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MAGAZINE
PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
AUGUST 1957
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The President General’s Message

On June 18, Federal Judge Joseph C. McGarraghy upheld the true meaning of Constitutional Rights when he ruled that an American soldier serving in a foreign land, and in line of duty, could not be denied his constitutional right to be tried by a jury of his peers.

The United States of America will again observe Constitution Week September 17 thru September 23. The experience of William S. Girard of Ottawa, Illinois, has brought home to each of us, with even greater clarity, the need and the obligation to protect that great document—the Constitution.

Can you envision life in the United States of America without the guarantees of the Constitution? Can you contemplate an existence bereft of the “Blessings of Liberty” which we have known since the founding of this country.

Let us be realistic and know that only by preserving our Constitution in its entirety and with the vigor of its system of checks and balances can we be assured of a future that is consistent with the love of Liberty that is inherent in the American people.

Let us not continue to allow any encroachment upon these precious liberties—encroachments that allow either the Federal or executive to absorb any part of the legislative. The legislative is another name for the Voice of the People. Be vocal and courageous in defense of Freedom, Americans, wherever you are.

President General, N.S.D.A.R.
THE ISAAC BARTON HOUSE

Owned by Mr. and Mrs. John Killian Jones

Located on the Old Russellville Highway three miles east of Morristown, Tennessee.

Built by the Reverend Isaac Barton in 1801, this home is one of the oldest houses in Hamblen County, Tennessee. According to tradition in the Barton family, David Crockett, Tennessee's great hero of the Alamo, worked on the Barton farm, spent many nights in this house and the room he slept in remains intact. This is of special interest because of the Crockett Tavern Museum now being erected.

As a memorial to Davy Crockett, the Hamblen County Chapter of the Association for the Preservation of Tennessee Antiquities is building an approximate replica of the John Crockett Tavern, David's boyhood home, in Morristown, Tennessee. This organization is administrator of the property which is owned by the Morristown Centennial Corporation. The site is a part of the clearing of the original John Crockett home, as marked by the Tennessee Historical Commission. It is only a few hundred feet from the well, which was uncovered a few years ago. The materials being used are taken, almost exclusively, from old historic places. The furnishings will be authentic and of the period. It will be a pioneer museum, open to the public.

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THE BEST PART OF THE MEAL

[ 940 ]
America's history is the account of men, stout of heart and strong in mind and sinew, who discovered new land and with great earnestness of purpose determined to build a worthy nation. Freedom of religion, liberty in thought and deed and peace of mind, — all these they sought as privileges, — these men of courage and of abundant faith. They knew full well that each privilege sought, invoked some measure of responsibility to be shared by individuals, groups and the community which they created.

It was known by the pioneer settlers, that permanency of the society which they desired to cause to exist could be successfully and effectively established only by creating homes on the land which they had chosen. Wisely, these early Americans brought with them their wives and their children who shared the thrill of the new adventure and, in so doing, gave real character and a peculiar stability of purpose to their magnificent experience.

A place of abode was essential to the protection of life and limb! A house, of necessity, had to be wrought from the wilderness. Homebuilding was an enterprise shared by the whole family. Therefore, early in the building of America the home became a social and cultural unit. This fact was significant not only at face value, but as a characteristic, of a new society. Such a role portended as an essential quality by which to insure the future security, well-being and ultimate survival of the nation.

The type of structure created as a home was determined largely by the environment in which the pioneer found himself. However divergent the location, conditions and materials may have been, the character of the builder was always indelibly expressed in the object of his handiwork.

Today, the houses which remain, portray not only the character of the builder who fashioned them of giant logs, seasoned timber and everlasting stones, but also depict the soul of the human being who with loving care has preserved or restored the houses.

The sovereign state of Tennessee is composed of three grand divisions—East, Middle and West. The Tennessee Society, Daughters of the American Revolution has five districts — Appalachian, Cherokee, Chickasaw, Cumberland and Sequoyah. The Appalachian and Cherokee Districts comprise East Tennessee; Cumberland and Sequoyah are in Middle Tennessee and in West Tennessee, Chickasaw District covers the entire division.

In East Tennessee, at Russellville is Robinwood, built in 1799. It is the home of Miss Sarah Dougherty and Mrs. Otto Wall members of Samuel Doak Chapter, Morristown. The house is located on the road from Cheeks Cross Roads to mouth of Chucky River, which at the time the house was built led on to the Carolinas from Kentucky. It is constructed of sturdy hand-hewn logs in excellent condition. Over a hundred years ago the house was used as a tavern. The atmosphere continues true to the period in which it was built. Hollyhocks bloom 'round the doorway in quaint perspective.

The Isaac Barton House three miles east of Morristown is on the Old Stagecoach Road which ran between Knoxville, Tennessee and Bristol, Tennessee-Virginia. The builder was Isaac Barton, a pioneer Baptist minister. Typical of the period in which it was erected, the two-story house is made of logs. In later years the logs have been covered with weather-boardings. A very large original chimney with 1801 carved in the native stones, is in present use. This date gives authenticity to the fact that it is one of the oldest houses in Hamblen County. Mellowed pine planks form the ceiling inside the spacious rooms. Long, straight white oak logs are sills, on which the structure rests. "The floors are of wide pine boards worn smooth by countless feet," commented Miss Meta Goodson in giving a description of the old house. A number of the original window panes
of bubble glass remain. From Barton Springs, at the edge of the yard, flows a winding spring branch which coupled with the scenic atmosphere of century-old oaks on the lawn, creates a very picturesque setting. This old house was often visited by David Crockett as a boy, and it was there he stopped for the night as he ran away from home. The place is presently owned and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. John Killian Jones. Mrs. Jones (Jacqueline Butler) formerly of Jonesboro, Tennessee and a member of the State of Franklin Chapter there, is the great-great granddaughter of Colonel Jacob Brown, a pioneer settler of the State. Tradition records that it was in the home of Colonel Brown that John Sevier, and other brave patriots of the time, made plans for the battle of King's Mountain.

The Old Lones House was erected by Jacob Lones, a great-grandfather of Miss Mary Dowell a member of Simon Harris Chapter, Knoxville. Jacob Lones came to that section between 1780 and 1790 from Bucks County, Pennsylvania. The present occupants of the home are the fifth generation of the same family, one of the few in Knox County. The land was acquired originally through grants and purchases from North Carolina Territory South of the Ohio River and the State of Franklin. The house is one of the first brick houses in the area and is located on the Middlebrook Pike, near Bearden. A brick house was so unusual at that time in the State, that many comments came forth in questioning the permanency of the materials used. Many expressed the thought that the whole house would melt after a few rains! The house is built on the traditional ell plan and all walls are thirteen inches thick.

Among the original antiques in use in this old home are a grandfather's clock which has ticked steadily for 165 years and a huge hand made chest which was brought to Tennessee in 1791.

Located at Boyd's Creek, Sevier County, seventeen miles from Knoxville stands Ler-Mac, originally named Wheatlands, an old brick plantation house built in 1825 by John Chandler. With its original roof of metal tin, shipped from England, which lasted without repair until 1942; its rock floor in the kitchen, replaced in 1894; its enormous cellar-basement under the entire house, with stout brick partitions, separating rooms in the same manner as on the two storied floor levels; its large attic with small windows which afforded ventilation and offered protection in being easy to shoot through, this interesting old house is the home of Samuel Timothy Chandler McMahon, Jr., a great-great grandson of the builder, and his mother, Mrs. Blanche C. McMahon who is a member of the Bonny Kate Chapter, Knoxville.

The first floor of Colonial Hall was built in 1842 by Colonel John Williams, the son of the first John Williams who was a United States Senator from Tennessee and an Ambassador to Guatemala. Among the interesting characteristics of the house are the original woodwork, windows, and doors and fourteen feet high ceilings.

In 1884 the house was sold because of the death of its owner and was rented for several years. During this period, the place from lack of care lost much of its distinction. However, in 1899 John Richards, a Knoxville business man, attracted by the seventy odd giant oaks surrounding the building, bought the place and began restoration immediately. The old slave quarters of brick,—the last standing in Knox County, were torn down and the brick used with which to build the second story of the house.

Many of the distinguished men of the times were entertained at Marbledale, as the place was called by the Williams family. President Andrew Johnson was a close friend of the owners.

On March 29, 1957 Tennessee Williams, whose great grandfather built the house and whose grandfather was born there, made a pleasant and interesting visit to the home of his ancestors.

Miss Eliza Richards, a member of Bonny Kate Chapter and her brother, Mr. John Richards (New York City), own and live in this old house, one of the loveliest in the section.

The country estate of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Burn and Harry Burn, Jr., near Niota is Hathburn, formerly Edgewood, built in 1849 by John F. Sherman. All walls and partitions are of solid brick and the lumber used where needed in building this sturdy, spacious house, was hand planed. The place was restored in 1908 by Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson of Knoxville and later purchased by Mr. Burn. The historic home with its shaded lawn, was the attrac-
tive setting for the 1956 annual meeting of the Tennessee Society, Sons of the American Revolution, as guests of Mr. Burn, State President, S.A.R. Present were approximately one hundred S.A.R. members with many D.A.R. as guests. Significant indeed, was the fact that among the guests were the State Regent, Tennessee Society, Daughters of the American Revolution and the Senior State President, Tennessee Society, Children of the American Revolution.

Hathburn, built in 1849, is the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Burn.

Of especial interest to the women of Tennessee and the nation, is the recorded fact that Harry T. Burn, as a young legislator, in the State Assembly of 1920 cast the deciding vote in favor of the Woman’s Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. By this action, Tennessee was accorded the distinction of being the deciding state in the final vote, as the acceptance by only one more state was required. Mrs. Burns is a member of Alexander Keith Chapter, Athens, Tenn.

In middle Tennessee among the historic houses of this section is Wyatt Hall near Franklin, the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Hubert Wyatt. Mrs. Wyatt is a member of Old Glory Chapter, Franklin. This historic house was built between 1797-1800 of hand made bricks and is charming in its old-fashioned garden setting of giant boxwood and old stone fences.

Bishop Joshua Soule, Methodist Episcopal Church, owned and lived in the house from 1847-1852. Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt purchased the property in 1946 and have restored the house. No photograph quite does justice in expressing the quaint artis-

tic beauty and elegant architectural simplicity of the historic home.

Mercer Hall was built before 1820 and became the home of Bishop James Hervey Otey. It was here that he was living when he was called to Philadelphia to be consecrated the first Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Tennessee. Bishop Otey was the grandson of John Otey, a soldier in the Revolutionary War. The fine old manor is graced by four giant Corinthian columns. Dr. William Leacock built the house which was once owned by James K. Polk, though he never made it his home. It is located in Maury County on Mercer Court, off the Mt. Pleasant Pike. For many years this was the home of Mrs. George E. McKennon organizing regent of Jane Knox Chapter, Columbia. In recent years it has been converted into an apartment house.

On Mt. Pleasant Pike, six miles from Columbia, is found Hamilton Place built in 1832 by Lucius Polk. This elegant old house filled with interesting and historic furnishings is the home of descendants of the builder, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Yeatman. Mrs. Yeatman is a member of Rachel Stockley Donelson Chapter, Nashville.

Nearby down and across the road is St. John’s Episcopal Church, at Ashwood; built in 1841, by Leonidas Polk and his three brothers,— Lucius, George and Andrew, all sons of Colonel William Polk. The church is Gothic in design and authentically duplicates certain architectural features of cathedrals of Europe.

Oaklawn, 1835, home of Mr. and Mrs. Allen Sloan. This was Hood’s headquarters in 1864.

Beautiful Oaklawn, at Spring Hill, is one of Maury County’s most historic houses. The name reminds one of another stately Oaklawn, built about the same time, a product of the ante-bellum South and situated on Bayou Teche near Baldwin, Louisiana. A unique feature of this old
house was a bathtub cut from a single, large piece of marble and installed by the first owner, Alexander Porter. Henry Clay often visited this home—Louisiana's Oaklawn,—six-columned, massive, and with a splendor all its own.

