sacrifice of men and fortune saved Washington and his suffering men.

Value is appreciated only by comparison and it is only by comparison that we realize we have been born in the greatest country in the world—a country discovered, colonized and developed by God fearing people who have indeed given us a goodly heritage. England was most determined to gain control of the north and west after her failure to gain the eastern colonies and defeated and even more determined after the war of 1812. Explorers, fur traders—settlers all used these natural river highways. The Ohio, the highway to a new land, was the main artery from the Eastern rivers to the Mississippi and played an important part in all of our territorial expansion. Down the Monongahela and the Allegheny came the pioneers and after the confluence of these rivers forming the Ohio, on down the Ohio to the Mississippi and then by river to points south, north and west.

Fifteen rivers flow into the Ohio before it reaches the Mississippi and from each ran a net work of trails—veritable spider webs through tangled forests.

Down the Ohio came Israel Ludlow with his bride who was a great friend of Martha Washington. They settled Ludlow Station in our own Northside, Cincinnati, Ohio, and later Ludlow Avenue was named for him.

Later came Marcus Whitman and his bride, medical missionaries of the Presbyterian Church, on their honeymoon from their home in New York State to their new home in the Oregon country. Before they reached the Ohio they travelled by wagon and then horseback and one by one they dropped treasures and wedding gifts they had hoped to take with them to their new home. They stopped for several days at our own Lane Seminary in Walnut Hills and then resumed their journey down the river to Cairo and up the Mississippi to Westport, Missouri, which was then the very outpost of civilization.

Right here in our own Cincinnati many Buffalo and Indian trails led to the crossing of the Ohio at the mouth of the Licking River and on into Kentucky’s dark and bloody ground.

Our Ohio Trails were but sections of the country’s whole, portions of the northern cross country trails which made a vast network through the wilderness.

From the stone replica of that Fort Washington Block house, General St. Clair and his men marched over the old Miami trail—down the Parkway past the Alms and Doepke building to Ludlow station just beyond Knowlton’s Corner, where they camped for the night and then marched on to Eaton where occurred the Indian massacre. This is one of the most strategic as well as one of the most historic trails of the middle west. This was part of the trunk trail that ran from the Great Lakes
to the Gulf—a trail older than the Indian trails, for it was first made by the Buffalo herds when they migrated north and south.

The Miami trail was named for the Miami Indians and the Indian name for Cincinnati was “Tu Enta Hab Whag Ta,” which means “the place where the roads leave the river.”

Territorial expansion has been marked by the blazed trails of the Indians, for they knew the lowest passes through the mountains—the shallowest places for fording the stream and the narrowest places to swim them.

By 1700 the Ohio was fairly well known in England and France—England’s ambition was the exploitation of furs in this new land, and to further this they had formed lines of military trading posts that worked their way from Quebec along the line of the Hudson Bay Company, which had been established in 1670 through Fort Laramie, Fort Bridges, Fort Hall, Fort Boise, Fort Walla Walla and all the way to Vancouver, on the Columbia River almost to the Pacific, and by these England had hoped to control the colonist trek to the great northwest, and but for Marcus Whitman she would have succeeded.

From Westport Whitman and his courageous band went north on the Missouri, thence to the Clearwater, west to the Snake, and finally reached the Columbia and on to the Pacific.

At this time—1834—Uncle Sam’s Pike, the first road in the United States was being cut through the wilderness in the east. Authorized by President Jefferson in 1807, it took nine years to crudely build the first 28 miles. Two years later it reached Wheeling, and in 1834 was creeping slowly westward but was never completed to Vandalia, Missouri, as was originally planned. The old road blinks today at the SPEED limits on its right of way for the earthbound and the twinkling air beacons and parallel U.S. 40 for even the air liners follow the route of the old Cumberland Road as it takes its place in a changed world. The road markings of today are the same as the first crude ones used on the national road.

In 1803, President Jefferson, more far sighted than many of his time, had commissioned Meriweather Lewis, also a Virginian and related to George Washington by marriage, and Captain William Clark to lead an exploratory expedition to the great northwest. In 1804 this expedition followed the Missouri and other rivers to the Pacific and began their return trip in 1806, March, and reached Washington in February, 1807. For his services Lewis was appointed the first Governor of Louisiana, which had been purchased from France in April of 1803.

These were the conditions when Marcus Whitman decided to try to reach this Oregon country overland which had never before been attempted rather than by way of sailing vessels, a trip of 21,000 miles by water around South America. “Absolutely impossible,” said Congress—“a worthless country that never could be colonized.” Wise men they were and sincere in their belief, but wrong, but fortunately others caught the vision.

It is easy for us looking backward to wonder how such men could express such opinions, but then there was no Panama Canal—opened to traffic in 1914—no telegraph until invented by Samuel Morse in 1844—and no telephone until developed by Alexander Graham Bell and patented in 1876. When Morse invented the telegraph, an English newspaper noted “That an American had invented a contraption that would take away the privacy of the world.” Morse was 29 years old.

Today we hear progress as each new discovery or development widens our field of knowledge as we glimpse another step forward and realize that as yet we have merely scratched the surface. Each step has increased our visibility until now we accept as commonplace wonders of which our ancestors had never dreamed, a long, hard road from the then until now. Marcus Whitman’s dream was a beginning.

The Oregon Country of a hundred years ago embraced a vastly larger area than the Oregon of today, comprising not only the states of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, as we know them, but also portions of Wyoming and Montana, as well as a large part of the Canadian provinces of Vancouver and Alberta. This country was separated from civilization by hundreds of miles of tractless forests inhabited wholly by the redmen. This was the prize for which Great Britain and the United States contended through many years, and
upon whose rivers, mountains and plains
the name of Marcus Whitman is stamped
for all time.

The northern boundary of the United
States had been settled by treaty from the
eastern coast as far as the Lake of the
Woods in Minnesota.

The name Oregon comes from the In-
dian word “Ourigan” meaning of the west.
We find the name first mentioned in the
diary of Jonathan Carver of Connecticut
in 1766 when writing of his travels among
the Indians along the Missouri River he
called the country beyond the river “The
Oregon Country."

In 1792 Captain Grey of Boston sailed
with his ship, the “Columbia,” around
Cape Horn and thence northward along
the coast of South America, on north
searching for the mouth of the Oregon
River, which was difficult to locate because
of the rough, rocky coast line pounded by
terrific waves, but finally finding it he was
the first white man to enter and explore
its mouth. He renamed the river, “The
Columbia” after his ship. In his pocket
he brought seeds of a desert apple brought
from England and from these were grown
the first apples in the rich Willamette Val-
ley. There was no fruit native to this
great northwest known then for its furs
and timber.

Great Britain had long known of this
country, rich in timber and fur bearing
animals and had early determined to
monopolize this trade. While her primary
purpose was the acquisition of its vast
wealth, her ultimate hope was that the
country would eventually become a terri-
ory of Great Britain through colonization
by British and Canadian settlers.

The British government had conferred
upon the Hudson Bay Company—which
had been chartered in 1670—absolute
power to govern and even to make war
in the territory of its operations. In one-
hundred and fifty years the Company had
gradually pushed its operations westward,
until by 1821 they had reached the Pacific
cost. The Hudson Bay Company was
then absolute master to trade—to govern
and even to make war—its every act and
policy was backed by the British govern-
ment. Their trading posts, scattered along
the trappers and traders’ trails were really
military outposts and by means of these
they meant to control, not only the fur
trade of the Oregon country, but its settle-
ment as well.

If this country was ever to become Brit-
ish territory American settlers must be
kept out.

Covering a period of thirty years twelve
American Fur Companies, privately owned
and unsupported by our government, had
either failed or sold out to the Hudson
Bay Company, for they had little chance
against the well-equipped and amply-
financed British Company.

Prior to 1818 both British and American
trappers and traders had been drifting
into this country. In order to protect the
rights of both the British and American
governments, they entered into a treaty
known as “The Treaty of Equal Rights,”
which appeared to insure equal rights for
all, but it did not for the English Com-
pany, strongly entrenched by means of its
trading forts, was the virtual dictator.

The Hudson Bay Company’s governor
was Dr. John McLaughlin, a shrewd, stern,
but genial Scotchman who lived with his
Indian wife and their half breed children
in the Company’s headquarters at Fort
Vancouver.

Thus while the British Government was
aggressively active in its purpose to ac-
quire the Oregon Country, the attitude of
the American Government was either pas-
sive or actually opposed to its acquisition.
Congress was opposed—part fearing Eng-
land and the rest confident it would be
useless territory because it could never be
reached by wagon and there remained but
one alternative—an ocean voyage of 21,000
miles—therefore impractical for settlement
or trade.

Between the time the Revolutionary War
was fought and the year 1834, England
held an attitude of superiority toward this
new country and still did when the Inter-
national conference was held at Shanghai
when each ambassador was to toast his
country’s flag. England’s representative
was first and in a flowery speech exhausted
all terms of praise and pompous claims
for the flag on which the sun has never
set. Then came our own Eli Perkins who
felt there was nothing left for him to say
other than like mother like child, but as
he rose to speak the inspiration came and
he said—“Here’s to the Stars and Stripes
—the flag of the New Republic; when the
setting sun lights up her stars in Alaska,
the rising sun salutes her on the rock bound coast of Maine—It is the flag of liberty, never lowered to any foe and the only flag that has whipped the flag on which the sun has never set.”

Marcus Whitman in 1834 was thirty-two years old and practicing medicine, but nursing his desire to enter the mission field as a medical missionary and to this end he offered himself to the American Board of Missions. Accepted, he was appointed assistant to the Rev. Parker and together they started for the great Northwest. At the rendezvous of the traders and Indians on the Green River in Western Wyoming they conferred with the red men concerning religious teaching and it was agreed that Rev. Parker should push on west while Dr. Whitman returned to New York for helpers. He took with him two Cayuse lads, hoping to convince the Mission Board and his friends of the Red man’s desire for missionaries.

In February of 1836 Dr. Whitman married Narcissa Prentice, who had recently been accepted by the board of Missions for work among the Indians and with the two Indian lads they started on their long journey to the northwest—down the river to Cincinnati where they stayed a few days at Lane Seminary and were joined by the Rev. and Mrs. Spaulding who had been assigned to work with them. At Westport they had expected to join the forces of the American Fur Trading Company which was returning to its rendezvous on the Green River, but the caravan upon learning that there were two women in the party, refused to wait for them.

Whitman and his party, with two wagons, seventeen head of cattle and a few horses pressed forward to overtake the trading caravan at Loup Fork. At Green River they left the American traders and joined a like company of the Hudson Bay Company and journeyed with them through Fort Bridges, Soda Springs, Fort Hall and Fort Boise, finally arriving at Fort Walla Walla after seven months filled with ever increasing hardship, hunger and sickness, fearful weariness, and longing for safety and comfort.

From the Missouri River to the Columbia, the only habitations they had seen were the stockaded forts of the Fur Trading Company. Not a single settler’s cabin.

From Walla Walla the Whitmans and the Spauldings travelled down the Columbia River to Fort Vancouver, the headquarters of the Hudson Bay Company.

Dr. McLaughlin received them graciously—however when Dr. Whitman announced his purpose of establishing his mission at the mouth of the Cowlitz River below Vancouver, he felt for the first time the claws of the British lion when Governor McLaughlin insisted that they locate south of the Columbia River—where the Indians were known to be more hostile—and east of the Cascade Mountains—completely away from the rich Willamette Valley.

Dr. Whitman finally chose a spot twenty-five miles from Fort Walla Walla—Waulapu—where he built his cabin preparatory to opening his mission, and Rev. Spaulding located one hundred and twenty miles north—Lapwai—near what is now the present town of Lewiston, Idaho.

While the cabins were being built, Mrs. Whitman and Mrs. Spaulding remained in the McLaughlin home, where Mrs. Whitman, at the request of the Governor, acted as instructor to his children.

Mrs. Whitman wrote of their cabin, “It has one room with an inclosed lean to, a good chimney and a board floor. Blankets cover the openings of door and window.” The furniture was yet to be made from freshly cut forest trees. In the kitchen of this wilderness cabin was held the first mission school. Here Mrs. Whitman taught the Indian children and many adults as well, and the school soon outgrew its meagre quarters and other log buildings were added. The Indians enjoyed perfect freedom to come and go at the mission and even brought their sick to be cared for by Dr. and Mrs. Whitman, so that at times the cabins resembled a hospital more than a school.

In his second year, Dr. Whitman organized the first protestant church on the Pacific coast.

One of Dr. Whitman’s chief concerns was that the Indian be taught the rudiments of agriculture so that he would be less dependent upon the pursuit of wild game. Having taken with him grain for seed he made the first crude attempt at farming a year after his arrival. Now to teach the Indian agriculture was just what the Hudson’s Bay Company’s officials did not want, for the Indian turned farmer...
would forsake his traps and no longer bring furs to the company. Thus the invasion of the Americans threatened the very life of their company.

Early in the year 1842 letters were brought to Dr. Whitman from the Mission Board telling him that they had decided to discontinue the work among the Cayuse Indians, whereupon he determined to return east and convince the Mission Board that the work was worthwhile and to get their consent to continue and then to go to Washington and attempt to persuade Congress to take some step toward holding the Oregon Country before the British should seize it.

President Tyler had, in his message to Congress, recommended the establishment of a line of military posts for the protection and aid of the settlers, but again no action had been taken.

On October 3, 1842, Dr. Whitman, accompanied by Amos Lovejoy, left Fort Walla Walla on horseback and started on his long and perilous trip. They were lost in the mountains, snow bound for days at a time, misled by an ignorant guide, and swam partially frozen rivers. Their food gave out and they were forced to kill and eat one of their dogs. From Fort Walla Walla they followed the Oregon Trail as far as Fort Hall, a distance of five hundred miles. Here because of hostile Indians they were obliged to turn south to New Mexico, then travelling by way of the Santa Fe trail to Bent's Fort on the Arkansas River. Here Lovejoy being ill remained while Dr. Whitman went on alone, following the Santa Fe trail to the Missouri River. He reached St. Louis in February 1843—one hundred and thirteen years ago. His circuitous route had carried him more than a thousand miles out of his way. On March 3rd he arrived in Washington, where to the President and to the members of Congress he told the story of his trip to the Oregon Country seven years before and plead with them to take some steps to acquire it.

Congress was against any step in this direction. Daniel Webster, then sixty years old, bitterly opposed it, saying, "The Oregon is useless territory; too far distant and can never be colonized." In President Tyler, however, Whitman found a more sympathetic listener, and he promised Whitman that if he could show that Oregon could be reached by wagon, thus making it accessible overland, he would again urge Congress to take favorable action.

This meant that he, Dr. Whitman, must lead a wagon train of emigrants from the Missouri River to the Columbia—but first he must convince those families that the prize was worth the hardship. Whitman accepted the challenge.

In the year 1843 people east of the Mississippi knew little concerning Oregon, and that little was woefully distorted by the calculated propaganda of the Hudson's Bay Company, for none knew better than they that if Oregon was to be made a territory of Great Britain, American colonization must be discouraged and to this end they stressed by printed page and by word of mouth its remoteness from civilization, its inaccessibility by wagon, and the ever present threat of warlike Indians.

Whitman remained in the east almost a year, forever preaching the gospel of the Oregon Country, endeavoring to counteract the propaganda of the Hudson's Bay Company and recruiting those he hoped would make the trip with him. Before leaving to meet his band of colonists at Westport, Missouri, he presented himself before the American Board of Missions at Boston and gave his reasons why he deemed it advisable to continue the Mission among the Cayuse Indians. He finally gained their consent to do so.

Turning westward he reached Westport in May of 1843, where he joined his large wagon train and they prepared to start their hazardous trek to the Oregon country.

There were three hundred families, a thousand persons—men, women and children, a hundred and twenty wagons, six hundred and ninety-four oxen and seven hundred and seventy-three head of cattle. These were families he had induced to seek a new home in Oregon. This was the wagon train with which Whitman was determined to show that the two thousand miles of wilderness, plain and mountain could be crossed on wheels.

Across the plains of Kansas and Nebraska the ox-drawn wagons lumbered, following the course of the Platte River past Fort Laramie, thence to Independence Rock on the Sweetwater River. This was one of the most conspicuous features of
the whole trail; a solitary pile of gray granite standing on the open plain and measuring one eighth of a mile long, one hundred and twenty feet wide and seventy feet high. Upon its granite side the Whitman party inscribed—

The Oregon Company arrived
July 26th, 1843.

On they went through the treacherous South Pass of the Rocky Mountains to Fort Hall on the Snake River. Here the officials of the Hudson's Bay Company tried to persuade Whitman to turn south toward California, telling them that the Oregon Trail from that point was difficult, impassable for wagons, and dangerous because of war-like Indians, knowing all the time that the war-like Indians were on the California trail and hoping to prevent this wagon train from ever reaching the Oregon Country.

Whitman listened and then announced his decision to push through on the Oregon Trail. None knew better than he the hazards of that trail.

Leaving Fort Hall the caravan followed the Snake River for nearly three hundred miles to Fort Boise, another outpost of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Crossing the Blue Mountains, they encountered a severe snow storm. Trails became almost impassable, and here they lost many cattle but not a life nor a wagon.

On October the tenth they reached Fort Walla Walla on the Columbia River, having come through with every wagon in line.

The trip had taken nearly six months and throughout this long journey the travellers wondered if Dr. Whitman ever slept. He had been a veritable father to his flock, ministering to the sick, setting broken bones, assisting the weary. He had mended wagons, hunted trails, sought mountain passes and hunted food. On one occasion he had ordered one of the wagons to drop out of line while he erected a tent, heated water, and assisted a mother in childbirth; a few hours later they caught up with the caravan.

The arrival of the Whitman Wagon train was the turning point in the history of Oregon, as well as one of the greatest pioneering achievements in history.

THE OREGON TRAIL was now THE OREGON ROAD,—the pathway from the past leading to the future. Until this time the British settlers here were in the majority, but the Americans being unwilling to be governed by them had in the spring of 1843 met at Champoeg, on the Willamette River, and chose a legislative committee and adopted a constitution. This was the first American government in the Oregon country. This bold experiment in self government would probably have failed had not word reached Champoeg that Whitman and his caravan of a thousand settlers had passed Fort Hall and were even then in the Oregon Country. With their arrival the American settlers now outnumbered the British.

During Dr. Whitman's absence the Indians had become increasingly sullen, then aggressively unfriendly. Shortly after his departure for the east an attack had been made upon Mrs. Whitman by an Indian chief and her longer stay at the Mission became unwise and from that time until Dr. Whitman returned she lived at a tiny Methodist settlement at the Dalles. It was at this time that part of the mission buildings were burned.

The next year—1844, the American Legislative Committee at Champoeg gave way to a provincial government and George Abernathy was elected provincial Governor.

The northern boundary of the Oregon Country was still undetermined, for no line had been agreed upon from the Lake of the Woods to the Pacific.

The United States claimed almost half of the present Canadian Provinces of Vancouver and Alberta, while Great Britain claimed everything as far south as the Columbia River. In 1846 these claims were compromised and the present boundaries agreed upon. In 1848 Oregon became a territory and Joseph Lane of Crawfordsville, Indiana was appointed the first governor.

Dr. Whitman did not live to learn of the final triumph of his labors, for so slowly was news carried in those days that word of it had not penetrated to his mountain mission when he and Mrs. Whitman and many at the mission were massacred the following year. Then it took two years for a letter to reach the East from Oregon and a reply to be received.

During the four years after Dr. Whitman's return, the sullenness of the Indians had increased, but Mrs. Whitman had con-
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

continued to teach their children, nurse their sick, and instruct their women in domestic economy while Dr. Whitman preached the Bible, ministered to the sick and sought to interest them in agriculture. To them he was teacher—priest and physician.

Measles broke out among the Indians with appalling fatality—more fatal to the Indian than to the whites, probably because they would not carry out Dr. Whitman's instructions and when the fever was at its height they would plunge into the river to cool off and death almost invariably followed. As physician, his position was a most trying one, for according to Indian belief, if he cured he was a God, but if they died he was an agent of the devil; furthermore, the Great Spirit was probably angry because they had taken a religion other than that of their Fathers.

On November 29th, 1847 occurred the tragedy. The Indians killed Dr. and Mrs. Whitman and twelve others in a massacre at the mission while forty-five men, women and children were carried away captives. The two Indian Chiefs the Whitman's had long befriended, murdered them. Survivors hastily buried the bodies of the fourteen killed in a shallow grave at night and a year later they were more deeply buried in the same spot.

For fifty years the grave was unmarked save for a crude wooden fence.

In 1897 a Mausoleum of Vermont marble was erected upon whose polished surface was carved the names of the slain and the time of their death. An iron fence surrounds it and behind it upon a hill one hundred and twenty-five feet high stands a monument of Vermont marble.

Following the massacre the missions of Eastern Oregon ceased to be and for eleven years the country was closed to settlers because of Indian wars.

Upon the arrival in Oregon in 1849 of the Territorial Governor, Joseph Lane, he immediately took measures to seize the murderers of the Whitmans. Five of the guilty ones were eventually taken and brought to Oregon City where they were tried and hung in May, 1850.

In estimating the services of Marcus Whitman three things stand out prominently:

First—He reached the farthest West by wagon.

Second—He took the first families—the first white women across the Rocky Mountains in 1836, marking the establishment of the American home in the Oregon Country, for up to this time no white woman had even crossed the Mountains.

Third—Dr. Whitman's trip east in 1842 did much to arouse public interest in the Oregon Country, and when in 1843, he brought an emigrant train of one hundred and twenty wagons through to the Columbia River, he demonstrated conclusively that the journey could be made all the way on wheels.

His feat had changed the OREGON TRAIL to the OREGON ROAD.

For the next three years the American settlers poured in over the Oregon Road by which time they outnumbered the British five to one.

England capitulated in 1846, signing the treaty which gave us the states of our great northwest, and established our boundary—a straight line from the Lake of the Woods to the Pacific.

Would she have ceded us so rich an empire without a greater struggle had she waited until gold was discovered in 1849?

So while Whitman demonstrated the accessibility of the Oregon country, it was his PROMPTNESS in doing so that became a decisive factor in our territorial expansion. Procrastination would then have been the "thief of territory."

And to Dr. Whitman more than to any other are the people of Oregon indebted that they are living under the Stars and Stripes instead of the banner of St. George.

Mrs. Ula Bowling (Elly Ruff) Barnes, member of the Peter Forney Chapter of Montgomery, Ala., died April 20. Mrs. Barnes served Alabama as State Regent, 1937-1940; Vice President General, 1941-1944.
I WANT to talk to you about my new adopted country, the United States of America. You probably wonder, how can I talk to you about it, when I just came four and a half years ago and you have been here all your life? But still, I have a lot to tell.

I want to divide my speech in three chapters:
1. Why had we to come to America?
2. What did America and the American people do for us?
3. How can we keep America for the future as she is now?

The direct cause of our coming was the Second World War. Hungary, my old country had a multitude of reasons why she entered the war. Between these reasons was the menacing and permanently growing danger of Russian Communism and the imperialistic greediness of Russia. Hungary already knew what Communism was, because after the World War I in 1919 we had a 100 days of horrible Communist Government.

I do not want to talk to you about the Communist doctrines; it would take a lot of time, but I want to talk about one of their leading principles and that is the Communist World domination by all means, and this explains everything.

Hungary's decisive step was a heroic self-sacrifice, but it did not help. What could a nation of 12 millions do against a monster of 200 millions, which did not keep the most elementary rules of modern warfare?

The small Hungarian army retreated step by step giving up with bleeding heart the sacred land and leaving to their fate our girls and women.

Yes, our girls and women from the age of 7 to 70 were the victims of the bestial conquerors. It is estimated, that the number of these victims reached 700,000. The majority of them were infected by venereal deceases too. When the civilian population heard about their horrors, all, who had the possibility, gave up work and fruits of their lifetime and fled to the West. So you could see the most shocking tragedy of a nation. A few miles back of the front in permanent danger of the interception, millions and millions of people were walking or traveling on ox or horse Wagons (very few of motor vehicles) trying to save both the women's honor and life. This saddening caravan consisted of 1½ millions of Hungarians when it reached the German boundaries.

When the war was over, many of these people went back home, partly because they had their families left behind, being soldiers, partly because they were hoping to start the life right there, where they gave it up not long ago. But they were very much disappointed.

In a few years after the war in the Western European countries, but mostly in Germany, there were still about 80,000 Hungarian refugees, who chose freedom. But these people had a hard time. As enemies of the United Nations we were not eligible for the rights and privileges of other refugees. We did not have even the right to emigrate from overpopulated Germany. Finally in 1948 we were eligible to be "Displaced Persons" and we could choose a new country.

However by an understandable intrigue the emigration of Hungarians was barred to America from September 1949 to December 1950. During this time many Hungarians who had lost their hope to be accepted by America, emigrated to England, France, South America, Canada and Australia.

But our family decided to wait for the opportunity to emigrate to the USA. You would ask why? Because from all the occupational forces of the Western Zone of Germany the Americans, officials and army, showed the most human interest and care.

During these long years of waiting, through American books and periodicals we learned very much about this land and we liked it.

But an emigration to the USA is a very complicated thing. We were checked,
screened and double checked. To start with, we had to have a job in the USA already. To have a job, one had to be sponsored. My husband was sponsored by a Presbyterian Church, which assured him a job. At the beginning the job was for a single man. After he had the job assurance we met and decided to marry. He asked the Church if he can keep the job as married. The permission came. After we were ready with the emigration processing and the visa already was issued, the American Consul discovered that one of my middle names was missing from one of my papers. We had to wait for another check from Berlin. But this time I was already in the 4th month of my pregnancy. So passed 3 more anxious months; until we got the last approval. I was already in the 7th month and needed an extra permission to come by ship. Finally we succeeded, but it was rough.

Now you can imagine my happiness, when I finally, after so much struggle first caught sight of the Statue of Liberty. First I stared, then closed my eyes and the tears were streaming down my face. They were the tears of both happiness and despair and a huge question mark replaced the Statue of Liberty. Questions, which I knew, could not be answered for a long time, probably for years. I left my parents in Germany. They were almost ready with the emigration processing too. Their destination was New York. But when one has an ocean between one and one’s parents, one never knows what will happen. Will I see them in my life again?

And then, we are here in a completely strange land, among strange people. New customs, new people, new ways of life and having a baby in 2 months. How can I buy baby things? How can we pay the doctors and hospital bills having just $10.00 in our pocket which was handed to us by the Church World Service after we left the ship? How will people accept us, etc. I was very happy and bewildered at the same time. How will we start a new life, having not even a chair or pan? I did not dream then, that all my questions will be answered within the shortest time.

The pastor received us with his family. They took us to their home, where we lived with them for three weeks, until they found a house for us. This three weeks was one of the nicest times of my life, because they practically showered their love upon us. All the people we met were so nice, kind, eager to help and give us a good start. They not only found us a house, but furnished it and loaded it with groceries.

My husband got a job as an installation man. But in a month he became the bookkeeper and he still keeps his position.

But the most delightful and nice surprise that we had when we moved in our new home was, that my parents arrived to our city, too.

When the pastor learned my worries about the future of my parents who were heading toward an unknown place and unknown job in the USA, in agreement with the Session of the Church they extended the sponsorship for them too. So the original sponsorship for one displaced person was extended for four and after our baby was born, for five.

Shortly after we came, the Church gave us a stork shower. My second baby is two years old now and I still did not have to buy a single diaper and only a very few baby clothes. The Church took care of everything, including the expenses of the birth. My doctor did not send me a bill at all for my first baby.

After 15 months of happy life tragedy visited our family. My father was stricken by a malignant cerebral tumor. During his sickness of six weeks the members of our church and our new friends stood beside us in an unbelievable way. Night after night they helped us to keep vigil at his bedside trying the impossible. He was operated on but in vain. This happened not long after our arrival, so we were not prepared for it. The hospital bill, the specialists and the operations would have paralyzed our budget for many years in the future. But the goodness of the three doctors, the hospital and the help of the Church took this burden off our shoulders.

Since then we have a second baby, a boy, and my mother got a job at a bakery.

After receiving this much love, kindness, eagerness to help, I realized, that I cannot and do not want just to sit here enjoying everything. I have to do something too, showing my appreciation and my gratitude. But what can I do? And then I decided that I will tell everyone, everywhere on every occasion, what happened to us, and help to keep open every-
body's eyes, that everybody should realize the always growing danger of Communism. Because let us not kid ourselves that we are too far from Russia; that It cannot happen to us here. I always have to remember, in 1939 I went to a movie with my great-grandmother in Budapest. The film was about the life of the Russian emigrants after the Russian Revolution. How they lived scattered in different European countries; people, who did not know need before, now have just one room for the whole family. And in this one room they slept, and worked, and cooked, and dried the clothes on a pulled string in the very same room. After the show was over I said to my great-grandmother, how can people, who were not used to this life, live this way? This is so terrible, I am sure I would not be able to do the same. But we went back into our nice home, sat down to a nicely decorated table having a fine supper. We talked about the film, but in one or two days it was forgotten, because we had peace and happiness. But six years later, I had exactly the same kind of life. In fact, I was very happy having the one single room for the three of us, after living a month in a hay barn. We had only two beds and so my father slept on the floor for 4½ years.

Are we not fortunate, that we can afford three meals a day? That we do not have to listen to the cry of our hungry children knowing, that we are not able to give them even a piece of dry bread? Oh please, appreciate it. I was working hard farm work, and my payment was 20 eggs for a day. And it was such a treasure, that I felt like a king.

Have you analyzed the meaning of the word Liberty? Do you know what a treasure freedom is? When you go to sleep in the night, you are sure, that you will wake up in the same bed the next morning. You do not realize, what that means, but behind the Iron Curtain hundreds of millions expect any minute after sunset to hear a brutal knock on the door. They take you away without any imaginable reason. They might want your room, job, or your only fault is, that you are educated.

Here in America you go on a trip to New York, Miami, Los Angeles. Nobody asks you what is your business in those cities. Behind the Iron Curtain you need a permit to travel.

Here you can change your job as many times as you want to, and you can work as much or as little as you want to. Behind the Iron Curtain you cannot leave your working place and it is set a standard of production. If you do not reach it, you are punished by a progressive penalty.

Behind the Iron Curtain if you have a divergent opinion about the policy of a leading person, and the secret police finds it out, this is your death sentence. There you are permanently watched and controlled by a systematically built up spy system. You are afraid to utter the simplest opinion, because somebody might misunderstand you and denounce you as an enemy of the regime. Even the children are forced by their teachers to spy on their parents. Such spying led sometimes to the execution of the parents, who expressed their opinion before the children.

The Communist Regime knows, that a person, who grew up under the influence of Christianity and the Western Culture, cannot be converted to an Orthodox Communist. For this reason they do not want them.

I do not want to go further, it is endless anyway. If I would want to tell you about all the horrible things, which are constantly happening on the other side, we would have to sit here for a week. It is not a tale; those are facts, which I experienced. I have several uncles, aunts and cousins in Hungary. My brother and sister-in-law are still there. We receive letters systematically. They are deported and sent to slave-labour camps.

The reason I tell you about these terrible things is, that I want to help in the saving of this country. Because I love each one of you, no matter if I know you personally or not. I love each American for their good hearts and I love America. It would be for me the most terrific thing to see you suffer with the same kinds of sufferings from that I escaped, but millions and millions are still bending under the iron fists of this system. Do not think that we are safe here. No matter how far you go, no matter on which part of the globe do you want to hide from them, you are always in reaching distance; they get

(Continued on page 924)
The Historic Delaware River

Edna M. Hornberger

If there is anything more fascinating, intriguing and at times awe-inspiring than a river, it is apt to be another river. Flowing steadily, perhaps silently, yet powerfully, with a charm and interest all its own, a river combines history, utility, mystery, romance and beauty, while in its angry moods it adds a dash of danger as if to enliven its everyday existence. Sonnets could be written about any one of these facets of its character, and who can say that it isn't cosmopolitan or that it lacks adaptability to changing scenes? Whether serving as an important transportation system or providing a scenic background for a lover's lane, a river is always interesting.

One of the outstanding rivers of the United States, historically as well as in other respects, is the Delaware; a river famous in its history, beautiful in its scenery, and hard to surpass in general interest and utility.

To know the Delaware well and properly, however, you should first start from its approximate beginning, somewhere in Eastern New York State and try to find its true source. The expression "try to find" is used advisedly, for incidentally, the actual source of a river can be quite elusive unless you can trace its origin to a swamp or lake; and while some so-called authorities on the subject of the Delaware will tell you quite matter-of-factly, that it is formed by two branches, the East and West branches of the Delaware, both of which rise in the Catskills, the East branch in Delaware County, the West in Schoharie County, all of which is true, it isn't nearly as simple as that; and if you have never heard a Catskill Mountain country argument over the source of the Delaware River, you just don't know what you have missed.

Almost anyone in either of those counties is willing and anxious, even if not able, to prove to your satisfaction that the source of the river is on his very own premises; and then there is the story of the imaginative resident with a many-eaved farmhouse who will declare without batting an eyelash, that from one side of his roof a heavy summer shower will drain to the Susquehanna, also that from another side, and it is probably the south, the pouring rain chooses to seek its destination in the Delaware, while still another side of the house contributes its quota of the annual rainfall to the Schoharie which incidentally, prefers to reach the sea by way of the Hudson. To complicate matters just a wee bit more, there is the Little Delaware River flowing into the West Branch not too many miles from the latter's supposed-to-be source.

You can take your pick of these stories as an easy way out of the argument for in any event you will not deny the fact that the Delaware rises, or has its source in a region of great scenic beauty at about 1800 to 2000 feet above sea level and after leaping over many a shaded crag in the forest recesses and reflecting many a sunbeam too in its wild, gay tumble down various waterfalls, the river, once on its way, shows its practical side and forms in part the boundary between New York and Pennsylvania, between New Jersey and Pennsylvania and also for a short distance between New Jersey and Delaware.

Regardless now of the farmhouse, only one side of which could make up its mind to be loyal to the Delaware, the watershed of the river is about 12,000 square miles, 6,000 of those miles being in Pennsylvania. The length of the river from its source to the sea is said to be 410 miles. About 50 of those miles, however, might be said to be taken up by the Delaware Bay. Tide water extends as far north as Trenton, New Jersey, which is approximately 130 miles above the mouth of the river. Ocean-going vessels can go as far north as Philadelphia, and smaller vessels make their way to Trenton. Geologists, in fact, will tell you that from Trenton down, the Delaware is just an arm of the sea, perhaps because having lost the wild playfulness of its upper reaches, and mellowed with length, it has acquired a sort of middle-aged spread as it were, and become broad, level and placid. Having descended by various waterfalls and rapids, flowed be-
side sheer cliffs, had its fling at forming whirlpools and made its way through the Blue Ridge Mountains, it has been willing to emerge a very poised and peaceful stream indeed.

At the Delaware Water Gap, although the river flows between Mount Tammany on the New Jersey side and Mount Minsi on the Pennsylvania side, both mountains being around 1500 or 1600 feet high, the river is only 300 feet above sea level. The gorge at this point is one of unusual beauty and extends for about 3 miles.

The Gap, incidentally, is supposed to be the result of erosion from the waters of a great river which flowed northward at one time before geological changes in the surface of the earth changed the direction of the river.

Although the river was first explored in 1609 by Hendrick Hudson and a few years later by Cornelius Hendrickson, it was named for Baron De La Warr, who was the first governor of Virginia. There is a story of how his ships on their way to Virginia were blown, by a storm no doubt, into a bay which the sailors decided should be given his name. From that, the same name was given to the river, later to a colony and still later on to the State.

The need of Great Britain for ships no doubt led to the establishment of the two first great industries of the Delaware River—shipbuilding—and its close companion, the lumber industry. The Catskills abounded in forests and the logging of the pines for masts for the ships, and the transportation of these logs down the river provided a living for many of the early settlers in lower New York State in the days when men did not shrink from laborious tasks, and when labor unions and social security did not exist. The raftsmen, in particular, well-paid for their labors, were a hardy, picturesque lot, fond of adventure and hard liquor. Given sufficient inns and overnight stops to provide diversion and particularly liquid refreshment along the route, they did not object to walking back to their starting point in New York State after depositing their freight on the lower Delaware.

There was at one time considerable commerce on the upper Delaware until the coming of the railroad around 1855 which naturally changed the commercial picture. Whether there was anyone at that time to grumble about new inventions and machinery depriving the workingman of his livelihood, does not seem to have been recorded.

The countryside along and near the Delaware was inhabited by the Delaware Indians, one of the most civilized of the eastern Indian tribes. More naturally peaceable than many of the others, it was the Delawares who signed the treaty with William Penn. As they really belonged to the Algonquin Indian tribal family, the name Delaware was no doubt given to them by the English after the bay and the river received that name.

The Indians were fishermen, catching or perhaps we should say netting shad and sturgeon. Their nets, incidentally, were made of woven grapevines. The Delaware is famous for its shad, and the nearby streams have provided catfish for the catfish and waffle dinners which later became so popular.

To the valley of the Delaware came the Dutch, the Swedes, the Germans and the English to say nothing of the Irish Colony no farther away than Salem, New Jersey, and the Walloon Colony of Belgian Protestants brought by the Dutch. They came for various purposes and had a variety of aims, chief of which perhaps, was to seize new land each for his mother country at a time in the history of the world when there were few scruples about the ethics of such seizures, when grabbing land and settling down on it or planting a flag on its soil were not frowned upon as they are to-day. Aggressors? Of course! It was a case then of whoever got there "fustest with the mostest." It was an age of colonization. With the early Swedes came many hardy, energetic Finns who were hunters and wood-choppers, admirably suited for pioneers. They constructed their dwellings of logs and were in reality the originators of the log-cabin, a style of dwelling-house which has spread from the Delaware in all directions, as a quite fashionable form of construction.

The English kings, unfamiliar with America of course, were most prodigal in their grants of the wilderness to their favorites; so much so that land was granted and sold with reckless abandon. In 1662, Charles II had given to Connecticut all the land between Narragansett Bay
and the Pacific Ocean with the exception of land already settled by some other Christian state. The exception seemed to make New York safe from Yankee invasion and rule but gave the northern part of Pennsylvania to the Yankees. A few years later, the king granted the same land to the Quakers, while Lord Baltimore in Maryland was complaining that Charles had given to the Quakers land that had already been promised to Maryland. As all territory was supposed to belong to the throne however, the king naturally, could do no wrong. He could give land away and take it back as he saw fit. The complicated ownership, however, led to almost endless bickering and dissatisfaction. The dispute between Pennsylvania and Maryland was finally settled by the cutting of the Mason and Dixon line through the forest. The Connecticut quarrel wasn't settled so easily. That required many, many years and a war or two.

During the Revolutionary War, the Delaware Valley was the center of the fighting. Narratives of the battles of Trenton, Germantown, Brandywine and Princeton need not be repeated here. The history of other hallowed spots in the valley of the Delaware is perhaps just as familiar. The perils, the hardships, the bravery of the early settlers are all well-known. The winter in Valley Forge can never be forgotten and Washington’s Crossing on the Delaware, a few miles above Trenton is a hallowed spot; yet, Washington himself, we are told, considered the famous crossing on Christmas Eve simple, compared with a later crossing following the Battle of Trenton.

No story of the Delaware would be complete if it did not include a bit of the history of the most important city on its banks, the City of Brotherly Love. The river and the city are practically inseparable. Philadelphia, on the banks of the Delaware, witnessed the making of a treaty, under the shadow of a tree, a treaty that has been called the most blessed treaty the world ever saw; the only one that did not end nor begin a war. Philadelphia saw and heard independence proclaimed in what is now Independence Hall. It entertained the Continental Congress. It saw a nation created and a Constitution drawn up on the banks of the Delaware. It became the first capital of the United States. Here it was that John Bartram, the pioneer botanist, laid out and planted the first botanic garden in America; while the fact that the city on the banks of the Delaware has a frivolity all its own is surely worthy of note. The Mummers, or New Years Shooters as they were first called, belong to no other part of the nation and are as genuinely Philadelphian as pepper pot and scrapple. The city and the river, however, never boastful, take all things in stride.

The Delaware, having done its patriotic duty in early times, does not hesitate in the least now, to be usefully modern. Its consideration for the female of the species has been most outstanding and should never be overlooked since Nylon, that boon to womankind, seems to have first been discovered at Wilmington, on the Delaware.

Perhaps to prove that it is nothing if not versatile, after making such a notable contribution to feminine adornment, the Delaware has recently entered upon a distinctly new phase of usefulness; and as if it were only a step from fine fabrics to fabricated steel, seems to find no difficulty now in taking on a vastly different project and fostering a great new steel center which stretches along many miles of its banks between Philadelphia and Trenton in the erstwhile fertile fields where spinach and asparagus flourished contentedly not too many months ago. Perhaps there is no exaggeration then on the part of those who refer to the valley of the Delaware as the future “Ruhr Valley of America.”

It has often been said of the Delaware River that no one seems to know exactly when and where it ceases to be itself and becomes the Bay, so as its point of disappearance is apparently as modest and unassuming as its origin, we must pardon the reticence of our famous river for what is probably, after all, just an old Delaware custom, and say with the poet of long ago who wrote from the vantage point of Fairmount—

“In the far landscape, winding slow, the silvery line of tranquil Delaware”

“Here stranger stay!” “These are the sacred grounds which knew the patriots in the days agone,”

“Here trod the noblest form the land has known.”

(From The New Pastoral)
For Press Chairmen

The Chance Your Story Takes

DID you ever mail in a lovely notice about your chapter's doings—and never see it in print? Don't worry; it has happened to all of us. And there's a reason.

Do you know what happens when your story reaches the editor? First, he scans it to see if it will interest his readers. If President Eisenhower is going to address your group—that's front page news! Or the Governor—or any other big name. But if you tell him Mrs. Mordecai Jones of Tuftsville is going to speak on Colonial Wall paper or something—he probably never heard of Mrs. Jones and he doesn't think too many of his readers will care for her subject. Maybe he thinks it will rate just mentioning it in a half dozen lines. So his blue pencil cuts most of it.

But suppose your story falls between these two extremes and the editor thinks it is good enough to print, it starts on its journey to press. If it is poorly written, someone has to rewrite it in newspaper style. This delays it. Maybe it reached the editor just at press time and another story of equal importance, which was well written, was received at the same time. Your story waits; the other goes right along.

After the rewrite, spelling, grammar and wordage will be checked and a headline will be added. Then it will be assigned a page position. But even there there are risks. Maybe someone commits a murder, or there is a big fire, and material has to be taken from the front page and shoved into the back pages to make room for the “hot” stuff, your poor little story may be pulled out and forgotten (“killed” in newspaper parlance) or it may be “held” for a later edition.

So what do you do? Next time you try again and you keep on trying as long as you are the press chairman! And remember—we all go through it!

G.A.M.

Old Tryon County Court House
(1772)

The ancient red brick court house stands here still,
Four-square and firm on this elm-shaded street.
The triangle in the cupola still clangs,
When court convenes, to tramp of jurists' feet.
Sir William's nephew acted as first Judge.
Here General Schuyler's troops, three thousand strong
Lined up the Royalists. And these old rooms
Saw powdered wigs and gowns of a stately throng.
Aristocratic Hamilton was here
And on this very rostrum pled his case.
Judge Kent and Spencer, Cady, Aaron Burr . . .
What eloquence electrified this place!
And over cobbled streets of this old town
Identical stars I see tonight, looked down!

Catherine Byant Rowles

[ 854 ]
What's in a Name?

Margaret W. Hahl

W hat's in a name? Usually there is a great deal more than meets the eye. The name "Daughters of the American Revolution" unfolds a wide panorama of famous historical events covering a space of many years. The name is crammed full of meanings with their various nuances. And this is equally true of all other historical or place names. It is especially true in California where much of the state's early Spanish and gold rush periods can be read in place names.

For instance, one place in the Mother Lode country was known consecutively by three different names. The first, "Old Dry Diggin's," instills thoughts into the mind of heat, arid lands, discouragement and despair, hard work with little compensation, loneliness, perhaps, and sorrow; and yet from one ravine in Old Dry Diggin's two men took seventeen thousand dollars in gold.

"Hangtown," the second name, brings to mind an unruly mob pulling and jostling an unwilling fellow-being along a dusty path to a knoll where, stark against the blue sky, stands a gaunt tree of dark outline. One member of the mob carries a coiled rope of strong fiber. All men of the mob, save one, have guns of some kind. Today the town is no longer called by this rather shocking and unpleasant name but is known as "Placerville," renamed for the placer gold mining once so prevalent there. Each of these three names is descriptive and yet each has a very different connotation.

To the south and west of Placerville lies the city of Monterey, embroidering the edge of the deep blue bay with many a pretty white house and red tiled roof. The name of Monterey at once conjures up images of Spanish days when the then small town was the leader in military and social affairs. One can visualize impeccably dressed Spanish Dons, owners of large land grants and impressive haciendas, accompanied by their lovely daughters dressed in feminine ruffles who are trailed by their stout, sedate dueñas. Near at hand, ever attentive, lounge dashing young caballeros, eager to pay court to their hearts' desires, while the exhilarating music of the fiesta fills the balmy air. Enticing aromas drift by on vagrant breezes, awakening gustatory desires. And the brilliance of the California moon is such that one could almost scoop the gold of its beams from the earth at one's feet.

Beautiful Monterey Bay was first named "Bahia de los Piños," (Bay of the Pine Trees) by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, on November 16, 1542. Over fifty years later, Cermefio crossed the bay and dubbed it "San Pedro," after the feast day of Saint Peter Martyr. Then along came Vizcaino after seven more years. He anchored in the harbor and changed the name yet again to "Puerto de Monterey," honoring the Conde de Monterey who was viceroy of New Spain at that time. This last appellation was subsequently shortened to "Monterey" and is the designation in use today.

Many of the California D.A.R. chapters' names have been selected from old Spanish place names relating to the area in which that particular chapter is located. For example, my own chapter has been called "El Paso de Robles," after the town of Paso Robles. Originally the Spanish land grant (which included the miles where the present town is situated) was known as "El Paso de los Robles," literally "The Pass of the Oaks," because of the abundance of these trees on the rolling hills of the area. It was through this Pass of the Oaks that the early travelers went on their trips up and down the territory.

The Cambria chapter, "Los Padres," (The Fathers) was so named honoring the Spanish padres of the Mission era. The chapter at San Luis Obispo, "La Cuesta," meaning "The Grade," was named after the winding Cuesta grade leading across near-by mountains. This grade also was a part of the ancient by-way trod by the padres and early Californianos.

San Francisco has a chapter called "La Puerta de Oro," (The Golden Door), and
very apropos, too, for San Francisco was the gateway by sea to the Gold fields in 1849. “El Palo Alto” at Standford University means “The Tall Tree,” which was the title bestowed upon a lofty redwood growing there, a landmark known far and wide to Indian and white alike. Alameda chapter, “Copa de Oro,” is translated “Golden Cup.” Hollywood chapter chose “El Camino Real” (The King’s Highway) as their name, and one immediately thinks of the long arduous way of that designation leading northward over half the length of California; a way that was marked by many weary, dusty, sandal-shod feet and, no doubt, sprinkled by the tears and blood of those despairing souls who failed to attain their golden hopes and longed-for destinations.

Some of our California chapters have been named for explorers famed in history, such as the “General John A. Sutter” chapter of Sacramento, the “Gaspar de Portolá” of Palo Alto, and the “de Anza” chapter of Calipatria. Juan Bautiste de Anza was, perhaps, one of the most hardy and intrepid of explorers. He is accredited with the distinction of being the first white man to see and describe the strange concretions found northeast of the California petrified forest in the Yuha plains, now in Imperial county. These concretions are detached formations of mineral matter, cemented around small particles, resembling flowers, fruits, and even simplified animals. De Anza came across these interesting formations while seeking and finding an important, long sought overland route from the interior to the Spanish coastal missions, thus eliminating the long hazardous sea voyages and opening up a faster way to the rich coastal valleys.

Los Angeles’ “Cabrillo” chapter was named for Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, the discoverer, in 1542, of California, or Alta California as it was then known. This great man met a painful and untimely death. His unmarked grave lies somewhere on the island of San Miguel off the coast of Santa Barbara. Cabrillo’s two ships, the “San Salvador” and the “Victoria,” anchored there to escape the fall storms and while waiting, Cabrillo and his men explored the island. It was while on one of these trips that the discoverer fell and broke his arm. In spite of this injury and other misfortunes, Cabrillo sailed north, up the California coast, only to be turned back by severe storms. He returned to safe harbor at San Miguel Island, there to die of an illness brought on by the injury suffered several months before. The Pacific Grove D.A.R. chapter, “Commodore Sloat,” has placed a marker at the Pacific Grove Lighthouse on Point Piños near Monterey, honoring this courageous man.

The chapter in Hemet, California, derived its name from the famous old California family of Estudillo, whose men were active in political and military affairs. Members of this family, bearing the distinguished name, are still living in our state.

Other chapter names, such as “Siskiyou” of Yreka, and “Tamalpais” of San Francisco, are of Indian origin and the true meanings have been obscured by carelessness and time. It has been suggested that the word siskiyou means “bob-tailed horse” in Cree language, and that tamalpais means “bay mountain,” or that the name might be derived from the Tamal Indians who lived at the mountain’s foot.

A few of the California chapters have names selected from national history sources. Examples are the “General Richard Gridley” chapter of Glendale, and the “Susan B. Anthony” chapter of Long Beach.

But whatever may be the sources of our California chapters’ names, they are all interesting. Some of the backgrounds are tragic, some exciting, others sad or happy, while still others are a mixture of these. What’s in a name? It all depends—but here in the Golden State you may be certain that there is a story behind every name.

The history of the world is written in ink made of blood and tears and courage, and this is also true of the history of California. We Californians are proud of our heritage. And we are proud to belong to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. May we ever keep in mind the spirit of the past, the loyalties of the present, and the hopes of the future.

CORRECTION FOR THE JUNE ISSUE OF THE MAGAZINE

“Let’s Look at Michigan” on page 659 was written by Mrs. Donald R. Hirschmann and not by Mrs. Clarance B. Mitchell.
Introducing Our Chairmen

Mrs. Virgil Browne,

Oklahoma City, Okla.

National Chairman, Insignia

Mrs. Browne has served Oklahoma City Chapter actively since 1925. She has been State Chairman of Filing and Lending, Genealogical Records, Librarian and State Regent. She was responsible for raising funds to build permanent Memorial Colonial bookcases to house the State D.A.R. Genealogical Library in the State Historical Building and published a catalogue of the D.A.R. Library. Mrs. Browne belongs to many patriotic societies and to the Society of Mayflower Descendants and has been the recipient of many civic honors. The first Citizenship Ceremonial in a Naturalization Court was Mrs. Browne's idea, sponsored and carried out while she was serving as a State Chairman in the Council of National Defense during World War I in Louisiana.

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Americana

Americana . . . here are varied things
Related to our country, articles
Speak of our earliest days, a nation small
As yet, but thriving; as it grew,
Letters and diaries and documents
Increased; both from the unknown and the great
Came an abundant store. A President
Penned this brief note, under this date
A General sent out a swift dispatch,
Here is a yellowed pamphlet and a book
Of etiquette used in Colonial times.
Americana . . . let us stop and look,
Remembering our forebears, other years
When from the new, tradition was begun;
Until with link on link a history
Was forged in statutes passed and victories won.
What we were once, delineated here,
Formed what we are, a kindred atmosphere.

Louise Darcy
New Vice Presidents General, 1957-1960

MRS. ROBERT HUMPHREY,
Dublin Road, Swainsboro, Georgia
For 26 years Mrs. Robert Humphrey has served the National Society as an organizing member of her chapter, Gov. David Emanuel, as Chapter Regent, State Curator, State Treasurer, State Regent. She was also State Chairman of Approved Schools and of National Defense. She now serves as National Chairman of Membership.

MRS. ARTHUR LESLIE ALLEN
1800 Elizabeth St., Pueblo, Colorado
Mrs. Arthur Allen has been Regent of Arkansas Valley Chapter and the Colorado Society as State Regent. For five years she was a member of the State Resolutions Committee, Chairman of Finance and Budget and National Vice Chairman of Student Loan and Scholarship. She has journeyed across the country nine years to attend Congress.

MRS. WILLIAM E. HICKS,
120 Carondelet, Shreveport, La.
A member of Pelican Chapter and former Treasurer and Regent, she has served her state as State Chairman of Student Loan Fund, State Historian and has just completed a term as State Regent, during which time twelve new chapters have been organized. Under her leadership, Louisiana Society furnished, in authentic period furniture, the dining room of Oakley House, the restored home of John James Audubon. Nine Volumes of Louisiana Cemetery records have been compiled.

MRS. WILLIAM W. McClaugherty
116 Oakhurst Ave., Bluefield, West Va.
Known to her friends as Mary-Ann, Mrs. McClaugherty has an active record of service to our National Society, not alone in chapter and state work but carrying our National Defense material before other organizations, as well as by radio. A one time teacher, she is deeply interested in youth work and served as State Chairman of Radio and Jr. American Citizens and as State Regent, during which time West Virginia started a beef herd at Tamassee as one of its projects.
MRS. HAROLD FOOR MACHLAN,
1014 E. Ponce de Leon Blvd., Coral Gables, Fla.

Alice Machlan has had an interesting career. A member of the National Society since 1930, she has been a State and National Page, progressed through the various chapter offices, became Florida State Chairman of Correct Use of the Flag committee, Transportation and Honor Roll. She was State Registrar, State Vice Regent and State Regent of Florida and has been on the National Credentials Committee for three years and on Resolutions for one year. The wife of a physician, she served 2 1/2 years as an Army Nurse in World War 2 as Staff and Chief Nurse and was commissioned a Captain. She is active in the American Legion and has been President of the American League Auxiliary, County Red Cross Chairman and has been President of many civic and patriotic organizations. She is a parliamentarian; has been Governor of the Florida Society of Mayflower Descendants, active in the Colonial Dames and the United States Daughters of 1812. She has attended Continental Congress 19 years. Her son, Edward, lives in Louisville, Kentucky.

MRS. EDWIN F. ABELS
Box 411, Lawrence, Kansas

As a granddaughter of a real daughter, Mrs. Abel's roots are deep in D.A.R. tradition. For 36 years she has served the National Society by chapter offices and as State Regent from 1953-56. Mrs. Abels is now State Chairman of National Defense and as National Vice Chairman of that committee, gives freely of her time over radio, T-V and in speaking to D.A.R. chapters and patriotic groups. A graduate of the University of Kansas, she holds a degree also from Baker University in public speaking.

MISS RUTH STAYTON MASSEY,
Box 388, Osceola, Ark.

Miss Massey has served William Strong Chapter as Secretary, Registrar and Regent and her State Society as State Chairman of Conservation, Librarian and as State Regent. She served the National Society on the Building Fund Committee, as National Vice Chairman or Correct Use of the Flag Committee and is now Vice Chairman of the Program Committee.

"As late as 1800, there were only 4,800 white people in all of Indiana Territory, which at that time included parts of Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. But between 1810 and 1819 140,000 settlers streamed into that region. Most of them came across the Southern border, from Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and the Carolinas. Thousands of these people were Scotch and Scotch-Irish, of Presbyterian tradition. Whoever would understand the pioneer history of America must consider the religious idealism and church history of that period."

K. Palmer Miller in "How in the World do Americans?"
Mary Silliman Chapter's Work for Americanism

Myrtle Peabody Smale

According to New England's standards—Bridgeport, Connecticut, is a young and precocious city. It is located between two pre-Revolutionary towns, on the east by Stratford (1639) on the west by Fairfield 1639.

The physical location of the borough of Bridgeport was conducive to shipping. Its waterfront along Long Island Sound and its harbor provided a large protected anchorage for coastwise schooners. The port soon became commercial. The native farmers supplied food and flax to be transported to New York or Boston then to foreign lands. The profit was satisfactory and inspiring. Bridgeport became a town and a small manufacturing center.

The amazing growth and complex laws became such a problem that the citizens sent a petition to the State legislature for City privileges. It was granted June 1836, Bridgeport became a City.

In 1840 a marvelous achievement thrilled the countryside,—the first railroad came to Bridgeport! In 1849 service to New York City was started. The lure of the factories and the cosmopolitan trend brought many new residents.

The tragic Civil War took about 1000 men. Our factories were exceedingly busy supplying war materials and munitions.

With Peace achieved, our prominent men wanted an improved City. The efforts of P. T. Barnum, acting Mayor, and others who gave the land for Seaside Park. They could visualize the need of such an outlet for residents. The waterfront boulevard is three miles long, areas are reserved for bathing, picnics, sports and groves.

Stephen Beardsley also gave acres of land along the Pequonnock River to become Beardsley Park with quantities of flowers, a playground and zoo. Many squares in the city are also parks, the most important being the training-ground of the Stratfield soldiers who fought so well in the American Revolution.

During the years a steady flow of immigrants have come to make their home in Bridgeport. They are loyal citizens, ambitious and industrious.

In January 1894 the Mary Silliman Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized by a group of cultured and progressive women. They were eager to uphold their American Heritage and honor the untold sacrifices, faith and courage of the ancestors who made freedom and independence a reality. Mary Silliman Chapter has worked to preserve the blessings in all civic and national projects including Red Cross and Blood Bank. It is a flourishing Chapter and an important factor in the community.

Bridgeport now has a population of 170,000, 500 manufacturing plants, exceedingly large and very small, fine department, wholesale and retail businesses, and many tradesmen.

More and more immigrants have come to

(Continued on page 934)
Lessons from State Conferences and Continental Congress*

Sarah Corbin Robert

At the recent Continental Congress in Washington the presence of the parliamentarian in corridor or lobby, and even at luncheon or reception, was the signal for many a visiting Daughter to inquire, “Do you mind if I ask you a question?” This article comes into being because the parliamentarian didn’t mind.

The efficiency, timing, and dignity of the Congress and of some of the State Conferences are the envy of many another organization. At the same time the questions and comments from National Officers, State Regents, National Chairmen and delegates bring to light a lack of understanding or a misunderstanding of necessary business procedures of Congress and Conferences alike.

A thoughtful consideration of a number of the questions and comments that come to the attention of the parliamentarian during the Congress can pay off in increased satisfaction and inspiration for our members in congresses and conferences to come.

“Do we have to adopt the Credentials Report?”

Yes. There are three reports presented directly after the opening ceremonies of each convention—which is what our Continental Congress and State Conferences really are—that must be adopted.

1. The adoption of the report of the Credentials Committee establishes the official voting body of the convention. Such action is necessary in case of possible claim by more than one member to the place of but one representative. Only the convention itself can do this. The Credentials Committee, on the other hand, examines the individual’s credentials and certifies that the registrant has met all requirements for a qualified voter. Because the voting body changes from day to day, the report of the Credentials Committee should be adopted on each day that it is given.

2. The adoption of the Standing Rules establishes the method of handling the business of the one convention only. Standing rules determine who may speak and for how long; the method of handling resolutions and other business of the convention. (See the D.A.R. Handbook, Edition of 1956, page 103, for suggested model.) The proposed standing rules are usually read by the Recording Secretary or in some conventions by the chairman of the Resolutions Committee, if there is one.

3. The adoption of the report of the Program Committee establishes the order of business for the convention.

With the adoption of these three reports the convention is organized and ready for business.

“I wanted to explain next year’s plans, but I was told that I could include in my committee report nothing but what had been accomplished.”

Whoever may have made such a statement to the disappointed chairman does not understand the basic nature of a standing committee. She fails to recognize that every time a committee brings in a recommendation it is looking to the future. In fact, the reports of the standing committees should be built in three parts: what has been accomplished, what is the committee’s present situation, and what remains to be done in the next year. And within this last item—perhaps most important of all—must be a bit of challenge or inspiration for doing it.

“So many figures!! They sounded like the national budget.”

This comment of a delegate after the State Regents’ reports points up the fact

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that somehow we have lost the suggestions for two-minute reports as issued some years ago. The very fact that by strict adherence to timing about sixty reports and a song or two were given within little more than two hours-and-a-quarter is a great cooperative achievement—by audience as well as by participants. The quiet acceptance by a great audience of endless lists of figures is a demonstration of individual discipline as well as of state loyalty.

The growing tendency toward statistical reports requires a reminder equally applicable upon all levels, chapter, state and national. In a word it may be summed up in this way: The real purpose of having a two-minute report in addition to the longer complete report filed for official record is in the listening value. Unless there can be a spotlight upon something the listener can remember, something to give inspiration or to pass on to her chapter, that report is a failure.

Perhaps the first step in improving these brief talks before chapters, state conferences and congress is for every person who has made such a report within the last year to ask herself exactly how many new ideas or how much real help she gained by listening to the other reports on the same program.

And now for suggestions! Begin by a determination to use figures only if they tell a story. Among examples that I remember are these:

"The increase in contributions from more than three-fourths of our chapters this last year came about largely through . . ." (then followed the suggestion that inspired these gains.)

"Our most popular way of raising money was . . ."

"Our greatest per capita contributions came from our smallest chapters. Does this mean that our largest chapters are relying more upon numbers than individual effort?"

Select two or three of your greatest accomplishments and outline what made them great—for the society, for your state community, and for the individual members. By beginning now to look for and jot down the things that you yourself would like to hear at congress or state conference, you will be ready to help your next two-minute report to come alive.

"They raced through so fast we couldn't catch a word."

More about reports. It is a great mistake to attempt to crowd ten-minutes-worth into two minutes. The shorter report must be entirely different. The surest method is for each individual to determine her own average best reading rate. The only way to do this accurately is to ask a friend to time you by a second hand while you read aloud clearly and deliberately for at least five minutes. (Better eight, for speed varies.) Count the number of words and divide by the total number of minutes. The result gives you a dependable average per minute. If you have two minutes, the number of words can be only twice that average. Better a few words less, but never a word more. A few words well presented are far more valuable than many that are hard to understand. Although trained public speakers can be understood while speaking rapidly, the average member should not attempt more than 138 to 140 words a minute.

"Why were so many rising votes taken in the Continental Congress?"

There are several good reasons for taking a rising vote in a convention, particularly a long or a large one.

1. All members may share in judging the strength of the vote whichever way it may be. In controversial questions the open decision often forestalls any doubt as to the result being raised later.

2. It helps to preserve interest and creates a feeling of participation.

3. It lessens fatigue and often helps to wake up a sleepy audience.

"Should our State Conference have as many resolutions as the Congress? We can scarcely get them into the time available."

Certainly no state conference should have as many resolutions as the Continental Congress. The Congress is adopting policies applicable in many or all of the states and to all phases of the National Society's work. A state, on the other hand, may reaffirm its support of a number of the basic policies and then give its major effort to resolutions that advance the objects of the National Society as they apply specifically to the single state. A few resolutions of vital importance in the state—

(Continued on page 930)
National Defense

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

The American Story

FAITH in a Divine Being inspired a little band of Pilgrims over three centuries ago to brave tempestuous seas. At peril of death, they sought freedom to worship their Creator as they saw fit. With determination and fortitude, a colony devoted to the glory of God was established. Thus, from seedlings of unshakable spiritual faith, a new nation's foundations took root. Nurtured on ruggedness of soul, resolute and determined, a young colony proceeded to challenge traditions of servitude and slavery which had long ages past been mankind's fate.

The early years produced robustness of character and spirit. Fortitude met the challenge of a threatening, undeveloped land. Tempered by stress and trial, men grew great in intellect, and sound in stature. When later it was to be tested, the new nation stood ready. American history shall forever be marked with the courage and wisdom of the early founders.

King George III of the motherland from which they came, was later led to impose severe sanctions upon the colonists, and protests of “TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION” were loudly raised. Leaders of the stature of Samuel and John Adams came to the fore, and great names such as those of Patrick Henry, John Hancock, and Paul Revere etched history. The Boston Tea Party, The Stamp Act, Committees of Correspondence, and the Boston Massacre, added momentous pages.

When unreasoning demands bordered close to tyranny, American spirit asserted itself in the ringing words of Patrick Henry, “IS LIFE SO DEAR, OR PEACE SO SWEET AS TO BE PURCHASED AT THE PRICE OF CHAINS AND SLAVERY? FORBID IT, ALMIGHTY GOD! I KNOW NOT WHAT COURSE OTHERS MAY TAKE, BUT AS FOR ME, GIVE ME LIBERTY OR GIVE ME DEATH!”

Ralph Waldo Emerson has aptly portrayed Lexington green . . . “HERE ONCE THE EMBATTLED FARMERS STOOD, AND FIRED THE SHOT HEARD ROUND THE WORLD.”

All else failing, a Declaration of Independence from a motherland whose kinship ties ran deep, proclaimed for all posterity “THAT THESE UNITED COLONIES ARE, AND OF RIGHT OUGHT TO BE FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES.” At the risk of life itself, more courageous names went down in the annals of history. And “WITH A FIRM RELIANCE ON THE PROTECTION OF DIVINE PROVIDENCE” Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, and a host of firm and resolute men mutually pledged to one another “OUR LIVES, OUR FORTUNES, AND OUR SACRED HONOR.”

With the Divine guidance for which it prayed, a young struggling nation was given a leader to see it through. Destined to become Father of his Country, George Washington arose to the need, and rendered such service as to become ever after “FIRST IN WAR, FIRST IN PEACE, AND FIRST IN THE HEARTS OF HIS COUNTRYMEN.”
The tender years produced greatness. The debt for the sacrifice can never be paid. Deeply touched will Americans always be by the last words of the noble young hero, Nathan Hale, before being hanged by the British for spying, "I REGRET THAT I HAVE BUT ONE LIFE TO LOSE FOR MY COUNTRY."

Victorious, the free and independent nation then faced its most crucial test. Then it was that the greatest intellect America possessed was called upon to forge what has become the most perfect form of government devised by man. Drawing from their vast knowledge of old world monarchies and feudal systems, exercising unparalleled wisdom and foresight, America's founders produced a new and dynamic system.

Based on the fact that man is endowed by his Creator with "CERTAIN UNASSAILABLE RIGHTS" the Constitution of the United States proclaimed man master over State. It reversed the accepted principle of all previous recorded history. Setting up a system of checks and balances, it restrained governing powers from encroaching on individual liberties. Thus, welded into American foundations, was the most promising principle ever adopted, and one which recognized the concern George Washington felt when he cautioned, "GOVERNMENT, LIKE FIRE, IS A DANGEROUS SERVANT AND A FEARFUL MASTER."

The Father of his Country left with his people a Farewell Message rich in sound advice. "OBSERVE GOOD FAITH AND JUSTICE TOWARDS ALL NATIONS. CULTIVATE PEACE AND HARMONY WITH ALL . . ." But "WHY, BY INTERWEAVING OUR DESTINY WITH THAT OF ANY PART OF EUROPE, ENTANGLE OUR PEACE AND PROSPERITY IN THE TOILS OF EUROPEAN AMBITION, RIVALSHIP, INTEREST, HUMOUR, OR CAPRICE?"

Later, the magnificent oratory of Daniel Webster admonished a Fourth of July audience, when he said, "I DARE NOT UNDERTAKE TO ASSURE YOU THAT YOUR LIBERTIES AND YOUR HAPPINESS MAY NOT BE LOST! BEWARE! BE CAUTIOUS! YOU HAVE EVERYTHING TO LOSE! WE LIVE IN THE ONLY GOVERNMENT THAT EVER EXISTED WHICH WAS FRAMED BY THE DELIBERATE CONSULTATIONS OF THE PEOPLE. Miracles do not cluster. That which has happened but once in 6000 years cannot be expected to happen often. Such a government, once gone, might leave a void to be filled for ages with revolution and tumult, riot and despotism!"

Abraham Lincoln, who rose from humble birth to receive his country's highest honor, shall ever provide inspiration. Lincoln's convictions that his country held no place for ancient evil slave practices, led to a new era. One of the nation's most revered presidents, he gave to Americans sound warning when he said, "IF THIS NATION IS EVER DESTROYED, IT WILL BE FROM WITHIN, NOT FROM WITHOUT."

The priceless tenet of the dignity of the individual has occasioned countless devoted Americans to charge us with guarding it. Wilson warned, "THE HISTORY OF LIBERTY IS THE HISTORY OF LIMITATIONS ON THE POWER OF GOVERNMENT."

A nation, so young in the world of ancient civilizations, lumbers on. From a handful of devout people grateful for free worship, America has, under a system of individual incentive, been spurred to achieve greater success in its brief span, than the world had witnessed in all the years since Christ. Americans were shown the way through blood and sacrifice. The torch is passed to each succeeding generation to hold aloft with steady flame. Departure from the course so painfully charted, back toward statism and tyranny, can destroy the greatest promise of freedom man has ever known.