Colonel Absalom built the house in 1835 and in recent years it has been beautifully restored by the present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Sloan, who reside there. Mrs. Sloan is a member of Jane Knox Chapter, though located at Columbia, has members also from Mount Pleasant and the adjacent area. A marker commemorating the old house has been placed by the Tennessee Historical Commission and bears this inscription: “Hood’s Command Post November 29, 1864, Lt. General Hood and staff spent the night in the Absalom Thompson house. As advance units of the army, moving by country roads, had contacted Federal units at Spring Hill, but had not control of the road to Nashville. In the morning Hood found that Schofield had eluded him and was en route to Franklin.”

Rattle and Snap, Oakwood Hall, the George Polk-Granbery Home,—all three are names by which this magnificent house is known. However, Rattle and Snap is the name most commonly used. George Polk, a cousin of President James K. Polk was the builder. Though the architect is not known, tradition gives credence to William Strickland as having planned the architectural details of this, the greatest and the last of the Polk mansions in Maury County.

Whether authentic or untrue, there is a story relative to the name. In her Memoirs, Mary Polk Branch says, “My grandfather was playing a game of “beans” with the Governor of North Carolina. They played for “script” issued to them as Revolutionary soldiers. My grandfather won the game, located the land, and named it for the game, Rattle and Snap! It was in Middle Tennessee, then called “The Territory of Franklin.” Though Rattle and Snap, is a clever title, it certainly is incongruous and meaningless when applied descriptively to this paragon in architecture. A catchy title was never necessary to call attention to any home created by the Polks. All houses, erected by the members of this distinguished family of builders, characteristically embodied artistry, durability, and distinction.

Rattle and Snap, Maury County, Tennessee, was built by George Polk, a cousin of President Polk.

A detailed description of this beautiful home could easily be the subject of a full volume. It is of interest to note that every known source which covers historic homes in the South, gives an account of Rattle and Snap. Notable among these volumes is the excellent description given in “White Pillars,” by the late Frazer Smith, once a leading Memphis architect who had a special interest in old houses: “The plan of Rattle and Snap is a radical departure from that of the other local houses of the period. Gone is the usual great hall, extending the depth of the house, with its sweeping stair. In its stead one finds the minimum stair hall and open plan common to Louisiana. It is hardly fantastic that the Bishop’s residence in Louisiana may account for this. The elevations have lost their traditional gabled roof lines in favor of the more Southern hip roof. The usual Middle Tennessee four columned pediment portico is flanked with the addition of three more columns on each side, which is very imposing. —Built at a time when transportation was no longer a problem, the woodworking plants of the upper Ohio and the iron foundries of New Orleans furnished the necessary accessories. With local limestone, brick and timber the builders could achieve strength and beauty.”

Across Mount Pleasant Pike from Hamilton Place is Rattle and Snap, approximately six miles from Columbia. It is the home of Mrs. Oliver Babcock, a member of Tenassee Chapter, Columbia, and Mr. Babcock.

Of 1849 vintage, Manor Hall, built by Martin Luther Stockard in Mount Pleasant is the home of Mrs. John S. Frierson, a
member of Tenassee Chapter, Columbia. Mrs. Frierson, one of Tenassee's beloved members, popular in club and church circles and a loyal Daughter, is known for her gracious hospitality in this historic home. With marble mantels from Italy, fine gold leaf mirrors and crystal chandeliers from England and an unusual staircase, the house is one of great interest in the community and state.

The Vaughan House in Columbia is a large colonial, white clapboard residence with long square columns supporting the broad portico. Great chimneys, rising above the full two stories, give added height to the tall house. Broad, antique louvered blinds frame the well-balanced windows and the appropriately planted door-yard is enclosed by an artistic, old-iron fence. The furnishings are in keeping with the setting and of the period of the house, built in 1845 by John Fackler Morgan. It is the home of Mrs. R. L. Vaughan, who, with her three daughters and one granddaughter are all members of Jane Knox Chapter.

Before leaving the subject of historic homes in Maury County, the story would be noticeably incomplete without some consideration of several other magnificent homes among the many which are there: Clifton Place, built 1832, by Gideon Pillow; Bethel Place, built by Jerome Pillow and Pillow Place, 1845, built by Granville Pillow. All of the Pillow homes and those well known as the Polk houses, were buildings truly in a period of the "grand manner" in Tennessee's history. Although these beautiful Tennessee houses did not equal in splendor the James River Plantation houses in Virginia, they were startlingly different, magnificent in construction and in appointment when compared with the far less pretentious dwellings in which most of the settlers had lived when they first came to this new land. Practically all of the builders of these enduring homes, had first lived in log houses after they had acquired their land, either by grant or purchase. In many instances the log house was left intact and used either as an outbuilding or as slave quarters with the towering new house being built in front, or in another more satisfactory setting on the property.

The first brick house erected in either Rutherford or Cannon County is The Corners, which is located on the dividing line between the counties! The home is at Readyville on the banks of Stone's River twelve miles east of Murfreesboro.

In 1804 Colonel Charles Ready, a Revolutionary War soldier from Maryland, built the house of lasting brick fired in a kiln on the place by slave labor. The walls of the house are eighteen inches thick. Originally three stories high, the third story was known as the "boys quarters." Later, legend relates, this same area was used as a place where silk worms were grown. Silk thus produced was rare in those days and was valuable. On the place were many white mulberry trees which supplied food for the silkworms. White mulberry trees still grow in the yard.

The house was near the old stagecoach road which led from Nashville to Knoxville. Colonel Ready for several years used the old house as an Inn. Andrew Jackson en route to Washington from the Hermitage, often spent the night there and both President James K. Polk and President Martin Van Buren were distinguished guests of Colonel Ready.

The Corners, now Valley View Farm has been the home of Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Barker for more than forty years. Mrs. Barker and her daughter, Mrs. Jack Oliver, are members of the Colonel Hardy Murfree Chapter, Murfreesboro and another daughter, Mrs. Robert N. Boyd is a member of Lieutenant James Shepard Chapter, McMinnville.

The place today is one of the best known stock farms in the area.

Castlewood, in Rutherford County, was designed by David Spence and based on
descriptions which he had heard of castles in the British Isles given him by his father, and from a description of a castle in the poem "Marmion," by Sir Walter Scott. The original part of the house was built in 1848-1849 and the wings were added some time prior to the Civil War. Bricks were used in its construction, though they have been covered with stucco. The house was built with twin turrets, one on either side, a grilled second story porch and panelled windows of floor length.

In 1862 this ivy covered, turreted house became a hospital for the wounded fighting the Civil War, in that area near Murfreesboro. On the place have been found rusty bayonets, and other souvenirs—of a cause never lost! Now the home of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Haynes, the house is artistic and charming with its high ceileding spacious rooms which contain family portraits and handsome old furnishings. Mrs. Haynes' comment, in speaking of this historic home was: "Last year when digging in my flower beds, I ran across a brass United States Army ornament that was used on a horse's bridle!"

Mrs. Haynes is a member of Colonel Hardy Murfree Chapter, Murfreesboro.

In West Tennessee the houses continue to be old and interesting.

At Birds' Bower, April 1950, the Colonel John Nash, Jr. Chapter, N.S., D.A.R., was organized with Jo Somervell Nash Somervell (Mrs. George A.), the Organizing Regent as hostess in her ancestral home. The home was first owned by a minister, Dr. Alexander A. Campbell. He was noted for having organized many Presbyterian Churches over West Tennessee. His section of land joined the community of Wesley, (now Stanton, since the railroad came in 1856), which was laid off in lots and streets in 1829, on southeast corner of a large land grant to Samuel Porter Ashe, whose father and grandfather were governors of North Carolina. Dr. Campbell's oldest daughter married a great-great-great uncle of the present owner.

Joseph Brehon and Mary Eliza Somervell and family moved in 1846 from Warren County, North Carolina, to Birds' Bower, and his slaves built the back part of the already large residence. Their youngest daughter Nannie, married William B. Nash, of a joining plantation, whose grandparents had large land grants. Their daughter married her cousin, and the estate got its name back! In the yard is a school house, where the children, and a few Somervell cousins as guests, were taught by Prof. Leiper of Virginia, and from there entered colleges in Virginia and North Carolina. From this school came men and women whose descendants are eminent doctors, lawyers, educators, a state Supreme Court Justice, and a General of World War II.

Within this home also lived Rev. Smith Parham of Virginia, who was a missionary to the negroes and from those whom he taught came men of note; doctors, a pharmacist, and one bishop.

The ancestors of Birds' Bower, from the first one who came to America in 1611, were planters, who made their living out of the land, but considered public service a high duty and privilege. They cultivated their minds, their characters, their acres. They loved their homes, their farms, and their country. As was the custom of the Old South, besides their college education they were also taught a profession or trade, although they did not practice it. Alexander A. Campbell was a medical doctor. Joseph Brehon Somervell a printer, and his father a lawyer, but they never practiced the professions for which each was educated. The Revolutionary family for whom the John Nash Jr. Chapter, Stanton, is named is quite interesting. Colonel (Judge) John Nash I came from Wales to Henrico County, Virginia, and then to that part of Amelia, which later became Prince Edward County. In 1738 he was Justice of Henrico County, Virginia. In 1752 and 1754 Justice of Prince Edward County Virginia. In 1756 he was Member of the House of Burgesses. In 1757, a Colonel of Militia. He, and his son Colonel John Nash, Jr. were both pillars in the Episcopal Church until the Revolution, then Presbyterian. There were four sons and four daughters. One—Colonel John Nash, Jr. inherited his father's 4,000 acre estate, Templeton Manor. He was trustee, and one of the founders of Hampden-Sydney College. In 1757, a Justice of Prince Edward County Virginia represented Prince Edward County in the Virginia House of Delegates in 1778. Colonel of Virginia Militia from 1779 to 1781. A colonel in the Revolutionary War, 1781. He had six children and all left noted descendants.
His daughter Anna married Andrew Johnson. Son of Peter Johnson who gave the 98 acres of land on which Hampden-Sydney College was established, and an uncle of General Joseph Eggleston Johnson, C.S.A. His daughter Elizabeth Fisher Nash, married Rev. John Blair Smith, President of Hampden-Sydney College, who was brother of Samuel Stanhope Smith, first President of Hampden-Sydney College.

Two—Colonel Thomas Nash married Mary Read, daughter of Colonel Clement Read, Sr. Their young son was a lieutenant in the Continental Army; he was killed at Yorktown, the day before Cornwallis surrendered. Their daughter, Ann Owen Nash married Rev. John Cameron and left a distinguished line.

Three—Abner Nash was prominent in Revolutionary War time, moved from Virginia to North Carolina. Educated for the bar. A member of Provincial Congress North Carolina 1744-75-76. First speaker of the first House of Commons and Governor of North Carolina 1779-1781. Member of Continental Congress, 1782-1786. Died in Philadelphia, Pa., 1786, during session of Congress.

Four—Francis Nash moved from Virginia to North Carolina. Brigadier General in Revolutionary War, was mortally wounded at the battle of Germantown, Pa., Oct. 4, 1777. Buried in the Mennonite burying ground. He married Sallie E. Moore, daughter of Judge of Supreme Court, U.S.A. The General Francis Nash Chapter, N.S., D.A.R., Nashville was named for this distinguished soldier.

Five—Lucy Nash married Peter Legrand, Sr., in Prince Edward County and they have many illustrious descendants all over the South.

Six—Mary Nash married Colonel Clement Read, Jr. He was a surveyor, lawyer, planter, builder, statesman and churchman. Home was named “Ash Camp.”

Seven—Elizabeth Nash married Colonel Thomas Read, son of Colonel Clement Read of Charlotte County Virginia. He was a Burgess, Member of the Convention 1774-1776. Member of the Committee of Safety, 1775-76. Member of the Constitutional Convention 1778. Clerk of County Court for fifty years. He was County Lieutenant during the Revolution. Home was named “Ingleside.”

Eight—Anne Nash married Thomas Haskins, Sr., of Cumberland County, Virginia. Have many descendants of note, still in Virginia and many other states, Scotts, Reads, Venables, Ets. These four sisters married into families that add luster to their own family.