Our heritage was left to us, but not without cost. Freedom is not free. Eternal vigilance is the price of maintaining the carefully laid system of incentive and opportunity, lest it be lost to those who would alter or destroy it.

Contributed by Ida M. Cash (Mrs. Richard T.).

Scope of Soviet Activity in the United States

Admission of Red China by the United Nations would open the United States to added forces of Communist agents, besides
tipping the scales in favor of Soviet expansion in the Far East, former Ambassador Angus Ward says in Part 36 of the current Subcommittee series on SCOPE OF SOVIET ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES.

The publication contains the testimony of Ambassador Ward and retired Admiral Charles M. Cooke, both of whom have had extensive experience with Communist progress in Asia.

Admiral Cooke corroborates Ward's viewpoint on Red China recognition, specifically applied to individual nations, and tells of his experiences with deceptive intelligence reports from United States officials at the time of the Nationalist China removal from the mainland to Formosa.

Ambassador Ward, who was imprisoned by Chinese Communists while serving as consul general of the United States in Mukden, Manchuria, said he believes admission of Red China to the United Nations would be interpreted by Asiatic peoples as "international approval of the present Communist government in China as the legitimate successor of the Nationalist government of China."

This would result, Ward said, in orientation of overseas Chinese toward the Peiping government. He pointed out that overseas Chinese form large population blocks in many Southeast Asia nations which have effective political and economic force.

Recognition by individual nations, including the United States, might also create a situation where "pressure would be brought to bear for the abandonment of Taiwan (Formosa) by the Chinese Nationalists," Ward said.

Both Ward and Cooke were confronted with situations where their first-hand information on the danger of Red advances were ignored because they conflicted with prevailing policy of the State Department.

"Waste Not, Want Not"

This title is the watch-word of the Hoover Commission, a bipartisan group created by the Congress of the United States, and operating under a Federal appropriation. It has been remarkably successful in educating the public on waste in government operations and in achieving substantial savings for taxpayers. With the aid of its Citizens' Committee for the Hoover Report, a privately-supported organization which welcomes membership of individual citizens as well as organization representatives, the Commission's recommendations for reduction of governmental waste and inefficiency, which have not yet been adopted, should receive active public support.

Congress empowered the Commission to:
1. Recommend ways to make the Executive Branch operate more efficiently and economically.
2. Recommend the elimination of non-essential services in competition with private enterprise.
3. Propose policy changes, including Constitutional amendments if necessary.

The work was undertaken by nineteen research Committees or "Task Forces" and composed of 200 volunteer experts, including qualified business and professional men and members of Congress. Notable in the latter group is Representative Clarence Brown of Ohio. Each Task Force concentrated on a specific phase of Federal operations; and the total effort resulted in 314 recommendations pointing the way to annual savings of $5 billion, which could mean tax reductions of $100 a year per average American family.

In the first category of activity specified by Congress, for instance, it was possible to eliminate obsolete records, with the effect of saving $4 million a year in floor space alone.

In the second category, frivolous loans were eliminated, so that the Federal government can no longer make loans to such enterprises as a pet hospital, a juke-box operator, a beauty parlor, an interior decorator or a snake farm. Nearly 355 unnecessary government businesses, many of them in competition with private enterprises, have been closed by the Department of Defense alone as a result of the Commission's recommendations.

In the field of policy changes, military supply catalogues have been standardized, to effect substantial savings; more modern accounting methods have been adopted in various departments, and many other sound money-saving recommendations have been adopted.

In all, a total of over $7 billion in Federal savings can already be attributed to
the Commission’s work, but as the Citizens’ Committee for the Hoover Report points out, citizen support is indispensable to the implementation of the Commission’s full program.

At a meeting held by the Citizens’ Committee in Washington, February 4th and 5th, an impressive array of speakers attested to the effective work of the Commission and of its Citizens’ Committee. These included the President, who presented a citation to ex-President Hoover; Senators Harry F. Byrd, Margaret Chase Smith and John F. Kennedy, Undersecretary of the Treasury W. Randolph Burgess, several prominent industrialists, and some members of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Hoover was most warmly received, after making one of the brief, pithy, and at times humorous addresses which the American Public has come to appreciate increasingly from him.

“The purpose of these meetings,” the former President told his audience, “is to stimulate interest in reducing waste, increasing efficiency, decreasing expenses and taxes in the Government, and thereby also contributing to curbing inflation.” The audience particularly applauded his adding: “I hope you will be patient with my approach to these questions. The modern connotation of ‘liberalism’ having taken on one of its dictionary definitions of free spending, I hope I may be regarded as a constructive conservative.”

Following a reference to the warning of Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey of growing evidences of inflation and of the danger of a resulting “hair-curling” depression, Mr. Hoover said:

“The obvious gain of inflation is the advance of prices, wages, and the cost of living, but another sign is the temperament of some of our economists. Again you hear the same expressions as in the inflation period of 30 years ago—that ‘we are in a new economic era’; that the ‘old economic laws are outmoded.’ I just suggest to you that even in a partially free economy, unless we curb inflation on its way up, Old Man Economic Law will return with a full equipment of hair-curlers.”

The former President then alerted his audience to the fact that Federal government spending is actually larger than even the unprecedented peace-time budget with which our Congress is dealing at the moment, and that various responsible sources have estimated that the total cost of government, including state and local budgets, exceeds $103 billion a year. This heavy tax, he pointed out, “is taking so much from the people that their savings are insufficient to finance the needs of growing private enterprise to provide 1,500,000 new jobs each year, and to provide homes for the new couples. This is thwarting progress itself.”

Warning that we are thus “a long way on the road to socializing the income of the people,” Mr. Hoover commented that “The spirit of Karl Marx no doubt rejoices at these phenomena.” Then, after noting that hundreds of pressure groups unceasingly operate on members of Congress to “get theirs,” he gave this bit of advice to his hearers: “I suggest to you, the American people, that each of you examine yourself as to whether you belong to any pressure group asking for Federal spending. If you value your own safety and future peace of mind, just resign from it—and do it loudly.”

It was given to young Senator John F. Kennedy, who has sponsored legislation to implement some of the Hoover Commission’s recommendations, to introduce the former President. With moving sincerity he closed his brief remarks thus: “If all of us, in the Congress, in the citizens’ organizations and in the general public, can share but a small part of President Hoover’s unselfish dedication to this task, regardless of critics and pressure groups and political considerations, then continued progress and achievement are ours. We may say of him whom we honor to-night as Edmund Burke said of Charles James Fox: ‘He has put to hazard his ease, his security, his interest, his power, even his . . . popularity . . . He is traduced and abused . . . He may live long, he may do much. But here is the summit. He can never exceed what he does this day.’”

One particularly thoughtful address was that of Mr. Whitney R. Harris of Texas, who served as Staff Director of the Hoover Commission Task Force on Legal Services and Procedure. Evidencing a sincere concern for the preservation of our government system of checks and balances, and a scholarly understanding of the genius of
the American political system, Mr. Harris interestingly traced the origin of government by law.

"Fundamental liberties of the individual," he stated, "are protected against the power of the state by the rule of law, which requires that every action of government be supported by legal authorization. As applied to our constitutional form of government this means that the Congress may enact only those laws which are necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution...."

The Task Force on which Mr. Whitney served found that the extension of the functions and powers of the Executive branch "has led to overlapping jurisdiction and conflicts between the Federal agencies and their counterparts in State governments, between one Federal agency and another, and between agencies and the courts." A number of Commission recommendations directed at clarifying the proper fields of activity of these various agencies of government are needed, Mr. Whitney urged, to strengthen "compliance with the rule of law in the Executive branch of the Government for the better protection of fundamental individual liberties. Underlying all of the Commission's recommendations in the area of legal services is the principle that the instrumentalities and agencies of modern government must be subject to the law, which must be supreme if men are to remain free."

The Citizens' Committee Washington office has prepared interesting usable materials for study groups, meetings and various programs. As about 61% of the Commission's 314 recommendations remain to be realized, an enormous task still lies ahead to curb the excesses of government spending and the correspondingly heavy cost to every taxpayer.

The Communist Party, USA, and Its Present Status

Excerpts of a Statement by J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, to the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and other Internal Security Laws of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, March 12, 1957.

"The 16th National Convention of the Communist Party of the United States, held in New York City, February 9-12, 1957, had a twofold purpose. First, there was the necessity of recasting the party's activities in line with the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union held in Moscow a year ago. Secondly, the American Communist Party used the convention as a means of developing its program to convey the public impression that it no longer was subservient to the Soviet Union and thus endeavoured to thwart future prosecutions by the Department of Justice.

"The 1957 party convention was no different from previous party gatherings which brought about revisions in the constitution of the Communist Party 18 times, and the changing of the name of the party on 9 prior occasions.

"A study of the convention's deliberations disclose that the Communists are still the masters of 'The Big Lie.' Their double talk, duplicity, and semantic gyrations make them the most dangerous and proficient masters of propaganda in the civilized world.

"The Communist Party before and after its 1957 convention is part and parcel of the worldwide Communist conspiracy. It is still responsive to the will of Moscow; it still works for the destruction of the American way of life; and it still is dedicated to the building of a Soviet United States patterned after the basic concepts of Marxism-Leninism.

"The changes in the party's constitution, organization, and announced public objectives are designed to bring to an end a period of isolation from the American public caused by the disclosures of their tactics and objectives. Should it succeed in further hoodwinking certain people, as it has with some success since the convention, then it will emerge stronger than it ever was and more dangerous to the peace and security of the United States."

Religious Group Threatens Action


(Continued on page 926)
State Activities

MISSOURI

The 58th Annual State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the Kentwood Arms Hotel in Springfield on March 6, 7, and 8, 1957.

The theme of the hostess chapters was, "Friendly Hospitality," which was so aptly revealed in the efforts of the general chairman, Mrs. J. A. Weidman, and her committee. The conference theme was, "Cherish and Maintain American Freedom."

Mrs. David F. Eads, State Regent, presided over all of the sessions and was most enthusiastic in her praise of the Missouri State Society in completing the redecoration of the Missouri Room in Memorial Continental Hall and in placing its most cherished possession, The Price Mirror, in the President General's reception room. All of this was accomplished before the opening of the 66th Continental Congress in order to honor our own President General, Mrs. Frederic Alquin Groves of Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

The registration for State Conference began on Wednesday morning, followed by the National Defense Luncheon. In the afternoon, a most impressive Memorial Service was conducted by Mrs. G. Baird Fisher, State Chaplain, assisted by the State Registrar, Mrs. Vernon Reppert.

The formal opening of the Conference was held on Wednesday night in the Crystal Room of the hotel. Mr. Willard J. Graff, Superintendent of the Springfield Public Schools, gave the principal address. He said: "Every individual has a responsibility to educate himself so as to replace prejudice with understanding, ignorance with fact, and doubt with hope, in order to live successfully in this anxious age." At the conclusion of his address, the Springfield Chapter presented Mr. Graff with an Award of Merit for his work in the field of education for Citizenship. Mrs. T. Brown, State Chairman of Awards and Prizes, presented over forty cash awards to chapters who have achieved outstanding success during the past year. A special tribute was given Mrs. Adella B. Moore of Caledonia, who is Missouri's only living real granddaughter. She was unable to be present to receive recognition, but, at her request, Miss Jenna Logan of Arcadia acted as her proxy. After the banquet, an informal reception was held honoring the President General.

After the business session on Friday morning, the singing of "God Be With You 'Til We Meet Again," and the retiring of the colors, the 58th State Conference was adjourned.

Mrs. William F. Oehler, State Historian

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The 56th Annual State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Concord March 28 and 29, with 165 members and guests of the 34 chapters attending. Mrs. Forrest Lange, State Regent, presided at all sessions, including the Board of Management meeting preceding the Conference Thursday morning. Hostess chapters were Rumford of Concord, Bunting of Pembroke, and Mercy Hathaway White of Bradford.

Formal opening ceremonies at Baker Memorial Methodist Church began each day's activities: Processional, invocations by Rev. Harold LeGrow, Church Pastor, and Mrs. Andrew Ayer, State Chaplain, Pledge of Allegiance and The American Anthem by Mrs. Nile Faust, State Chairman, The Flag of the United States Committee, and singing of the National Anthem led by Mrs. Thomas McConkey, State Chairman, American Music, Mrs. Elwyn Hodgins, vocalist, Mrs. Porter Atherton, Conference organist.

Hon. Howe Anderson, Mayor, and Mrs. Howard Thomas, Regent of Rumford Chapter, welcomed the Daughters to Concord. Mrs. McConkey, State Vice Regent, responded.

A special tribute was given Mrs. David Anderson and Mrs. Hiram Johnson, Honorary State Regents of New Hampshire.
Excellent reports of progress were given by State Officers—Mrs. Lange; Mrs. McConkey; Mrs. Ayer; Mrs. Ira Brown, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson, Treasurer; Mrs. Maurice Poor, Registrar; Mrs. David Prugh, Historian; Mrs. Christian Rist, Librarian. Membership was reported as 1849 plus 20 members at large, with one new Chapter authorized.

On display were State and Flag Scrapbooks, Chapter Programs, also pictures and material on the new State Project, the D.A.R. Booth at the Deerfield Fair, September 27-30. This Fair, in 1955, was featured in Cinerama II.

Thursday afternoon, Mrs. Martha Frizzell, Charlestown, Representative of the General Court of New Hampshire, spoke on plans for restoration of Old Fort Number Four, Charlestown. Miss Matthies gave an excellent talk on the Conservation of our natural resources as a form of National Defense.

The beautiful Memorial Service, paying loving tribute to 64 deceased Daughters, was conducted by Mrs. Ayer, with prayer by Mrs. Henry Blodgett, Chaplain of Rumford Chapter, and solos by Mrs. Hodgins. Mrs. Paul George, State Recording Secretary, called the roll. Special tributes were read for Mrs. Shirlette Parker; Mrs. David Anderson; Mrs. Mildred Stiles; Mrs. Ella Newcomb; Mrs. Annie Crowey, and Mrs. Arnold Cutting.

At the State Banquet, attended by 110 members and guests, with special table for husbands, Mrs. Howland gave an inspiring account of our Approved Schools, and their contributions to our Nation. Miss Alma Gallagher, State Chairman, D.A.R. Good Citizens, presented a $100 bond to the 1957 award winner, Miss Ann Sundeen for a street widening project. Mrs. Robert K. Wise, chairman of a committee on the revision of the by-laws, presented the proposed by laws which were adopted as read.

The Palmetto State Officers Club held its annual luncheon at noon on March 21 with Mrs. Groves as their guest. The speaker was Charles B. Elliott, prominent Columbia attorney and former professor of Constitutional law at the University of South Carolina. Mr. Elliott spoke on the necessity for the repeal of the 22nd amendment to the Constitution that deals with the limitation of tenure of office of the President of the United States. Mr. Elliott felt that the decision should be left to the electorate.

A solemnly beautiful memorial service was held at historic Washington Street Methodist Church with the State Chaplain, Mrs. George W. Nicholson, in charge. After the service the wreath was placed on the graves of the parents of Woodrow Wilson who lie buried in the churchyard of the First Presbyterian Church.

Following the memorial service Mrs. W. E. McNulty, Jr., assisted by the executive board of Columbia Chapter, entertained with a tea in honor of Mrs. Groves.

A large number was in attendance at the formal banquet on opening night. Greetings were brought from the state by Lieutenant Governor Ernest F. Hollings; from the city by Mayor Clarence P. Dreher; from the Sons of the American Revolution, the State President, Dr. Boyce M. Grier; from the State President of C.A.R., Mrs. W. H. Squires; from National C.A.R. by care. Following Resolutions of Appreciation, the Conference joined in singing “Blot Be the Tie That Binds.” Then, with Retiring of the Colors, the Conference ended after a successful and long-to-be-remembered two days of work and pleasure together.

Dallas W. Prugh, State Historian

SOUTH CAROLINA

COLUMBIA, ablaze with azaleas, was the scene of the 61st State Conference of the South Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution on March 21-22. Headquarters were Hotel Columbia with District 3 as hostess. Mrs. C. B. Richardson, Jr. is District Chairman. All meetings were presided over by the State Regent, Mrs. Matthew White Patrick.

The members were delighted to have the President General as their honored guest. All who met Mrs. Groves were charmed with her warm friendliness and gracious personality. Mrs. T. R. Navin of Birmingham, Michigan, long a loyal supporter of Tamassee, attended the Conference and was warmly greeted by her many friends in South Carolina. Honorary State Regents present included Mrs. H. T. Munnerlyn, Mrs. Marshall P. Orr, Mrs. Robert K. Wise and Mrs. James T. Owen, Sr., Mrs. Egmont C. vonTresckow, Honorary State Vice Regent was also in attendance.

The first official act of the Conference was to reiterate its opposition to a proposed plan to cut off seven feet from the State House grounds for a street widening project. Mrs. Robert K. Wise, chairman of the committee on the revision of the by-laws, presented the proposed by laws which were adopted as read.

During the Conference session, Board of Management Recommendations were voted affirmatively: printing of State Bylaws; contributions to Investment Fund; also to Hillside School Building Fund, recommending its use toward furnishings for Teachers’ Room: $155 for Bookstack, with inscribed plaque, for National D.A.R. Library; and booth at the Deerfield Fair.

Miss Eleanor Allard, North Conway, was elected new State Librarian. Mrs. Walter Martin, Concord, was appointed Scrapbook Chairman, and Mrs. Bernard Streeter, Keene, State Chairman, National Defense Committee. Mrs. Marion Wheat, retiring Senior President, C.A.R., spoke enthusiastically of C.A.R. activities, introducing her successor, Mrs. Nile Faust. Honor Roll Chairman, Mrs. Joseph Woodis, announced 2 Gold Star, 3 Silver Star and 3 Honorable Mention winners.

Members unanimously favored the Revolution that instruction in American Principles of Government be a part of all schools, free from leftist or ultra internationalism, and that speakers addressing teenage students be selected with utmost friendliness and gracious personality. Mrs. T. R. Navin of Birmingham, Michigan, long a loyal supporter of Tamassee, attended the Conference and was warmly greeted by her many friends in South Carolina.
Mrs. Harold A. Moore. Response was made by Mrs. Walter S. Moore.

Mrs. D. R. Dyches, State Chairman for Good Citizen Committee, presented the state Good Citizen Award to Miss Barbara Hendricks of Pelzer.

Everyone attending the banquet was deeply impressed by an address given by Mrs. Groves on The Strength of a Free People. Her listeners were made keenly aware of the blessings and responsibilities of American Citizenship.

Very gratifying reports were made by the state officers and chairmen on the second day of the Conference. These reports showed an ever-increasing interest and participation in all phases of D.A.R. work.

Mrs. M. L. Reynolds, National and State Chairman of American Music directed an All-State Chorus in singing “Open the Gates of the Temple” and “The Battle Hymn of the Republic.” This chorus was made up of musicians from the various chapters over the state and was warmly applauded for this excellent renditions.

The traditional Tamassee Luncheon was held the second day of the meeting. Tamassee was represented by Dr. and Mrs. Ralph H. Cain and three girls from the school, Misses Doris Chalmers, Jane Moses and Velda Broome. The girls gave two vocal selections and talked on the dialect of the mountain people. They brought out the fact that while some people derided the mountaineers’ speech, it dates back to Elizabethan times, with its counterpart found in Shakespeare and the Canterbury Tales. These young girls reflected great credit on themselves and their school.

Mrs. R. E. Lipscomb, Director of District 5, invited the Conference to be the guest of that district at its 1958 meeting, the site to be determined later.

Mrs. James W. Crowder and Mrs. R. E. Lipscomb were elected to the Tamassee Board. The Conference voted unanimously to endorse the State Regent, Mrs. Matthew White Patrick, for the office of Vice President General. This was a fitting recognition of the outstanding ability and splendid qualifications of Mrs. Patrick.

Mrs. Harold K. Jones, State Chairman Press Relations

KANSAS

The Fifty-ninth State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Beloit, Kansas, March 14th, 15th and 16th, 1957, having as its central theme “Cherish and Maintain American Freedom.” Miss Maude Haver, our new State Regent, presided at all sessions.

Exceptionally well attended was the opening breakfast of the State Chairman’s Club, which preceded the State Board of Management Meeting, terminating in a luncheon for Junior Membership and Pages, under the direction of Mrs. Otis Stansbury, State Junior Membership Chairman.

In the afternoon, the Conference was formally opened with Trumpeter and traditional pro-
**With the Chapters**

**Wyoming Valley (Wilkes-Barre, Pa.).** Colonel Corey E. Patton gave an interesting outline of the American Flag with illustrations of each flag from the early flags used on boats bringing the first settlers from France, England, and Spain—flags of the individual colonies from the North to the South very beautifully illustrated, as well as the Bunker Hill Flag, and the first Navy Flag. The constant revision of the Flag during the break with the mother country was explained, and the talk ended with the keynote on our love for our beautiful American Flag.

Mrs. Sheldon Greenbaum of West Nanticoke opened the program with a lovely rendition of, "My Land, Your Land." Mrs. Loren Keller, National Defense Chairman, read an article by J. Edgar Hoover, highlighting the fact that Liberty is not just Heritage, but must be earned by each generation. Mrs. Jones Evans presented a "Welcome" invitation designed to be presented to the new Americans when they receive their citizenship papers.

Letters were sent to patriotic organizations encouraging members to write their state representatives favoring an appropriation to be proposed in 1957 to preserve our valuable state records now in "appalling condition" and subject to fire, theft and loss. These records refer to 33 years at 3124 N. High St., just two doors south of his birth place. They have a son, who is married and lives in Columbus, and a daughter.

In his capacity of editor his name has become a household word in this large suburban area—a good American Citizen. He is editor and publisher of the Booster, a community weekly paper and has spent his entire life in Clintonville, young and old, toward constructive attitudes of patriotism, love of country and community.

Mrs. John R. Williams, Press Relations.

**General Henry Dearborn** (Chicago, Ill.) opened the 1956-57 year with a Constitution Day observance augmenting festive hours with time for National Defense. In October a musicale-reception honored our former regents. Subsequent meetings featured a genealogical afternoon with Mrs. Albert G. Peters; a delightful Christmas party; and an inspiring visit from the First Vice President General, Mrs. Robert M. Beak. Mrs. Beak stressed the importance of our chapter level work.

February brings the traditional White Breakfast to mark the founding of our chapter and Lincoln's birthday. On February 12th, members and friends gathered in the lovely Crystal Ballroom of the Sheraton-Blackstone Hotel. Distinguished guests included Mrs. Beak, Mrs. Charles Romaine Curtiss, Vice President General from Illinois, and Mrs. Henry C. Warner, State Regent. Mr. Joseph T. Meek gave the address entitled, "The Courage To Defy Modern," setting forth basic principles of the founding fathers. Louis Sudler, baritone, accompanied by Rhea Shelters, rendered songs of artistic merit. Another annual February event is our Erie Neighborhood House Party, given this year for the oldsters of the settlement house.

Mrs. Vaughn A. Gill, Director of fourth division D.A.R., gave of her time in March to speak to us. April found members at the Chicago Historical Society for dessert luncheon, and to hear a splendid talk on "The Early Mapping of America" by the Librarian. Mrs. Horace Patton Ramey, Chapter Regent, charmingly and efficiently presided on all occasions.

Mrs. Otto H. Kroeck, Publicity Chairman.

**North Riding (Great Neck, N. Y.)** is proud to have as its members three generations of one family—Miss Phyllis Wood Hughes; Mrs. Samuel Hughes, nee Miss Eva Seola Siegler; and Mrs. Charles E. Buckton, formerly Mrs. George Allen Siegler, neeinnie Pamela Wood. All three are now residing in Manhasset, Long Island, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hughes.

Mrs. Hughes is one of our chapter's most charming hostesses. It is her annual custom to entertain our chapter at its December meeting with Mrs. Buckton and Miss Hughes acting as co-hostesses, an occasion anticipated pleasantly and enjoyed by all who attend.

Mrs. Hughes became a member of the Brooklyn, New York, Battle Pass Chapter in 1935, and a member of the North Riding Chapter in 1946. Mrs. Buckton joined the Fort Washington Chap-
ter of New York City in 1955, became an associate member of the North Riding Chapter in 1950 and an active member in 1955. In 1937, Miss Phyllis Hughes and her sister, Janet Hughes, joined the C.A.R. Auxiliary of the Brooklyn Chapter—the Little Women of '76. Mrs. Janet Hughes Obes is still a member of that chapter, though now a resident of Belmont, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Buckton's grandmother was a first cousin of Daniel Webster's mother. The ancestor from whom Mrs. Buckton, her daughter and granddaughters derive their D.A.R. membership was Israel Wood, whose grandfather came to New England before the middle of the seventeenth century. His ancestry goes back to Robert Fitz, who was knighted by Queen Elizabeth I.

Israel Wood answered the call to arms to defend Lexington and Concord when Paul Revere and his co-riders sounded the historic alarm. Israel was wounded on the second day of battle and returned to his home in Andover, Massachusetts. He was the father of six sons and four daughters. He died at the age of eighty.

Mrs. Buckton, Organizing Chairman, presented new chapters being organized in this area—University Chapter and the Eleanor Laurens Pinkney Chapter.

This annual joint meeting has become a high spot—the life of the local D.A.R. members. It allows the chapters to combine their programs on Tamassee School. This event is given wide publicity, including several large pictures.

Mrs. John R. Holton
Regent, William Capers Chapter

Sara De Soto (Sarasota, Fla.) celebrated George Washington's Birthday with a tea given by Mrs. I. A. Miller. Dressed in colonial costumes and on hand to receive the guests were Mrs. Fred Freemyer, Regent, Miss Helen Holt, Mrs. Scott Woods, Mrs. Ralph Longley, Mrs. A. G. Carson and Mrs. Miller. Everyone attending was presented with a small flag as a remembrance of the day and conducted through the home which was filled with beautiful colonial pieces.

Five Columbia Chapters—Columbia, William Capers, Ann Pamela Cunningham, Richard Winn, David Hopkins (Columbia, S. C.). Mrs. Matthew W. Patrick, State Regent, was guest of honor at the annual joint meeting held in February at the Columbia Museum of Art. The program for the afternoon was slides of Tamassee, the D.A.R. school in the South Carolina mountains, shown by Dr. Ralph H. Cain, Superintendent. Following this was a program of American music by a trio from the Columbia public schools.

Each of the chapters had a part in planning the meeting. Mrs. Harold K. Jones, past Regent of the Richard Winn Chapter, presided over the meeting, this being the chapter's turn as hostess. Participating in the ritual were: Mrs. Charles B. Richardson, Jr., Columbia Chapter; Mrs. John P. Fleming, Ann Pamela Cunningham Chapter; Mrs. J. B. Workman, David Hopkins Chapter; Mrs. John R. Holton, William Capers Chapter; Mrs. J. A. Riley, Richard Winn Chapter.

Mrs. Holton gave the National Defense report; Mrs. Riley received at the door.

In addition to Mrs. Patrick, State Regent, the guests were Mrs. R. E. Lipscomb, State Vice Regent and Mrs. James T. Owen, Honorary State Regent. Other state officers present, who are also members of these local chapters, were Mrs. R. K. Wise, Honorary State Regent and National Chairman, D.A.R. Good Citizens; Mrs. Charles B. Richardson, Jr., Second Vice Regent; Mrs. Douglas Faunt, Recording Secretary; Mrs. B. H. Rosson, Jr., Treasurer; Mrs. W. Holt Dye, Librarian; Mrs. Charles B. Elliott, Organizing Chairman.

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the clubroom of the Lodge. She introduced the guests: Mrs. David F. Eads of Columbia, State Regent of the Missouri Society, D.A.R., and Mrs. Walter E. Diggs of Ladue, St. Louis County, State Vice Regent. Invocation at dinner was by Mrs. Vincil Esther.

(Lefi to right) Mrs. Eugene E. Gamble, Chapter Vice Regent; Mrs. Todd Crawford, Chapter Organizing Regent; Mrs. David F. Eads, State Regent; Mrs. Walter E. Diggs, State Vice Regent.

It is the 87th chapter in the Missouri Society. The Organizing Regent appointed the chapter officers to serve for a term of one year, as follows: Regent, Mrs. Todd Crawford, Camdenton; Vice Regent, Mrs. Eugene E. Gamble, Osage Beach; Chaplain-Librarian, Mrs. Vincil Esther, Linn Creek; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Russell Duck, Lebanon; Treasurer, Mrs. Al Elam, Lake Ozark; Registrar, Mrs. George Battles, Osage Beach; Historian, Mrs. Milton Earnest, Camdenton. They were installed by Mrs. Eads.

Other Organizing members present were: Mrs. K. Dale Atterberry, Camdenton; Mrs. Guy O. Miller, Osage Beach; Mrs. Charles F. Huddleston, Linn Creek; Mrs. Smith H. Iilams, Linn Creek; Mrs. Carl T. Buehler, Eldon; Mrs. Vernon Breedlove, Camdenton. Those unable to attend were: Mrs. Al H. Hoemeke, Eldon; Mrs. E. M. Woodfill and Mrs. Duck, Lebanon.

Mrs. Eads addressed the group on the objectives of the National Society and Mrs. Diggs spoke on its historical, educational and patriotic activities.

A number of guests attended—ladies who are prospective members of the organization from Eldon, Camdenton and Versailles. Several State Officers sent regrets.

Mrs. Sue R. (Todd) Crawford, Organizing Regent

Donegal (Lancaster, Pa.), Mrs. George C. Crudden, Jr., Regent, at the April 11 luncheon meeting, honored five members who have belonged to the D.A.R. for 50 years or longer. The only one of the five who was able to attend the luncheon was Mrs. Howard C. Johnston of Strasburg, a member for 51 years. She was presented with a fifty-year pin by Mrs. Crudden. The others honored were Miss Ella D. McIlvaine of Paradise, Pa.; a member for 62 years; Mrs. George W. Fry, Lancaster, a member for 60 years; Mrs. Edwin M. Whitney, Pawling, New York, a member for 58 years; and Mrs. Charles A. Miller, Port Washington, New York, a member for 55 years.

Mrs. William S. McIlvaine received the pin for her sister-in-law, Miss McIlvaine. Mrs. Lloyd C. Ritchie, a member of Donegal Chapter, received the pin for her sister, Mrs. Whitney. Miss Frances Veri, a member of the George Ross Society, C.A.R., Lancaster, played a number of piano selections.

Helen Neikirk, Chairman, Press Relations

Mohegan (Ossining, N.Y.), chartered in 1894, is No. 81 in the National Society, and No. 13 in the State. Ossining is a very old, historic Hudson River town. Among Mohegan Chapter's founders were descendants of the early settlers. The community is now expanding tremendously.

This year our chapter decided to make "Membership" its project of the year. On November 30, 1956, we had a membership tea to which acceptable eligibles of the community were invited with the desire of interesting them in membership. The party was held at the Ossining Woman's Club and eighty attended. Among the distinguished guests present were Mrs. Thurman C. Warren, State Regent; Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Donald Bennett Adams, National Vice President General; Mrs. Chas. J. Graef, Vice Chairman, Junior Membership; Mrs. Al Elam, Lake Ozark, Registrar, Mrs. George Battles, Osage Beach; Historian, Mrs. Milton Earnest, Camdenton. They were installed by Mrs. Eads.

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Mrs. Sue R. (Todd) Crawford, Organizing Regent

From December 1, 1956, to April 10, 1957, the report of our Registrar is as follows: applicants working on papers—11; papers in Washington—1; new members—3. Eligibles are invited to meetings, and each member considers herself on the Membership Committee. We feel we have an alive project and are making progress.

Mrs. Duane (Charlotte M.) Nelson, Regent

Esperanza (Oakland, Calif.) recently held its annual Good Citizen's Award meeting at which five senior high school girls were honored. Their deans and mothers were also present, and were
honored along with the recipients of the awards.

The theme of the presentation of the awards was “Best Sellers.” However, to the writer’s way of thinking there were two themes and two “Best Sellers” that day; inasmuch as the chapter chairman of Good Citizens who presented the program was Miss Mittie Pyle, a fifty-year-plus member of the D.A.R. The theme “Best Seller” certainly applies to Miss Pyle, who, for fifty years has been selling the merits and attributes of the D.A.R. to all with whom she came in contact.

Miss Pyle presented Mrs. Scott Rountree, chapter Treasurer, past Regent and State Chairman of Good Citizens, whose talk was on the qualifications necessary to be a good citizen. Miss Pyle then made a comparison of the steps needed to create a “Best Seller,” to build it up to gain public recognition, and pointed out the fact that after it was once introduced to the public as a “Best Seller” it had to stand on its own merits. She drew a very fine analogy between the course taken with the “Best Seller” and the course that the winner of the Good Citizen’s Award must pursue. Certain qualifications must be in a “Best Seller,” by the same token the D.A.R. has set up rules for judging a Good Citizen’s winner.

The five senior girls honored at the Luncheon were Ann Sakai, Hayward High School; Barbara Liesey, Technical High School; Sandra Soderlund, Castlemont High School; and Pat Ciapusci, Round Valley High School at Covelo, California, who with her dean drove two hundred miles each way in order to receive the award, and Audrey Reddix from McClymonds High School.

Good Citizens pins and gifts were presented to the five girls mentioned above, as well as to the following six Good Citizens winners who were too far away to come for the honor: Maxine Utterback, Fall River High School, McArthur; Joan Shirley, Upper Lake Union High School, Upper Lake; Shirley Higginbotham, Escolon Union High School, Escolon; Mary Woolsey, Ione Union High School, Ione; Sharon Baker, Manteca Union High School, Manteca; and Gladys Morgan, Hanford Union High School, Hanford.

Congratulations, Miss Pyle, on an outstanding program.

Josephine Lewis Young, Regent

James White (Knoxville, Tenn.) honored their Junior Members with a Tea in December, 1956, at the home of the Organizing Regent, Mrs. Ray Jenkins. Among the Junior Members in the receiving line were: Mrs. L. Cesar Stair, Jr., Chairman of the Junior Membership Committee; Mesdames W. F. Willen, Robert Corlew, Charles Moffett, John E. Sullivan, A. M. Cunningham, E. H. Rayson, E. C. Cifers, John Smartt and J. S. Dempster. Mrs. Joel Anderson, Jr., our new Junior Member for the year, was also honored.

Invited guests included the Regents from the other five Knoxville D.A.R. Chapters and the Executive heads of all of the other patriotic organizations in Knox County.

In May, 1956, the Regent presented a Bronze Metal to the most outstanding Freshman Cadet in Leadership and Command, at the University of Tennessee. This award was made at a public ceremony attended by the University officials and the R.O.T.C. units at the University.

The Chapter arranged for two radio broadcasts at the Presbyterian Hospital, for the patients: One on Constitution Day in September, 1956, and one in February, 1957, on George Washington’s Birthday. The Regent participated
with five other Knoxville Regents, in a radio broadcast which was city-wide, on Constitution Day, and also in a television broadcast with two other Regents during Constitution Week.

The Chapter marked the George Washington Birthday Anniversary during History Month with an unusual program: Major Robert Shaw of the University of Tennessee presented a Dramatic Reading, "Barefoot Patriots at Valley Forge," followed by a skit, "In Martha's Sitting Room," presented by Carousel Players, Major Shaw, and Mesdames Fenton Gentry, William F. Searle, Jr., and Roy Witt and Miss Paula Saunders. The skit was directed by Mr. Fred Fields, Carousel Theatre, University of Tennessee. The program ended with "Music in Washington's Time" presented by a double Octette from the Fulton High School, directed by Mr. J. William Phifer. This program was followed by a Tea with Mesdames J. V. Giesler and Thomas R. Maines as co-hostesses.

In April, the Chapter held a luncheon at Cherokee Country Club honoring the Organizing Regent, Mrs. Ray Jenkins, and the past Regents: Miss Ruth M. Rodgers and Mesdames Eugene T. Bowman, Walter DeVault, Charles A. Browning, B. E. Jacocks, Reuben Hayes, James H. Burke and Albert Lyons. The past Regents gave a short history of the Chapter followed by an address by Mr. Ray Jenkins, whose topic was "Cherish and Maintain American Freedom."

The Chapter completed the requirements for the National Honor Roll and will look forward to making this next year even more productive in supporting the objectives of the N.S.D.A.R.

Mrs. Leland Coffey, Regent

Flores del Sol (Wichita, Kan.). The organizing meeting of the Flores del Sol Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held on December 30, 1956, at the home of Mrs. Moscelyn Reece, Goddard, Kansas. Mrs. William Louis Ainsworth, National Registrar General, and Miss Maude Haver, State Regent of Kansas, were present as well as a majority of the organizing members and several guests.

The name "Flores del Sol" was chosen because the Sunflower is the state flower of Kansas. The sunflower, held in high esteem by the Aztecs who used images of it wrought in pure gold in their temples, is believed to have been cultivated by the North American Indians 1,000 or more years ago. Sunflower seeds, identical with those of today, have been found in urns in habitations of the Bluff Dwellers. The early French missionaries in North America reported that the Indians were fond of preparations comprising sunflower seed meal, as well as the oil obtained by boiling the meal in water and skimming off the oil as it rose to the surface. The Huron Indians used the oil for hair oil as well as for food.

Lee Goff Trapp, Chapter Regent

Ann Story (Rutland, Vt.) gave an annual Washington's Birthday Luncheon on February twenty-second. Chapter pins were awarded to the Vermont State Good Citizen winners—Barbara S. Smith of Arlington, sponsored by the Lake St. Catherine Chapter and to Janet E. Litser of Bennington, sponsored by the Bennington Chapter, who was runner-up and received a prize of $25.00 awarded by the State Officers' Club.

Pins were also presented to Barbara Shepherd, Honorable Mention; Margaret F. Reil, Bea Fales, Ione Baccei and Sharon L. Hostler, all sponsored by our chapter, candidates from the High Schools in Fair Haven, West Rutland, Rochester, Proctor and Rutland, respectively.

The girls were introduced by Mrs. Vera Egelson Matthews, Chapter Chairman and the pins were presented by Mrs. Joseph A. Wilson, Sr., State Chairman of Good Citizens and Mrs. Herman E. Weston, State Regent. Patriotic corsages were also presented to each Good Citizen girl present as well as to each guest at the head table.

Mrs. Donald S. Arnold, Vice President General and Mrs. Weston were speakers, as was also Mrs. Harold E. Slack, National Vice Chairman of Defense. Mrs. John Hughes, State Chaplain, and Mrs. Alton Swan, State Registrar were also present at the head table. Mrs. Richard G. Clark is Chapter Regent.

Amy L. Perkins
Past Regent of Chapter and State Curator

General Davie (Durham, N. C.) named for Dilliam R. Davie, founder of the University of North Carolina in 1789—the oldest State University in the United States, met in the Home Economic Building of Durham High School on Wednesday, February 6th. Mrs. Irving Gray, Mrs. J. C. Daily and Miss Frances Woolworth were hostesses.
On arrival, the Daughters placed a penny-pound for their weight in a Valentine box. This goodly collection was for the Repair and Endowment Funds for Crossnore School—our North Carolina approved mountain school. Mrs. E. T. Newton, Regent, presided over the business session.

Mrs. Nello Teer, Jr. gave a most informative account of her recent tour of Central America, stressing especially her experiences in Guatemala. She dwelt at some length on architecture and physical features of the country. She displayed many souvenirs of her trip consisting of handmade costumes, scarves, and jewelry.

During the social hour, Mrs. Newton presided over the punch bowl. Mrs. W. W. Happer, Jr., served a birthday cake honoring Mrs. C. C. Hendrickson and Mrs. H. C. Satterfield, Sr., whose birthday anniversaries fell on that day.

A Valentine motif was carried out in decorations and refreshments. Mrs. T. B. Roberts, Music Chairman, led the group in singing the National Anthem as a closing number.

Colonel John Washington (Washington, D. C.). Mrs. Inez Snyder Stansfield, former national officer and member of the National D.A.R. for 57 years, was the guest of honor on April 6, when our chapter celebrated its 40th anniversary at the District of Columbia Chapter House with a memorable tea and cutting of a huge birthday cake. Mrs. Wilmurt Bennet, Regent, and other officers and members of the chapter received the guests who included national and state officers, chapter regents and delegates, and friends of members.

Mrs. Stansfield, still active after nearly six decades, was first a member of Tuscarora Chapter, in Binghamton, New York. After her marriage, she transferred in 1907 to the George Rogers Clark Chapter, in Oak Park, Illinois. From 1923 to 1926 she served as Registrar General and from 1926 to 1929 she acted as National Chairman of Genealogical Records.

From the first, she was an active participant in national issues and has attended fifty National Congresses. She has aided in organizing many chapters and in appreciation of her efforts, holds honorary memberships in twenty-five different chapters.

Mrs. Stansfield is descended from a Quaker mother and a Holland-Dutch father and has 23 proven Revolutionary ancestors, two of them women. Her interests have by no means been restricted to this work. In her youth, Mrs. Susan B. Anthony visited in her home, and the young girl was enlisted on the side of suffrage for women. During her residence in Chicago, she did social service work at Hull House and she studied law for one year. As a Congregationalist, she was a national delegate to a conference of the National Board of Missions.

In the large number of other patriotic societies of which she is a member, her activities have frequently placed her in official positions. Her whole career has been one of leadership.

Mrs. Edward C. Stone

Thirty-Seventh Star (McCook, Neb.) entertained friends February the twenty-second at their traditional George Washington Tea. Approximately 65 women attended the affair held in the Patio Room at Hokes Cafe.

The script of the original skit, “Great Dames Get Together,” was written in verse by Leta Edwards. The audience participated by guessing the name of the famous woman represented.

Dimis M. Converse, Press Chairman

Harvey Birch (Scarsdale, N. Y.). “The Approved Schools” was the topic of Mrs. Lyle J. Howland’s speech at the February meeting of our chapter at the Scarsdale Woman’s Club. Mrs. Howland is National Chairman of Approved Schools. A Good Citizen Pin and Certificate was presented to Miss Linda Ogilvy, after she read her essay, “Ramparts We Watch.”
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

(Left to right) Mrs. Howland, National Chairman of Approved Schools, guest speaker; Mrs. Redfern, Regent, presenting Good Citizen Pin to Miss Ogilvy, Senior at the Scarsdale High School.

Also in February, the State Historian, Mrs. Edward Holloway, who is a member of Harvey Birch, talked on the Life of Alexander Hamilton at a Scarsdale Motion Picture Council Meeting. In March, we celebrated our 30th Birthday. Mrs. Donald Sealy, a director and former Press Chairman, prepared an exhibit depicting the Awards received, donations given, and work accomplished during the past 30 years. Our new American and Chapter flags were displayed. About 40 guests were present, among these were: Mrs. Thurman C. Warren, State Regent; and Mrs. Harold E. Erb, Recording Secretary General.

Alice S. Redfern, Regent

John Hart (Elkins, W. Va.) celebrated its 50th anniversary on March 20 with Mrs. James A. Bent, only active charter member, and Mrs. Edward S. Phillips, State Regent, sharing honors at a dinner in the dining room of the First Methodist Church.

The chapter was organized at the home of Mrs. Bent on March 27, 1907, and has grown from a chapter with 16 charter members to 101. The name "John Hart" was chosen because ten of the 16 charter members were descendants of John Hart, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence. The chapter was organized just 17 years after the founding of the National Society.

Mrs. Bent gave an interesting résumé of the early years of the chapter and their fund raising methods for national and local projects. She told of the erection of a monument at Friends Fort which was unveiled by her granddaughter, Jeanne Bent White during the state conference in Elkins in 1926.

Mrs. Phillips discussed the organization of the National Society and told of the first Continental Congress when less than 100 delegates and only eight pages stood at attention when Mrs. Benjamin Harrison opened that first Congress. She said, "the D.A.R. today, nationwide, outshadows every other patriotic organization and has become one of the most powerful women's groups in all the world." She was introduced by Miss Hallie M. Martin, a member of the program committee.

Mrs. Reppert brought the history of the local chapter up to date and listed all the regents who had served the chapter.

An original poem, written by an anonymous member of the chapter, was read by Miss Carole Lynne Craig, a member of the Elkins Chapter of the C.A.R.

There were 54 members and guests present.

Hallie Martin, Press Chairman

Joshua Stevens (St. Cloud, Fla.) observed its tenth anniversary at a luncheon meeting December 6, 1956, at the “Old South Room” in the St. Cloud Hotel. Twenty-eight members and six visitors were present.

Mrs. Peter Kamp, Regent, presented the guest of honor, Mrs. Edith P. Elliot, Organizing Regent and charter member, who gave an interesting history of the Chapter. Mrs. Elliot paid special recognition of the following charter members: Mesdames Annie Boyce, Ida Coyle, Zola Martin, Vera Shelar, Paula Steen, Grace Strickland, Miriam Strack and Alice Welcker; also to the past Chapter Regents: Mesdames Annie Boyce, Florence Henke, Grace Strickland, Eula Hedrick, Edith Colley and Miss Bertha Harbison. A brief memorial was conducted by Mrs. W. E. Price, Chaplain, in tribute to three charter members: Mrs. Mary Martin, Miss Mary Fuller and Miss Elizabeth Lilley; and associate members: Mrs. Helen Strait and Mrs. Irma French. The present membership is thirty-seven with four associate members.

Our chapter has been honored by several state appointments. Mrs. Edith P. Elliot was State Motion Picture Chairman (1950); Miss Bertha Harbison was D.A.R. State Chairman of the Continuing Education Council (1955-57); Mrs.
Edith Colley was Director of District 4 (1953-55) and is now State Museum Chairman (1956-58), National Promoter of the C.A.R. (1955-58), and Chaplain of the Florida Regents' Club (1956-58).

Mrs. Alexander D. Hall, Jr.
Press Relations Chairman

Sarah Bradlee Fulton (Medford, Mass.) entertained the state officers on December 1st at the Slave Quarters of the Royal House, the occasion being the 60th anniversary of the chapter. A coffee hour preceded the exercises with past regents of the chapter serving as pourers at the beautifully decorated table. A large birthday cake was cut by the Regent, Mrs. Albert Morrissey. Two members of the Captain Isaac Hall Society, C.A.R., Ruth Ann Brown, past Junior President, and Ann Whittemore, Junior President, assisted the hostesses.

At 2 P.M. the meeting was called to order by Mrs. Morrissey, who, following the opening exercises, greeted the state officers and guests. Mrs. Alfred N. Graham, State Regent, spoke on D.A.R. ideals. Mrs. Alfred Bradford, Registrar, read an Honor Roll of thirteen names, those who had been members for more than twenty-five years.

Mrs. Morrissey presented corsages to Mrs. Graham, State Regent; to Mrs. Richard E. Jeffery, State Curator and granddaughter of Mrs. Emma W. Goodwin, the founder of the chapter; to Mrs. John W. Hinkley, Historian, who gave a history of the chapter in verse; to Miss Alice C. Reed, the eldest member; and to Mrs. Harold Bryan, the newest member.

On display was the wedding gown of Sarah Bradlee Fulton for whom the chapter is named. This gown (dated 1762) will be sent to the D.A.R. Museum in Washington, D. C., the gift of Mrs. George E. Tisdale, great, great granddaughter of the Revolutionary heroine.

Olive G. Hinkley, Historian

Fort Jesup (Zwolle, La.), which encompasses all of Sabine Parish, met on Saturday, February 16, 1957, at Mill Pond House, Zwolle, home of the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Joseph C. Ferguson. This occasion marked the second birthday of Fort Jesup Chapter.

The programs for the past year have included the study of National Defense, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the Use of the Flag, and the History of the D.A.R. The chapter has presented copies of the Flag Code to each Cub Scout in Sabine Parish. Three Good Citizen Medals have been presented each year to a senior in three high schools of the Parish. The presentation of the awards is made by a chapter member at the commencement exercises of the school. Five new members have been received in the chapter this year, two of them juniors.

The Louisiana Legislature at its 1956 session passed an appropriation for the restoration of Fort Jesup, the 3rd strongest garrison of fifteen west of the Mississippi in 1822, and through the efforts of our Regent, Mrs. Ferguson, copies of the plans of the original fort were secured from Washington. One of our members, Mrs. Lee Terry Williams, is on the Committee named by the Louisiana Parks Commission to carry out this project.

On this birthday meeting a program on early American music was given by Mrs. J. Carver DeLoach. She was assisted in the presentation of representative songs of the nineteenth century by four young ladies dressed in early American costumes. To illustrate the music of the twentieth century, Miss Betsy Ferguson played compositions from two of the outstanding composers of this century, Victor Herbert and George Gershwin.

Following the meeting, Mrs. Ferguson invited all to the dining room, which was beautifully decorated with white narcissus and pear blossoms. She made two wishes on the birthday candles—one for unity and harmony—one for growth and development in service to Fort Jesup Chapter and our country. Mrs. W. E. Crutchfield, Chaplain, then cut the birthday cake and around the attractively appointed table, chapter members gave thanks for their blessings and for the privilege of being citizens of the United States of America.

Elizabeth S. Drake, Chapter Historian

Santa Monica (Santa Monica, Calif.) and the Lydia Darragh Society, C.A.R., held a joint reciprocity tea honoring Mrs. E. Stewart James, National President of the Children of the American Revolution. Mrs. George W. McCoy, past Regent of the Chapter, National Promoter, C.A.R., and California State Grandmother Chairman,

Entertainment at the tea was provided by C.A.R. members: Janice Glee and her brother, William Lance Hoffman, did a minuet in the costume of the Colonial times; Sallie Pritchard, of the Mark Hopkins Society, charmed the guests with her beautiful voice.

Colonel Ted Davis, who is "Silent Dawn," Chief of the Echecarronites Apache Tribe, Grandson of Gerharanimo* was an honored guest. The full Indian Chief Regalia which he wore was breathtaking. He was constantly surrounded by an audience of young and old eager to hear Indian lore from his lips. (*Gerharanimo is the true spelling of the name of the famed Chief "Geronimo.")

Mrs. Wm. R. Saenger
C.A.R. Chapter Chairman

Cache la Poudre (Fort Collins, Colo.) has no C.A.R. Society but presented instead a "March of the Generations." Eleven family groups took part, introducing themselves and giving brief revolutionary histories. There were seven three generation groups and also four two generation groups. The oldest member present, in age, not membership, was Mrs. Harriet Miller Carey Starke who is 94. Her granddaughter, Judith Anne Starke is a direct descendant of Molly Starke of the Battle of Bennington.

The outstanding results of this affair were the acquaintance of the generations and a renewed interest in family and D.A.R. history involving the intricacies of genealogy. As it was guest day, the flag first appeared at the right of the audience. As the groups appeared on the platform it was moved to their right—a lesson in flag etiquette.

Gertrude Dunning Gammon
Corresponding Secretary and Press Chairman

Molly Stark (Manchester, N. H.) under the direction of our historian, Mrs. Sherburne Marshall, a history essay contest was conducted in the eighth grades. The subject was "A Famous American Hero," preferably of New Hampshire. In appropriate ceremonies on April 19th the winner was presented with a bronze History medal. During American History Month our Chapter presented copies of the booklet "Daniel Webster's Heritage" to the eighth grades of our eighteen public schools to help them in their study of New Hampshire history; to the libraries of the two public high schools and to the city library. In June we gave our annual history awards to the senior having the highest grade in American History.

Our Chairman of National Defense, Mrs. Harry Olmstead, has worked untiringly to bring before our members officers from the various branches of the National Guard and Naval Reserve Training Center who explained the responsibility of their units toward our system of National Defense. We especially enjoyed the short colored sound film on the National Air Guard. The highlight of the year was the presentation of an Award of Merit by Mrs. Olmstead to Mrs. Charles Manning, an outstanding citizen of Manchester, who, in a quiet and unassuming manner has contributed much of her time and fortune to the welfare and cultural life of our city.

This past year we inaugurated a reception for new citizens following naturalization ceremonies in which we participate at the three courts held each year. These receptions were very well received by the Judge and court and by the new citizens.

Last spring, with money from a bequest, we completed the renovating and painting of historic Stark House, inside and out. We were especially pleased to have this done in time for a reception and tea sponsored by chapter members in honor of the National President of C.A.R. In February of this year we held a large public card party for the benefit of Stark House, and it was so successful that we hope to make it an annual affair.

We have been very fortunate in getting excel-
lent publicity in our local newspaper for all of our programs and projects.

Mrs. Charles E. Lynde, Regent

Duxbury (Duxbury, Mass.) observed American History Month by placing pictures of George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and the American's Creed in the Adams Public Library, Kingston, Massachusetts. Duxbury is one of the newest chapters in the state.

At its February meeting held at the home of Miss Hilda Nichols, Mrs. Winifred Couch, Regent, welcomed Miss Diana Thomas, the Good Citizen sponsored by the chapter, and Mrs. Warren Wentworth, the Town Historian. Mrs. Wentworth told about Duxbury's part in the Revolution.

William Gaston (Gastonia, N. C.). Friday, March 29, 1957, ceremonies of widespread historical interest were held in Dallas, N. C., former County Seat of Gaston County. Two historical markers—a regular State Highway Marker and a huge native boulder on which is mounted a bronze plaque.

The inscription reads: “First Gaston County Courthouse—On this square was located the courthouse of Gaston County from 1847 until the County Seat was moved to Gastonia in 1911. The first structure, built of logs, was replaced by a brick building in 1849. The interior of this latter building, together with many of the public records, was destroyed by fire in 1874, but it was rebuilt within the original walls in 1875. Gaston County was established in 1846, and comprises lands which were formerly a part of Lincoln County. It was named for Judge William Gaston of New Bern, who wrote the official song of the State of North Carolina. The town of Dallas was named for George Mifflin Dallas, Vice-President of the United States, 1845-49. The land on which this former county seat was built was donated to Gaston County by Jesse Holland.

Marker erected by: Dallas Woman’s Club, Gaston County Historical Society, William Chronicle and William Gaston Chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution.”

Jane Holland and Gary Holland, descendants of Jesse Holland, unveiled the bronze marker. The roadside marker was unveiled by Gail Houser and Gail White, great, great grandchildren of James Hillhouse White, who as a member of the General Assembly in 1846 was instrumental in introducing legislation which established this country and naming it Gaston.

Principal speaker for the dedication ceremonies was William C. Friday, President of the Consolidated University of North Carolina, a native of Dallas and one of the youngest university presidents in America.

Mrs. John T. Morris, Regent

Cornelia Greene (St. Louis, Mo.) is fast growing into an interesting and active group. Three years ago an evening group was started at the suggestion of Mrs. E. W. Gentry, former Regent, for members who were employed or unable to attend regular daytime chapter meetings. This group has grown from seven to twenty-four members and have at this time papers pending. Mrs. Frank I. Henderson, former Regent and District Director, represents our Regent at the night meetings to keep the two groups informed of each other's activities. At each meeting, twenty-five cents is collected from each member attending the night meeting to carry on little projects credited to the Chapter on a whole.

On June 6th the installation of Chapter officers took place. Mrs. Claude K. Rowland, past Vice President General and Honorary State Regent, installed the officers led by Mrs. John B. Scurry, Regent.

On June 14th, our Chapter in conjunction with the four other chapters in St. Louis were honored with the presence of our President General, Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, and Missouri State Officers at a luncheon in observance of Flag Day.

Meetings were dispensed with during the summer months. The Evening Group held its first meeting in September as guests of the Regent for dinner. Constitution Week observance was held and Grace Gards placed on the tables of one of our large department stores.

October began the regular meetings of both the day and night groups. On October 2nd, the East Central District Meeting was held at De Soto, Missouri. Mrs. Frank I. Henderson presided as District Director. Our chapter had twelve members in attendance and had two Pages, Mrs. Walter Henkle and Mrs. Gerald Vogel. On October 26th Mrs. Gerald Vogel, Americanism Chairman, represented the Chapter and presented eight individual Flags and seventy-five Flag Code Leaflets to be used by the eight dens of the Cub Scouts of Garfield School in St. Louis County. This presentation was made possible by the Evening Group in name of the chapter.

November came along with our Community Service Project at hand. We supplied a Food Booth at the annual St. Luke’s Hospital Bazaar and received a Thank You letter from the Chairman of the Auxiliary. Mrs. T. A. Eggmann, member of our chapter, gives three days a week working.

(Continued on page 929)
In the south, where vital records were not kept and so many church records have vanished, wills and deeds are the primary source of information as to the parentage of a person. So comprehensive abstracts of wills or deeds are very important, and there are all too few published volumes of such records.

There was a great migration from North Carolina in the period from 1785 to 1850, her sons going both south through Georgia to Alabama and the other Gulf States and through Tennessee and Kentucky to Indiana, Illinois and "points west." Often it is difficult indeed to identify the ancestor who comes from the "old North State" with his home county. It will help tremendously if and when there are available abstracts of wills up to 1850 of all the North Carolina counties.

The Genealogical Records Committee of North Carolina (Mrs. Kay Dixon, Chairman) has undertaken the project of abstracting, typing, indexing and binding wills from 1800 to 1850 for all counties, and progress is being steadily made toward this goal.

Two members of the Genealogical Records Committee of the Micajah Pettaway Chapter have gone still further. They abstracted and indexed all wills of Edgecombe County up to 1856, and have had a volume printed (by offset) from their typed copy. This was really a "gigantic project." As one of the authors wrote in a letter to Mrs. Dixon, "We did not dream it would consume about a year and a half of our lives, and cost $3,500, to say nothing of our traveling and hotel expenses while copies were being made from the original wills in the Archives, Raleigh."

Abstracts of the Wills of Edgecombe County, North Carolina, 1733-1856, by Ruth S. Williams and Margaret Glenn Griffin, consists of 400 pages of over 1,500 wills, alphabetically arranged and well indexed. It may be ordered ($10.00) from Mrs. W. Gray Williams, Arlington Terrace, Apt. 112, Rocky Mount, N. C.

This book will be invaluable to those whose lines trace through Edgecombe Co., from which was taken Granville, Halifax, Nash and part of Wilson Counties.

The authors are going ahead with their second book, Marriage Records of Edgecombe Co., N. C., 1733-1860. It will contain many births and deaths also, taken from family bibles and similar records. Pre-publication orders (at $10.00) are being accepted, by Mrs. Williams, for this volume.
Bible of Frederick Smith (now in possession of Ada P. Murray).

Births
Frederick Smith, June 9th 1802, Washington, Litchfield Co., Conn.
Sarah Ann Gott, Nov. 18th 1812, Clarence, Erie Co., New York.
Charles F. Smith, September 8th, 1849, Canton Wayne County, Mich.
Helen Elizabeth Smith, May 1st, 1894, Plymouth Twp. Mich.
Anne Elizabeth Starkweather, October 28th, 1938, Saginaw, Mich.

Marriages
Fred'k Smith and Sarah Ann Gott, Ann Arbor, Mich. March 14th 1830.
John Redfield, March 7th 1873, aged 38 yrs, 2 mos and 11 days.
Vernon Parks Redfield at Dallas, Texas, Oct. 14th 1879, aged 31 yrs. 11 months and 16 days.
Charles H. Joslyn—Father—at Albion, N. Y.
Joslyn Family Bible Records (now in possession of Mrs. Robert Van Blarcom). The Joslyn Family came originally from Albion, N. Y.
**Marriages**

Leander Joslyn married Oct. 18, 1831.
Arzelia C. Joslyn married Sept. 18, 1888.
Abigail Joslyn m. Oct. 6, 1846.
Emily F. Joslyn m. Nov. 1, 1847.
Mary D. Joslyn m. Dec. 18, 1854.
Hattie L. Joslyn m. Feb. 4, 1862.
Susan Joslyn m. March 15, 1854.
Ira L. Joslyn m. Dec. 23, 1867.

**Deaths**

Nancy Joslyn departed this life Feb. 12, 1838.
Oscar Joslyn d. Dec. 31, 1839.
Frances A. Joslyn d. May 12, 1846.
Abigail Porseus d. Dec. 22, 1856.
Ina L. F. Joslyn d. Nov. 6, 1870.
Thankful Joslyn d. April 17, 1872.
Charles L. Joslyn d. June 3, 1891.
Arzelia E. Wright d. Dec. 15, 1889.
Mary D. Bramhall d. April 14, 1894.

**Births**

George R. C. Adams, Aug. 16, 1818.
Henrietta Olin, Aug. 3, 1825.
Milo 0. Adams, Mar. 18, 1847.
Hepsy Ann Adams, Mar. 23, 1845.
Araminta Adams, July 31, 1848.
S. Antoinette Adams, Nov. 30, 1852.
George C. Adams, Sept. 13, 1854.

**Marriages**

George R. C. Adams and Henrietta Olin, Oct. 8, A.D. 1843.
Hepsie A. Adams and Darwin O. Russell, Dec. 12, A.D. 1866.
Milo O. Adams and Ella L. Taylor, Dec. 12, A.D. 1873.
George C. Adams and Ida A. Holden, March 22, A.D. 1876.

**Deaths**

Francis Adams, Sept. 5th, 1846, 3 child of S. C. and H. A.
Harriett Annette, June 3, 1849, 4 child of S. C. and H. A.
John C. Adams, died July 25, 1847, 54 yrs., 2 mos. 24 da.
Hephzibah Adams, wife of J. C. A. died Jan. 14th 1853 age 65 yrs. 9 mos. 26 days.
Prudence Adams, mother of J. C. Adams, Died March 2, 1842.
Araminta Adams, Died Dec. 10th 1852, age 4 yrs. 4 m. and 9 days.

**Births**

John Calvin Adams was born very first in the year of our Lord, 1793, on the fifth day of the week between the hours of nine and ten in the morning.
Harriett Ann Adams was born Sept. 19th in the year of our Lord, 1796, on the second day of the week between the hours of five and six in morning.
Hephzibah Adams was born on March 18th in the year of our Lord, 1787.
1st child of J. C. and H. Adams, George Rodney C. Adams was born on the sixteenth of August the year of our Lord 1818 on the first day of the week.
2 child of J. C. and H. Adams, Samuel Carey Adams, was born on the 22 day of Dec. 1820 on the sixth day of the week P.M.
3rd child of J. C. and H. Adams, Ezra Chadwick Adams, was born on the 14th day of July A.D. 1823, on the 3rd day of the week P.M.
4th child of J. C. and H. Adams, Charles Chauncey Adams was born April 27th 1830 on the third day of the week between the hours of one and two A.M.
Henrietta Olin wife of G. R. C. Adams born Aug. 3rd 1825.
Harriett White, wife of S. Carey Adams, born Sept. 18th 1823.
Mary M. Stratton, wife of E. E. Adams, born Aug. 12, 1826.
Milo O. Adams, March 18, 1847.
Sarah Antoinette Adams Nov. 30, 1852.
George Chauncey Adams born.
2 child Hannah M. A. March 9th 1845.

**Marriages**

John Calvin Adams was married to Hepzibah Chadwick the first of Jan. in the year of our Lord 1817.
George R. C. Adams was married to Henrietta Olin Oct. 8th 1843, by Rev. George Messinger.
Samuel Carey Adams was married to Harriett White Oct. 20th 1842.
Ezra C. Adams was married to Mary M. Stratton Sept. 17th 1844 by George Hopkins Esly (?).
Charles Chauncey Adams was married to Melissa P. Southwick the 20th March 1853.
Bible of Richard and Mary Templin (from photostat copy in possession Mrs. Martha Sabin, Elm Hall, Michigan).

Richard Templin was of German descent and could not talk English until he was 12 years old. Mary Makemson, his wife, was Scotch-Irish. They came to Ohio from Bucks County, Pa., about 1820, and settled on a farm 3 miles north of Salem, Ohio. Their children all married and spent their lives within a few miles of the old homestead.

Richard Templin was born Oct. 3, 1784. Mary Templin, Uxor of Richard Templin, was born Oct. 10, 1785.

John Templin, son of Richard and Mary, was born Feb. 10, 1808. Andrew Templin, son of Richard and Mary was born Jan. 8, 1811. Lewis Templin, son of Richard and Mary was born May 16, 1818.

Charles Templin, son of Richard and Mary was born March 17, 1829. Mark Bonsell Templin, son of Rich. and Mary was born Nov. 23, A.D. 1831.

Deaths

Elizabeth Pow, wife of Alexander Pow, died Oct. 17, 1847 age 32 years and 9 months. Andrew Templin died Jan. 23, 1848 age 47 years and 15 days.

Mary Cook, wife of James I. Cooke, died Dec. 17, 1850 age 32 yrs. 7 mos. 5 das.

Jane Dunn, wife of William Dunn, died March 24, 1854 age 27 yrs. 6 months, 17 days.

Mark B. Templin died June 30, 1864 age 32 yrs. 7 mos. 7 das.

Mary Templin, mother of the aforementioned, died March 17, 1865 age 71 yrs. 5 mos. 7 das.

Richard Templin, Sr., husband of the above and father of the aforementioned died Feb. 29, 1865 age 75 yrs. 2 mo. 16 days.

John Templin died March 28, 1874 age 66 yrs. 1 mo. 18 days.

Richard Templin died May 25, 1874 age 50 yrs. 1 mo. 14 days.

Lewis Templin died May 11, 1899 age 86 yrs. 5 mos. 23 days.

From yellowed sheets found among possessions of Ella (Templin) Long (who apparently made the records between 1874-1900).

Bible of Parish (Parrish) (now in possession of Charles Parish, Cooperstown, Mich.).

This Parish family emigrated from Maryland to New York State in the early 1800's and to Wayne Co., Mich., about 1836, where they lived until about 1850, when they settled in Ottawa Co., Mich.

Eli Parrish married to Elizabeth Lothrop, Feb. 9, 1811.

Enos Parish married to Valeria Cypha Wait, May 23, 1852.

Enos Parish married to Harriet Winnie, Sept. 7, 1858.

Orren Parrish married to Hannah Parrish, Nov. 28th 1835.

Births

Richard Parrish, b. April 5th 1740.

Sarah Parrish, b. [sic] Ely Parrish, b. April 1780.

Betsey Parrish, b. Oct. 21st 1790.

Attridge Parrish, b. April 1st 1812.

Oren Parrish, b. June 19th 1814.

Edna Parrish, b. May 3rd 1816.

Enos Parrish, b. July 26th 1827.

Valeria C. Parish, b. August 5th 1836.

Harriet Parish, b. Jan. 29th, 1829.

Leonore Parrish, b. Sept. 24th 1836.

Daymon Wells Parish, b. August 1st 1854.

Ellie Fredore Parish, b. May the 24th 1856.

Artima Jenette Parish, b. October 22nd 1859.

John Herbert Parish, b. May 28th 1862.

Hattie May Parrish, b. 15th June 1866.

Valeria May Parish, b. May 26th 1869.

Orin L. Parish, b. June 22nd 1872.

George Stevenson, b. Aug. 21, 1834.

Ellen Stevenson, b. Oct. 27th 1836.

Joel Stevenson, b. June 16th 1838.

Deaths

Richard Parrish, died Aug. 13th 1816, age 76 yrs.

Elizabeth Parrish, d. Sept. 14th 1840, age 50.

Eli Parrish, d. Aug. 9th 1852, age 73.

Orin Parish, d. Nov. 24, 1864, age 50.

Joel Parish, d. Jan. 16th 1882, age 54.

Amos Parish, d. April 8th 1887, age 69.

Enos Parish, d. April 16th 1902, age 74 yrs. 8 mo. 21 das.

Ellen Stevenson, d. Dec. 21, 1841, age 5 yrs. 1 month, 24 das.

Valeria Cypha Parrish, d. June 1st 1856, age 19 yrs. 10 months.

Artema J. Parrish, d. Nov. 30th 1865, age 6 yrs. 1 mo. 9 das.
Valeria May Parish, d. Sept. 21, 1870, age 1 yr. 3 mo. 26 das.
Daymon Wells Parish, d. Apr. 28th 1934, age 79 yrs. 8 mos. 21 das.

Family Record kept by Zoraida A. Lincoln Dixon ("grandfather Lincoln's Family Records")

Births of Parents
Sylvester Lincoln, b. May 15th 1757.
Deziah Lincoln, b. Sept. 6th 1760.

Children
Sylvester Lincoln, b. Dec. 6th 1781.
Debby Lincoln, b. Nov. 11th 1783.
William L. Lincoln, b. June 16th 1786.
John Lincoln, b. Aug. 21, 1788.
W. H. L. Lincoln, b. Aug. 20th 1791.
Cornelius Jones Lincoln, b. Sept. 20th 1794.
Jedediah Lincoln, b. Apr. 13th 1796.
Harriett Lincoln, b. Aug. 12th 1798.

Deaths
Sylvester Lincoln (Senior) d. July 11th 1818.
W. H. L. Lincoln, d. June 16th 1848.
Cornelius J. Lincoln, d. May 26th 1833.