Quaint and remote Mt. Airy stands on a rolling hill near the village of Lenow and about five miles east of Cordove, Shelby County. It is a spacious home of rooms twenty feet square built of logs and later plastered inside and weatherboarded outside. The house was built in 1835 by Asbury Crenshaw on a 2500 acre tract of land.

Roscoe Feild came from Mecklenburg County, Virginia and purchased the property which has been the home of five generations. A daughter of Mr. Feild, Mrs. Ellen Feild Latting and her husband, the late Alfred Bartlett Latting, reared their family in the interesting old house. Today it is the home of Mrs. Latting, her son Alfred Latting and his family, Mrs. Ellen Feild Latting, her daughter, Miss Emma Lu Latting, and her granddaughter Mrs. Ralph E. (Anne Latting) Parker are members of Zachariah Davies Chapter, Brunswick. Another of Mrs. Latting’s granddaughters, Margaret Ellen Latting and a great-granddaughter, Doris Anne Parker are members of the Old Stage Road Society, C.A.R., Brunswick, of which Mrs. Parker is Senior President!

John Oliver Meux and Anne Prunetta Tuggle (Meux) came from Virginia and settled on the land on which the house to be known as Meux Place or Cedar Hill, was built in 1836. It is about one mile south of Stanton. A distinctive feature of the old place is the one hundred fifty foot boxwood bordered walk leading to the front door. The boxwood cuttings were planted in 1840 by Anne Tuggle. Mrs. John N. (Tempe Meux) Farley a member of Colonel John Nash Jr., Chapter, Stanton, owns the old home.

Richwood, reminds one of The Tipton Home in Johnson City built by John Tipton who patterned his house after certain homes in historic Williamsburg, where he had served as Burgess in the Councils of the State of Virginia.

The original one and one half story house was built in 1845 of hand hewn
logs, each measuring twelve by twelve inches, braced and joined by wooden pegs. Later, the house was weatherboarded, plastered inside, and had the porches added.

On November 26, 1955, John J. Tuggle purchased Richwood from Albert Kimbrough. Soon after the Civil War Dr. Leonidas Richmond bought Richwood and settled there with his family. Dr. Richmond was a country doctor of the saddle-bag days and rode a horse to minister to the sick in the area from Forest Hill to White Station and from Cordova to Olive Branch, Mississippi. Dr. Richmond planted numerous trees, plants and flowers many of which still surround the old house.

Richwood was built in 1845 of hand-hewn logs each 12x12 inches which are braced and joined by wooden pegs.

For many years a horse-driven cotton gin, which turned out two bales of cotton every twenty-four hours, was in operation on the plantation.

The present owners of Richwood, Mr. and Mrs. Reeves Hughes and Mr. and Mrs. Reeves Hughes, Jr., have done much to restore and preserve the original beauty of this historic home near Germantown, Shelby County.

Mrs. Hughes, Jr., is a member of Fort Assumption Chapter, Memphis.

Walnut Grove Plantation near Lucy, Shelby County, is the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Phipps Chase and their splendid family of sons and daughters and grandchildren. The place was given its name because of the enormous walnut grove which surrounded the house when the original 4,750 acres were purchased by John Wesley Ward, grandfather of Mr. Chase. It was in 1846 that Mr. Ward, of Brunswick County, Virginia, and his wife, Pinckney Pamela Phipps (Ward), a native of Petersburg, Virginia came to Shelby County. On the way to their new home, they stopped at Shelby Depot, the present town of Brunswick, Tennessee, geographically near the center of Shelby County. There they lived for a short time while closing the transactions relative to the purchase of the Walnut Grove acreage. While in Brunswick, a daughter was born, Martha Lavinia Ward. She married William Joiner Chase and their son is the present owner of the property.

The first house on the plantation, occupied by the Ward family, was a house of yellow poplar logs. A spacious two-story brick home was built in 1847. The slave quarters back of the house occupied an area in the shape of a horseshoe near a spring. Signs are still noticeable of the brick kiln, where the bricks were burned which were used in building the house.

Pinckney Pamela Phipps Ward was affectionately called "Miss Pink" by all who knew her, including the slaves and their descendants on the plantation. She kept in her large family Bible a record of the names and births of all the negroes on the place. The Bible is still there in possession of the family. Several years ago a son of one of the last slaves came to ask Mrs. Chase for assistance in getting an old-age pension. He said, "I know dat 'Miss Pink' had my name in her Bible, cause she told me she had." His name was easily found and the record was accepted without question as documentary evidence of his date of birth.

Mrs. James P. Chase is a member of Watauga Chapter, Memphis.

Faronia, at Whitehaven, is the charming old home of Miss Kathryn Farrow and her sister, Mrs. R. C. Rickey. The original tract of land consisted of 1500 acres and has been Farrow property since 1848. The tract was bought from Luke Measles, a Chickasaw Indian. The house furnishings and bric-a-brac are antique. A collection of old books is of especial interest. There is a chair made in 1800 which is a prized family possession.

Miss Farrow, and her niece Mrs. J. Karr (Catherine Rickey) Hinton are members of Zachariah Davies Chapter, Brunswick.

Typical of the pattern of home building of the time in Tennessee, John Wesley Davie and his wife, Elizabeth Anne Irvine (Davie), when they came from Virginia, settled in a big log house which stood in
the yard back of the site of the later and beautiful structure which stands today. All of their children were born in the log house. Their last child was Kiturah Susan Davie who married Dee Witt C. Evans.

The Old Davie Home had suffered the devastating loss of having been sold and neglected. Yet, the expert workmanship and perfection in construction withstood the vicissitudes. One day the place was being sold at the Haywood County Court House, Brownsville. Miss Mary E. Evans, a granddaughter of the builder, bought the house and during the intervening years has restored it to its original distinction. The house is seen from the road for a great distance before it is reached. The view is breathtaking to one who loves old houses, which house homes! Ten tall fluted columns, a wide generously carved cornice and an upstairs full length balcony, self supporting, pleasingly greet the eye!

The house was started about 1855 and was completed soon after the Civil War. Mr. Davie designed the house and its fine architectural details, including the unusual curved stairway. Nathan Anderson built the house.

At present this lovely old place is the home of Mr. and Mrs. David Evans, and their baby son, John Wesley Davie Evans, named for the original owner. David Evans is the adopted son of Miss Mary Evans who has taught for a number of years in the Brownsville School.

Miss Evans is a member of David Craig Chapter, Brownsville.

Though owned by Miss Evans, it is also the ancestral home of her two sisters, Mrs. Edward N. (Rosa Lee Evans) Johnston and Mrs. Rona Evans Kirk, both of whom are members of Zachariah Davies Chapter, Brunswick. Mrs. Kirk's three daughters, Mrs. John Kenneth (Mary Sue Kirk) Strong, Mrs. Miles (Rose Kirk) Standefer and Mrs. John Albert (Florence Kirk) Seward are also members of Zachariah Davies Chapter. Linda Seward a great-great-granddaughter of the builder is a member of the Old Stage Road Society, C.A.R.

The Nash Home in Stanton, built just after the Civil War, was the home of Henry Morton Nash and his family. The land was a part of his wife's Frances Ware (Nash) inheritance from her father, George Ware and her mother, Jane Middleton Ware.

Two daughters of the house are members of Colonel John Nash Jr., Chapter,—Mrs. Warren Williams and Miss Nancy Somervell Nash, a Junior Member.

The Doric columned mansion, Woodlawn, sets high on a hill offering a majestic view of the surrounding area. One cannot pass this gigantic house, with its noteworthy architectural dignity without a feeling of remorse that such a beautiful historic home has been so sadly neglected. The enormous columns have been besieged by woodpeckers which have left sizable holes. The outline of garden paths and walks remain; only the care and perfection with which the house was built could have helped it to endure the ravages of time.

A marker placed by the Tennessee Historical Commission near the house bears this inscription: "4E, 8 Woodlawn. This house was built in 1828 by Major Charles Michie, a veteran of the War of 1812. During the War between the States it was for a time headquarters for Major General Tecumseh Sherman of the Federal Army. It was also several times occupied by both sides as a hospital."

Mrs. Peter Raymond Beasley, owner of beautiful Hancock Hall nearby, has recently purchased Woodlawn! A letter from Mrs. Beasley conveyed this wonderful news: "Knowing of your love of old homes, I think you would be interested to know that my children and I now own Woodlawn. No one is living in the house but some day I hope to open it to the public."

LaGrange's beautiful Hancock Hall is the home of Mrs. Peter Raymond (Ida Lee Hancock) Beasley whose late husband was a grandson of the builder, Dr. John Junius Pulliam. The house was built between 1855-1859. The tall Doric columns on the front and side porticoes were brought from Pennsylvania.

During the Civil War the house was occupied by a group of officers of the Northern Army. The Pulliam family was permitted to use three rooms on the first floor. In the rear of the house were placed the tents of the privates. General Grant had headquarters there for a short time.

Captain William Franklin Hancock, father of Mrs. Beasley bought the house in
1880, she was born there and has lived in the old house all of her life. Five generations of Pulliams and four generations of Hancock-Beasley have made Hancock Hall their home.

This magnificent, historic, Fayette County home of this Tennessee Daughter is one of the show places of West Tennessee.

To give an accurate and fully worthy account of the historic houses in the picturesque West Tennessee town of Bolivar, would require the ability of a learned historian and a narrator with a gifted pen. As this sketch is dealing in particular with the old homes of Tennessee D.A.R., only those houses in Bolivar which fit into this category are being considered although there are many more places as old and very interesting. Each house included herein is the home of a member of Hatchie Chapter, headquartered at Bolivar with Mrs. Austin A. (Annie Lea McAnulty) Baker, as Chapter Regent.

These historic Hardeman County homes of D.A.R., are The Pillars, built between 1826-1829, occupied by Miss Clara Bills and owned by her, Mrs. John V. (Julia Bills) Wright and Mrs. Robert W. (Margaret Withers) Emerson, a member of Jackson-Madison Chapter, Jackson and other heirs of the undivided estate of Leonidas Bills; the Big House, the Levi Joy Place, built about 1830, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Austin A. Baker and now ready for occupancy after extensive, authentic restoration; Magnolia Manor built 1849, the home of Mrs. Jere (Lizzie Lee Miller) Henderson and Miss Annie Miller; The McNeal Place, built about 1850 is the home of Mrs. Thomas R. (Irene Bond) Smith who has an interest in the undivided estate; and The Columns, built about 1860, the home of Miss Elizabeth Ingram.

The Pillars, is a comfortable brick house, with several thousand square feet of paving in walks, walls and courts connecting the residence with kitchen and out-houses. The long veranda with its many columns and railings shows fine workmanship. Inside the house delicate mouldings, reedings, and carvings are conspicuous evidence of detailed and careful planning and artistic construction. The lovely old garden, designed by Major John H. Bills, soon after his purchase of the house from the John Lea family in 1837, had a separate rose garden set apart. The story is told that under a rose bush $20,000.00 in gold was put which had been entrusted to a faithful servant to hide for safe keeping during the Civil War. Old “Uncle Bob” was told to transplant two rose bushes, one on each side of the greenhouse. Two deep holes were dug and the cans which contained the gold were slipped into each, dirt was sprinkled on and the roses were planted. They grew and blossomed and at the end of the four years the treasure was found unharmed.

The Big House was the name given by the three children of Austin A. Baker when they visited their grandfather, Samuel B. Baker, who owned and occupied the house from 1903 until his death in 1938. The house was inherited by his son Austin A. Baker. On a knoll of prominence, the old house stands facing the main thoroughfare through Bolivar. It is typical of the Greek Revival in architecture with four massive Ionic columns and delicately wrought iron railings. The earliest record shows the land was bought by Levin Coe in 1824, sold to Levi Joy in 1829 and later purchased by General Rufus Polk Neely. Many choice stories center around this historic house; its families and their neighbors.

Magnolia Manor was built by Austin Miller, Sr. Legend has given to posterity this interesting story connected with this home. During the Civil War General Grant came to Bolivar and said that the house had been chosen as his headquarters. Mrs. Miller told him that she was a delicate woman and could let him have only half the house. Generals Grant, Sherman and McPherson lived there. During a meal one day General Sherman said that all Southern women and children should be exterminated! Mrs. Miller retired from their company and went on the porch to cry. General Grant followed her to inquire her reason for leaving the table; when told, he made Sherman fully apologize to her!

Austin Miller, Sr., the builder, of Hardeman County, is given credit, with authority, for having helped to put Memphis in Tennessee instead of Mississippi while serving as a Commissioner, with John D. Graham of Shelby, for setting the boundary of Tennessee.

The McNeal Place is one of the outstanding old houses in the Bolivar area, in fact in Tennessee, built about 1850 by Ezekiel Polk McNeal. Situated in a park
of some thirty acres, it rises three stories to include the cupola on the roof. The beautiful iron grille work on the large west veranda was imported from Spain, the great hand-carved mantels in the parlors came from Italy and the frescoed ceilings—masterpieces of mural decoration—were done by a famous German artist. The house was built as a labor of love for Major McNeal's only child, a daughter Priscilla, then twenty-one and engaged to be married. Fate intervened, as she contracted pneumonia on her long trip from the East where she had been in school, and she died a few days after reaching home. The daughter was buried in the family lot in Polk Cemetery only a short distance from the magnificent house.

The Columns was built by Mr. Thomas R. Smith and consisted of two stories, eight rooms and three basement rooms constructed with thick brick walls. Other owners of the property have been Dr. and Mrs. A. A. Coleman, during the Civil War, and in 1909 was purchased by Mr. George Thomas Ingram. The house has double entry doors, twelve feet high, with twin door knockers and door knobs set four feet from the floor. High ceilings, spacious rooms, handsome gold leaf mirrors and exquisite crystal chandeliers compose a most distinguished interior. A formal garden of English boxwood enhances the beauty of the grounds.

Davies Manor, Chapter Headquarters of the Zachariah Davies Chapter N.S., D.A.R., and the Old Stage Road Society, N.S., C.A.R., is in Shelby County three miles south of Brunswick. On December 5, 1953 the Tennessee Historical Commission placed a roadside marker to the old house near the South Gate to Davies Plantation on the Old Stage Road (Highway 64) near Morning Sun. The marker inscription reads: "DAVIES MANOR built near the Old Stage Road about 1807, occupied by Logan Early Davies, James Baxter Davies and their descendants for over a century. Named for Zachariah Davies, soldier of the American Revolution. In the path of both armies 1861-65, it was the scene of a dramatic episode between Frances Anna Vaughan Davies and a Union Officer in 1863."

Davies Manor is a two story colonial home built of hand hewed logs. The west parlor was built first as a pioneer cabin. Tradition has it that this room was constructed by an Indian Chief and an Indian mound is on the front east side of the house. The house as it now stands was completed by J. W. Royster long before the Civil War. The story, romantic and dramatic related to this beloved old home cannot be told as the space herein is limited. A volume which deals with the subject is being written by the owner and a descendant of the Davies family. The house with considerable acreage is owned by Mrs. Hillman P. (Ellen Davies) Rodgers and in addition to its role as the D.A.R. Chapter headquarters, it is a guest house on Davies Plantation.

Davies Manor, built 1807, is owned by Ellen Davies Rodgers, State Regent and a descendant of Zachariah Davies. It is the headquarters of Zachariah Davies Chapter.

No account of Tennessee's historic homes, owned or occupied by members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, would be complete without some consideration of the great number of other houses and buildings of historic interest across the state. The builders of these old dwellings had much in common;—they experienced similarly in building homes. They were the neighbors of yesterday! Their structures of wood and stone and mortar remain. Their descendants in many instances are neighbors of today!

In East Tennessee: Rocky Mount, (Cobb-Massengill House) 1770 Kingsport, built by William Cobb, occupied by William Blount while Governor of the Southwest Territory at which time the house served as both his home and as government headquarters; Blount Mansion, 1792, Knoxville, appropriately called "The Cradle of the State"; Andrew Johnson Tailor Shop, 1792, Greenville; Swan Pond (Ramsey House) 1797, Ashbury, near Knoxville the boyhood home of Dr. J. C. M. Ramsey.

(Continued on page 1020)
Knowledge Is Power
in Maintaining Freedom

AMERICANS are being brain-washed! I’m not referring to American prisoners-of-war being subjected to communist propaganda. I mean all Americans who listen to the radio and TV, and who read magazines and newspapers. Scarcely a news commentator, a writer dealing with current events, a political speaker or writer, or even an advertising writer who doesn’t use a certain word over and over again. And the certain word implies to certain ideology. This repetition amounts to brain-washing.

But this brain-washing is good! If we Americans hear this word and think this ideology frequently enough, the significance should finally become an integrated part of our thoughts. The word I speak of is the one-syllable word “free” and the ideology is “freedom.”

Just one example of how this brain-washing is being used on us is the full-page ad of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company which appeared in national magazines before the November election. The page was an encouragement to vote—intelligently, of course—but the ad didn’t say dryly, “Go to the polls and vote.” No! The ad was a picture of some happy citizens at a typical polling place, with a voting machine shown behind a parted curtain. Beneath the picture was this caption: “Behind the ‘freedom Curtain.’” The ad read on. “A simple curtain of cloth—not iron or bamboo—is a symbol of our liberties.” That ad is a beautiful example of brain-washing for our democratic form of free government.

Americans do a lot of joking, about voting among other things, and one of the cutest such jokes appeared in Bennett Cerf’s collection, Good For A Laugh.

“In a local election down south, officials tabulating the ballots were astounded to discover a Republican vote. There being no precedent for this phenomenon, the sheriff decided, ‘Let’s hold it out till we get a full count.’ Then—wonder of wonders!—another Republican vote turned up. ‘That settles it,’ roared the sheriff. ‘The low-down varmint voted twice, so we won’t count either of them.’”

We joke about voting but we know it is the basis of our form of free government.

This nation’s history is associated with the desire for freedom since the days of colonization when men and women came to America seeking freedom from religious and political tyrannies. Milestones in our history include the Revolutionary War (a freedom war), the emancipation of the slaves (a freedom action), and World Wars I and II (freedom wars, again). When Franklin Delano Roosevelt formulated so well the Four Freedoms—Freedom of Speech, Freedom of Religion, Freedom from Want, and Freedom from Fear—he was putting into words the theme of our very existence as a nation.

Freedom wasn’t an original idea with Americans. All of history, ancient as well as modern, has been full of struggles for freedom. Every country has at one time or another been called on to fight to maintain its freedom. Even the Crusades in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries were wars for freedom, with the Christians of Europe fighting to free the Holy Land from the Mohammedans. Herbert Hoover, in addressing the Republican Convention in San Francisco, last August 21, spoke of: “The ceaseless struggle of mankind to be free—.”

Today our thinking has been expanded to include “a free world,” and the “free nations of the world.” The new prime minister of England, Harold Macmillan, in one of his public statements said, “The life of the free world depends upon us.” The “us” was a reference to England and the United States. We Americans must think freedom not only for ourselves but for the whole world.

All men, the Russian people themselves not excepted, seek to be free.

But it isn’t enough to seek and gain
freedom. Freedom must be maintained. The Hungarians were seeking freedom—freedom from the domination of Soviet Russia—when they revolted. For a brief time they even gained freedom. All people in free nations, the world over, applauded the bravery of the Hungarians. Then the Soviet war lords mobilized their strength and retook the country. Hungary is far worse off now than before the open revolt because the Soviets are punishing the citizens with unspeakable severity. The Hungarians, even after gaining it, were unable to maintain their freedom.

Americans can put across a truth by telling a joke. In this way the tactics used by the Soviets to dominate Hungary are pointed up in the following story: "Sneaked out of Budapest is the story of the secret police agent who was ordered by his chief to learn whether a skeleton in the museum was, as alleged, that of Attila, fifth-century chieftain of the savage Huns. The agent marched off with the skeleton and returned forty-eight hours later with what was left of it—a few splinters of bone. 'It's Attila, all right,' averred the agent. 'How did you confirm it?' asked the chief. The agent answered proudly, 'He confessed.'"

There are other freedoms than freedom from our human enemies. There is freedom from disasters of nature. The first week in June of 1955, I was driving through Kansas, and I noticed a road sign indicating that four miles up a side road was the town of Udall. The sign caught my attention because news of Udall, Kansas, was in all the papers at the time. On May 25th, less than two weeks before, a tornado had flattened the town during the night, killing 79 people and injuring more than 200. I decided to visit Udall. The sight of the little town will never be erased from my mind. Not a building or tree or pole was left standing. Furniture and other possessions were just so much debris and rubbish. Here and there townspeople were searching pitifully through the wreckage. Armed guards were stationed about to keep sight-seers like myself moving. We could drive slowly through the town but we weren't allowed to stop. The town was an illustration of the force of nature as an enemy.

About a year after I saw Udall—on April 11, 1956, to be exact—the newspapers carried an AP release on the town of Udall. The town had been rebuilt, and a fine system of protection against loss of life by tornadoes had been instituted. Seventy-five per cent of the homes had storm shelters and more were being built. An observation tower had been erected and was being manned 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. every night by 114 citizens who took turns on 2-hour long shifts. Watchers in the tower could touch a button to set off a screeching siren so residents could dive into their shelters. Block captains would arouse citizens who didn't hear the siren. And the report in the papers was concluded with the fact that the siren had been blown twice that month for two separate tornadoes—the closest just thirty miles away. Said the report, "Udall was ready for it."

Out of the tragic destruction of the 1955 tornado had come knowledge. Knowledge of what a tornado is capable of doing, knowledge of a tornado's likelihood of striking at a certain place, and knowledge of the steps necessary to protect the citizens. Now Udall maintains freedom—freedom from loss of life and injury by a tornado.

When we speak of protection from disasters, we should think of the wonderful Civil Defense program. Its purpose is to protect us from natural disasters and the results of warfare. We should learn from the Civil Defense material how to prepare ourselves against disasters, and what to do in the event a disaster strikes. This is all knowledge; and knowledge is power in maintaining freedom.

Not too many years ago, our nation's defense against enemy attack depended largely on man-power. The larger the army, the greater the defense. The atom bomb and the hydrogen bomb have changed all that. As Governor McKeldin of Maryland stated last year, the hydrogen bomb has "reduced the waging of war to absurdity." Not man-power any more but the knowledge of the manufacture and use of nuclear bombs is, at present, maintaining the freedom of America. This knowledge keeps Soviet Russia from attacking us.

The dramatic globe-girdling flight of three planes of the United States Air Force proves that we know how to place a nuclear bomb on any spot in the world. We are the first nation to possess this
knowledge. And in the inaugural parade, the float on which the B-52 crewmen rode was labeled: "Global Guardian of Freedom."

Probably never before in the history of mankind has one nation known so well exactly what another nation is planning as does the United States of America know what the United States of Soviet Russia plans to do. The whole scheme of World War III was published in U. S. News & World Report, the Nov. 23, 1956, issue. The article is called: What Are the Soviets Plotting Now? Any American who can read can read Russia's plan. The article states that World War III is now six years old. The Soviet aim is: "World Domination." Russia has a four-point over-all plan. 1) Take over the mideast; 2) strangle Europe; 3) dominate Asia; and 4) isolate the United States. Just like that!

The basic strategy is stated more fully as follows: "Win dominance for communism on the vast land mass of Europe and Asia, an area that holds the bulk of the world's population and a big share of the world's resources. After that: Build sea and air power for an eventual showdown with the United States—seen by Russia as an island in a vast expanse of ocean."

Frightening, isn't it? But our hope lies in the fact that we have knowledge—knowledge of what Russia plans to do, knowledge of nuclear bombs, knowledge of how to deliver those bombs anywhere in the world, and knowledge of how to survive in the event of an attack.