My Father's Family Record:
Parents Born
Cornelius Jones Lincoln, b. Sept. 20th 1794.
Zoraida Foster, b. Sept. 17th 1800.

Children Born
Lemuel F. Lincoln, b. July 29th 1824.
Lucia D. Lincoln, b. Feb. 21st 1826.
Rebecca D. Lincoln, b. Dec. 5th 1827.
Zoraida M. Lincoln, b. May 12th 1829.
Abi Fen. Lincoln, b. July 22nd 1830.
Zoraida A. Lincoln, b. Aug. 30th 1832.

Parents Marriage
Cornelius Jones Lincoln to Zoraida Foster, Feb. 28th 1823.
Heman Hill to Zoraida Foster Lincoln, Feb. 17th 1835.

Children Married
Lemuel Foster Lincoln, to Mary E. Reid, Apr. 10th 1851.
John B. Dow (b. 1821 Vermont) to Lucia Dolly Lincoln, Sept. 20th 1846.
George W. Beede to Abi Fen Lincoln, Dec. 7th 1848.
Gleason F. Dixon to Zoraida A. Lincoln, Sept. 21st 1851.
John W. Redfield to Betsey Amanda Hill, Feb. 1st 1858.
Dr. w.m. N. Keeler to Sarah Allward Hill, March 13th 1855.

Deaths
Cornelius Jones Lincoln, d. May 26th 1833.
Zoraida Hill, d. Apr. 16th 1841.

Children Deaths
Rebecca D. Lincoln, d. Apr. 29th 1828.
Zoraida M. Lincoln, d. Sept. 28th 1829.
Abi Fen Beede, d. 11 P.M. May 30th 1866.
Lemuel Foster Lincoln, d. 17 min. bef. 6 PM Sept. 16th 1870.

From Genealogical Records Committee, Virginia, 1957
Cemetery Records of Archelaus Hughes Family (burying-ground on old "Hughesville Estate," Patrick County, Va.).
Died at his residence in Patrick County, Col. Archelaus Hughes on the 25th day of December 1796, in the 53rd year of his age. He rendered efficient services as an officer in the Revolutionary War and participated in its beneficent results as an excellent citizen.
Sacred in the memory of Mary Hughes the widow of Col. Archelaus Hughes born in the year of our Lord 1754 died the 26th day of Dec. 1841.

Epitaphs from Staples graves in town cemetery of Stuart, Va.
Sacred to the memory of Col. Samuel Staples who departed this life March 23, 1825, in the 62nd year of his age after a lingering illness of two years.
Sacred to the memory of Lucinda Staples, died April 9th 1850 in the 79th year of her age.
Sacred to the memory of Colonel Abram Staples who departed this life on the 26th day of April 1856 after a protracted illness of nearly 3 years, aged 63 years, 1 month & 1 week.
Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Mary S. Staples wife of Colonel Abram Staples who departed this life on the 28th day of July 1855 after a severe illness of 4 weeks, aged 51 years and 5 days.

Contributed by Eleanor Roberts Ray (Mrs. Ray, Ex-Regent of Conemaugh Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Blairsville, Pa., years ago secured the inscriptions from the stones in the first cemetery, on Liberty Street, in the old town; an iron fence was put around it, but now the graves stones have been destroyed, and the place is a play ground.)

List of Tombstones in Cemetery
Mary Ann, consort of Isaac Armel, daughter of John McQuiston of Cincinnati, Ohio, b. Oct. 1, 1818; d. May 17, 1840, age 22 yrs. 7 mo.
David Anderson, d. May 9th.
Mary M. Wife David Anderson, b. June 8, 1803; d. May 9, 1829.
Elizabeth N. consort of Dr. S. P. Brown, d. Feb. 6, 1828, age 27 yrs.
Benjamin F. Beales, late of Whityle, Franklin Co. Mass. b. in France, d. Apr. 16, 1841, aged 29 yrs.

Contributed by Eleanor Roberts Ray (Mrs. Ray, Ex-Regent of Conemaugh Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Blairsville, Pa., years ago secured the inscriptions from the stones in the first cemetery, on Liberty Street, in the old town; an iron fence was put around it, but now the graves stones have been destroyed, and the place is a play ground.)

List of Tombstones in Cemetery
Mary Ann, consort of Isaac Armel, daughter of John McQuiston of Cincinnati, Ohio, b. Oct. 1, 1818; d. May 17, 1840, age 22 yrs. 7 mo.
David Anderson, d. May 9th.
Mary M. Wife David Anderson, b. June 8, 1803; d. May 9, 1829.
Elizabeth N. consort of Dr. S. P. Brown, d. Feb. 6, 1828, age 27 yrs.
Benjamin F. Beales, late of Whityle, Franklin Co. Mass. b. in France, d. Apr. 16, 1841, aged 29 yrs.
William Beatty, d. July 20, 1845, age 75 yrs.
Doritha Beatty, wife, d. Nov. 18, 1836, age 64 yrs.
Noah Bronson (negro) soldier Co. L Mass. Cavalry Civil War.
Mrs. Eliza Boyle, consort, Thomas Boyle, d. July 20, 1834, age 29 yrs. 8 mos.
Mrs. Penelope Boyle, d. May 8, 1835, age 53 yrs. (wife Col. Chas. Boyle & widow of Lisha Geer).
Elizabeth Boyle, d. Feb. 13, 1857, age 33 yrs. 8 das.
Isaac, son Samuel & Elizabeth Black, b. Nov. 26, 1831; d. Sept. 6, 1835.
Catherine, wife John Berry, d. May 10, 1851; age 56 yr.
James, son James & Isabella Black of Harrison Co., Ohio, d. Feb. 6, 1837, age 19 yrs.
Mary Ann Brown, d. Sept. 10, 1819, age 1 y. 8 mo.
Lyman W. Brown, d. April 26, 1837, age 1 mo.
Mary Jane Brown, d. Apr. 16, 1837, age 8 yrs.
Frederick Crissman, d. July 8, 1844, age 88 yrs.
Cornelius Crissman, d. Mar. 26, 1831, age 4 yrs. 6 mo.
James G. Cricstic, d. Aug. 10, 1855, age 18 yrs.
Mary Ann Crissman, d. Aug. 22, 1831, age 4 yrs.
Nancy dau. James Campbell, infant d. May 11, 1833; 1 yr.
Joseph W. Chapman, d. Sept. 21, 1833, age 9 mo.
William Clark, d. Dec. 29, 1842 age 35 yrs., wife Martha.
William H., son of S. H. & C. Coates, d. May 26, 1851 age 2 yrs.
Joseph Dixon, Sr. d. June 18, 1829 age 80 yrs. b. 1749, "Soldier War 1812."
Stewart Davis, ESQ. d. June 17, 1848; b. 1784; wife was Elizabeth Lawrence, 1789-1892; dau. of Rev. soldier.
Nancy Jane, dau. John & Eliza Deviney, d. Sept. 20, 1837 age 1 yr.
William C. son of John & Eliza Deviney, d. May 19, 1850 age 16 yr. 9 mo.
Alfred, son of John & Eliza Deviney, d. Feb. 18, 1855 or 35, age 1 yr.
John Brown Dodds, b. May 25, 1832, d. May 2, 1859.
Lyman W. Davis d. July 18, 1850, age 21 yrs. 9 mo. son of Wm. & Phoebe Lawrence Davis.
Phebe Evaline, dau. of Amos & Martha (Wakefield) Davis, d. Sept. 1, 1839, age 6 yrs.
James Stewart, son of Amos & Martha W. Davis, d. Aug. 9, 1839, age 16 mo.
Thomas Donald d. Aug. 1846, infant.
William C. Devinney, d. May 1850.
John Elerick d. Feb. 23, 1861 age 70 yrs.
Mrs. Elizabeth, consort of Edward F. Emerson d. Feb. 5, 1831 age 34 yrs. (He early Doctor).
Susan Fails b. Mar. 15, 1771, d. Apr. 14, 1856, wife Alex Fails.
Alexander Feals d. Nov. 6, 1834 age 77 yrs. b. 1757.
Benjamin, son Alex & Abigail (Geer) Fails d. Mar. 8, 1840 age 10 yr.
John Fisher d. Sept. 16, 1830 or 38.
Elizabeth Fisher d. Sept. 28, 1830 age 1 yr.
Ann Fisher d. Sept. 16, 1830 age 32 yrs.
Michael Fance b. June 29, 1829 or 20, d. Feb. 28, 1851.
John Fails b. 1791.
Mary Gates (Geer) Fails, dau. Daniel Geer & Sarah Gates.
Sarah Mathilda, consort of Patterson Fleming d. Jan. 16, 1836 age 26 yrs. 23 das.
Alonza, son of George & Amanda Fuhr d. Sept. 4, 1844 age 11 yrs.
Foster Graham d. Oct. 26, 1826 age 11 mo. 22 das.
Sarah, wife William Graham d. Mar. 8, 1826 age 24 yrs. 11 mos.
Sarah, consort of James Geer d. July 12, 1841 age 19 yrs. 10 mos.
George Gwinn d. March 4, 1847 age 72 yrs. 9 mos.
Keziah Tucker Geer, wife d. 1831, b. 1756.
John Hartsock d. July 5, 1849 age 86 yrs. (wife was Susanna Crissman).
Jacob Hill d. Nov. 26, 1852 age 59 yrs. son Joseph Hill.
Jackson, son J. & E. Hill d. June 3, 1835 age 7 mos.
Cynthia Hicks d. Feb. 25, 1838 age 11 mos.
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Rebecca wife of John Humphry d. June 30, 1848 age 33 yrs. 
Lucius Hull d. Apr. 13, 1845 age 40 yrs. 
Sarah Ann Hull d. Aug. 20, 1831 age 16 mos. 
James Henderson d. Nov. 29, 1840 age 1 mo. 
14 days. 
Lewis Horton son William d. July 21, 1830 age 30 yrs. 
Hannah W C A wife of Frederick Honan d. 
March 1, 1841 age 35 yrs. b. Bielefeld, Prussia. 
Mary, consort of Thomas Jones b. April 14, 1814 d. Sept. 16, 1828. 
William Jones, d. June 30 1829 age 28 yrs. 10 mos. 
Mrs. Jane Jewell d. Aug. 7, 1858 age 70 yrs, nee McQuiston. 
James Johnston d. Aug. 28, 1839 age 45 yrs. 
William P. Johnston b. March 5, 1821 d. Aug. 18, 1861 age 40 yrs., son Thomas. 
Thomas Johnston d. Aug. 17, 1836 age 43 yrs. 
b. 1793, son Maj. John Johnston. 
Eliza King, consort of Thomas Johnston (of John) d. July 7, 1833 age 33 yrs. nee Paxton. 
William Johnston of this line discovered salt in Saltsburg, Pa. 
Eliza, consort of Jacob Kriedler d. May 2, 1844 age 34 yrs. 
b. 1762. 
Isabella Loughrey d. July 1330 age 32 yrs. b. 1798. 
Jane Loughrey d. July 17, 1837 age 37 yrs. 
Margaret Loughrey d. July 14, 1820 age 24 yrs. b. 1796. 
Susanna Loughrey d. Mar. 2, 1839 age 45 yrs. 
b. 1794, sister of Wm. & Joseph. 
Mable Loughrey d. 1830 age 32 yrs. b. 1798. 
James McFarland (no dates). 
Michael Sutton, son William & Phoebe Mc- 
Laren d. Mar. 20, 1838 age 2 yrs. 
Isabella wife of Edward McKelvey, dau. Rob- 
ert & Mary Henderson, d. Oct. 11, 1851 age 92 yrs. 
Mary dau. Edward & Isabella McKelvey d. 
Mar. 31, 1853 age 57 yrs. 
William McQuiston d. Nov. 20, 1840 age 46 yrs. 
George W. Morgan d. Dec. 6, 1810 age 36 yrs. 
Catherine McCloskey d. May 13, 1858 age 4 yrs. 
John McCrea d. May 28, 1843 age 44 yrs., son 
Agnes Topping McCrea. 
Dwight Stansbury Marshall, son Dr. R. J. & 
Rev. B. F. McMahon d. April 11, 1862 age 33 yrs. (father of C. C. McMahon), wife was 
Elizabth Davis. 
Alexander, son James & Ann Nisbet d. May 
25, 1849 age 50 yrs. 
Mary wife of Alex Nisbet and dau. of Edward & 
Isabella McKelvey d. May 31, 1853 age 57 yrs. 
Mathew Graff Peace son John & Sarah Ann 
Pease d. May 20, 1851 age 4 yrs. 
William Rhee d. Jan. 6, 1803 age 50 yrs. 
Mary Reheese d. June 20, 1825 age 25 yrs. 
Mary Rhee d. Nov. 9, 1827 age 4 yrs. 10 mos. 
Catherine wife G. A. Row, b. Mar. 6, 1811 
d. Sept. 30, 1850. 
Elizabeth Isabella, dau. Samuel Sharar d. Aug. 17, 1832 age 2 yrs. 
Margaret Catherine, dau. Samuel Sharar d. 
Apr. 10, 1833 age 4 yrs. 
Abraham Sharar d. Sept. 30, 1838 age 59 yrs. 
Mrs. Isabella Sharar d. 1847 age 68 yrs. b. 1779. 
Mrs. Ann Sharar wife George S. d. May 19, 1847. 
Martha Sterritt d. Aug. 3, 1831 age 6 weeks. 
James Irwin Sterritt d. Sept. 2, 1832 age 10 weeks. 
Daniel W. Stouffer d. Feb. 1, 1816 age 19 yrs. 
Henry W. Stouffer, son of J. & M. Stouffer b. 
May 22, 1828 d. March 10, 1851. 
John Stouffer d. 1816. 
Samuel Steel d. Dec. 7, 1842 age 47 yrs. 
Mary Steel, consort Samuel Steel d. June 9, 1857 age 28 yrs. 
Achsah Sloan d. Aug. 22, 1838 age 8 yrs. 11 mos. 
Archibald S. Thompson 
Hannah, wife of Francis Thompson d. May 10, 1837 age 29 yrs. 
Angelica, dau. Robert & Margaret Thompson d. 
b. May 18, 1837 d. Aug. 10, 1839. 
Margaret Walker d. June 22, 1849 age 28 yrs. 
Rev. Edward Mott Wilkinson, soldier of the 
Rev. from Hartford, Conn. d. Dec. 6, 1856 age 
about 86 yrs., stone since removed to Blairsville 
cemetery east of town. 
Phoebe Freeman Wilkinson d. May 7, 1835 age 65 yrs. wife of Matt Wilkinson. 
Mary Loughrey Wilkinson d. Dec. 31, 1834 age 
24 yrs., 1st wife Elisha Wilkinson. 
Mary Ann, consort George Wilkinson d. April 
30, 1842 age 27 yrs. nee Geer. 
Jane dau. George & Mary Ann (Geer) Wil- 
kinson, b. Sept. 6, 1825 d. July 22, 1839. 
James, son George & Mary Ann G. Wilkinson, 
d. Sept. 16, 1840 age 1 yr. 
Mary, dau. George & Mary Ann G. Wilkinson 
George Wier d. May 2, 1850 age 24 yrs.
Queries


Adams—Want par. and name of 1st wife of James Adams whose will date. June 20, 1803 was prob. Aug. 1, 1803 in Carroll Co., Tenn. John R. Acree (son of Edward and Sarah) mar. in 1837 Uniontown, Pa., mar. Elizabeth Bymer about 1865—Miss Evelyn Harvey, Rt. #3, Ulysses, Kan.


Want dates of b. d. places of bur. also wife’s and inf. on ch. of John Rufus Lowe (Low) b. 1823 Md. mov. 1832 to Erie Co., Ohio, in 1845 in Kankakee Twp., LaPorte Co., Ind. mar. Apr. 17, 1868 Helen G. Root b. 1829, mov. 1865 Solano Co., Calif; 1866 to Cottonwood Twp., Yolo Co., Calif., and in 1882 sold and mov. to parts unknown. Known ch: John Morris b. 1857; Wm. Oliver b. 1860; Effie G. b. 1866; Walter F. b. 1871.—Mrs. Sara McLean, Bancroft, Mich.

Hughes-Crooks—Want names of par. of Ellis Hughes, b. Nov. 23, 1776 in Pa., d. Jan. 6, 1850 at Monticello, Ind. mar. Sarah Crooks about 1799 Washington Co., Pa.; she was b. Dec. 25, 1776 in Pa., d. Mar. 18, 1857 at Monticello, Ind. Their ch.: John Crooks; James; Sarah; Hugh; Ellis; Matthew; Rowland; and Mary. It is believed that Ellis Hughes came from Northumberland Co., he moved to White Co., Ind., about 1834.

Rowland Hughes was among 1st settlers in Chartiers Twp. in Washington Co., Pa.; want data on him.


Harvey—Want inf. anc. Calvin Harvey b. 1837 Uniontown, Pa., mar. Elizabeth Byner about 1865—Miss Evelyn Harvey, Rt. #3, Ulysses, Kan.


Scott-Campbell-Baptist Scott (from VA. before 1790) was Baptist Scott (from what county?) and moved to Bourbon Co., Ky. 1790 cens. d. Clark Co. 1801. His will lists wife Nancy (what was her surname)—was it Baptist or John Baptist? and ch: Robert, George, Sally, Levi, Elisha, Elijah, and Kesiah. Elijah d. Henry Co., Ky. 1825. Will mentions wife Elizabeth and ch.: Levi, Kesiah, Sally, Gracy, Elisha, George, William and Polly. Levi was b. 1790 mar. 1812 Letitia Blackwell Chilton,
had son Chilton Scott who mar. Gracy and Mary Campbell of Mathew or John Campbell, Henry Co., Ky.
John and Mathew Campbell d. about same time, 1825, and Sarah Matthews, widow, adm. (Mrs. H. W.) Newton, 246 Gladstone Ave., lineages about 1765 S. C., d. 1850 Upson Co.


Wyatt-Williams — Micajah Wyatt Sr. b. 1770 Prince William Co., Va., d. 1827 Flemingsburg, Ky., want wife's name, date of b., d., and mar. Want date of b. d. mar. of Basil Williams also name of his wife. Were his pars. Joseph and Prudence Williams who liv. in Frederick Co., Md.? Basil and son Jarrett enlist. in the Rev. War in Hagerstown, Md. — Miss Betty Bird, 702 S. Main St., Rock Port, Mo.

Massey — Tibitha Massey mar. Gustavus G. Rogers Dec. 21, 1807 (King Geo. Co., Va. recs.) Was she dau. of Wm. Massey who mar. Hannah Settle Feb. 8, 1784? (St. Paul's Church Records King Geo. Co., Va.) If not, whose dau. was she? Was this the Wm. who was son of Robert Massey whose other ch. were: John, Robert, James, Mary, and Rebekah? Wm. and Hannah had other ch.: Eliz., schoolteacher in Wash., D. C.; John settled in Ill.; and, I think,
a dau. Sarah mar. a Suttle.—Mrs. Vernon Frederick (Eloise), 3805 S. Street, N.W., Wash. 7, D. C.


John and Eлиз. Pope had 3 ch.: John Henry, h. 1722; Wm. h. 1725 d. N. C.; Nathaniel IV b. 1729 Va., d. Nov. 21, 1806, mar. Lucy Smith Fox.


Also want all poss. inf. on follow.: Mary Hardy, dau. of Rebecca and John Hardy, mar. Col. John Hinton of Chowan Precint N. C., ch.: Hardy; John b. 1725 d. 1784 Wake Co., N. C., mar. 1740 Grizelle Kimbrough; William; Malachi d. 1808, mar. June 16, 1764 Sarah Wimberly; Ann Alston; Mary; Judah; Rachel; Rose; Sarah. Charity. Was William fa. of Charity who mar. Capt. Henry Pope?—Mrs. Leslie Adams, 2812 Overhill Road, Birmingham 9, Ala.

Templeton-Ward-Rife-Storey—Want data on anc. and desc. of Gordon S. Templeton b. Feb. 20, 1817 and wife Margaret C. Ward b. Feb. 13, 1824 Walker Co., Ala. had 6 ch.: Flora Angelica, James Allison, Minnie Eliza, Martha Belle, Howard Ward, and Annie Lois. Gordon S. had bro. Allison, both were pioneer ministers in the Cumberland Presbyterian Ch. and came to Tex. around 1850 from Tenn.

Want data on Andrew Jackson Rife b. Feb. 2, 1831 in Miss., and wife Mary A. Storey b. Jan. 29, 1830 d. 1874. Their dau. Sarah was dau. of Caleb and Mary McCarson Storey from Ala. and Martha Gunter from Tenn. Was Andrew a des. of the Christian Rife who liv. in Frederick Co., Md. betw. 1787-1807?—Mrs. Frances Condra, 142 Langford Dr., San Antonio, Texas.

Gunn - Charles - Norwood—Want inf. John Gunn (also his pars.), b. about 1763 (where ?) list. in Warren Co. N. C. 1800 census betw. 20-45 yrs. old; wife betw. 16-26 Caty Gunn dau. of Michael Charles list. 1790 Hillbورو Orange Co., N. C. census; property indenture Orange Co., N. C. dated Aug. 1813 mentions "the late Michael Charles" others mentioned Caty Charles Gunn husb. John Gunn; Annv mar. Frederick Lewey; Betsy mar. James Essex; and George. After Michael Charles' death ch. scattered Indiana etc. John and Caty Gunn loc. in Franklin Co., Tenn. 1830 census; have data on ch. Wish data on par. of Samuel Norwood b. 1753 S. C. pioneer of Tenn. list. 1820-1830 census Franklin Co., mar. Mary Logan, had lge. fam. Believe Samuel bur. North Ala.; his son Henry was Capt. in Creek and Seminole Wars and repres, Jackson Co. Ala. in legisl. 1831-35; his gr. sons John Henry b. 1828 and Wm. H. (Uncle Bly) b. 1840 Jackson Co., Ala.—Mrs. Henry M. Martin, Avondale Box 3022, Birmingham, Ala.


Also any inf. of John Hawley of N. C. mar. Mary McCarson—liv. Atlanta, Ga. had son who was later adopt. by Mary McCarson 2nd hus. ? Dillingham and his name was changed to Dil-lingham.


Want inf. about pars. of Matthew Jones and wife Nancy Tripplett of Ga. Their son, James Washington b. near Fort Valley, Ga., vet. of Civil War. Please write—Mrs. Haynes C. Alber-son, P. O. Box 1145, Eustis, Fla.


Fountain/Fontaine-Rogers-Crab-Barnett—Want inf. pars. names, dates, places, b. mar. d. (Ct. and Bible Rec.) of gr. grdf. Fountain Rogers b. 1796 in Va. mar. 1st Rhoda Crabb b. 1803 in Ky. They moved thru Tenn. to Rogersville, Ala.; 2nd wife Mathilda Container. They were buried in Barnett Graveyard there. Would like to corr. with fam. to exch. inf. on desc.—Mrs. Juanita Rogers Krentzman, 2100 W. Randolph Circle, Tallahassee, Fla.

Miles—Desire to hear from anyone who can add to the following names, dates and places: (1) My gr.grdf. was Reuben Wm. Miles (young-est son of Caleb, who was one of three bros who came from Eng. together, settled in Va. and mar. a dau. of one of Lafayette's soldiers. We have authority that another bro. John mar. the sister because their names are DuVall—daus. of Francis

(Continued on page 920)
MINUTES
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
REGULAR MEETING
April 13, 1957

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

The invocation was given by the Chaplain General, Mrs. Bruce Livingston Canaga, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag recited in unison.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Harold E. Erb, called the roll, the following members being recorded as present: National Officers: Mrs. Groves, Mrs. Beak, Mrs. Canaga, Mrs. Erb, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Trau, Miss Dennis, Mrs. Ainsworth, Mrs. Burnelle, Mrs. Hussey, Mrs. Newland, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. White, Mrs. Shrewder, Mrs. Rasmussen, Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Stribling, Mrs. Christin, Mrs. Brandon, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Kernodle, Mrs. Hager, Mrs. Skinner, Mrs. Bixler, Mrs. Forrest, Mrs. Clay, Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Way, Mrs. Adams. State Regents: Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Worm, Mrs. York, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Carlson, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Seimes, Mrs. Wrenn, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Thigpen, Mrs. Albright, Mrs. Warner, Mrs. Wolf, Mrs. Kimberly, Miss Haver, Mrs. Hoke, Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. White, Mrs. George, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Wacker, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Pilkinson, Mrs. Eads, Mrs. Dehnert, Mrs. Blackledge, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Lange, Mrs. Novak, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Cagle, Mrs. Ronning, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Vories, Mrs. Patrick, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Rodgers, Mrs. Irwin, Miss Kelly, Mrs. Weston, Mrs. Tonkin, Mrs. Kemp, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Hayward.

The President General submitted her report for printing.

Report of President General

My gratitude is expressed to those of you who are in attendance at this meeting today. The days following our February Board meeting were filled to overflowing with the demands of work in my office, preparatory to departure on State Conference tour and arrangements incidental to the Continental Congress.

On February 6th I was the honor guest and speaker at the luncheon meeting of the Philadelphia Chapter, Mrs. Irvin B. MacElwee, Regent, held at the Barclay Hotel in Philadelphia. This very beautiful luncheon was largely attended by members of the Philadelphia Chapter and the Chapter Regents in the Philadelphia area. Among those attending were: Mrs. Herbert Patterson, Corresponding Secretary General of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Palmer Martin Way, Vice President General of New Jersey; Mrs. Rudolph L. Novak, State Regent of New Jersey; and Mrs. Van Court Carwithen, Past Historian General.

It was my pleasure to be the honor guest and speaker on February 11th of the Army and Navy Chapter of the District of Columbia, Mrs. James R. Alfonte, Regent, which meeting was well attended. Preceding the meeting, I was the luncheon guest at the Army and Navy Club of Mrs. Walter S. DeLany, Program Chairman of the Chapter, together with her friend, Mrs. Keyser Fry of Pennsylvania who previously served our Society as Chairman of Credentials some years ago.

Early on the morning of February 12th I gave a telecast over Dave Garroway’s program stating the policies and principles of the National Society in regard to the incident concerning the use of the Flag by a Mexican boy which occurred in Denver, Colorado in 1950, not 1957. Telegrams were sent immediately to all members of our National Board explaining the situation and giving statements for their use in various area newspapers. Three hundred letters were sent out to newspapers by our Press Relations Department and every unfavorable editorial was answered. For more detailed information concerning this entire case, I refer you to the March issue of the Press Digest.

Plans are under way for the exchange of American Flags with the American G. I. Forum of the United States at the G. I. Forum Building in Albuquerque, New Mexico on May 30, 1957 to symbolize mutual love for our Nation by peoples of three great cultures, Indian, Spanish-American, and Anglo who for many years have been making their homes in New Mexico.
On February 16th, I left Washington to attend to matters in St. Louis for a day or so, then going on to my home in preparation of the State Conference tour.

Due to my inability to attend the Presentation of Awards Ceremony at the U. S. Merchant Marine Academy, King's Point, N. Y., our Society was represented by Mrs. Thurman C. Warren, State Regent of New York, who presented the D.A.R. award of a $50 Savings Bond to Engineer Cadet Midshipman Robert Rohrdanz of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The awards at this particular Service Academy have been given semi-annually, but we are advised that in future they will be awarded annually as is done in the other academies.

On February 26, I left Columbus, Mississippi with Mrs. Otto Kochtitzky and Mrs. Alison Hardy to drive to Biloxi, Mississippi to the Mississippi Conference which was held at the Hotel Buena Vista. Tuesday afternoon a tea was held honoring National and State Officers. That night the State Officers Club had their annual dinner with Mrs. Rex Malone, President, presiding. Following the dinner was the formal opening of the conference with Mrs. Samuel Talmadge Pilkinson, State Regent, presiding. Mr. Milton Lory, President of the American Coalition, and your President General gave the addresses of the evening. The next day reports of State Officers and State Chairmen were given, indicating the interest and work that was being done by the State Society. Mrs. Edward C. Brewer, National Vice Chairman of Resolutions, and serving as Conference Chairman, assisted by an able committee, presented some splendid resolutions for the consideration of the conference. The reports continued through Thursday morning, the conference closing at noon. Friday was a day of work with mail and some delightful sight-seeing. The lawns and gardens were a blaze of spring flowers. Saturday, the State Regent and Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Kochtitzky, Mrs. Heaton, Mrs. Sturdivant, and Mrs. Douglas took me to Natchez. That night we saw their beautiful Confederate Pageant which opens the Pilgrimage month in Natchez. Sunday morning I received at "Arlington," the home of Mrs. Hubert Barnum, one of the loveliest of the ante-bellum homes. That afternoon I received at Natchez with the State Regent and a group of Mississippi Daughters at "Rosalie." Much has been done at "Rosalie" in the way of beautiful additions to the furnishings since I last saw it. It is a matter of pride to members of the D.A.R. to know that this beautiful old home is the property of the Mississippi Daughters and they are to be congratulated on the splendid way it is being operated and maintained. On Monday, Mrs. Herbert Forrest, Vice President General from Mississippi, took a group of us sight-seeing around Jackson before I left for the Oklahoma State Conference Monday afternoon. It is very difficult to express the many interesting and delightful experiences of this visit in Mississippi.

After several changes I boarded the Frisco train Tuesday morning in Oklahoma City for Lawton where the State Conference was held. The moment I stepped on the train I found myself among a group of Oklahoma Daughters and after the warm welcome we immediately started on the subject that is dear to the hearts of all of us—D.A.R. I reached Lawton in time for luncheon with the State Board members and Committee Chairmen. That afternoon there was a beautiful memorial service at St. Andrews Episcopal Church that was carefully planned by Mrs. David S. Jackman, the State Chaplain. At 3:30 that afternoon there was a tea at the McMahon Foundation, followed by the State Officers Club dinner with Mrs. Curt Buddrus, President, presiding. The formal opening of Oklahoma's 48th State Conference was held that evening with Mrs. Earl Foster, State Regent, presiding. Mrs. Harold C. York, State Regent of Arkansas, was also a guest. Mrs. Felix Irwin, State Regent of Texas, was expected but her plane was grounded due to inclement weather. The address of the evening was given by the Honorable Fred R. Harris, member of the Oklahoma State Senate. Wednesday was a busy day with reports of State Officers and State Chairmen. The day was broken by a luncheon honoring good citizens. Tuesday night the conference banquet was held honoring Chapter Regents, where I gave the address of the evening. Mrs. Earl Foster, State Regent, and Mrs. Olen Delaney, gracious hosts that they were, drove me to the airport early Thursday morning to board a plane for Springfield, Missouri and the Missouri Conference. This was my third attendance at an Oklahoma Conference so in addition to the warm hospitality extended me I had the feeling that I was among old friends.

The unpleasantness of head winds and some snow was forgotten when I stepped off the plane in Springfield and found a group of Missouri women there to greet me. Again I was given the pleasure of making the award to the Good Citizen at the luncheon on Thursday. Mrs. David Eads, State Regent, awarded the $50 bond to the second winner and the State Chairman of Good Citizens, Mrs. William Bushman, awarded a $25 bond to the third girl. All three of these young students have an average well above 90.

Thursday night the banquet was held at
which time I was the speaker of the evening. The reports that I heard on Thursday and Friday with Mrs. David F. Eads, State Regent, presiding, were again a matter of real pride and interest to me. The State Conference closed at noon on Friday followed by a luncheon honoring guests and officers. The Recording Secretary, Mrs. L. B. Cash, was the hostess of this beautiful affair in the Springfield Country Club. Again the heart-warming things that one never forgets were packed into this conference and yet actual space forbids my mentioning them. It is a matter of real regret that it was only possible for me to attend the last part of this splendid conference.

I arrived in Savannah, Georgia on the morning of March 11th, after having a day at my home following the Missouri State Conference. It was my pleasure to be the guest of the State Officers’ Club at luncheon that day, Mrs. Hudson Malone, presiding. On that evening the banquet was held honoring the President General after which a large reception followed.

The Conference opened the next morning, with Mrs. John F. Thigpen, State Regent, presiding. During the morning meeting I gave my principal address. It was a pleasure to be with our Honorary President General, Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, in her own state and to be on the same program with her. The following meetings, with the various reports, showed the growth and work of the Georgia State Society, D.A.R. and a full and well rounded State Conference brought satisfaction and pleasure to all attending. The Conference was well covered with television and radio. Stations WTOC-TV, WSAV-TV, and WSCA contributed time to general coverage of the opening sessions and all luncheons which were televised likewise, providing two 15-minute interviews with the President General. Savannah is a delightful place for a State Conference, rich in historic background and full of charm and interest all its own. All too soon I had to leave for my next destination.

Arriving in Birmingham on March 14th, some busy and delightful days were ahead of me. The Alabama State Conference opened that evening with Mrs. John T. Clarke, State Regent, presiding, when I gave my principal address, followed by an informal reception, Mrs. Earl Bean and Mrs. Claude Gray, Chairmen. The next day the Conference continued with splendid reports, showing accomplishments of the Alabama Daughters. The National Defense luncheon was well attended, with Mrs. John R. Latham, Chairman; Mrs. John M. Bradley, Luncheon Chairman. A dinner honored the President General that evening, Mrs. L. A. Brooks and Mrs. J. E. Rohrer, Chairmen.

During my stay in Alabama I appeared on radio and television over Station WBRC “Petticoat Party Line” hour; made a tape recording at radio station WAPI, excerpts of which were used on news broadcasts in conjunction with press photos; appeared on Television Station WABT speaking on the accomplishments of the D.A.R.; and again was on a Special Events program presented by Alabama Educational TV network, WTIQ, sharing this program with others, among whom was Mrs. Henry Grady Jacobs, Past Vice President General and Trustee of the Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School.

The guests present at the Alabama State Conference included Mrs. Herbert D. Forrest, Vice President General from Mississippi, Mrs. Samuel Talmadge Pilkinton, State Regent of Mississippi, Mrs. John Oden Luttrell, Vice President General from Alabama, and Mrs. Robert Ratcliffe, Jr., Vice Chairman from Tullahoma, Tenn.

After the adjournment of the Alabama State Conference, my friend, Mrs. Val Taylor drove me to her home in Uniontown, where I was her house guest. The next afternoon, Mrs. Taylor and Canebrake Chapter gave a beautiful tea in my honor at Mrs. Taylor’s home, attended by members of near-by chapters. Mrs. John T. Clarke, State Regent, made the long drive from Montgomery to be a guest at the tea.

That night, March 16th, Mrs. Taylor drove me to Meridian, Mississippi, where I boarded a plane for Shreveport.