Our search for knowledge should extend to learning about communism itself. President Eisenhower talked about this in an address he gave at Dartmouth College in June of 1956. I'll quote from the address. "Don't join the book burners. Don't think you are going to conceal faults by concealing evidence that they ever existed. Don't be afraid to go to your library and read every book, as long as that document does not offend your own ideas of decency. That should be the only censorship."

President Eisenhower continued, "How will we defeat communism unless we know what it is, and what it teaches, and why does it have such an appeal for men, why are so many people swearing allegiance to it? It is almost a religion, albeit one of the nether regions. And we have got to fight it with something better, not try to conceal the thinking of our own people. They are part of America. And even if they think ideas that are contrary to ours, their rights to say them, their right to record them, and their right to have them at places where they are accessible to others is unquestioned, or it isn't America."

If books about communism were not available, as in libraries, we wouldn't be able to acquire knowledge regarding that form of government.

While the goal of every citizen should be to gain as much knowledge as possible, there will always be a few chosen leaders who will have access to more knowledge than it is safe to entrust to everybody. We might criticize our leaders for taking action we can't understand or which, with our limited knowledge, we might disapprove. Remember that the leaders have knowledge beyond ours.

We must have faith in the leaders we elect. They were elected at the polls—behind that "freedom curtain."

For us as citizens and as members of the DAR there are some definite courses of action. An 8-point program has been outlined by the Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Company. The program is printed on cards entitled: YOU Can Help Combat Communism. Summarized briefly, the 8 points are:

1) See that other Americans are fully and correctly informed about the true objectives and methods of communism.
2) Encourage religion in your community. The Word of God is the weapon most feared by the communists.
3) Always vote.
4) Support the election to public office of candidates who understand the scope and seriousness of the communist problem.
5) Be fair with your government. Vote on the basis of what you feel is best for the country and not on the basis of "what's good for me."
6) Take a vital interest in the education of your children. Be sure that communist poison is not being administered right under your very eyes.
7) Don't join groups—don't sign petitions, UNLESS YOU FIRST INVESTIGATE THEM!

(Continued on page 1006)
Greetings to Mayflower II

NOW that the MAYFLOWER II has safely landed, let us consider just what the whole affair was about and just why emotions were so strongly involved as to cause the newspaper, THE SCOTSMAN of Edinburgh, to editorialize—sarcastically—"It was, perhaps, unavoidable that the first MAYFLOWER should cross the Atlantic but is there any compelling reason why the second one should? This empty act of repetition does not closely enough parallel the original ... soon we shall have some humourless Roman landing from a galley in the South of England." The GAZETTE, of Worcester, Massachusetts commented that "The MAYFLOWER (II) is unquestionably one of the greatest publicity stunts of this era"; the Richmond, Virginia NEWS-LEADER blasted the vessel as a "phoney"; Massachusetts legislatures threatened to "impound" the ship at Plymouth and the Boston EVENING-AMERICAN reported that the stop of the MAYFLOWER II in Plymouth "will make history; her stop in New York will make money."

Of course, 337 years ago conditions were somewhat different. The original MAYFLOWER did not have one or two things the MAYFLOWER II had. The original was "leaky in her upper works and one of the main beams amidships was bent and cracked." It started its voyage in September rather than in April which is a much more favorable season for sailing vessels. The original was much more crowded—102 persons and a crew of 20 to 25—than the MAYFLOWER II with its 32 men aboard who were all screened for the trip, mentally and physically. MAYFLOWER II was also much better provisioned; enjoyed radio, radar and "the motherly attention of Royal Air Force flying boats ..." Alan Villiers—in command of the MAYFLOWER II—telegraphed when he was 142 miles out into the Atlantic: "... The Lord has been good to us ..." He was not going to permit Elder Brewster—of the original voyage—to get ahead of him. Brewster wrote, giving gratitude to God's Providence, that one of the crew "an insolent and profane young man ... who was always harassing the poor people in their sickness ... fell ill and died in a desperate manner ..." There will be diaries written of this trip—as there were diaries written of the first trip. With no historical exactitude between the two trips, one newspaper comments that, at least if nothing else, the trip will prove "that there are slow, difficult and hazardous ways to cross the Atlantic ..." Another asks if the whole trip is merely to provide "a new crop of Americans whose ancestors came over on the MAYFLOWER ... not that there is any shortage of the others, but new blood is always welcome ..."

MAYFLOWER II left Plymouth Harbor at 3:59 P.M. (10:59 EST) on April 20th, 1957 to sail for the New World (now the United States of America—just for the record). It was to duplicate the voyage of the Pilgrim fathers' trip in 1620. The little wooden vessel—180 tons; 90 feet long; 26 feet wide with 80 foot masts—was pulled into the English Channel by modern streamlined tugs, belching smoke from their 20th century engines. Thousands of spectators were on hand to watch the departure. It was delayed slightly when one of the five inflatable life rafts was found to be damaged and had to be replaced hurriedly.

The ship is as nearly an exact reproduction of the original Pilgrim's ship as historians, marine architects and builders could make it. It cost an estimated $280,000.00 which was all raised by voluntary subscription in England solely as a gesture of friendship to the United States. The ship will be—eventually; next Thanksgiving Day, to be exact—turned over to Plimouth Plantation, Inc., a nonprofit organization now recreating Plymouth as it was in 1627. After that date, the ship will be the exclusive property of that organization and will be exhibited there permanently but until that date, she is the exclusive property of her British backers.
Just what happened to the original ship is not known with any certainty. After landing the Pilgrims at what is now Plymouth, Massachusetts, the MAYFLOWER returned to England and her later story "is lost in the mists of time." The most generally accepted story is that she was broken up at Rotherhithe—now a part of London’s vast dockland—just four years after her famous voyage. Recently, however, a very interesting suggestion would seem to indicate that she was refitted and continued to sail the seas for another 30 years. There seems no doubt but that her timbers now rest in the framework and beams of a huge barn on a Buckinghamshire farm five miles from Uxbridge. People come from all over the world to visit this shrine and see this barn. One of the beams still bears the letters R HAR I clearly visible on it. This could well be all that is left of the words MAYFLOWER HARWICH. On one of the old doors in the Inn near by is a clear carving of a mayflower. The Society of Friends presently own this farm but they make no claims that these are the remains of that famous ship. A book was recently written—by an American, Rendel Harris—which seems to prove the truth of this story.

Various conflicting attitudes and opinions have been aroused by this "duplicate" Pilgrim sailing. In a recent issue of PUNCH magazine there was a cartoon depicting the sailing and underneath was the caption: "Good Luck, MAYFLOWER, and make a better job of it this time." In another cartoon, two fat old men—exuding wealth and pomposity—are sitting in a private Club overlooking the skyscrapers of New York. One of them says to the other: "My ancestors didn’t come here on some lousy old wooden ship that took three months to cross the Atlantic—they came here First Class on the EUROPA."

No matter what derision may be aimed at this "second sailing"; what jokes it may engender or with what sarcasm or slight the whole project may be viewed, it does serve to call to the attention of us today; an historical happening which is an integral part of the Heritage of this Country—a story of ardent faith in God and nearly-unbelievable undaunted courage.

In December of 1617, the Pilgrims of Leyden petitioned the London Company for a consent to a patent. They might have received it then—and we would have had an entirely different group of MAYFLOWER descendants—if their leaders had not wanted to confer with "the multitude at Leyden." In their petition they said that "we are well weaned from the delicate milk of a strange land; the people are industrious and frugal. We are knit together as a body in a most sacred covenant of the Lord, of the violation whereof we make great conscience, and by virtue whereof we hold ourselves straitly tied to all care of each other's good and of the whole. It is not with us as with men whom small things can discourage." Even while this petition was pending, a royal declaration was issued which constrained the Puritans of Lancashire to conform or leave the Kingdom. Dissensions in the Virginia Company led to one delay after another; the Pilgrims did not have sufficient capital for the execution of their schemes either. However, the extreme confidence in wealth to be so easily gained overnight (they thought) from fisheries had made American expeditions a subject of most serious consideration with English merchants. The agents of the Leyden Company were thus able to form a partnership between their people and men of business, in London. The service of each emigrant was rated as a capital of ten pounds and belonged to the Company; all profits were to be reserved until the end of seven years when the whole amount—including all houses, lands, gardens and fields—were to be divided among the shareholders according to their respective interests. The London merchant who risked his 100 pounds would in this way, stand to receive tenfold more than the penniless laborer would for his entire services.

Finally they prepared to start. The only ships they could provide, the MAYFLOWER, of 180 tons and the SPEEDWELL, of 60 tons, could hold a small minority of the congregation. Robinson stayed in Leyden but Brewster, the governing Elder, collected "such of the youngest and strongest as freely offered themselves," made ready to depart and "... after prayer performed by our pastor... a flood of tears was poured out; they accompanied us to the ship but were not able to speak one to another for the abundance of sorrow (Continued on page 1008)
The Daughters of the American Revolution have notably contributed to the preservation of our spirit of patriotism without which our Nation would not have arisen from the flames of the revolutionary war nor survived the intervening years.

In this year 1957 we need to rededicate ourselves to the American Constitution and our free way of life.

America is still the authentic revolution. The flame of freedom which was struck at Concord and Lexington still is an inspiration to the enslaved behind the Iron Curtain.

But it is also an ageless lesson that no outsiders can win independence for a people though they may give material assistance. The subjugated must be willing to pay the price in blood and resources to gain their own freedom.

We do recognize, however, that when freedom is destroyed anywhere in the world a bit of freedom is destroyed everywhere.

Other nations have been or now are larger in land area, in population, and in natural resources. Yet they have not been able to give to their people the freedom and the standard of living Americans have enjoyed.

As important as is the productive capacity of our Nation and its military strength, these are not the factors which alone could preserve our freedom or enable us to maintain a free world of free men. The inner strength of America has not been its great cities, its huge industrial plants, its extended transportation systems, or its variety of natural resources.

The factor which made America an inspiration to the rest of the world grew out of our Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and the spiritual values which the founders of our Republic recognized and by which they were guided.

We have recognized that there was a higher moral law to which governments were also accountable. We have humbly acknowledged the divine inspiration which made and preserved us as a nation.

We have read of and been inspired by the action of George Washington kneeling in prayer during the dark days of Valley Forge and of Lincoln doing the same during his lonely vigil in the White House during the darkest days of the Civil War.

This Nation of ours has grown from a weak colony of a 3 million on the Atlantic coast to a great power of 170 million people, the most productive nation the world has ever known.

The priceless ingredient for our people has been our constitutional form of government, which guarantees our religious, personal, and economic freedom.

The incentives furnished have constantly opened new horizons.

In this atmosphere Americans of each generation have sought to leave to their children a better land than they themselves found, not just better in a material way but in the educational and cultural developments that make for better family and community life.

New inventions in various industrial fields and the tremendous potentials of the peacetime developments of atomic power are bound to challenge us for many years into the future.

Instinctively we know that human freedom is a greater force than tyranny.

We also instinctively know, though at times our allies and our own Government may for expediency forget, that there are some things in life which cannot be compromised.

Nations can die while delegates talk. Last year the General Assembly of the United Nations passed 10 resolutions in 76 days of debate. All that while freedom was being strangled to death in Hungary. With callous indifference the Soviet Union placed itself above the higher moral law of God as well as above its obligations under the United Nations Charter.

No international organization can long endure with a double standard of international morality.
Are the obligations and the mandates of the United Nations to be applicable to the democratic nations but not to the totalitarian powers? To the law abiding but not to the outlaw nations? To the small and weak countries but not to the big and strong? What kind of justice is this? Are we building on quicksand? What kind of a foundation is this for constructing a system of international law and order based on justice?

We serve no useful purpose if we hide the facts. To the contrary by ignoring them and failing to seek remedies, we may endanger the safety of this Republic and free men everywhere.

For many decades the men in the Kremlin have preached the doctrine that the free world contains the seeds of its own destruction.

It is far more likely, I believe, that the Communist world contains the seeds of its own destruction.