Again weather was a problem but the fog lifted and Mrs. William E. Hicks, State Regent, Mrs. Herbert C. Parker, Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution and some ten other Louisiana Daughters met me at the airport in spite of the lateness of the plane and a rain storm.

The next morning a State Board Meeting of the Louisiana State Society, D.A.R., was held, followed by the State Regent’s luncheon at the Shreveport Club for State Officers and distinguished guests. The private dining room looked like a beautiful spring garden—quantities of pink camellias were on all the tables. A tour and tea was arranged for the afternoon at the Lake home of Mrs. W. C. O’Ferrall. A Regents’ dinner was given that evening, Mrs. Robert W. Seymour, President. The Louisiana State Conference opened formally that evening, with Mrs. William E. Hicks, State Regent, presiding, when I gave my principal address. It was a pleasure also to speak informally later during the Conference.

A Junior Membership Breakfast was held early on the morning of the 18th. The Con-
ference continued during the day with the State Officers luncheon being held at noon, Mrs. Raymond W. Godfrey, Chairman. Following the impressive Memorial Service, a tea was enjoyed at the home of Mrs. O. D. Harrison; the grounds and gardens were a source of real pleasure to the guests. On that evening a banquet was given honoring Chapter Regents, whose reports told of Louisiana's fine work for our Society. I also appeared on a twelve-minute television program on Station KSLA while in Shreveport.

Present at this Conference were Mrs. Herbert Ralston Hill, Vice President General of Indiana; Mrs. Herbert Dwight Forrest, Vice President General of Mississippi; Mrs. Harold C. York, State Regent of Arkansas, and Mrs. Walter Scott Welch, Past Vice President General of Mississippi. Mrs. Herbert C. Parker, our Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, was also in attendance.

Arriving by plane in Columbia, South Carolina on March 20th, I was met at the airport by Mrs. Robert K. Wise and Mrs. Matthew Patrick. That night I had the pleasure of having dinner and an informal visit with Mrs. Patrick, State Regent, and the members of her Board, followed by a board meeting of interest. The State Conference, opening the morning of the 21st, was presided over by Mrs. Patrick and was well attended, with reports showing splendid work accomplished. We enjoyed the State Officers' Club luncheon at noon on that day, followed by the Memorial Service. The banquet was held that evening when I gave my principal address.

The Conference continued the next day with the Tamassee luncheon intervening at noon, followed by a tea later that afternoon. The Chapter Regents reported at a dinner meeting on that evening, which reports told of South Carolina's work and progress for our Society's aims.

During my stay I gave a 15-minute interview broadcast over Station WMSC regarding the scope of the D.A.R. and also spoke over Station WIS. During the Conference television pictures were made of your President General and those in attendance.

Again it was my good fortune to see some of the many places of interest in Columbia, rich in the early history of our Nation. Mrs. Moore, my escort, is a veritable storehouse of Colonial and Revolutionary history as well as many other subjects. Mrs. Patrick entertained at a delightful small luncheon after the adjournment of State Conference and my old friend, Mrs. Robert K. Wise, saw me off on a late afternoon train for the North Carolina Conference.

I arrived in Charlotte, N. C., on Saturday evening, March 23rd and was met by Mrs. Benjamin Wyche, Sr., and Mrs. Preston B. Wilkes, Jr., and taken to the Charlotte Country Club where I was the guest of Mrs. J. P. Quarles and had the opportunity to visit with some old friends.

On Sunday it was pleasant to have luncheon with Mrs. William H. Belk in her home. After luncheon, Mrs. Roy H. Cagle, State Regent, and I left to make a radio broadcast. On that evening, I was among the guests of the Daughters of American Colonists at their Candlelight Supper, Mrs. J. Perrin Quarles, State Regent.

The day started on Monday as breakfast guest of Mrs. Benjamin Wyche, Sr., of the Daughters of American Colonists, at which breakfast many D.A.R. officers and members were in attendance. A luncheon at the City Club followed at noon, with Mrs. William H. Belk, Honorary Vice President General, as hostess.

The well attended North Carolina State Conference opened at 2 P.M. with Mrs. Roy H. Cagle, State Regent, presiding, when reports of State Officers were given. The banquet was held at 6 P.M. honoring the President General, followed by the evening session when I gave my principal address, and Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, Honorary President General, spoke on the restoration of Tryon Palace. A large reception followed, honoring the President General, National and State Officers and guests. Tuesday morning I was the breakfast guest of the State Officers Club, Mrs. O. L. Henry, President, presiding.

Present at the North Carolina State Conference were Miss Gertrude Carraway, Honorary President General; Mrs. William Henry Belk, Honorary Vice President General; Mrs. George Albert Kernodle, Vice President General, all of North Carolina, and Mrs. Frank Garland Trau, Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Ralph W. Newland, Curator General. Mrs. Matthew Patrick, South Carolina State Regent, Mrs. John Thigpen, State Regent, Georgia, Mrs. Robert Humphrey, National Chairman, Membership, and Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, Past Librarian General.

It was a matter of regret to have to leave on a midmorning plane on the 26th in order to reach the Florida State Conference. Fine work is done for our Society by North Carolina D.A.R. due to the great interest and enthusiasm of the members.

Because of difficult flying weather I was late in reaching the Florida Conference on March 26, since planes were neither leaving nor coming in to the airport at Charlotte for some hours. However, any effort and inconvenience of the trip to Winter Haven was more than compensated for by the interesting
and very delightful Florida Conference at Winter Haven.

I reached the conference in time to attend a National Defense luncheon, March 27, at which Mrs. Henry P. Boggs presided. The speaker was Mrs. Ethel E. Murrell. Mrs. Murrell made us very conscious of the necessity of women giving alert, dedicated service to the protection of this country not only through lineage organizations, but through every possible organized group. The afternoon session of the Conference with Mrs. Edward Everett Adams, State Regent, presiding, was given over to reports indicating splendid work and general interest.

The President General spoke at the evening session on March 27 following the banquet. After the evening session, there was a reception at the Woman’s Club honoring the President General and State Regent. On March 28, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Downing Pope, owners of the Cypress Gardens, were charming hosts at a lovely luncheon served on the terrace to Mrs. Frederic A. Groves; Mrs. David M. Wright, Past Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. R. S. Abernethy, Honorary State Regent; all of the State Officers of the Florida State Society, D.A.R.; and the five chapter regents of the five hostess chapters for the 55th Annual Conference.

On March 28, after luncheon we were invited to the rose garden where about 200 chairs had been placed for our comfort. A platform had been erected, upon which was the Flag of the United States of America and “The Constitution” on an easel, veiled by purple velvet. A public address system was in operation.

Mr. Al McFadyen representing the Gardens gave a welcome, introducing Mrs. Edward Everett Adams, Florida State Regent, D.A.R., who presided, with Prayer by State Chaplain, Mrs. R. E. Ferris, The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and introduction of distinguished guests. Mrs. Adams briefly told the story of the gift of the handsomely illuminated copies of “The Constitution” to the National Society and of the selection of the Cypress Gardens as a fitting place where one of the 20 copies presented could be viewed by millions of visitors.

Your President General spoke briefly, making the presentation speech to Mr. and Mrs. Pope, at the same time unveiling “The Constitution.” Mr. Pope accepted the gift, telling of his plans for the building of a shrine for “The Constitution.” He told of visitors of foreign countries who go through the gardens, and only recently the Hungarian ski team had been guests.

The Mizpah benediction concluded the ceremony.

Many television, movies and still pictures were made of this event.

A most interesting day was planned Friday for the President General. The State Regent and State Officers and other Florida Daughters made a pilgrimage to Mountain Lake Sanctuary and the Singing Tower.

Then afterwards Mrs. R. S. Abernethy and Miss Sally Abernethy gave a delightful luncheon honoring the President General at Chalet Susan. That evening I was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Everett Adams at their delightful home where the lawn led down to a lovely lake which was surrounded by an orange grove.

Saturday, March 30, I returned to Washington and spent Sunday in my office, leaving Monday for the Maryland State Conference in Baltimore at the Sheraton-Belvedere.

I attended the Maryland Conference, April 1, 2, 3, in Baltimore. The Sheraton-Belvedere Hotel was the headquarters for their 52nd State Conference.

Monday night I was the guest of the State Officers Club at a dinner and a pleasant and informal evening followed. The conference opened Tuesday morning, April 2, with Mrs. Thomas Stevens George, State Regent, presiding. The Honorable Theodore R. McKeldin, the Governor of Maryland, made a most interesting talk. Governor McKeldin presented me with a beautiful flag of Maryland and a small monograph entitled “Washington Bowed,” a story based on General Washington’s resignation as Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army, which expressed the basic thinking of a great man of that time in relation to civil government. The Honorable Thomas D’Alesandro, Jr., Mayor of Baltimore, brought greetings to the conference and presented me with a key to the city of Baltimore. Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., Honorary President General, brought greetings to the conference. I addressed the conference at the morning session on “The Strength of a Free People.” The day was filled with reports of officers and chairmen.

At the banquet, Dr. John C. Krantz, Jr., of the School of Medicine of the University of Maryland, gave an interesting address, “On Having An Educated Heart.” An informal reception followed.

At the Memorial Service on April 3, Dr. V. B. Richardson gave a short but very thought-provoking talk. At the end of the Memorial Service, the reports of State Chairmen were continued. The 52nd State Conference adjourned at noon following a delightful coffee at the Chapter House be-
longing to the Baltimore Chapter. Among those present were Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., Honorary President General, Mrs. Ross Boring Hager, Vice President General, and Mrs. G. W. S. Musgrave, past Vice President General.

As you know during the week preceding our Continental Congress, various hereditary societies hold their annual meetings in Washington. It was my pleasure to be the guest at the banquet of each of the following societies on various evenings during this week: Daughters of American Colonists; Descendants of Ancient and Honorable Artillery; Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America; Colonial Daughters of the 17th Century; and The Order of the Crown. It was necessary to regret other invitations because of conflicting engagements.

Thank you very, very much for all you have done during the year and for your presence at this Board Meeting.

ALLENE W. GROVES, President General.

The First Vice President General, Mrs. Robert M. Beak, had no formal report.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Bruce L. Canaga, reported informally on her activities during the past year.

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

Report of Recording Secretary General

The minutes of the February Board Meeting were prepared for publication in the D.A.R. Magazine and proofread. Minutes and verbatim transcript were indexed and recorded.

Motions were typed and delivered or mailed to each cabinet officer and committee with offices at headquarters, also typed for the statute book and indexed.

Minutes of Executive Committee meetings have been written; copied for each member of the committee; copied again for binding in book form and indexed. Rulings affecting offices and committees were typed separately for them and delivered or mailed.

Notices of the two Board meetings in April were mailed to the members of the National Board of Management. Members of the Executive Committee were notified of meetings of that committee.

Letters to National Officers, State Regents and Committee Chairmen, requesting advance copies of their full reports to the Continental Congress for the Proceedings were mailed on February 15.

Letters have been written to candidates for office, requesting the names of their nominators and tellers.

Since my February report to the Board 804 membership certificates have been prepared and mailed to members, and a commission to a State Vice Regent.

All requests for information and research have been given prompt and careful attention. ADELE WOODHOUSE ERB, Recording Secretary General.

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

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

It is a privilege to bring you this report, a record of the work covered in my office during the two-month period from January second through February 28, 1957.

The number of supplies sent out in response to the numerous requests from chapters and individuals follows: Application blanks, 8,418; Applicant's working sheets, 5,396; Ancestral charts, 952; What the Daughters Do pamphlets, 1,650; Highlights of Program Activity booklets, 253; Membership cards, 7,500; Welcome Cards for New Citizens, 1,214; Resolutions, 297; Directory of Committees, 38; Bylaws, 229; Transfer cards, 878; Information leaflets, 1,027; D.A.R. Patriotic Education booklet, 282; Miscellaneous, 646; Total, 28,780.

Orders for the D.A.R. Manual for Citizenship have been filled to the number of 25,557. The distribution according to languages follows: English, 22,275; French, 664; German, 1,187; Spanish, 1,431.

Highlights of Program Activity booklets were mailed to each of the 782 members admitted at the February Board meeting.

The Proposed Amendments to the Bylaws, which are to be acted upon at this Congress, were sent out within the time prescribed by the Bylaws.

Correspondence continues to be heavy, many interesting inquiries have been received even in this short period. Every one is answered, sometimes easily and quickly, sometimes with careful consideration.

A total of 1,040 letters were received, recorded or referred to the proper department. In reply to which this office has written 925, and I have written from home 61.

I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the many State Regents for their kind invitations to attend their State Conferences and for the copies of their Proceedings and Yearbooks. My staff and I wish to thank the State Regents for their effort in our behalf; namely, all requests for supplies being mailed directly to my office in Washington. It has helped us so much.
I wish to extend my personal and public thanks to my two secretaries, Mrs. Florence G. Daum and Mrs. Vivian Hill, for their cooperation and assistance all through the year, and for keeping the work of this office efficiently and carefully handled at all times, and the routine work always up-to-date.

KATHARINE W. PATTERSON, Corresponding Secretary General.

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

Report of Treasurer General

Your Treasurer General is happy to report our finances to be in excellent condition, better than in quite a while, although we need ever larger income as all costs, including those for salaries, increase.

Every detail of our accounts and records has been examined with care by our new auditors, Price Waterhouse and Company.

We know exactly where we stand—and the picture is encouraging.

The 210 binders for the Treasurer General's Record Room ledgers have been received. Purchase was authorized in January. They will make the membership work less wearing physically.

Our membership, as of February 1, 1957, is higher than the previous year and the number of chapters has increased. During the year we lost more members by death. Last month there were fewer members delinquent in annual dues and fewer chapters with delinquent members than last year.

I urge each one of you to visit the offices of the Treasurer General if you have questions, and remind you of the Treasurer General's meeting on Wednesday at 8 a.m. in the Assembly Room, 2nd floor, Administration Building.

I hereby submit the Summary Statement of Current and Special Funds for the two months ended February 28, 1957, and the supporting schedule there-to.

**SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CURRENT AND SPECIAL FUNDS FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1, 1957 TO FEBRUARY 28, 1957**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Balance 12/31/56</th>
<th>Cash Receipts</th>
<th>Cash Disbursements</th>
<th>Appropriations</th>
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<td>Current Fund (Schedule 1)</td>
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<td>Appropriation Funds</td>
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<td>Approved Schools</td>
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<td>Miscellaneous Funds</td>
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<td>Ada W. Frazer Fd.</td>
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<td>Agnes Carpenter Fd.</td>
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<td>American Indians</td>
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<td>Anne Rogers Minor Fd.</td>
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<td>Charles Simpson Atwell Fund</td>
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<td>Eichholzberger</td>
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<td>Helen Pouch Fund</td>
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<td>Balance 2/28/57</td>
<td>Cash Investments (Schedule 4)</td>
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<td>Current Fund</td>
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<td>$326,443.90</td>
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MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT:

As Trustees of the Pension Trust Fund of the Daughters of the American Revolution, we herewith submit the accompanying statement of cash receipts and disbursements for the two months ended February 28, 1957.

FAUSTINE DENNIS,
Treasurer General, N.S.D.A.R.

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

TRUSTEES, NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION PENSION TRUST FUND

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
Two months, ended February 28, 1957

RECEIPTS:

Employees Contributions ........................................... $ 159.92
Interest ........................................................................ 7.50

Total Cash Receipts .................................................... 167.42

Surplus at January 1, 1957 ............................................ 27,180.29

Total Surplus, February 28, 1957 .............................. 27,347.71
Surplus consists of:

Cash—The Riggs National Bank:
  Trustees Account .............................................. $ 2,537.70
  State Mutual Assurance Co. Account ..........................  810.01

Investments:
  U.S. Savings Bonds, Ser. G, 2½%, due 5/1/58 ..................  3,000.00
  U.S. Savings Bonds, Ser. G, 2½%, due 6/1/59 ................  8,500.00
  U.S. Savings Bonds, Ser. G, 2½%, due 9/15/59 ...............  5,000.00
  U.S. Treasury Bonds, 2⅝%, due 9/15/61 ......................  7,000.00
  U.S. Treasury Bonds, 3%, due 2/15/95 ........................  500.00
  .............................................................. 27,347.71

Miss Page Schwarzwaelder, Chairman, read the report of the Finance Committee.

Report of Finance Committee

The Finance Committee met April 10, 1957, and examined the records of the vouchers signed by the Chairman from January 1, 1957 through February 28, 1957.

We found them to be in accord with that of the Treasurer General.

For a detailed report see the Treasurer General’s printed report.

During the two month period from January 1, 1957, to and including February 28, 1957, vouchers were approved in the amount of $230,514.58.

PAGE SCHWARZWAELDER,
Chairman.

Mrs. Henry J. Walther, Chairman of the Auditing Committee, read the report of her committee as prepared for presentation to Continental Congress; and the Recording Secretary General read the report of the Auditor, Price Waterhouse and Company.

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

April 10, 1957.

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

We have examined the balance sheet of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution as of February 28, 1957 and the related statements of income, surplus and fund balances for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary.

In our opinion, the accompanying balance sheet and statements of income, surplus and fund balances present fairly the financial position of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution at February 28, 1957, and the results of its operations for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

PRICE WATERHOUSE & CO.

Mrs. Erb moved that the National Board adopt the report of the Auditor. Seconded by Mrs. Parker. Adopted.

Miss Dennis moved that 141 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Trau. Adopted.

Miss Dennis presented the following membership report:

Lost by death ...............  658
Resigned .....................  324
Reinstated ...................  141

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

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of this office since my last report: Number of applications verified, 1,780; number of supplementals verified, 54; total number of papers verified, 1,834. Papers returned unverified: Originals, 2; Supplementals, 4; new Records verified, 162; permits issued for official insignia, 167; permits issued for miniature insignia, 203; permits issued for ancestral bars, 656; photostats mailed since October 26, 1956, 761.

MARY AINSWORTH,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Ainsworth moved that 1,780 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Erb. Adopted.

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

Your Organizing Secretary General hereby submits the following report from February 1st to April 13th:

Through their respective State Regents the following four members at large are presented for confirmation as organizing regents: Miss Mary A. Bargar, Winter Park, Florida; Mrs. Myrtle Coched Messer, Hogansville, Georgia; Mrs. Aileen Coker Johansen, Henderson, Nevada; Mrs. Catherine Faulker Savitz, Abbeville, South Carolina.

The following five organizing regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Jeanette Sean l FouIds, Vancouver, B. C., Canada; Mrs. Lillian Parrott Ducharme, Old Lyme, Connecticut; Mrs. Helen Hoffmann MacNabb, Mooresville, Indiana; Mrs. Lela Fletcher Kidwell, Talihina, Oklahoma; Mrs. Carol Elaine Cate, Newport, Oregon.

The following reappointment of three organizing regents is requested through their respective State Regents: Mrs. Lillian Parrott Ducharme, Old Lyme, Connecticut; Mrs. Helen Hoffmann MacNabb, Mooresville, Indiana; Mrs. Marie M. Forrest, Myrtle Beach, South Carolina.

The State Regent of Kansas requests the authorization of a chapter at Overland Park.

Authorization of the following five chapters has expired by time limitation: El Dorado, Arkansas; Burns, Dallas, Milton-Freewater and Prineville, Oregon.

Reauthorization of the following chapter is requested by the State Regent: El Dorado, Arkansas.

The following two chapters are presented for official disbandment: Jacob Broom, Westmont, New Jersey; Captain James Riley, Celina, Ohio.

The following eleven chapters have met all requirements according to the Bylaws and are now presented for confirmation: Cameahwait, Salmon, Idaho; Brandywine Creek, Greenfield, Indiana; Wharton, Covington, Louisiana; Acadia, Crowley, Louisiana; Frances Rebecca Harrison, Vivian, Louisiana; Niangua, Camdenton, Missouri; White Alloe, Parkville, Missouri; University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina; Tipton, Covington, Tennessee; Nancy Horton Davis, Dallas, Texas; Anne Bailey, Charleston, West Virginia.

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

Report of Historian General

This has been a very active year in the office of the Historian General. All states have co-operated with our plans which were made as the occasions arose. This coming year we have several anniversaries which are noted and we hope that they may be celebrated by programs, radio publicity and featured articles. The two especial celebrations are the Bicentennial of President James Monroe and the Centennial of President Theodore Roosevelt. The activities of either man can furnish an entire year's program for a chapter.

Our portfolio of Signatures of the Presidents, given by Mrs. Magna, has been completed by the addition of the last five presidents. At her suggestion, a similar book is being compiled of the signatures of the First Ladies. We have 23 signatures, representing 14 wives, now on display in the Archives Room.

American History Month was really noteworthy. This was due to the activities of Mrs. Dale Brown and her efficient Vice Chairmen.

Hundreds of schools participated in our various activities. Many prizes were given by states, chapters and individual members as many states reported added interest in the study of American history in schools of all levels.

Since the first of January 1957, our office has issued 1,772 History Award Certificates; 1,299 History Medals; with 222 markers having been reported during this period. This figure of 222 includes both historical markers of various categories as well as lay member markers.

Contributions to the Archives Restoration Fund during these three months total $620.36.

Following is the list of gifts accepted for the Archives during January, February and March 1957:

Connecticut—Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter, Mrs. Marthena Harrison Williams: Program of First Continental Congress; three-page address of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison at First Continental Congress; address to the D.A.R. and dedicated to Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, written and read to First Continental Congress by Julia Clinton Jones; one-page typed report of Rules, by Amaryllis Gillett, Chairman of Buildings and Grounds Com-
mittee, First Continental Congress. All of these gifts were found among the personal effects of Mrs. Harrison by her granddaughter, Mrs. Williams.

Livingston Manor Chapter, Mrs. James Shera Montgomery: Typed letter and envelope to Dr. Shera Montgomery, Chaplain, U. S. House of Representatives, August 4, 1923, advising of death of President Harding, signed Calvin Coolidge.

Maryland—Erasmus Perry Chapter, Mrs. Dorothy Cleaveland Salisbury (Elin C.): Holograph letter and envelope from Grace A. Coolidge to Dorothy Cleaveland;

Frederick Chapter, Miss Pearl A. Eader: Holograph letter and envelope, signed Eleanor Roosevelt, when husband was Assistant Secretary of the Navy, to Miss Pearl Eader.

Missouri—Fort Osage Chapter, Mrs. Vernon Reppert: Holograph letter and envelope, signed Bess W. Truman, May 18, 1951, to Mrs. Vernon Reppert.

Nebraska—Deborah Avery Chapter, Marion K. McCafferty (Mrs. Joel E.): typed letter, signed Florence Kling Harding, April 4, 1921, from The White House, to Mrs. Keifer, mother of the donor.

New Jersey—Church and Cannon Chapter, Mrs. Eugene F. Donnelly: Franked envelope and letter to Charles Scribner, Esq., from Edith K. Roosevelt, dated October 24, 1928;

Princeton Chapter, Mrs. Walter F. Fullam: Holograph card signed Edith Bolling Wilson; Holograph card signed Eleanor Roosevelt; holograph card signed Bess W. Truman; holograph letter from Frances Cleveland Preston to Miss Hodge, dated 4 December 1917: Mrs. George A. Hulett, holograph letter from Ellen A. Wilson to Mrs. Hulett.

New York—Harvey Birch Chapter, Mrs. Edward Holloway: holograph deed from Thos. Thorne and wife to Benjamin Tredwell, January 26, 1793, together with witness signatures of John Doolley and William Mitchell.

North Carolina—Hickory Tavern Chapter, Pearl M. Tomlinson (Mrs. J. R.): handwritten summons to Sheriff for several individuals for Jury duty, Lincoln County, N. C., April Sessions 1786; handwritten summons to Sheriff of Lincoln County, N. C. for July Sessions 1786; handwritten document, signed by group of Jurors, dated May 27th, 1793, N. C.


Captain William Hendricks Chapter, Mrs. Stuart J. Mills: holograph letter signed by Florence Kling Harding, addressed to Miss Maud Corham, no date.

Miscellaneous—Holograph letter signed by Caroline S. Harrison, Executive Mansive, dated Oct. 24th 91, addressed to Mrs. W. D. Cabell; Envelope in handwriting of Mrs. Dwight Eisenhower received in Record Room of Treasurer General.

This report is brief due to the fact that a complete report of the work from the first of May 1956 to the first of April 1957 will be covered in my report at the 66th Continental Congress.

Helen C. Burnelle,
Historian General.

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

Report of Librarian General

My report is brief, prior to a more detailed report to Continental Congress.

Members, State and Chapter Librarians show greater interest in the Library. Five sections in the new bookstacks have been taken by Indiana, Illinois, N. H., N. J., and Iowa. There has been a decided increase in Chapter Librarians, 19 states being 100% in this phase of the work: Alabama, District of Columbia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Virginia and Wyoming.

The accessions to the library through the efforts of State and Chapter Librarians, number 161 books, 82 pamphlets, 13 manuscripts, 4 photostats, 2 charts, and 3 microfilms.

BOOKS

ALABAMA


Following 2 books from Capt. William Bibb Chapter:


Alabama Appointments 1817-22. 1946.

CALIFORNIA


Following 3 books from Mrs. Orlando Z. Abair through Santa Ana Chapter:

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

[902]


Memorial Life of William McKinley. G. W. Townsend. 1901.


COLORADO

The Samuel and Mary (Myers) Burris Family. J. S. & F. M. Burris and M. B. Simmons. 1952. From Colorado D.A.R.


CONNECTICUT


The Ellsworth Family. Vol. i. 1926.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA


Alphabetical List of Battles 1754-1800. N. A. Strait. 1900. From Mrs. Harry C. Grove through E Pluribus Unum Chapter.

Commemorative Biographical Record of Central Pennsylvania. 1898. From Mr. A. Y. Cassano, Jr. in memory of his mother Mrs. Jessie McGauley Cassano through Capitol Chapter:

Biographical Encyclopedia of Kentucky. 1878. From Mrs. Mabelle T. Tyler through Susan Riviere Hestol Chapter.


From Mrs. Nellie P. H. Lutes through Victory Chapter.

Griffin Lineage 1602-1928. W. J. Griffin. From Mrs. Marjorie G. Brennan through Descendants of 76 Chapter.

From Miss Esther B. Johnson in honor of her mother Mrs. Roscoe A. Cattell, Regent of Victory Chapter:


Following 2 books from Mrs. Rollo Robbins through Eugenia Washington Chapter:


The Original Lists of Persons of Quality. John C. Hotten. 1874. From Mr. Russell B. Amick & Mrs. Frances E. Clark through Katherine Montgomery Chapter.


Following 6 books from Mrs. Georgie I. Harmon through Mary Bartlett Chapter:

1790 Census of Connecticut. 1908.

1790 Census of Massachusetts. 1908.

1790 Census of New Hampshire. 1907.

1790 Census of New York. 1908.

1790 Census of Pennsylvania. 1908.

1790 Census of Vermont. 1907.

Following 3 books from Genealogical Records Committee through Capt. Harmon Aughe Chapter:


The Diary of Monasseh Minor, Stonington, Conn. 1696-1720. Frank D. Miner, pub. 1915.

The Diary of Thomas Minor, Stonington, Conn. 1653-1684. Sidney H. Miner, pub. 1899.

FLORIDA


GEORGIA


Atlanta, Home of the University of Georgia 1801-1951.

ILLINOIS

History of the German Towns Academy from 1760-1877. William Travis. 1902. From Mrs. Charles T. Watson through Benjamin Miles Chapter.


From Georgia D.A.R.

Through Patriots Memorial Chapter:


INDIANA

History of Clinton County. Joseph Claybaugh. 1913. From Russell Brant in memory of his aunt Catherine Brant through Capt. Harmon Aughe Chapter:

Postal and Allied History of Carroll County, Dora T. Mayhew. 1954. From the compiler through Charles Carroll Chapter.

Following 2 books from Louise Lett, the compiler, through Fort Vallonia Chapter:

Fielding 76 and his descendants. 1955.

George Willson, Sr. and Allied Families. 1953.

IOWA

Cutting Kin. T. A. Cutting. 1939. From Mrs. M. A. Abegg.

KENTUCKY

First Census of Kentucky 1790. C. B. Heilman. 1856. From Kentucky D.A.R.

Maine


From Frances Dighton Williams Chapter.

The Diary of Manasseh Minor, Stonington, Conn. 1696-1720. Frank D. Miner, pub. 1915.

From Miss Esther B. Johnson in honor of her mother Mrs. Roscoe A. Cattell, Regent of Victory Chapter:


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The Diary of Thomas Minor, Stonington, Conn. 1653-1684. Sidney H. Miner, pub. 1899.

KANSAS

The Early Planters of Salina. H. H. Pratt. 1929. From The Scituate Historical Society through Chief Justice Chishing Chapter.


MICHIGAN

Geographical and Statistical Sketch of the Past and Present of Goodhue County. W. H. Mitchell. 1869. From Minnesota D.A.R.

Missouri Historical Review. Vol. 49, No. 4; Vol. 50, No. 5. 1955 & 1956. From Elizabeth Benton Chapter.


MINNESOTA

Ostertag Family. Homer C. Ostertag. 1953. From Mr. & Mrs. Homer C. Ostertag.

NEW HAMPSHIRE


NEW JERSEY


NEW YORK

The History of Stannsted County, Province of Quebec, Canada. B. F. Hubbard. 1874. From Charlotte Phillips Bryant through Anna E. Lewis Chapter.

Minutes of the Albany Committee of Correspondence 1775-1778. Vol. 2. 1925. From Schenectady Chapter.

Centennial History of the West Horton Memorial Presbyterian Church. George A. Boyd. 1954. From Oneida Chapter.

Following 2 books from New York D.A.R.:
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

North Carolina


Ohio


Early History of Elyria and Her People. A. R. Webber. 1930. From Lakewood Chapter.

Pennsylvania

Genealogy of the Satterthwaite Family. Amos & Elizabeth S. Satterthwaite. 1910. From Mrs. Leuer Satterthwaite through Bucks County Chapter.

Following 2 books compiled by Ann H. Hutton and presented by Bucks County Chapter:

George Washington Crossed Here Christmas Night 1776. 1948.

House of Decision December, 1776. 1956.

The Landis Family Book. Ira D. Landis. 3 pts. 1 & 4. 1950, From Independence Hall Chapter.


1900. From Pennsylvania DAR.


Rhode Island

The Crumb Genealogy. Clara C. Fisk. 1956. From Rhode Island DAR.

South Carolina

Batchelder, Batcheller Genealogy. Frederick C. Pierce. 1898. From Fair Forest Chapter.

South Dakota


Tennessee

Following 2 books from Fort Nashborough Chapter:


Texas


Vermont


Virginia

History of the Valley of Virginia. Samuel Kercheval. 2nd ed. 1869. From Mrs. Margaret S. Thomas through Dr. Eliseh Dick Chapter.

History of the Valley of Virginia, 1879. From the compiler.


The Boucher Family. F. A. Burkhart. 1917. From Mrs. John D. Neely through Falls Church Chapter.

Warren Parker, Sr. War of 1812 Service Records in Va. and Family of Warren Parker, Sr. in Ky. after 1817. 1954.

From Francis Walls Chapter.


From Mrs. Vera F. Breacey through Prestwood Chapter.


Giles, Walton and Cox Families. 1957. Compiled and presented by Ruth C. Fischer through Patrick Henry Chapter.

Washington

Seattle Century. 1952. From University of Washington Chapter.


West Virginia

One Hundred Years of Marshall College 1837-1937. 1937.

From Oxford Chapter.

Wisconsin

History of the Chippewa Valley, T. E. Handall. 1875.

From Eau Claire Chapter.


Following 20 books purchased from Wisconsin DAR:


Atlas of Dodge County. 1873.


Flat Book of Outagamie County. 1889.

Atlas of Pierce County. 1877-84.

New Atlas of Dane County. 1899.

Atlas of Dane County. 1936.

Combination of Atlas Map of Rock County. 1873.

Atlas of Waukesha County. 1873.

Other Sources

Year Book of the Society of Indiana Pioneers. 1956. From the Society.


The Family Record of David Lehman Booher and His Wife Elizabeth Natts. 1956. Compiled and presented by Mary P. Phillips. (2 copies)


The Mackeys and Allied Families, Beatrice M. Doughtie. 1956.

From the compiler.

Proceedings Upon the Unveiling of the Statue of Baron Von Steuben. G. H. Carter. From Mr. & Mrs. Harry W. Frazee.

Notes on the Sanders and Related Families. 1956, Compiled and presented by David S. Clark.


Following 15 books purchased from Hugh Vernon Washington Fund:

Record of Abstracts of Pension Papers of Soldiers of the Revolutionary and War of 1812, and Indian Wars who Settled in Allen and Adair Counties, Ky. Lucy Kate McGhee. 1956.


From the Society.

Texas Historical Records from Indian & Revolutionary Times Up to 1883. Lucy Kate McGhee. 1957.


From the compiler.


History and Genealogy of the Milk-Milks Family. Grace Croft, ed. 1956.


From the compiler.

From the compiler.
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE


PAMPHLETS

ALABAMA

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

ILLINOIS

MARYLAND

Massachusetts

MINNESOTA

NEBRASKA

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NEW JERSEY

NEW YORK

OHIO

PENNSYLVANIA
Family Records of the Stacey Family and Their Connections. Laurence Eyre. 1936. From Edith & Laurence B. Eyre in memory of their Mother, Constance I. Eyre through Independence Hall Chapter.

RHODE ISLAND
The Dodge Lands at Cow Neck, an Appendix to History of Tristram Dodge and His Descendants in America. Richard D. Dodge. 1896. From Beacon Pole Hill Chapter.

SOUTH CAROLINA
Directory of Ebenezer Amistad Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Ebenezer, Mabel Jackson. 1955. From Catawba Chapter.

TENNESSEE
Life of Frank McDonald. E. T. Bales. 1950. From Mrs. Helen Exum through Judge David Campbell Chapter.

TEXAS
Families Descended from Samuel Butler Pegues and His Wife Juliet (King) Pegues. A. D. Pegues & Virginia P. Lidwin. 1956. From Virginia P. Lidwin through Alamo Chapter. (2 copies)

VERMONT
Vermont Daughters of the American Revolution Year Book. 1956. From Vermont D.A.R.

VIRGINIA

WISCONSIN

MANUSCRIPTS

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

INDIANA
Following 6 manuscripts from Mrs. Rue Green through Miriam Benedict Chapter:
Records of the family of Aaron Winger.
Records of the family of Seneca Wilcoxon.

TENNESSEE

TEXAS
Chronicles of St. Mary's, Md. Vol. 4, No. 8. 1956. From Mrs. John W. Holmes through Major Francis Grice Chapter.

PHOTOSTATS

NEW JERSEY
Genealogical Sketch of the Ludlow Family from the Early Settlement of Cape May Co., 1692. A. J. Ludlam. 1874. From Mrs. Rachel B. Kainsef through Cape May Patriots Chapter in honor of Dr. Julius Way.

NEW YORK
History of the Descendants of the Dill Family, from 1737 to 1902. From Mrs. Gilbert B. L. Smith.

TEXAS
Bible Records of Pear Family. From Alamo Chapter.

VIRGINIA
Records of James Macgill & Helen Wardlaw. From Col. Charles Lynch Chapter.

CHARTS

FLORIDA
Genealogy of the Keans. From Mrs. James Miller Leake through Gainesville Chapter.

REPORT OF THE BOARD

The Curator General, Mrs. Ralph Williams Newland, had no formal report, but suggested that the evidence of the work of the Curator General was all around them and she hoped the members of the Board would enjoy the special exhibits that had been arranged for Continental Congress.

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

Report of Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution

Since my last report to the National Board of Management on February 1, 1957 the office has been very busy receiving reports from the several states who have sent in many records of the burial location of Revolutionary soldiers along with other items of information concerning the soldiers.

I want to thank the State Historians who, under the careful instructions of the State Regents, have made our records so full.

INES GAUTIER PARKER,
Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution.

As recommended by the Executive Committee, Mrs. Erb moved that the National Board of Management recommend to Continental Congress: Resolved, That the Sixty-sixth Continental Congress endorse the building of a dormitory for little girls at Tamassee D.A.R. School, at a cost not to exceed $40,000;

Resolved, That the Approved Schools Committee promote this project through voluntary contributions during the next two years; and RESOLVED, That when erected, this dormitory be named in honor of the President
General, the Allene Wilson Groves Cottage for Little Girls. Seconded by Mrs. Parker. Adopted.

Miss Gertrude MacPeek, Editor of the D.A.R. Magazine, gave an informal report, stating that the overall gain in subscriptions for the year was 2,460.

Mrs. George B. Hartman, Jr., Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, had no formal report but commented briefly on some of the tasks that had been completed. She called attention to the Buildings and Grounds Exhibit that would be on display during Congress, which was aimed at interesting the members in the Society's Investment Trust Fund.

Mrs. Robert King Wise, Chairman of the D.A.R. Good Citizens Committee, presented a proposal regarding a pin for state winners of the Good Citizens Contest. Action on her proposal was deferred until the presentation of recommendations of the Executive Committee.

Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, Chairman of Approved Schools, read the report on Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. Schools.

Report on Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. Schools

You will recall in February I spoke of grades earned at mid-terms and said because of your expression of faith in our program, I was certain that you would all earn a "fat A." That was a prophetic statement. I was certain that you would all earn a "fat A." That was a prophetic statement. It is needed now and I am hopeful that the members in the Society's Investment Trust Fund.

Mrs. Albert Powers, Vice Chairman in the Pacific Division. She said, "Please use the enclosed check for the school you believe has the greatest need for it. I would like to have the gift made in honor of you who have given so much time and enthusiasm to the work of this committee." I looked at the check and it was for $200. I thought of the several places where it would do much good, but felt that anyone as thoughtful as Mrs. Powers should have the honor too. I gave her the privilege and honor of presenting the first gift to the Allene Wilson Groves Cottage for Little Girls.

The penny a pound of weight per year endowment plan will be continued through this administration. It will be for the same four schools, Kate Duncan Smith, Tamassee, Hillside and Lincoln Memorial University. The intention is for an individual gift to the future of our schools. Chapter chairmen should canvass members and the chapter should vote on the school to which it is to be allocated. I have a new jingle—

You've done fairly well and I am so proud I could go to the housetops to shout out loud, With two years to go and all your vim We can go over the top before we get thin. So continue a penny a pound of your weight Do it now, Daughters, don't hesitate!

Will the State Regents please request their
state chairmen to use the questionnaire provided for their reports? Compiling a report is a task and is made so much easier if the questionnaire which the chairman has prepared, is used. She knows exactly where to look for the information she wishes. Questions on schools which do not apply may be left blank but do ask that as much information as possible be included. I shall appreciate your cooperation.

We have made a fine start which means only that we must work harder to hold our gains and to forge ahead. To those members of the National Board who are retiring I say a sincere thank you for your encouragement and support. It has been a pleasure to work with you. For those who remain, I ask your continued support and enthusiasm. It is an inspiration to me to work with you.

And to you, Madame President General, thank you for your understanding helpfulness and your confidence in me. It is a wonderful experience to serve the National Society under your fine leadership.

MARIJorie S. HOWLAND,
Chairman, Approved Schools Committee.

Miss Ruth H. Bennett, Chairman of Printing, discussed informally the cost of printing and stationery, with particular emphasis on reducing the length of letters prepared by National Chairmen. It was pointed out that in the first year of a new administration longer and more detailed communications are often necessary.

The Recording Secretary General read the following recommendations of the Executive Committee:

That the National Board of Management recommend to Continental Congress: That $15,000 be transferred from the Current Fund to the Americanism and D.A.R. Manual for Citizenship Committee. Moved by Mrs. Hager, seconded by Mrs. Bixler. Adopted.

That the National Board of Management recommend to Continental Congress: That $30,000 be transferred from the Current Fund to the National Defense Committee. Moved by Mrs. Lee, seconded by Mrs. Wrenn. Adopted.

That the National Board of Management Recommend to Continental Congress: That $13,000 be transferred from the Current Fund to the Press Relations Committee. Moved by Mrs. Stribbing, seconded by Mrs. Hill. Adopted.

That the National Board of Management recommend to Continental Congress: That $3,000 be transferred from the Current Fund to the D.A.R. Good Citizens Committee. Moved by Mrs. Lange, seconded by Mrs. Novak. Adopted.

That the National Board of Management recommend to Continental Congress: That $1,200 be transferred from the Current Fund to the Committee Maintenance Fund. Moved by Mrs. George, seconded by Mrs. Tonkin. Adopted.

That the National Board of Management recommend to Continental Congress: That $3,000 be transferred from the Current Fund to the Junior American Citizens Committee. Moved by Mrs. Rasmussen, seconded by Mrs. Gilbert. Adopted.

That the National Board of Management recommend to Continental Congress: That $25,000, less an adjustment of $6,373, representing the National Society's contribution to the Federal Insurance Contribution Act tax for the fiscal year ending February 28, 1957, be transferred from the Current Fund to the Pension and Retirement Fund. Moved by Mrs. Hayward, seconded by Mrs. Hicks. Adopted.

That the National Board of Management recommend to Continental Congress: That $4,000 be transferred from the Current Fund to be paid in equal parts to Tamasee D.A.R. School and Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School. Moved by Mrs. Davis, seconded by Mrs. Irwin. Adopted.

That the National Board of Management adopt the estimated budget for the fiscal year 1957-58.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance February 28, 1957</td>
<td>$83,640.90</td>
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<tr>
<td>1957 dues</td>
<td>377,971.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fees and Dues of Admitted Members</td>
<td>61,200.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supplemental Fees</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
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Total Estimated Receipts $532,811.90

ESTIMATED DISBURSEMENTS

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<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
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<tr>
<td>Appropriations for Committees:</td>
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<tr>
<td>D.A.R. Manual</td>
<td>$15,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Defense</td>
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<tr>
<td>Press Relations</td>
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<td>D.A.R. Good Citizens</td>
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<tr>
<td>Junior American Citizenship</td>
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<tr>
<td>Committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maintenance</td>
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<td>Approved Schools</td>
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<td>Pension and Retirement</td>
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<td>Office Operations</td>
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<td>Building Utilities and Supplies</td>
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<td>Legal expense and printing of resale material</td>
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<td>Postage</td>
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<td>Federal Insurance</td>
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<td>Contribution Act tax</td>
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<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Total Estimated Disbursements $532,811.90

Moved by Mrs. Baker, seconded by Mrs. Phillips. Adopted.
That the National Board of Management authorize the D.A.R. Good Citizens Committee to have a special pin for State winners in the contest, the cost of the die to be borne by the National Society, D.A.R., reimbursement to be made by the sale of these pins at $2.50 each. Moved by Mrs. Hale, seconded by Mrs. Christin. (Pending clarification by the Chairman of the Committee, the motion was laid aside.)

That only an ancestral bar be permitted at the head of the ribbon above the Insignia and above all other ancestral bars and pins. Moved by Mrs. Adams, Florida; seconded by Mrs. Eads. Lost.

That the National Board of Management amend the following motion adopted February 1, 1955, “That authorization from the office of Organizing Secretary General be required for purchase of 25 and 50-year membership pins from J. E. Caldwell and Company,” by adding:

and that such authority to purchase either pin shall be determined upon a minimum of 25 years or of 50 years of actual membership excluding years lost through resignation or being dropped from membership, and irrespective of the date upon which the member was originally admitted to membership in the National Society.

Moved by Mrs. Weston; seconded by Mrs. Thomas. Adopted.

That the National Board of Management amend the proposed Standing Rules, Rule VI, by striking out the words “a member of her State Organization” and inserting “the Chairman of Units Overseas.” Moved by Mrs. Irwin, seconded by Mrs. Skinner. Adopted.

That the National Board of Management authorize that a scholarship of $400.00 be granted for a registered nurses training course at St. John’s Hospital, Tulsa, Oklahoma, to Anna Patsey, a native Alaskan girl. Moved by Mrs. Thomas, seconded by Mrs. Foster. Adopted.

That the National Board of Management rescind the following motion adopted on February 3, 1948, “That What the Daughters Do be compiled and published once only during each administration by the Recording Secretary General during her first year in office, this edition to cover the accomplishments of the immediate past three years, and that no supplemental editions be published,” and that it adopt the following motion:

That the Recording Secretary General compile and publish once only during each administration “What the Daughters Do,” and that this publication shall contain a brief résumé of selected past accomplishments and an account of current activities of the National Society.
view to future action with regard to amending certain portions of the questionnaire.

Miss Dennis moved that 5 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Trau. Adopted.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Trau, presented a supplemental report.

Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General

The State Regent of Oklahoma requests reappointment of the following Organizing Regent: Mrs. Lela Fletcher Kidwell, Tahkina, Oklahoma.

IMogene Guion Trau,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Trau moved the reappointment of one organizing regent. Seconded by Miss Dennis. Adopted.

It was moved by Mrs. Shrewder, seconded by Mrs. Hale, that the President General be authorized to appoint a committee to survey the distribution of states within the present seven divisions in regard to the number of chapters and number of chapter members in each of the present divisions, and to report its findings and recommendations as to redistribution at the October 1957 National Board meeting. Adopted.

It was moved by Mrs. Lee that the motion on D.A.R. Good Citizens pins be postponed until the Board meeting following the Congress. Seconded by Mrs. Hayward. Adopted.

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

Supplemental Report of Registrar General

Number of applications verified, 109. Total number of verified papers reported to Board today: Originals, 1,889; supplementals, 54; total, 1,943.

Mary Ainsworth,
Registrar General.

It was moved by Mrs. Ainsworth that the 109 additional applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society, making a total of 1,889 admitted on this day. Seconded by Mrs. Patterson. Adopted.

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

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Canaga, gave the benediction and the meeting adjourned at 3:00 p.m.

Adéle Woodhouse Erb,
Recording Secretary General.

Report of Subscribers as of March 1, 1957

Alabama, 663; Arizona, 98; Arkansas, 264; California, 2378; Colorado, 504; Connecticut, 792; Delaware, 125; District of Columbia, 639; Florida, 1196; Georgia, 1115; Idaho, 89; Illinois, 1936; Indiana, 1296; Iowa, 719; Kansas, 578; Kentucky, 844; Louisiana, 588; Maine, 311; Maryland, 533; Massachusetts, 979; Michigan, 937; Minnesota, 328; Mississippi, 582; Missouri, 965; Montana, 158; Nebraska, 433; Nevada, 70; New Hampshire, 247; New Jersey, 944; New Mexico, 130; New York, 2478; North Carolina, 983; North Dakota, 73; Ohio, 1652; Oklahoma, 465; Oregon, 331; Pennsylvania, 1979; Rhode Island, 255; South Carolina, 507; South Dakota, 122; Tennessee, 812; Texas, 1658; Utah, 36; Vermont, 193; Virginia, 1467; Washington, 387; West Virginia, 596; Wisconsin, 447; Wyoming, 95; Foreign, 67; Alaska, 9; Hawaii, 28.
THE regular meeting of the National Board of Management of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution convened in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D.C., at 9:30 a.m., Mrs. Frederic Alquin Groves, President General, presiding.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Canaga, before giving the invocation, read the poem, "Lest I Lose."

If there is anger in my heart
I cannot see
The beauty of wind-rippled leaves on any tree.

If there is envy in my heart,
I have no eyes
For the beauty of white wind-blown clouds
In any skies.

Lord keep me gentle,
Keep me still,
Lord keep me kind
Lest I lose all Thy loveliness,
Lest I be blind.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was given in unison.

The President General extended a special word of welcome to the new members of the Board.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Harold E. Erb, called the roll, the following members being recorded as present: National Officers: Mrs. Groves, Mrs. Beak, Mrs. Canaga, Mrs. Erb, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Trau, Miss Dennis, Mrs. Ainsworth, Mrs. Burnelle, Mrs. Hussey, Mrs. Newland, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Kernodle, Mrs. Hager, Mrs. Skinner, Mrs. Bixler, Mrs. Forrest, Mrs. Clay, Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Way, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Humphrey, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. McClaugherty, Mrs. Machlan, Mrs. Abels, Miss Massey. State Regents: Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Worm, Mrs. York, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Carlson, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Seimes, Mrs. Wrenn, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Thigpen, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Wolf, Mrs. Kimberly, Miss Haver, Mrs. Hoke, Mrs. Schneider, Mrs. White, Mrs. George, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Wacker, Mrs. Brodolf, Mrs. Pilkinson, Mrs. Eads, Mrs. Dehnert, Mrs. Blackledge, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Lange, Mrs. Novak, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Cagle, Mrs. Ronning, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Vories, Mrs. Patrick, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Rodgers, Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. Weston, Mrs. Tonkin, Mrs. Kemp, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Hayward.

The Treasurer General, Miss Dennis, presented the following report on membership:

Lost by death ..................... 77
Lost by resignation .................. 22
Reinstated .......................... 7
Miss Dennis moved that 7 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Hussey. Adopted.

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

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 225 applications presented to the Board.

MARY AINSWORTH, Registrar General.

Mrs. Ainsworth moved that the 225 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Burnelle. Adopted.

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

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Through her respective State Regent the following member at large is presented for confirmation as Organizing Regent: Mrs. Merle Hester Michael Ellis, Cleburne, Texas.

The following organizing regency has expired by time limitation and the State Regent requests reappointment: Mrs. Dorris Katherine Jardine Hellenthal, Juneau, Alaska.

IMOGENE GUION TRAU, Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Trau moved the confirmation of one organizing regent, reappointment of one organizing regent. Seconded by Mrs. Burnelle. Adopted.

The following motion, postponed by the Board on April 13th, was taken from the table: That the National Board of Management authorize the D.A.R. Good Citizens Committee to have a special pin for State winners in the contest, the cost of the die to be borne by the National Society, D.A.R., reimbursement to be made by the sale of these pins at $2.50 each.
Mrs. Patrick moved to strike out the words, "reimbursement to be made by the sale of these pins at $2.50 each" in the motion to authorize a special pin for State winners in the D.A.R. Good Citizens Committee contest, which was postponed from April 13, 1957. Seconded by Mrs. Gilbert. Adopted.

Mrs. Canaga moved to insert the words "and of the pins" after the word "die" in the same resolution, so that if adopted the amended motion will read: That the National Board of Management authorize the D.A.R. Good Citizens Committee to have a special pin for State winners in the contest, the cost of the die and of the pins to be borne by the National Society, D.A.R. Seconded by Mrs. Patterson. Adopted.

The motion as amended was adopted.

There was presented to the Board for its consideration, the following action of the 66th Continental Congress: That the Continental Congress direct the National Board of Management at its next meeting on April 20th to review all action relating to the D.A.R. Magazine as passed February 1, 1957, with a view to rescinding or modifying these rules, regulations and restrictions.

The President General requested that copies of the report of the Magazine Advisory Committee be distributed to the members of the National Board.

Miss MacPeek, Chairman of the D.A.R. Magazine Committee, and Mrs. Kohr, Chairman of the D.A.R. Magazine Advertising Committee, were invited to the Board Meeting and asked to explain to the members their objections to the Magazine Survey, and were allowed time to answer questions.

Moved by Mrs. Parker (1) that the National Board of Management authorize the appointment of a special committee of five of its members, two State Regents, two members of the Executive Committee and one Vice President General, to assist the Board in carrying out the directive of the 66th Continental Congress that the Board rescind or modify these rules, regulations and restrictions relating to the D.A.R. Magazine as passed February 1, 1957; (2) that the National Board ask each of its members to study the report of the Magazine Advisory Committee as adopted by the Board on February 1, 1957, and to report her opinions of the plans proposed and her suggestions for additions or changes; and (3) that the special committee summarize these opinions and present its findings and possible recommendations to the National Board at its meeting October 16, 1957. Seconded by Mrs. Newland. Adopted.

Moved by Mrs. Skinner that the Board authorize the contribution of $200 to the Boys' Club of Metropolitan Police, District of Columbia, in appreciation for the services of the District Police during the 66th Continental Congress. Seconded by Mrs. Wrenn. Adopted.

Moved by Mrs. Hager that the Board authorize the payment of the bill submitted for the services of Fire Department personnel during the 66th Continental Congress, $315.47. Seconded by Mrs. Kernodle. Adopted.

Mrs. Cagle moved that the quorum at any meeting of the Resolutions Committee shall be twelve members. Seconded by Mrs. Tonkin. Adopted.

Mrs. Thomas moved that the permit for an official D.A.R. grave marker, given only for those in active membership at the time of death, may be obtained from the office of Historian General. Seconded by Mrs. George. Adopted.

Mrs. Hussey moved that the Librarian General be granted permission to release to the State Societies the 163 volumes of 1880 Census Records received from the National Archives, since a duplication of these records is now available on microfilm. Seconded by Mrs. Parker. Adopted.

Mrs. Gilbert moved that the Junior American Citizens Committee be authorized to order 1,000 8" x 12" silk J.A.C. flags to match the present United States and D.A.R. flags now available. Seconded by Mrs. Clarke. Adopted.

Mrs. Thomas moved that Question 12 of the Honor Roll requirements be changed to read:

"Did your chapter contribute to the Investment Trust Fund this year, March 1, 1957 to February 28, 1958? How much? List any special gifts to this fund."

Seconded by Mrs. George. Adopted.

Mrs. Hill moved that a vote of confidence be given the President General and the Cabinet in their diligent and forthright handling of the Society's work. Seconded by Mrs. Way. Adopted.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Erb, read the minutes of Continental Congress of Friday, April 19, 1957, which were approved as read.

Drawing was held for the 1958 banquet seating.

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

Following announcements regarding the fall Board meeting and the Approved Schools Tour, the Chaplain General, Mrs. Canaga, gave the benediction, and the meeting adjourned at 1:00 p.m.

ADELE WOODHOUSE ERB, Recording Secretary General.
JULY 4TH, Independence Day, is our big National Holiday. It used to mean bands, floats, flags in every tiny village and city. It was a great day for oratory. In the early days of our Republic, it was the day which could be celebrated as a truly national holiday. Two of the Founding Fathers, Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, departed this life on July 4th, 1826—the 50th anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence.

Now, with the passing of time,—and as Dr. McFarland said in his speech at our Banquet in April,—with our people so devoted to the pursuit of pleasure, the significance of the day has passed. Some cities still have public celebrations but fewer people take time to attend them. It is the day on which many begin vacations or take off with the family for an outing at the beach, or a lake. There are double header baseball games which attract thousands, and similar places of public amusement. It is a period of mass exodus from the cities to the country and, for stay at homes, a day on which to keep off public highways for safety.

Here in Boston, a sum of money was left many years ago for special patriotic exercises on the 4th of July in historic Faneuil Hall. A prominent person is engaged as the orator of the day; there is a name band—and there have been less than a hundred in the audience, most of them elderly or very young.

When James Michael Curley was Mayor of Boston, he exhorted the people to attend these gatherings, with no success. At one time as Governor, he attended our State Conference and the subject of his remarks was a request that the Massachusetts D.A.R. with other patriotic organizations do something about the 4th of July celebration. I was impressed with his sincerity but we have difficulty assembling enough members for a decent showing at the traditional State House exercises on February 22d and Daughters of the American Revolution, like their neighbors, accede to family plans. And so, nostalgically, we face the tempo of a new age, realizing, with regret, that we are relinquishing many of the finer things to which we ought to cling.

Even on television or radio there is little or no time devoted to patriotic observances. Local stations would be glad to give time if our members would plan a program. Some chapters do this. Our Massachusetts State Society has had success in this respect on February 22 but it takes the time of someone to make arrangements with the studio, the time of someone else with talent to prepare an adequate script and the time of two or three to participate. Often, however, this may be done two or three weeks ahead.

It would be good for our state societies to make the celebration of February 22, July 4 and Constitution Day in September a fact on radio and television. Through joint efforts of the Flag of the United States of America Committee, Radio and Television and our Press Relations Committees we could institute a nation wide hook up, if possible, sponsored by our National Society. It is good advertising for us and it is promoting the objects of our National Society. "Hold fast to that which is good."

NEW D.A.R. MEMBERS AND CHAPTERS

2,114 members were admitted in April and 11 chapters. Our February, 1957, count was 184,108 members and 2,805 chapters.

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THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
(Organized—October 11, 1890)
1776 D Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT—1957-1958

President General
MRS. FREDERIC ALQUIN GROVES, Administration Bldg., 1776 D Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

1st Vice President General
MRS. ROBERT MILTON BEAK, 222 East Park Road, Wheaton, Ill.

Chaplain General
MRS. BRUCE LIVINGSTON CANADA, 2727 Woolsey St., Berkeley 5, Calif.

Recording Secretary General
MRS. HAROLD E. ERB
1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary General
MRS. HERBERT PATTERSON
1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Organizing Secretary General
MRS. FRANK GARLAND TRAU
1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Treasurer General
MISS FAUSTINE DENNIS
1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Registrar General
MRS. WM. LOUIS AINSWORTH
1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Historian General
MRS. LOWELL E. BURNELLE
1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Librarian General
MRS. LEROY FOSS HUSSEY
1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Curator General
MRS. RALPH WILLIAMS NEWLAND
1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution
MRS. HERBERT C. PARKER, 7 Audubon Blvd., New Orleans 18, La.

Vice Presidents General
(Term of office expires 1958)

MRS. LORETTA GRIM THOMAS
3302 S. MacGregor Way, Houston, Texas

MRS. HERBERT RALSTON HILL
“Rosewell”—Rt. 1, Fountain Town, Ind.

MRS. JOHN ODELL LUTTRIELE
Box 588, Sylacauga, Ala.

MRS. MARSHALL H. BIXLER, Bixmar, Route 5, Fremont, Ohio

(Term of office expires 1959)

MRS. HERBERT D. FORREST
747 Euclid Ave., Jackson, Miss.

MRS. SAM STANLEY CLAY
2105-74th St., Des Moines, Iowa

MRS. CHARLES ROMAINE CURTISS
954 Glenwood Ave., Joliet, Ill.

MRS. DONALD BENNET ADAMS, 391 Beechmont Drive, New Rochelle, N. Y.

(Term of office expires 1960)

MRS. ROBERT HENRY HUMPHREY
Dublin Road, Swainboro, Ga.

MRS. ARTHUR L. ALLEN
1800 Elizabeth St., Pueblo, Colo.

MRS. WILLIAM E. HICKS
120 Carondelet, Shreveport, La.

MRS. ROBERT HENRY HUMPHREY
Dublin Road, Swainsboro, Ga.

MRS. HERBERT D. FORREST
747 Euclid Ave., Jackson, Miss.

MRS. SAM STANLEY CLAY
2105-74th St., Des Moines, Iowa

MRS. CHARLES ROMAINE CURTISS
954 Glenwood Ave., Joliet, Ill.

MRS. DONALD BENNET ADAMS, 391 Beechmont Drive, New Rochelle, N. Y.

(Term of office expires 1960)

MRS. WILLIAM W. MCCLAUGHTERY
116 Oakhurst Ave., Bluefield, W. Va.

MRS. HAROLD FOGH MACHLAN
1014 E. Ponce de Leon Blvd., No. 3, Coral Gables, Fla.

MRS. EDWIN F. ABELS
Box 411, Lawrence, Kansas

Miss Ruth Stayton Massey, Box 388, Osceola, Arkansas
National Board of Management—Continued

State Regents and State Vice Regents for 1957-1958

ALABAMA
State Regent—Mrs. John T. Clarke, 3180 Thomas Ave., Montgomery.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Leonard C. McCraith, 1552 Springhill Ave., Mobile.

ALASKA
State Regent—Mrs. Robert Hooper, Box 1084, Fairbanks.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. John Jay Bickel, 410 11th Ave., Fairbanks.

ARIZONA
State Regent—Mrs. Arthur Werm, Rt. 2, Box 228, Tempe.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Edwin Gamble, Rancho Los Altos, Rt. 6, Box 192, Tucson.

ARKANSAS
State Regent—Mrs. Harold C. York, Rt. 6, Box 390, Little Rock.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Benjamin Wm. McCraith, 127 Federal St., Hot Springs.

CALIFORNIA
State Regent—Mrs. O. George Cook, 1360 Jones St., San Francisco 9.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. John James Champineux, 1012 S. 1st St., Alhambra.

COLORADO
State Regent—Mrs. Richard Frank Carlson, 1748 Albion St., Denver 26.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Roy Heilmann, 1407 Third St., Alamosa.

CONNECTICUT
State Regent—Mrs. Charles Broid Green, 270 Washington St., Norwich.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Philip Vivian Tippett, 125 So. Cliff St., Ansonia.

DELAWARE
State Regent—Mrs. Erwin F. Shiner, RFD, Rehoboth Beach.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Ralph A. McCloskey, 203 W. 30th St., Wilmington 2.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
State Regent—Mrs. Allen Roberts Wack, 3322 Tennyson St., N. W., Washington 15.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Ellsworth Everett Clark, 3411 Fessenden St., N. W., Washington 6.

FLORIDA
State Regent—Mrs. Edward Everett Adams, Box 31, Winter Haven.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Jackson E. Stewart, Box 3481, Orlando.

GEORGIA
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Harold Invin Tuthill, 4647 Sylvan Drive, Savannah.

HAWAII
State Regent—Mrs. Don H. Hatfield, 3517 Kahului Drive, Honolulu.
State Vice Regent—Mr. George W. Rosenberry, 933 Makaiwau St., Honolulu 15.

IDAHO
State Regent—Mrs. William H. Cullip, 515 N. Garden St., Boise.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Clifford H. Prake, 1034 E. Whitman St., Pocatello.

ILLINOIS
State Regent—Mrs. Len Young Smith, 109 Fuller Lane, Winfield.

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State Regent—Mrs. Harry Hows Wolf, 414 Riverside Drive, Muncie.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. John G. Biez, 345 S. 22nd St., Terre Haute.

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State Regent—Mrs. Lester W. Kimbrely, 1224 Colfett Ave., Bettendorf.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Alfred C. Zwick, 2121 Nebraska St., Sioux City.

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State Regent—Miss Maiie Haver, Douglas.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Harold Nelson Kilbronn, 214 W. Main, Sterling.

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State Regent—Mrs. F. Clattert Hoke, 3214 College Drive, Jeffersontown.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Fred Osborne, Booneboro Road, Winchester.

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State Regent—Mrs. Edward Davis Schneider, Twin Oaks, Lake Providence.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. John W. Hickman, 400 Hillcrest Drive, Alexandria.

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State Regent—Mrs. Edda B. White, 4 Sheldon Place, Waterville.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Basil Lamb, 655 Congress St., Portland.

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State Vice Regent—Mrs. Frank Shrake, 713 Stoneleigh Road, Baltimore 12.

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State Regent—Mrs. William F. Richards, 49 Fairfax St., West Newton.

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State Regent—Mrs. Clarence Wickersham Wacker, 580 Suffolk Road, Birmingham.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Roy V. Barnes, 813 Catalpa Drive, Royal Oak.

MINNESOTA

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State Regent—Mrs. Samuel Talmadge Fiklo, Artesia.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Louise Morley Haaton, P. O. Box 86, Clarksdale.

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State Regent—Mrs. David F. Eads, 1000 Mary Gene, Columbia.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Walter Edward Disco, 38 Briarcliff, St. Louis 24.

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State Regent—Mrs. Irving Deshmit Switzerland, 617 N. Crawford Ave., Hardin.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Frank Dwight Neil, Route 1, Helena.

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State Regent—Mrs. Howard Blackledge, 2064 Central Ave., Kearney.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Folsum Halton Gates, 318 Maple St., Gordon.

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State Regent—Mrs. Lawrence Hill, 3790 Warron Way, Reno.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Frank Michael Steinheimer, 1129 Arlington St., Reno.

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State Regent—Mrs. Forrester F. Lane, 1196 Woodbury Ave., Portsmouth.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Thomas Wright McConnell, Alfred, Maine.

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State Regent—Mrs. Ralph L. Novak, 11 Park St., Bloomfield.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. George C. Skillman, Box 11, Belle Mead.

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Blvd., Alliance.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Charles R. Patzer, 4153
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State Vice Regent—Mrs. Grover Cleveland Spillers,
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Calro Hotel, Washington, D. C.

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Harmony.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Frederick Neal Tompkins, 10

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State Vice Regent—Mrs. Richard Edward Lipcomb, 152
So. Main St., Mullina.

SOUTH DAKOTA
State Regent—Mrs. Rolla Glenna Williams, 320 2nd St.,
N. W., Watertown.
State Vice Regent—Mr. Carl W. Forslund, 2301 S.
Main Ave., Sioux Falls.

TENNESSEE
State Regent—Mrs. Hillman P. Rodgers, Davies Plantation
(Brunswick) Memphis.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Theodore Morton, 3310 Wood-
mont Blvd., Nashville.

TEXAS
State Regent—Mrs. Felix Irwin, Route 1, Box 62A.
Corpus Christi.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. E. E. Ricks, Box 236, Graham.

UTAH
State Regent—Mrs. Lyman A. Hudson 1756 Yale Ave.,
Salt Lake City 5.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. George Barlow, 224 So. 13th
East, Salt Lake City.

VERMONT
State Regent—Mrs. Herman Weston, Saxton's River.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Earle L. Pollard, Proctors.

VIRGINIA
State Regent—Mrs. Maurice Bradley Tonkinson, 313 Ferg-
uson Ave., Warwick.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Frederick T. Morse, Box 3426,
University Station, Charlottesville.

WASHINGTON
State Regent—Mrs. Frederick George Kemp, 611 King
St., Wenatchee.
State Vice Regent—Miss Alta F. West, 25 North "E" St.,
Tacoma 3.

WEST VIRGINIA
State Regent—Mrs. Edward S. Phillips, Washington
Farms Rd., Wheeling.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Eugene Holcombe, 201
Quartier St., Charleston.

WISCONSIN
State Regent—Mrs. Austin C. Hayard, 288 E. Johnson
St., Fond du Lac.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Arthur C. Fricke, 2621 N. Sum-
mit Ave., Milwaukee 11.

WYOMING
State Regent—Miss E. Floyd Deuk, 3057 Forest Drive,
Cheyenne.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Lyman Brooks Yunker, 627
Fremont, Thermopolis.

CHINA
State Regent—Miss. William H. L. Lii, 1309 North Halifax Drive, Daytona
Beach, Florida.
Miss. William H. T. Tjin, 1350 Meridian Pl., N. W., Washing-
ton 10.
Miss. Julius Young Talmane, 1295 Prince Ave., Athens, Ga.

HONORARY OFFICERS ELECTED FOR LIFE
Honorary Presidents General
Mrs. Grace L. H. Brookes
9 Martin Dale, Greenwich, Conn.

Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Horany
3562 Reading Road, Cincinnati 29, Ohio

Mrs. Russell William Mcna
178 Madison Ave., Holyoke, Mass.

Mrs. Henry Bohners Joy, 1935
299 Lake Shore Drive, Groove Poinle
Farms, Mich.

Mrs. Frank M. Dick, 1941
"Dunmore," Cambridge, Md.

Mrs. Harriet Donelson Shepherd, 1934
117 Frederick St., Hanover, Pa.

Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, 1943
Humboldt, Iowa

Mrs. William A. Becker
1309 North Halifax Drive, Daytona
Beach, Florida.

Mrs. Harry M. Robert, Jr.
53 Southgate Ave., Annapolis, Md.

Mrs. William H. Focsh
1 E. 66th St., New York 21, N. Y.

Mrs. Julius Young Talmane
1295 Prince Ave., Athens, Ga.

Honorary Vice Presidents General
Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd, 1948
1313 Clarkson St., Denver, Colo.

Miss Lillian Chenovers, 1953
1350 Meridian Pl., N. W., Washington
10, D. C.

Mrs. C. Edward Murray, 1952
301 W. State St., Trenton, N. J.

Miss Edna Stannard Gibson, 1954
396 Porter Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. Roscoe C. O'bryne
912 Main St., Brookville, Ind.

Mrs. James B. Patton
1594 Arlington Ave., Columbus 12, Ohio

Miss Charlotte S. Carraway
New Bern, North Carolina

Mrs. William Henry Belk, 1954
220 Hawthorne Lane, Charlotte, N. C.

Mrs. John W. H. Hodge, 1955
504 S. Hauser Blvd., Los Angeles 36, Calif.

Miss Arthur Rowbottom, 1955
203 Broad St., Salem, Va.

Mrs. William H. Lambeth, 1955
4420 Sheppard Place, Belle-Mead, Narvick 5, Tenn.

Mrs. John W. Kirkpatrick, 1956
516 West Pine St., El Dorado, Kansas

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National Chairman of National Committees

American Indians ........................................ MRS. JULIAN D. PYATT, 706 W. 10th, Trenton, Mo.
American Music .......................................... MRS. MARTIN L. REYNOLDS, 804 Home Ave., Hartsville, S. C.