Hungary was but the latest in the indications that, even under totalitarian police rule and the brainwashing of a whole generation, the spark of freedom still lived and was capable of lighting a fire that endangered the whole monolithic structure of Communist tyranny.

After the Hungarian experience how much reliance can the Soviet Union place in the armed forces of the other captive nations if freedom is ever within their reach? How can they have faith in Communist indoctrination when young students were the leaders of the Hungarian rebellion?

Within the past 10 days, the rulers in the Kremlin have sought to intimidate Norway, Denmark, Greece, and Iceland.

The Soviet Union has not changed its long-term strategic objective: the destruction of human freedom everywhere.

They will be relentless in seeking to destroy our institutions. Fortified by our faith in God, we must be determined that our way of life will be preserved.

Hungary has also taught the world that unless an independent government or revolutionary movement can function for several weeks or months it is difficult for outside friends to assist.

Had the British Red Coats crushed the first American rebellion in a week and captured the leaders (as happened in Budapest) there would have been no time for France and our other friends abroad to come to our aid.

Sooner or later there will be another Hungary. Will the free world be better prepared to strike a blow for freedom? Will the United Nations be prepared to do more than talk and pass 10 resolutions?

It may come this year or next in Bulgaria, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Albania, North Korea, China, Poland, or in Hungary again.

Indeed it may even come in the Soviet Union where the people of Russia were the first victims of the godless Communist tyranny.

During the week Nagy was the legal head of the Hungarian Government what a difference it might have made if the United Nations had sent in observers; if based on the first United Nations resolution the friends of freedom abroad had sent the freedom fighters bazookas and grenades rather than more resolutions of sympathy.

Or is the policy of the United Nations and the free world now to be that we will throw water on the embers of freedom and revolt against tyranny and that we will finance Communist economic and political systems so that the slaves will be more content with their masters?

For several years the United Nations has discussed the freedom of colonial people in Asia and in Africa. These are and will continue to be important questions until equitable solutions have been reached. The Asian-African bloc of neutrals show great solicitude.

Why, however, has there been a strange silence in the United Nations relative to the destruction of freedom in Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia? Here is a clear-cut prima facie case of the violation of its international treaties of friendship and non-aggression by the Soviet Union. Here is a clear case of the unilateral incorporation of three independent nations as provinces within the U.S.S.R. Here we find three nations that were once free which are now in Communist captivity. Yet here the silence is almost deafening.

Will the General Assembly take further action in the Hungarian case to back up its 10 resolutions or will an effort be made

(Continued on page 1028)
The Tower of Babel

Senator William E. Jenner

IT IS always a pleasure for me to speak before the Daughters of The American Revolution both here in Washington and in Indiana.

We are concerned over the same dangers to our country.

Americans love their country.

Our patriotism has, so far, been free of that cynicism which corrodes love of country when government has, for too long, been an instrument to exploit the people.

I know you were pleased, as I was, to read recently how the greatest traffic jam in the history of Washington was caused by the presence, at Haines Point, of three little sailing ships, replicas of the ships which sailed the stormy Atlantic, 350 years ago. On the Saturday morning on which the Susan Constant was first open to the public, an official of the Bus Company called the Police Department and said, “You don’t know what you’re in for.” It seems as if everyone in Washington had started out to see these three gallant ships on which the little band of intrepid voyagers landed on the shores of Virginia to plant the seeds of the American Republic.

Americans also love their Constitution.

You would have to travel far to find a document more difficult to understand. Even the most brilliant lawyers have disputed over its meaning. The Constitution relies on no drama, emotion, rhetoric, slogans, or any attempt to win the mind by arts noble or vulgar.

It is as free from ornamentation as a Greek temple. Yet, the American people understand their Constitution, with the insight that love intuitively brings.

Last January we, in Congress, were asked to vote the President a new grant of powers called the Middle East Resolution. Most of the supporting arguments dealt with talk of Communism, the Arabs, oil.

But the people who wrote me were not bothered by side issues. Their letters said this measure would take control of the armed forces from Congress, and they were against it. They wanted Congress, and Congress alone, to make the decision on whether or not their sons were to be sent to war. A vivid awareness of the architectural form of government established in our Constitution, is deep in the minds and hearts of our people.

Building Our Tower of Babel

How, then, can we explain the fact that, in the last twenty-five years, we have erected, on American soil, a new government—within a government, which bears no relation, whatever, to the Republic laid down in the Constitution.

The answer is simple.

A handful of people saw, in the great depression, a chance to carry out in secret their revolutionary plans to change our governmental system from American liberty to the strong, centralized executive of Continental Europe.

Under cover of relief and welfare, they built up our monstrous executive establishment. The people were too stunned to resist. Just when their hold might have been weakened by public disillusionment, the war gave the planners vast new opportunities to extend their rule. With the end of the war they turned to global welfare, as the best method of perpetuating reckless spending. They built their power even higher on a global basis.

Like the descendants of Noah, in Genesis, they said, “Go to, let us build us a city, and a tower whose top may reach unto Heaven, and let us make us a name, lest we be scattered abroad upon the face of the whole earth.

“And the Lord came down to see the city and the tower which the children of men builded.

“And the Lord said, behold the people is one and they have all one language . . . and now nothing will be restrained from them, which they have imagined to do.

“Go to, let us go down, and there confound their language, that they may not understand one another’s speech.
“So the Lord scattered them abroad from thence upon the face of all the earth, and they left off to build the city.

“Therefore is the name of it called Babel, because the Lord did there confound the language of all the earth, and from thence did the Lord scatter them abroad upon the face of all the earth.”

Here is the perfect model of the centralized control-tower, which all ambitious self-seekers set out to erect, whenever the bonds of society are loosed. Our Tower of Babel operates behind a curtain of almost complete secrecy, but our people know well that its builders are trying to build a tower whose top may reach unto Heaven.

Our people know nothing will be restrained from them which they have imagined to do, unless this Tower of Babel, like the other one, is cut down to the ground and its builders scattered abroad upon the face of the earth.

The Lord finally destroyed the earlier Tower of Babel, and confounded the language of the builders. The Bible tells us none of the details, but I am sure the Tower was not demolished until brave men appeared ready to do the work of the Lord, though the timid said, “It is too late to destroy the Tower of Babel.

“Its top has reached to Heaven.

“Nothing can restrain its rulers from that which they have imagined to do.”

*What Does the Constitution Mean to Our Time?*

A handful of men built our present-day Tower of Babel, and a handful of men can destroy it. But we cannot destroy the Tower of Babel if we do nothing. We must gird our wills to destroy this monument to men’s arrogance. We must laugh in disdain at their claims that they are “the wave of the future,” that bigness is “here to stay” and so we might as well get in on the ground floor.

Those are only the incantations chanted by their medicine men, to make us afraid to use the strength with which we could destroy them.

We must have courage. But we must also have wisdom, if we are to destroy this Tower in our midst. On what ground can we take our stand to dismantle our Tower of Babel? You will say, “We must take our stand on the Constitution.” With that, of course, I wholly agree, but I must ask another question. “What does the Constitution mean to us today?”

It is not enough for us to chant incantations to the good old days. The Constitution comes out of the political struggles of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. We have been taught to understand it, in terms of Charles the First, George the Third, George Washington and Thomas Jefferson.

But do we understand the meaning of the Constitution for the twentieth century? Of course, we do not believe the nonsense that our Constitution is now outmoded, because people used to travel in stage-coaches and sailing ships, and now they travel in jet planes.

The Constitution is concerned with eternal principles. It was made for the ages. It is almost completely free from restrictions which bind it to the problems of the day. But let us not forget the law of life. Human beings are not permitted to lean on the wisdom of the past, to meet a crisis of their time. They must be willing to work as hard, to preserve that wisdom, as their forefathers to distill it from their own painful experience.

Americans of our generation are not going to save our Constitution and hand it on, unimpaired, to succeeding generations, unless they achieve the devotion of the men who signed the Declaration of Independence, and dedicated to their country, their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor.

We are not going to preserve our Constitution, through the world political crisis, unless we also reach the high level of intelligence which our revolutionary leaders needed, to create out of English experience, an even more perfect instrument for liberty under Law.

*The Separation of Powers Today*

The grand design of our Constitution rests on the principle of the separation of powers.

What does that mean today? In Civics class we learn the federal government is divided into three branches, Legislative, Executive and Judicial and each is independent of, and co-equal to, the others. Logically that is true, but logic
gives us nothing of the political wisdom in that principle we call the separation of powers.

Only history can tell us why the idea is so important, how much it cost our forefathers to establish it, and in what way it is important to us today.

The Executive must be stronger than any individual in the city-state or the nation. Only the English-speaking people found the way to bring executive power under restraint. They knew the Chief Executive could not be deprived of police power. So it must be deprived of some equally important power. They chose the power to tax. The English took the power to tax away from the men who controlled the armies, and set up a body, representative of the people, to study the country's needs and decide when the head of state could collect tax funds and how much. Obviously, they soon had to decide what he could and could not spend the money for.

Parliamentary control of the Purse, defining, by statute, the purposes for which tax funds may be spent, established that political miracle, government under Law.

**The Heroic Resistance of Parliament**

Let us never forget what we owe to those early members of Parliament. They had to tell their King he was not going to spend money for what he wanted, but only for what the Parliament told him he could spend it for.

Henry the Eighth was not a docile man. Those members of Parliament who told Henry the Eighth, Queen Elizabeth, James First and Charles First, they were not going to do as they liked, knew the rack, the screw and the executioner's block awaited them if they failed. When the members of the Continental Congress dedicated their lives to winning independence for the colonies, they were not using literary phrases.

The hangman's noose was the price of failure.

Our Constitution embodied the two heroic victories of the English Parliament over their power-seeking Kings, in provisions that the Congress should lay all taxes, and make the laws governing how they were spent, and also that the Congress should have complete control of the money for the armed forces, and of the decision, whether to send our men into war.

In 1795, James Madison wrote—and I quote:

"Of all the enemies to public liberty, war is, perhaps, the most to be dreaded, because it comprises and develops the germ of every other . . .

"War is the parent of armies; from these proceed debts and taxes; and armies, debts and taxes are the known instruments for bringing the many under the domination of the few . . .

"The Constitution expressly and exclusively vests in the Legislature, the power of declaring a state of war . . . the power of raising armies . . . the power of creating offices . . .

"A delegation of such powers (to the President) would have struck, not only at the fabric of our Constitution, but at the foundation of all well-organized and well-checked governments.

"The separation of the power of declaring war from that of conducting it, is wisely contrived to exclude the danger of its being declared for the sake of its being conducted.

"The separation of the power of raising armies from the power of commanding them, is intended to prevent the raising of armies for the sake of commanding them.

"The separation of the power of creating offices from that of filling them, is an essential guard against the temptation to create offices for the sake of gratifying favourites or multiplying dependents."

These are the tables of the law of American liberty.

**We the People Surrendered Power Over the Purse**

From 1789 to the mid-20th century, American presidents adhered to the letter and the spirit of our two great political safeguards—Congressional control of the Purse, and Congressional control of the Sword. We should stop blaming our presidents for the loss of our liberty. It is time to point the finger where it belongs. We, the people, through our representatives in Congress, had full power to stop it. Our power to preserve our institutions was given us in trust, in the Constitution.

We had no moral right to surrender that responsibility. But we did. What did
we do? We fell victims to a simple trick. We were asked to vote large sums of money to the President for an “emergency,” and we swallowed the bait.

By voting emergency spending laws, Congress said to the Executive Branch: “We have just voted to free you entirely from the restrictions of government under Law.

“We have made the law so elastic, so shapeless and formless, that it has no limits.

“Go as far as you like.”

President Roosevelt’s budget for his first year, in the aftermath of the Great Depression, was for not quite seven billion dollars. Our proposed budget for fiscal 1958 is seventy-two billion dollars. Every step in the growth of government spending from not quite seven billion dollars to seventy-two billion dollars, is the result of that 1933 decision to surrender to the executive branch the hard-won power of the people, through their Congress, to “lay down the Law” to their government.