Approved Schools ........................................ MRS. LYLE J. HOWLAND, 100 Fort Stanwix Park, N., Rome, N. Y.
*Children of the American Revolution ........................................ MRS. E. STEWART JAMES, Church Hill Plantation, Gloucester, Va.

Community Service ........................................ MRS. FRANK O. MCMULLEN, 1927 Audubon Blvd., Akron 2, Ohio.
Conservation ............................................ MRS. KATHARINE MATTHIES, 59 West St., Seymour, Conn.


Genealogical Records ...................................... DR. IRVING B. TAYLOR, 1228 I St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

Honor Roll ............................................. MRS. THOMAS E. MAURY, 842 Garfield Ave., Aurora, Ill.

Insignia ................................................ MRS. VIRGINIA WHITE, 17 W. 3rd St., Oklahoma City, Okla.
Junior American Citizens ................................ MRS. C. HAROLD WELCH, Brewster Lane, Mt. Carmel, Conn.

Junior Membership ....................................... MRS. CARL A. BIRDSEY, 900 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 11, Ill.
Membership .............................................. MRS. ROBERT H. HUMPHREY, Swainsboro, Ga.

Motion Picture ........................................... MRS. HELEN B. NASH, 83-09 Talbot St., Kew Gardens 15, N. Y.

*National Defense ........................................... MRS. RAY LAVINIA EDDIE, 50 South Pl., South, N. Y., 16, New York, N. Y.

Press Relations ........................................... MRS. THOMAS BURGESS, 2550 Hackworth St., Ashland, Ky.

Program ................................................ MRS. EDWARD R. BARRON, 3402 Overbrook Lane, Houston 19, Tex.

Radio and Television ..................................... MISS GEORGE C. ENTICK, 2127 Brickell Ave., Miami 35, Fla.
Resolutions ............................................... MRS. T. B. THROCKMORTON, 919 45th St., Des Moines 12, Iowa.
Student Loan and Scholarship ............................. MRS. DAVID F. RICE, 1013 30th Ave., N., Seattle 2, Wash.

The Flag of the United States of America .................. MRS. RUTH ANDERSON ROSS, 10624 Rochester Ave., Los Angeles 24, Calif.
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Mrs. Dixie Cornell Gebhardt, of Knoxville, was the State Regent of the Iowa Daughters of the American Revolution at the time she designed the official Iowa State flag.

In 1917 Iowa National Guardsmen stationed at the Mexican border, complained that other regiments had state flags, but the Iowa Regiment had no flag. Mrs. Gebhardt acted promptly and appointed a D.A.R. State flag committee. A circular letter was sent out to the 81 chapters and the state offices, and from those suggestions and her own ideas, Mrs. Gebhardt designed the Iowa State flag.

The design was accepted on May 11, 1917, by the flag committee, of which Mrs. Lue B. Prentiss was chairman; by Governor William L. Harding and by the War Council of Iowa.

Four years later, on March 29, 1921, the General Assembly adopted Mrs. Gebhardt's design and Iowa's official State flag. During the same month a copyright of the design was issued to Mrs. Gebhardt by the United States Patent office. She presented this at once to her native state, and today it is preserved in the archives of the state historical department in Des Moines.

Mrs. Gebhardt often noted that her greatest achievement in life was the designing of the Iowa flag. She believed that it should be simple in design and that the whole history of Iowa, from the time it was inhabited by the Indians up to the present time, should be embodied in the design.

The colors chosen were blue, white and red, those of France's tri-colored banner, since Iowa was a part of Louisiana purchased from France. The central panel of white is the background for the design, taken from the Great Seal of Iowa. The soaring eagle, the national bird, was used, and in its beak, blue streamers, bearing Iowa's state motto "Our liberties we prize and our rights we will maintain." The word "Iowa" in large crimson letters, was placed beneath the motto.

As in the nation's emblem, red is for fervency, zeal and courage; white for purity, clean living and rectitude of conduct and blue for loyalty, devotion, friendship, justice and truth.

The standard of the flag may be surmounted by a gold ear of corn and tied with a gold colored cord and tassels. A golden hued fringe may be used around the entire banner.

In March of 1956, a composite portrait of Mrs. Gebhardt painted by the artist, Professor Leonard Good of Drake University, was presented to Governor Leo Hoegh by the Iowa chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to be hung in the governor's mansion in Des Moines. Mrs. Sam S. Clay, State Regent, told the story of the designing of the Iowa flag.

Mary Marion Chapter, D.A.R. honored Mrs. Gebhardt's memory on June 14, 1956, by presenting an Iowa flag to the people of Knoxville and Marion County in ceremonies held on the court-house lawn. The Knoxville Chamber of Commerce, E. L. Job, president, co-operated in planning the program. The Ground Observer Corps staged a 24-hour Dixie Gebhardt Memorial alert at that time.

Mrs. Gebhardt has been further honored by the city's adopting the slogan—"Knox- (Continued on page 932)
Faith

(Continued from page 839)

a new birth of freedom—and that the government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

A wonderful heritage: ours. Quarreling within as befits a growing family, but maintaining a concrete shell of loyalty, independence, tolerance, and respect for our fellow nations. One is moved by the completion of the cycle of understanding when—far from the years of rebellion against our mother country England, we now find ourselves in close accord. In 1941, Winston Churchill and Franklin D. Roosevelt met, near the southeast tip of Newfoundland, hoping through a succession of conferences to plan a "saneer world." Following a divine service aboard Winston Churchill’s ship the “Prince of Wales,” that beloved man (unfortunately not an American), eloquently described the occasion: “This service was felt by us all to be a deeply moving expression of the unity of faith of our two peoples, and none who took part in it will forget the spectacle presented that sunlit morning on the crowded quarterdeck—the symbolism of the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes draped side by side on the pulpit; the American and British chaplains sharing in the reading of the prayers; the highest naval, military, and air officers of Britain and the United States grouped in one body behind the President and me; the close-packed ranks of British and American sailors, completely intermingled, sharing the same books and joining fervently together in the prayers and hymns familiar to both—It was a great hour to live.” Indeed, Winston Churchill, it is a great hour to live when we—independent, free, with faith in mankind, pride in country, and love of God—can live in peace and harmony with our fellowman!

And far from the least of those great leaders who have through their deeds and words evinced deep faith in mankind, country and in God, may I remember one who, God willing, will have many more years of inspired and selfless service for us—"the people of the United States." After having taken the oath of office of

(Continued on page 929)
This stone and bronze memorial for Chief Keokuck was erected in 1913 by popular subscription through the efforts of the Keokuk D.A.R.

Keokuk, Iowa was named after the great Sac and Fox Indian Chief Keokuck. The city has been mentioned many times on stage, screen, radio and television. Perhaps, because of its odd-sounding name; perhaps, because it typifies a busy city. Perhaps, though, it is because during the past years, many of the nation's foremost artists of the day have performed in Keokuk.

In addition to having the reputation of being one of the best show towns on anybody's circuit, the cultural life of Keokuk has always been kept at a very high degree. Literary, Historical, Religious and Music Clubs have always been very active. The present Civic Music Association and the Keokuk Little Theatre group are carrying on the tradition in their fields.

Keokuk is located in the southeastern point of Iowa where the Des Moines River enters the Mississippi. In early days it was known as the “Gate City,” not only for Iowa, but for the North and West as well. The treacherous rapids in the Father of Waters at Keokuk, where the famous dam and power house were built in 1913, made Keokuk an early trading center. All cargo moving up or down the river had to be portaged around the rapids. A canal, which made it possible for river steamers to continue with their cargo, was opened in 1877. From then and for many years with the addition of railroads traveling west, Keokuk became a thriving distribution center.

During the Civil War, Keokuk served as the point of embarkation for practically every Iowa Regiment and for those of neighboring states. A large government hospital was headquartered in Keokuk during the conflict. Iowa's only National Cemetery was established at Keokuk during the Civil War.

Today Keokuk has a number of industrial plants, greatly diversified as to type of products. These products are shipped to all parts of the U.S.A. and some to foreign markets.

The Keokuk Chapter, D.A.R. which cherishes the history and progress of Keokuk, hopes this thumbnail sketch of its hometown may be interesting to other members.

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Captain John Smith, $1.
Dr. Elisha Dick, $2.
John Alexander, $4.

Querries
(Continued from page 890)
DuVal). Reuben Wm. was the father of a large family.
(2) My gd.f.a. was Reuben Wash. Miles, b. 1814, lived to be a very old man (was youngest son of Reuben Wm.)—he had a large double family—having been mar. twice. 1st. wife, Mary Jane Jones—ch: Jacob Duval b. May 22, 1839 Putnam Co., Inc.; Harriet; George; Ed; Reuben; Elizabeth and Jane. 2nd wife, Eliza Morse b. Sept. 15, 1828 Blount Co., Tenn. d. Sept. 8, 1902, Kirksville, Mo.—ch: Samuel P.; Issac Taylor; Benj. Butler; Joseph Alex.; Margaret Turner and Robert Canley Miles. Reuben Wash. Miles (whose mother was a DuVal) had bro. and sisters: Suzannah Miles Bryant; Poly Miles Whitacre; Maria Miles; Sally Miles; James and George.
(3) My fa. Benj. Butler Miles still living, 87 yrs old. He is youngest son of the youngest son of the youngest son (Reuben Wm. being only 16 yrs old at the time he enlisted, hereby making such a thing possible.)—Mrs. Carl P. Etterer, 17 - 26th St., So. Great Falls, Mont.
(Continued on page 922)
While a blizzard raged outside, three young Iowa legislators of a century ago met in a rooming house on the banks of the Des Moines River to formulate a bill to provide an agricultural college for their state. When the Seventh General Assembly passed that bill on March 22, 1858, there were but two other similar colleges in the nation. Following the passage of the history-making Morrill, or Land Grant Act, the National Congress in 1862 Iowa was the first state in the nation to accept its provisions. Thus its young agricultural college became the first Land Grant College, and the purpose of the college was broadened to include education in keeping with the rapid industrial development of the nation.

Today Iowa State College, on the eve of its centennial, has kept full faith with its pioneer founders. Among its 10,000 students are those who comprise the largest undergraduate enrollment of any agricultural college in the world, and those who make up the largest group of home economics students to be found on any campus. The Division of Veterinary Medicine is the oldest such college now operating in the nation, and the Division of Engineering is one of the country's large and fine engineering schools. Known, too, for its emphasis on basic science, the College operates an Institute for Atomic Research, which has as an integral part one of the major laboratories of the United States Atomic Energy Commission.

Research in all of its five divisions—Agriculture, Home Economics, Engineering, Science and Veterinary Medicine—has been of incalculable value to Iowa and to the nation.

In teaching it has continued to lead the way, and has pioneered in such fields as forestry, agricultural journalism, agricultural engineering, educational radio broadcasting and television.
This tablet commemorates the advent of the first white settler of Linn County, Iowa.

**WILLIAM ABBE**

A true Pioneer — A worthy citizen

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Daughters of the American Revolution of Linn County, Iowa

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**Queries**

*(Continued from page 920)*

Neal - Vance - McCague - Montgomery - Sundberg - Lehman - Stouder - Berkey - Blough - Rowser - Stuffer - Ripple—

(1) Mary Vance (d. about 1887) mar. a Mr. Neal and had one known son, William Henry (b. 1847, d. 1922) who mar. Mary Elizabeth McCague (b. 1853, Allegheny Co., Pa., d. 1930). These three are buried in Hiland Presbyterian Cem. Perrysville, Ross Twp., Allegheny Co., Pa. Census 1880 Ross Twp., states that all were b. in Pa. Des. anc. of Mary Vance and her husband, ? Neal—his given name and place of bur.

(2) James or David McCague (b. Pa.) mar. Nancy Jane Montgomery (b. in Ireland) and they had one known dau. Mary Elizabeth who mar. William Henry Neal ment. in #1. Nancy Jane mar. 2nd time to James or David Woods and they had ch: Jennie B, b. April 10, 1861 in Allegheny Co., Pa., mar. George Heaverline; and Annie who mar. George Schriebner. Nancy Jane Montgomery McCague Woods d. 1889 in Allegheny Co., Pa, bur. in Uniondale Cem., Northside, Pittsburgh, Pa. This cem. lot was purchased by J. Montgomery and Thomas McCague—what relationship were these two men to David or James McCague and his wife, Nancy Jane? Des. anc. of James or David McCague and wife, Nancy Jane.

(3) Des. anc. of John August Sundberg b. 1860 in Sweden, mar. Olivia Olson. (She was dau. of “Sturdy” Olson, who lived at Goteborg, Bohoestian Province, Sweden. His wife d. in Uddevalls, Sweden and his bro. Mogul came to America and settled in Burt Co., Neb., and had a son Charles). John August had bros: Manuel; Carl; Axel; their father’s given name was Lars. John August came to America in 1891 by way of N.Y. Port accompanied by his wife Olivia and his 3 ch: John Adolph b. 1880, Uddevalls, Sweden; Carl Fredguf b. 1883 and Axel. He was naturalized Sept. 20, 1897 and received his papers in Elk Co., Pa.—later resided in Indiana Co., Pa.

(4) Des. anc. of Christian Lehman (of Mennonite Faith, d. about 1842 Richland twp., Cambria Co., Pa., this county had been part of Somerset and before that Bedford Co., Pa., and his father was supposed to have been Cristian/Christley/Christfer and settled in east part of Pa.) and anc. of his wife Catharine, maiden name unkn. They were listed among taxable of Brothersvalley twp., Somerset Co., Pa., 1797—later taxed in Quiemanohing twp., Somerset Co., Pa., Among his ch. were: Joseph b. 1800 mar. Anna, dau. of David Livingston; Christian Jr. b. 1803 on banks of Stoney Creek about 3 miles so. of Johnstown, Pa., mar. Elizabeth, dau. of Peter and Elizabeth (Fyock) Berkey and gr.dau. of Jacob Berkey and wife Elizabeth—her maternal gr.pars. were Jacob Fyock (spelled variously) and wife whose name is unkn; Henry b. 1808, mar. Rebecca, dau. of Adam Orris.

(5) Desire Rev. ser. rec. for John Stouder (spelled variously), settled near Cambria Co., (Continued on page 933)
The dominant motif of the Iowa State Department of History and Archives is preserving the history of Iowa, and is among the largest Historical Libraries in the United States. People come from every State in the Union, and some foreign countries, to look up Genealogical records. The Iowa public archives, or state records, comprise literally millions, and legislative filings from territorial period so far as preserved. Also in the Historical Building is the collection of books, mementos and records of the Iowa Department, Grand Army of the Republic. These records are in daily demand and use for reference and especially in legal procedure, for verification of names and for other facts.

Honoring Mrs. Lucretia E. D. Garretson

Genealogist and Historian, who spent more than 16 years as Head of the Department of History and Archives. Mrs. Garretson is a Life Member of Abigail Adams Chapter, D.A.R.

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FEATURED BY ABIGAIL ADAMS CHAPTER,
Des Moines, Iowa

Mrs. J. Ross Swigert, Regent.
My New Country
(Continued from page 850)

you if they want to where ever you are, because distance does not exist in the age of A and H bombs. Do not think that it is a good sign that we have only 29,000 Communists in this country. Again I have to remember. During the war it was built a very nice school in Hungary for Italian students. After it was completed, Nicholas Horthy, the Regent of Hungary visited it. One of my uncles, who is here in this city now, was one of the little group, which showed him around. They were talking about different things, about the war and then Horthy said: "One thing is positive. That it never will be Communism in Hungary again. The police knows every Communist person and they will be put aside if needed."

We felt so good about it, because this statement came from the most competent source, from the mouth of the leader of Hungary. Not even five years passed and a Communist government ruled the country. This little minority of Communist people was enough to grasp the power. You love the American Flag just as well as we loved the Hungarian flag. Then please, take it to your bosom and do not fail to do every necessary step in order to save it, because it can happen before we know it, that instead of the Stars and Stripes it will be just one sign in the middle of it, the Hammer and the Sickle, as the Coat of Arms on the Hungarian flag is replaced by it too.

Tell your children about the real meaning of Communism, so that they should not have even the smallest place in their hearts for this idea. They should learn to fight it now, in the early years of their lives. Parents and teachers can do very much. The Communists are working on the children the hardest, because they know, it is hard to change their comprehension after they grow up in a different system. Please read an article in the 1955 March issue of the Reader's Digest with the title of Sexual License: Key Soviet Strategy, by an authority in the Iron Curtain Countries, Leland Stowe. It raised my hair reading it, how the free love is flourishing in the Curtain Countries. He mentions in his article also the city Debrecen, where I was born.

Now I thank you for your patience. I only have one more request. Please do not fail to pray with me every night, before you turn in: God, save the World, God, save America.
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DAVENPORT, IOWA
Ray Gibbons, Director of the Council, January 10 wrote Scherer and other members of the Committee that he hoped the Committee was not planning "another investigation of the Fund for the Republic." Gibbons said, "As you know a number of religious agencies are now conducting projects which are supported by grants from the Fund for the Republic. A number of representatives of these agencies are prepared to release a joint statement to the press and to take vigorous action with their large constituencies, if necessary."

Scherer, in reply, said "surely you do not want me to believe that a fine religious organization such as yours is willing to forego my obligations to the people as a whole under the threat of losing a large bloc of votes."

The Council for Social Action is an educational social action group of the Congregational Christian Churches. Thomas B. Keehn registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act as an agent for the group in 1946 but it no longer is represented in Washington.

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AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS

_Evelyn Crady Adams_, author of the "Rose of Epping Forest" is chapter historian of Mary Washington Chapter in the District. This was a radio broadcast on February 19 over NBC network.

_Margaret W. Hahl_ writes of California Chapter names. She lives on a ranch of 1100 acres, some 30 miles east of Paso Robles and 10 miles from the nearest post office. She grows over 300 varieties of iris. A native Californian, she has never been east of the Rockies but hopes to attend Congress one day. A graduate of San Jose State Teachers College, she taught in Bakersfield and Los Angeles before becoming a rancher's wife. She says she has become adept at "pulling" wells, rounding up cattle with a pickup truck, feeding them and she likes best to go out and count the pretty newborn calves.

_Flora Hafer_ who wrote the "Crown Jewel of Democracy" is from El Reno, Oklahoma.

_Louise Darcy_ of Biddeford, Maine and _Catherine Bryant Rowles_ of Johnstown, N. Y. are our poets this month.

_Elaine Summers_ (Mrs. Stuart) is a member of Ponte Vedra Chapter, Florida.

_Mrs. Louis deMilly Blocker_ is a member of Cincinnati Chapter, Ohio but is a native of New York State. She was a former librarian of the Faculty Dept. of Miami University Library, Oxford, Ohio. Her father was of the Goulds of Buffalo and her mother of the Flower family of Rochester and Palmyra, N. Y.

_The Displaced Person_ lives in a Southern city and this manuscript was sent to us by a prominent member in that state with the request that no personal or place names be used by which this lady might be identified. She has relatives still behind the Iron Curtain. The lady IS an American citizen and she speaks her praise of America wherever she can. We publish her talk in this July issue in tribute to the Independence and Freedom which our forefathers guaranteed to others.

The Historic Delaware River was written by _Edna M. Hornberger_ of Gen. Lafayette Chapter, Atlantic City, N. J. Mrs. Hornberger is a professional lecturer and writer and a member of many patriotic organizations.

"Our Flag" is by _Jessie Whiteside Fink_ of Shelbyville, Illinois.

Old State House Chapter, D.A.R.

Presents Flag to

New Elementary School

On Sunday afternoon, March 24, 1957, a new elementary school was dedicated in Melrose, Massachusetts. Since the very beginnings of this school, The Decius Beebe Elementary School, Old State House Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution of Melrose has had as its chief project of the year the presentation of a Flag for the Assembly Hall.

(Left to right) Mrs. Reuben Hilt and Miss Irma Pendleton, Principal of the Decius Beebe Elementary School, Melrose, Massachusetts.

Last fall when the building was nearing completion Mrs. Reuben Hilt, Regent of Old State House Chapter, contacted Mr. Rand, Superintendent of Schools. He graciously accepted her offer of a Flag and at the dedicatory exercises gave her a prominent part on the program. On behalf of the Chapter Mrs. Hilt presented the Flag to the School and it was accepted for the School by the Principal, Miss Irma Pendleton.
Faith

(Continued from page 918)

our President—his left hand lying on two open Bibles—one his own, the other the one used at the first inauguration of George Washington, our beloved President Dwight D. Eisenhower, reverently requested that "you permit me the privilege of uttering a little private prayer of my own. And I ask that you bow your heads.

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

"Give us, we pray, the power to discern clearly right from wrong, and allow all our words and actions to be governed thereby, and by the laws of this land. Especially we pray that our concern shall be for all the people regardless of station, race, or calling.

"May co-operation be permitted and be the mutual aim of those who, under the concepts of our Constitution, hold to differing political beliefs; so that all may work for the good of our beloved country and for Thy glory. Amen."

With the Chapters

(Continued from page 880)

with the Auxiliary and Mrs. John B. Scurry one day a week. On November 29th the Day and Evening Groups held a "Get Acquainted" meeting. Old hats and jewelry were auctioned off. Mrs. E. W. Gentry, American Music Chairman, narrated and sang a group of American Folk Songs. Proceeds went to the renovation of the Missouri Room and the per capita assessment was passed.

Along came December with the hustle and bustle of Christmas. We held our Reciprocity Tea on December 5th and had State Officers and local Regents as guests. A delightful book review was scheduled by Mrs. Whately Chandler on "Let My Name Stand Fair." The family of prominence in this book was the family of General Nathaniel Greene for whose daughter our chapter was named. The Evening Group held their annual Christmas Party at which gifts were exchanged after the meeting. Our sewing group made twenty-two pairs of pajamas as a Christmas gift to Tamassee School.

January brought to us a beautiful and educational talk on Conservation by our member and Conservation Chairman, Mrs. Roy J. Noble, who has become an authority and speaker for various groups on Conservation.

In addition to boxes of clothes, contributions have been made in Memory of our deceased members to Bacone and St. Mary's Schools for Indian Girls. National Defense talks have been given at all meetings by Mrs. Gerald Vogel, Chairman, and discussion periods have followed.

The new year will be started on the right foot with the presentation of a beautiful framed picture of Independence Hall and the Declaration of Independence to a school and the awarding of six Good Citizenship pins to six outstanding girls of high school age. Both of the above projects of the Evening Group in name of our Chapter.

Mrs. Gerald A. Vogel,
Publicity Chairman

Constitution (Washington, D. C.). Mrs. Allen Robert Wrenn, State Regent, was the guest of honor on November 10, when our chapter, of which she is a member, entertained with a reception and tea at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hayes McNeill.

The entire lower floor of the lovely white columned, Colonial-type home was aglow with soft lights and gift floral arrangements. It was a perfect setting for this brilliant and enjoyable social affair.

Mr. McNeill introduced the guests to Mrs. Leonard Noel Sowards, Chapter Regent, who headed the receiving line which included the guest of honor, Mrs. Wrenn, and the Chapter Officers.

Mrs. Austin B. Jeffries, who was in charge of the dining room, had arranged the picture tea table with silver, crystal and all pink flowers, on a white cloth of Italian cut work and lace. Miss Helen Whitaker, assisted by a bevy of attractively dressed junior members of the chapter, poured tea and coffee. Mrs. William A. Glasgow and Mrs. Albert L. Nowicki took turns with the guest book.

More than 300 distinguished Daughters and guests called during the afternoon, including Miss Faustine Dennis, Treasurer General; Mrs. James B. Skinner, Vice-President General; Miss Lillian Chenoweth, Honorary President General and Dr. Jean Stephenson, Chairman of the National Society's Genealogical Records Committee.

Mrs. Ernest Barkstall Jones, General Chairman of arrangements, kept things running smoothly.

Helen Whitaker, State Regent

(Continued on page 931)
Our Flag

Our flag is a glorious ensign;
Our Nation in epitome,—
Its red, our blood . . .
Its stars, our world . . .
Its blue, our loyalty!
It is the Mayflower Compact;
It is Washington at Valley Forge;
Declaration of Independence
From the rule of tyrannical scourge.
It is Lawrence aboard the Chesapeake
Calling, "Men, don't give up the ship!"
And McArthur's grave "I will return!"
Stout heart, proud mien, and firm lip.
It is Eisenhower establishing a beachhead;
And doughboys longing for home.
It is Flanders Fields with white crosses spread;
And Old Glory over Capitol dome!
To the strains of the Star-Spangled Banner
Loyal hearts of the forty-eight states
Swell with pride as they sing of the splendor
And valor this epic relates.
It is more than emblazoned emblem,
Or poem of our land's history;
It is a prayer for continued freedom . . .
And prophetic of what we can be!
Our flag is far more than a bunting,
This poem, and prayer, prophecy . . .
Is a Nation led of Almighty God,
America, land of the free!

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Lessons from State Conferences and Continental Congress
(Continued from page 862)

water conservation, or higher salaries for teachers, for example—will be far more effective than to lessen their impact by including them in a long list of resolutions of doubtful need or significance to the people of the state at this particular time. Don't spread your efforts too thin. One state conference whose resolutions enjoy high respect and attention usually acts upon no more than five or six of them.
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Here and There
American Liberty Chapter, Washing-
ton, D. C. in memory of Elsie Janis, who
was a life time member, on April 12 pre-
presented a loving cup to the chapter house
which was donated by the Janis family.
This silver cup was presented to Miss
Janis by an Army Post in recognition of
her entertainment activities to the troops.
Lucien Beckner, Consulting Geologist,
Louisville, Kentucky calls attention to the
January 1957 Genealogical Dept.,
page 45 under the column marriages which
states "William Warren and my daughter
Jean H. Daveiss were married Sept. 24,
1875" and says the date of marriage
should have been "Sept. 24, 1873."
Also in the births is Marie Davesiss,
dughter of William and Jean D. Warren,
was born May 22, 1875 at Hayefields,
Mercer County, the home of her grand-
father, Major Wm. Daveiss.' This latter
date is incorrect. She was the first child
of the marriage above. You will see that
the mistake, above described, makes her
able to be born in May before her parents
were married, which is not true. I think
the mistake was made by mis-reading a
'5' for a figure '3'. This mistake could
have occurred in copying from my Fam-
ily Bible or by the printer."
On page 458 of the April issue oc-
curred one of those errors which give edi-
tors nightmares. In the obituary of Eugen-
ia Bradfield there was a misstatement that
"... Eugenia Washington, one of the
Founders of the D.A.R. was a direct des-
cendant of George Washington." Of
course George Washington had no issue
and the statement should have read that
Eugenia Washington was a collateral des-
cendant. Several readers have called our
attention to this fact. This was the same
statement carried by the Washington
papers.

With the Chapters
(Continued from page 929)
Major Isaac Sadler (Omaha, Nebr.), "Cherish
and Maintain American Freedom" has been the
theme of our program. Washington's Birthday,
Flag Day and Constitution Week were observed
with appropriate programs and a spot television
announcement. A patriotic program was spon-
sored in the eighth grade of Corrigan School
and a book given to the school library.
We have five minutes of National Defense news
at each of our meetings and $31.50 has been
contributed to National Defense work. Twenty
dollars was contributed for a chair in the
Nebraska box in Constitution Hall. Genealogical
and Bible records have been contributed to the
National D.A.R. Library. Three D.A.R. bronze
markers were placed on graves of deceased
members. Our current year book was placed
in cornerstone of the new Television Station,
KEIV.
The approved schools were given $885.50 in
cash and clothing. Included in this was a
semester scholarship to Tamassee and work
scholarship to Kate Duncan Smith. Four high
schools participated in Good Citizenship Contest
and pins and Awards of Merit were presented.
We gained eleven new C.A.R. members, the
Regent having six grandsons joining the C.A.R.
this year. The C.A.R. engaged in nine of the
Nationally sponsored contests. We have two J.A.C.
Clubs and one of them won a Blue Ribbon at
State Conference on poster submitted.
A large flag with window bracket was presented
to Neighborhood House of Omaha and a flag and
staff given to the auditorium of one of our
schools. Award of Merit was given to Mrs. Henry
Hoyer, Executive Director of the Neighborhood
House, for her patriotic contributions to the
American Way of Life especially among the youth
of the city of Omaha.
The Chapter celebrated its 46th Birthday and
it also received recognition on National Honor
Roll.

Manilla Utts Evans, Regent
The Iowa State Flag  
(Continued from page 917)  

ville—Birthplace of the Iowa Flag." Signs-boards have been erected within the past few months at both the east and west edges of the city on highway 92, bearing a picture of the Iowa flag in color, with a stalk of Iowa corn and the slogan— "Welcome to Knoxville—Birthplace of the Iowa Flag." 

Mrs. Gebhardt was born in Knoxville, daughter of Dr. Norman R. Cornell, a physician who served as surgeon with the 23rd and 40th Iowa Infantries in the Civil War. 

Mrs. Gebhardt organized Mary Marion Chapter, D.A.R. in Knoxville and served as the chapter's first regent. She was a member of First Methodist Church, a member of Chapter M, P.E.O., and at one time a member of the Board of Piney Woods school. She also worked in Washington, D.C. as a genealogist. 

On a Sunday evening, Oct. 16, 1955, at the Collins Memorial Hospital in Knoxville, her life of great achievement quietly ended at the age of 88 years. She was laid to rest in Graceland Cemetery, just west of the city, beside her loved ones, with the beautiful Iowa flag draped lovingly over her casket.

Greetings from  
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IOWA STATE ADS  
Fifty-seven Iowa chapters sent approximately $725 in ads for this issue. The Hannah Cardwell Chapter sent in the largest amount and the Keokuk Chapter was in second place. Mrs. C. E. Zink is State Advertising Chairman. Mrs. Lester M. Kimberly is State Regent.
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Elizabeth Cook Chapter
Cooch’s Bridge Chapter
Mary Vining Chapter
Captain Jonathan Caldwell Chapter
Col. David Hall Chapter
State Officers Club

Queries
(Continued from page 922)

Pa., his wife’s name was Sarah. He died 1807 in Conemaugh twp., Somerset Co., Pa. His ch:
John Jr. and wife Barbara; David; Joseph; Samuel; Christian; Sarah mar. Jacob Binkley; Mary mar. George Replogle, son of Rhinehart Sr.
Des. inf. and names of wives.
(6) Desire any Rev. war rec. for Jacob Berkey (d. 1805 at Conemaugh twp., Somerset Co., Pa.) whose wife by tradition was Elizabeth Blough and that Jacob came from Berks Co., Pa., and was of Mennonite Faith as was his wife. His youngest son Peter b. Brothersvalley twp. in 1782 and wife Elizabeth Fyock Berkey belonged to the Seventh Day Baptist Faith (see #4).

(7) Des. anc. of John Rowser who settled in Bedford Co., Pa., 1785 had among other ch:
(a) Joseph who mar. Elizabeth Swager (spelled variously), Joseph d. 1817 and his wife 1857 in Bedford Co.—des. par. of Elizabeth Swager; (b) Gideon Sr. b. 1770, d. 1854 Napier twp., Bed-
ford Co., Pa., mar. Mary —. 1850 Census of same county state Gideon and wife were b. in Maryland. Des. anc. of Gideon’s wife Mary. John and son, Joseph, were in Bedford Militia 1789—did either serve in Rev. War?

(8) Joseph Rowser (in #7) had a son John who was b. 1795 in Napier twp., Bedford Co., Pa., and who mar. Mary Stifler, dau. of Peter and Elizabeth (?) Stiffler of Friend’s Cove, Bedford Co., Pa.—des. par. of wife, Elizabeth. Peter was the son of Peter Stiffler, Sr., and wife

Catharine of Bedford Co., Pa.—des. anc. of wife Catharine. Peter Jr., d. about 1807 and Peter Sr., d. 1808—1810, both in Bedford Co., Pa.—where bur?

(9) Gideon Sr. (son of John Rowser in #7) had two sons: Andrew b. 1808, mar. Alice Old-
ham; and Gideon Jr. b. 1805 Bedford Co., Pa., mar. Lydia or Alidia Crop—des. anc. of Lydia Crop Rowser—she had two half sis: Mary Anne who mar. Philip and another (?) who mar. Rhueben or Luther Davis of Bedford Co., Pa. Lydia’s mother mar. twice—one man named Crop and to one named Sullivan—not known whom she mar. first. In one Bedford Co., Pa., census Lydia is listed as born in Md. and in another as in Pa.

(10) Nicholas Ripple d. 1777 at Easton, Northampton Co., Pa., leaving wife, Margaret (some-
times listed as Anna Marie) and 7 ch: eldest son Casper; Andrew; Mary; Michael; Peter; Catharine and Elizabeth who mar. Philip Koch. Records of The Lower Saucon Lutheran and Reformed churches have been abstracted and can be seen at Easton, Pa., library—would some-one check these records for b. of Casper, date of mar., wife’s name, names and dates of b. of his ch? Am especially int. in his son John who mar. in Northampton Co., Pa., and had ch., born there before coming to Somerset Co., Pa., (then Bedford Co.) in 1793. Des. maiden names for wives of these 3 Ripple men, also dates for John. Will exch. inf. on all family names mentioned

Will exch. inf. on all family names mentioned or will do research in Somerset, Bedford, Cam-

(Continued on page 936)
Mary Silliman Chapters
Work for Americanism
(Continued from page 860)

our shores speaking the languages listed: Albanian, Armenian, Austrian, Chinese, Estonian, Czechoslovakian, Danish, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Puertorican, Celtic, Italian, Hebrew, Lebanese, Lithuanian, Polish, Portuguese, Roumanian, Russian, Norwegian, Swedish, Scotch, Spanish, Syrian and Ukranian.

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Queries
(Continued from page 933)
bria, Allegheny, Indiana and Westmoreland Co., Pa., in exch. for inf. on any of the families ment. herein.—Mrs. Clarence R. Neal, 253 Main St., New Kensington, Pa.

Mrs. W. Harvey Johnson of Philadelphia states that in our May 1946 issue, p. 275—Marriage Bonds in Mason Co., Kentucky the item “Keolin (Kerlin) Wm., and Mary Durye, John Durye, F. November 26, 1814.”

The name should be Mercy which is verified by a letter from the Mason County clerk dated June 5, 1956. Mrs. Johnson has the family Bible which shows a Mary and a Massy. Her father’s will lists Massy Kerlin. Massy, Massah etc. are used for Mercy in her great-grandmother’s listings. Thus Mercy Durye, who married Wm. Kerlin was not her sister Mary who married a Chenoweth.

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[ 936 ]
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