Every brick and stone in our Tower of Babel was put there with our help. We gave the builders the right to use our money as they wished, in spite of the painful efforts made by the English-speaking people over the centuries, to keep governments from spending as they liked.

Our Tower of Babel rose until its top reached the sky. Its builders won the vast invisible powers that come from unlimited spending money.

Did We Surrender the Power of the Sword?

But, today, we face a new and greater danger.

Let me come back to the Middle East Resolution. The Resolution was called, frankly, an undated declaration of war. It was, in my opinion, an admission by the Congress that the President’s authority over our military forces is no longer limited to the executive duty to carry out policy. It is now expanded to include the most precious of all legislative responsibilities—the right to decide whether or not our country should go to war.

Now let us be honest. This means unlimited government is here.

In 1933, the executive branch was freed from legislative restraints on spending. In 1957, the executive branch was freed from legislative restraints on the use of military force.

Congress, which first surrendered the Power of the Purse, has now surrendered the Power of the Sword.

The surrender of the power to decide on war was surrender of the great achievement of the supporters of Parliament in 1688, the keystone of limited government. This achievement was embodied in our Constitution, by agreement so universal that it is hardly mentioned at all.

Still the story is not complete.

Congress, also, added to the Middle East Resolution, an amendment authorizing the President of the United States to give men and money to the United Nations Emergency Forces. Now what does this mean in terms of the Law?

It is not the business of Congress to decide a President is, or is not, trustworthy. The Legislature’s duty is to define limits on power which apply to all.

The Law does not vary for persons.

What Limits Remain on the Power of the Sword?

What are the limits in the expression “United Nations Emergency Force?” The answer is, that there are no limits—except those which, some day, may be set by the United Nations Security Council, including — you remember — the Soviet Union.

But that is not all.

The Mutual Aid Authorization Act gives the President power to transfer members of our armed forces, as well as civilian officials, to serve any international agency, as he decides.

What has been going on under this provision? We do not know.

You will remember how hard your Society worked to find out how the President had transferred American soil at Norfolk to NATO.

Of course, the Law says the assignment of American fighting men is only for “peace-time” but the fighting in Korea was not war. It was a police action, that is “peace.”

All the killing of our men serving under United Nations military action, will be called “peace.”
Under What Authority Does the President Now Act?

One more point.
You remember that in 1950, the President of the United States agreed to act for the United Nations in command of the United Nations forces fighting in Korea. He then proceeded to incorporate our fighting men into the United Nations forces.

Everything about this series of actions suggests careful advance preparation. We have never had a debate in Congress over the Constitutional questions involved in this series of moves.

Does the President have authority, under the Constitution, to put our fighting men into a United Nations force? What Constitutional protections go with them, when they are so transferred? When the President of the United States serves as an agent of the United Nations, or, as they say, when he changes to a United Nations hat, is he still bound by the limits set by the Constitution? Or does he acquire strange new powers without any limits in Law? Now, I am certain our Presidents have had no slightest intention of violating the Constitution.

But we have had some able, ruthless Machiavellian men high up in the American government who do not always tell our Presidents where they are going, by their apparently simple moves.

For better or worse, the Korean precedent still stands.

As I read this combination of moves, the American President can now direct our armed forces to any end, without any Constitutional limitations and, furthermore, can direct them as an agent of the United Nations where he, himself, is not bound by the Constitution.

America's Third Crusade

Is there hidden, somewhere, in the Middle East Resolution and its counterparts, a plan for America's third crusade? Are we to send American youth to serve in multi-national military units all over the earth, prepared to fight, at a moment's notice, any people who resist the "peace" the United Nations elects for them?

We speak with indignation of the children's crusade of the Middle Ages in which the boys and girls of Europe set out for the Holy Land, to fight the infidel, but were waylaid and robbed, beaten and enslaved by greedy men, before they could reach their destination. Where are the fighting men who will bear the brunt of this third crusade under the United Nations? Today, they are in our high schools, studying Algebra, practicing football, cramming for examinations in current events, getting together a little money to buy records, or take their girl to a dance.

If America is embarking on another crusade, to make the world safe for the United Nations, it will be a children's crusade.

I hope the American people will insist that Congress cut government spending to the bone, and chain it once again with the chains of the Law.

Who Will Defend Our Country?

But our security as a nation is more precious than our prosperity. Our children are infinitely more precious than our wealth.

If an American President can order American fighting men to serve in the United Nations fighting units, where will our national defense be ten years from now? Who will protect the United States?

Will we have fighting forces to defend us, if we choose American answers which go against the decisions of the United Nations, including Soviet Russia and its satellites?

The builders of our Tower of Babel have taken from us more wealth than was dreamed of by any conqueror of the past. But if they take our right to defend ourselves, that will be infinitely more terrible. If they take our children, and put them into United Nations forces, under a United Nations command, above our Congress and the Constitution, that will be the end.

I am willing to devote the rest of my life to demolishing any and every attempt to destroy American sovereignty by putting American fighting men under any military command other than that of the United States.

The Issue is the Sovereign Power

Control of armed forces is the sovereign power. Our Constitution put this power (Continued on page 1014)
White House Preview

Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower, a member of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, looks at the D.A.R. collection of signatures of First Ladies, which was taken over to the White House last April by Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, President General.

The D.A.R. collection of autographs of First Ladies of the United States was formally started during Mrs. Groves' administration by Mrs. Lowell E. Burnelle, Historian General. Two of the most valuable items are letters from Abigail Adams and Dolley Payne Madison. The latter is one of the two known to have been signed "Dolley" by Mrs. Madison. The latest acquisition is an autographed picture of Mrs. Eisenhower in her pink inaugural gown.

Priscilla G. Bruns

The Importance of the C. A. R.

I AM SURE that you have always realized the importance of working with young children and teen-agers—today more than ever, this faces us. With changing policies in the world, with problems and situations to face, we all have to meet each day. We must see each child growing in civic responsibility, acquiring the necessary character traits and high moral standards of a good AMERICAN CITIZEN of tomorrow.

The qualities of body and mind which are developing every day, must be of the highest order and because of this, every Daughter and Son of the American Revolution, must be aware of their importance and responsibility to the youth of America. We must not measure assistance in terms of what it gives to us or means to us, but rather what it gives to the American Youth, be it a C.A.R. or just your neighbor's child.

We stress the importance of religion, country, good food and sleep, but do we consider the individual himself? We should go deeper and deeper into the worthwhile elements of wholesome living.

Could you be a SENIOR PRESIDENT OF THE CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION? Would you want to be? Would you consider this an honor? It is the highest honor, I feel, a D.A.R. can receive, because working with young children is the basis of American living.

Do you have the qualities to do a small part in the development of the program of the Children of the American Revolution? We work so diligently to prepare our children in body and spirit, to prepare them to work with themselves and others, but do we do our share to work WITH THEM? There is a difference, you know.

(Continued on page 1012)
In March 1842 Mary Richardson Walker wrote in her Diary—"Rose about five. Had early breakfast. Got my housework done about nine. Baked six loaves of bread. Made a kettle of mush and have now a suet pudding and beef boiling. — I have managed to put my clothes away and set my house on order. May the merciful be with me through the unexpected scene. Nine o'clock P.M. was delivered of another son." Thus wrote Mary Richardson Walker after four years of missionary life among the Spokane Indians. This was not the life she planned, when as a very young girl, she dedicated herself to working and teaching the Christian life to people in the far countries. This was not the future she had foreseen when she married Elkanah Walker and went to the Oregon Territory to work with, and to teach the Indians. She had work, but not with the Indians, and her only teaching was with her own children. A hut, three children, milking, chores, loneliness, this she could have had on a Maine farm, but she longed for wider fields.

Mrs. Elkanah Walker, Mrs. Cushing Eells, Mrs. Asa B. Smith, and Mrs. William Gray were the second group of women to cross the plains, to cross the Rocky Mountains, and make their home in the Pacific Northwest. They came in 1838. Eliza Hart Spaldwing and Narcissa Prentice Whitman were the first white women to make the journey. They came in 1836. A trip across the plains was the honey-moon trip of all these women. They were as eager to work in the missionary field as were their husbands. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions would not consider an "unmarried female," and they did not like "to consider an unmarried male." No doubt the Board was happy to have this little group of devoted Christians.

They were well educated and Mary, especially, was ever in quest of more knowledge. Education and religion was held in high esteem in her family. She attended the Seminary and the Kimball Union Academy. She studied music and science, thinking these would be of use to her in the mission field.

On the journey to Oregon Mary was troubled about many things. Should they travel on Sunday? There was so much profanity among the travelers. Her husband seems not to have been pleased with Mary's independence; she did not bend too easily to his will. But it was with high hopes for the work among the Indians that she left her home in Maine and began the journey to the Pacific Coast. August 29th 1838 they arrived at the Walla Walla mission, a journey of 3000 miles and six months of heat, storm, and dust.

From the Wailatpu Mission the Walkers and the Eells went to the Hudson Bay Post at Fort Colville, where they found the Factor Archibald McDonald very helpful, and his Indian wife more than kind. They advised the Walkers and the Eells to settle in the Spokane valley, the home of the Spokane Indians. Tashimakain, Big Head's home, was the chosen place and here for nine years Mary worked and lived with the friendly Indians.

Friday September 28, 1838 was laid the foundation of the Walker home, at Tashimakain, "The Place of Springs." In the month of May she writes, "Live very comfortably in my little house without floor, door or window." The little cabin was sixteen feet square.

Now instruction for the Indians began in earnest. Elkanah Walker and C. Eells followed the Indians to their summer hunting and root grounds, preaching and teaching. They went to Walla Walla and to Fort Colville working to form an Indian alphabet, and to learn the Indian language. While they were gone their wives were home, doing the farm chores, milking, growing gardens, and trying to teach the few women left at the mission, how to do the simple tasks about the Indian camp.

Mary told her little book much of her unhappiness. No door to keep out the
wind, the snow and the Indians, and her husband off to other fields. Mary becomes a carpenter and with nails and mats she fashioned a door, but in March the house wall with the chimney fell in, ("—husband was home.") so the women had help to build a new wall and chimney.

In April Mary was all alone; everyone went to Fort Colville and she is anxious and writes, "Here I am in the remote wilderness with little son and happen what may I know not where another human being can be found." and in May her second baby was born, a little girl. And always the roof or the walls of the house or the chimney was falling in on them. Through it all Mary kept her missionary zeal, thinking each day that the next day she would have more time for teaching, and in July when Mr. Walker went to Walla Walla Mary taught her first class of Indian children. She seems to have been very happy about it, but when the men returned home and Mary wished to teach a Sunday School class, she was promptly put in her place. Religious instruction was not for women! Keeping the mission, doing all the work, and having a baby each year was woman's work, and Mary was getting a little dissatisfied with her life, and her husband, for she had married him that she fulfill her dream of teaching the people in the far lands. Her life was no different than life on a Maine farm, only longer hours and more lonely. Mrs. Eells fared no better than Mary. They helped each other and were very close friends.

June 14, 1841 was a red letter day to Mary. Lieutenant Robert Johnson and his party of the Wilkes Exploring Expedition were guests of the Mission. As usual the men of the Mission were absent, but Mrs. Eells and Mary gave their guests welcome. Lieutenant Johnson and his party were enthusiastic about the Mission and the work being done there. Other visitors from this Expedition were visitors at the Mission during the summer, and to Mary their conversation was a most welcome change from her daily life, but, when they were gone she was more worried that she had failed; that she had accomplished nothing in the missionary field.

In 1843 the Walkers moved into their new house, and here in the new house was preached the first sermon in English, and also they had distinguished guests, Mr. Ermatinger and Peter Skine Ogden. Mary was cross because when they could have had interesting conversation Mr. Eells kept the conversation to, "trifles." Also Mary's help to the Indians called forth a sharp rebuke from her husband. Mary seemed never to learn her place.

In 1847 the Mission Board became dissatisfied with the North West Missions. They were not pleased with the Mission reports. They did not realize that the missionaries must learn the Indian language, and the Indian culture before they could teach them the Christian way of life. The little group at Tashimakain did not wish to leave the station and go to the Dallas, where the Board planned to send them. The Indians were friendly and willing to follow their teachers and accept their help. But, there was much dissension and trouble at the other missions. The Indians were angry and unhappy, and had lost confidence in their teachers. All this was far from the Walker and Eells home; they were congenial and felt that after all those years of work and discomfort they wanted to remain with the friendly Spokane Indians.

December 1847 came word of the massacre at Wailatpu, only 180 miles from Tashimakain. John Lee Lewes offered them the safety of Fort Colville, but Mary thought she could not make the trip to the Fort. She was expecting her baby in a few weeks, and the Spokane Indians assured them of their protection. There was much unrest among Nez Perces and Cayuse Indians and in the early spring when the Spokane Indians were leaving for the mountains, Mr. Lewes urged the Eells and the Walkers to come to the Fort. They arrived at Fort Colville March 18, 1848 where they were made welcome. Conditions went from bad to worse and the last of May, under the care of United States volunteers they were on their way to the Willamette Valley.

Here in Oregon Mary lived the usual frontier life, far different from the full and inspiring life she had planned and worked to attain, and the reason she had married her missionary husband. She could no longer, even in a small way, help or teach the Indians. She had six children

(Continued on page 1023)
“For him, George Winslow, aged 25, the road ended here in these green pastures. All the rest of his company traveled the long trail across plains, mountains and deserts and reached the jaded gardens and glittering sands of El Dorado, only to find the ashes of their hopes. George alone, of all the company, was never disillusioned.”

T Hese words were spoken at Fairbury, Nebraska on June 8, 1949, the one hundredth anniversary of the death of a young New Engänder, a citizen of Newton, Massachusetts, whose brief life came to an end as he was enroute to the gold fields of California. Buried beside the Oregon Trail his grave was unknown to his family for more than six decades. But in time the story of his resting place came to light and the people of the western community, which was settled years after his passing, now hold his name and memory in esteem. On the centenary date citizens of Fairbury, led by their Chamber of Commerce, laid aside the affairs of today to recall the romance of young Winslow.

During the unique exercises an authentic account of Winslow’s brief life was related. A letter was read from Mrs. George Winslow II of Meriden, Connecticut, widow of the eldest son of the ‘49er in which she expressed appreciation for the memorial. An orator dwelt on the spirit of the pioneers to whose zeal and courage the West is so deeply indebted. The facts presented at the service are given in the records of the Nebraska Historical society.

George Winslow was a native of Ramapo, New York, but in his infancy his parents moved to Newton, Massachusetts. In young manhood George learned the trade of molder and mechanist in the shop where his father worked. In 1845 he was married. In May, 1846 his first son, George Edward, was born and in the same month of 1849, on the very day the young father was leaving Independence, Missouri on his journey to the coast, a second son, Henry, whom he was destined never to see, was born. George was one of a company of 25 young men who formed “The Boston and Newton Joint Stock association.” Each member contributed $300 to the treasury. They began a trek to the California gold fields in April, 1849. Their adventurous hearts were buoyant with hope. They fully expected to win fortunes and return to enrich their families and bring happiness to those they loved.

George Gould, a member of the party kept an excellent diary covering the progress of the expedition. His notes relate that the journey from Boston to Independence was covered by steamers and rail. In the Missouri town an outfit and suitable supplies for the pilgrimage over the plains and mountains were assembled. At first the route lay along the course of the Kansas river and delays were caused by frequent rains and hub-deep mud. It took ten days to cover the first 50 miles. When they reached the ford their wagons were driven on flat boats which were poled to the other side by Indians. Once over the river the progress was faster, as the trail was dry.

In a letter written to his wife George Winslow stated that the travelers had purchased 40 mules, which cost $50 each. He was appointed teamster and said he had had the good luck “to draw the best wagon in the outfit . . . We have no further anxiety about forage. Millions of buffalo have feasted for ages on these vast prairies and as their number has been diminished by reason of hunters it is absurd to think we will not have sufficient grass for animals.”

On a Sunday morning George wrote: “This is a glorious morning and having curried my mules and washed my clothes and bathed myself, I can recommence writing to you. . . . I see by your letter that you have the blues a little in your anxiety for my welfare. I do not worry myself, then why do you for me? I do not discover in your letter any anxiety on your own account; then let us for the future look on the bright side and indulge in no more useless anxiety. It affects nothing and is almost universally the bugbear of the imagination . . . the reports of the gold region are just as encouraging.
here as they were in Massachusetts. Just imagine yourself seeing me return with from $10,000 to $100,000.”

On May 29th, George Gould recorded that several members of the party, including Winslow were taken very sick with cholera so that camp was maintained in one place for three days. When the patients showed signs of improvement the journey was resumed and on June 5 camp was again made on the banks of the Big Blue. The next day the party came to the place where the trail crossed the Kansas-Nebraska state line, entering Nebraska in what is now Jefferson county territory. Here a violent thunder storm swept down just before sunset. In his description of the thunder, lightning and rain, Mr. Gould declared it was the grandest scene he had ever witnessed. But he felt that in some way it was connected with the death of George Winslow as on the following day the sick man began to fail again and sank rapidly, falling painlessly into the last sleep on the morning of June 8.

The spot selected for the burial of Winslow was some six miles from the present site of Fairbury. A very deep grave was prepared to guard against possible encroachment by prairie wolves. A thorough search of the surrounding area resulted in the finding, some two miles from the burial place, of a deposit of substantial sandstone. A slab 20 inches square and six inches thick was selected and on it Jesse Winslow, uncle of George, painstakingly inscribed the name, home and age of the young man. The carving was difficult because of the lack of suitable tools, but it was destined to long outlive the workman who performed the task. The figures, “1849” were carved on a small footstone. Eight men carried the body of their comrade to the grave. One member of the party read from the scripture and another offered prayer. Gould has recorded that tears coursed down the cheeks of the mourners as each deposited a sprig of green in the open grave.

Because of the meticulous care taken by his friends, Winslow’s resting place was insured against permanent loss. But the graves of thousands of others who died on the trail having less durable markers of wood, or none at all, have long been obliterated.

Forty years after the death of Winslow, a resident of Fairbury who was interested in the grave wrote to a Boston newspaper concerning it and promised to correspond with anyone interested. The sons of George Winslow communicated with the Nebraskan, but for some reason he failed to keep his pledge and it was not until 20 years later that effectual contacts were made. Then it happened that a member of the Fairbury chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution attended a national meeting of the society in Washington, D.C. Mrs. Henry Winslow of Meriden, Connecticut, learning that Fairbury was represented at the convention, sought acquaintance with the woman from Nebraska and asked information concerning the grave of her husband’s father, which her family had learned was located near Fairbury. On her return home the Fairbury delegate, Mrs. Steele, made full investigation and communicated with Mrs. Winslow. As a result there stands a granite monument erected jointly by the state of Nebraska and the sons of George Winslow. The original sandstone marker has been incorporated in the monument and on the face of the granite a bronze tablet appears, which was prepared by Henry Winslow with his own hands. Sixty-three years after the lonely grave was made the stately monument was dedicated.

And in this year of 1949, further evidence that the West does not forget those who crossed the plains and were the fore-runners of advancing civilization, was found in the observance of the anniversary of George Winslow’s death by the people of Fairbury.

The West remembers.

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**Investment Trust Fund**

This fund was established by the 63rd Continental Congress. It is our President General’s aim that this fund increase rapidly for it means the security of our National Society. As you consider your chapter budgets for the coming year, squeeze out just as much as you can spare for this fund. It is part of the Honor Roll requirements.
Parliamentarian's Department

Question Box*

Sarah Corbin Robert

In reviewing the questions that come from chapters, it is apparent that most of the problems that cause disappointment, or sometimes even friction, come about through one or more of the following causes:

1. Failure of officers and chairmen to make use of the handbooks and other helps that the National Society provides;
2. Failure to recognize that the principles of the society are those that have been proved as best for the progress and welfare of both the society as a whole and of the chapters that compose it;
3. The tendency of the chapter to assume any problem that arises is "most unusual" and therefore requires unusual treatment; whereas the means for meeting it has often been in operation for years.

Most of the following questions could have been answered within the chapter itself—without either uneasiness, delay, or dissatisfaction.

Absence from Installation

Question. Our incoming chapter regent, who must be away from home for a month, will be absent at the usual time of our installation of new officers. We would like to be installed together. May we delay the installation until the next meeting? The present officers are willing to serve during the interim.

Answer. No. The absence of one incoming officer, even though she be the new regent, does not justify setting aside the usual procedure. The provision in the bylaws, "They shall hold office for ___ years or until their successors are elected," is designed to meet an emergency, as, for example, in World War II, when restrictions upon holding large meetings prevented the election of officers. The absence of one or more members does not constitute such an emergency.

The installation should take place as usual. During the absence of the incoming regent, the newly installed vice regent will act in her place. At the next meeting, the vice regent may install the new regent.

Election of Delegates

Question. We have a two-year term for chapter officers and have elected delegates to the Continental Congress at the same time to serve for two congresses. We are now told that we may not do this. If so, why not?

Answer. There are several reasons why your chapter must elect its delegates each year for one congress only. Each Continental Congress is a unit in itself, entirely apart from the preceding one. In fairness to the chapters the National Society bases representation upon the membership as of February first of each year. There is no more justification for a chapter's holding its delegates for two different congresses than for the National Society to require the basis of chapter representation to remain fixed for two congresses. The representatives should be the choice of the chapter at the time that their duties are to be performed. Most important of all, it is essential that as many members as possible have the opportunity to gain the information and inspiration that attendance at the congress can bring. It has been said that, if it were possible for each member to attend a Continental Congress even once, the work of the chapters and the satisfaction from membership would be increased many fold.

Copying Application Papers

Question. What is the usual price charged by a chapter registrar for copying an application paper? I am sure that I have been overcharged.

Answer. The Bylaws of the National Society, Articles XI, Section 14, state: "A fee of two dollars shall accompany each request for copy of an application paper." Article XIII, Section 9, states: "... In
case of transfer or other need, a charge for copy may be made by the chapter not to exceed the amount required by the National Society for copy."

If either through misinformation or through ignorance of the requirement of the National Bylaws you were charged more than two dollars, the chapter nevertheless violated the National Bylaws. It should therefore immediately return to you the amount you paid in excess of two dollars. In no such service rendered should there be an expectation of profit, but only a charge sufficient to cover the cost involved.

In every relationship of this kind a chapter officer should check carefully the requirements of the National Bylaws and the information in the Handbook of the National Society before stating amounts of any fees. A chapter that even inadvertently violates the Bylaws of the National Society may jeopardize its own good standing.

You may use this answer in calling the attention of the chapter to its error.

**Vice Regent Declining to Serve as Regent**

**Question.** In a vacancy in the office of chapter Regent, our First Vice Regent preferred to remain Vice Regent. What should we do?

**Answer.** This question, although previously answered, has arisen in several chapters recently. The answer is therefore repeated. The National Society in its suggested form for State and for Chapter Bylaws follows the same principle as in the National Bylaws (Article VI, Section 5) : "If the office of President General becomes vacant, the First Vice President General shall become President General." This statement is mandatory. The moment the vacancy occurs, the First Vice Regent is the Regent. This is the very purpose for providing that she "shall become regent." If she is therefore unwilling to perform the duties of the office, her only recourse is to resign the office of regent to which she has succeeded. There is a double responsibility with reference to vice regents: A Nominating Committee should point out to each member that it asks to become a nominee exactly what the duties of the office are. It should propose no one as a First Vice Regent who is not willing to become regent should the need arise.

**Vacancies in Chapter Offices**

**Question.** Unfortunately, four chapter officers are finding it necessary to resign to take effect at a future date. Our bylaws state that a vacancy in any office shall be filled by the Chapter Executive Board until the next annual meeting when the chapter shall fill the vacancy for the remainder of the term. The chapter officers constitute the Executive Board. It seems wrong for the officers who are resigning to be voting to fill so many vacancies. Should we call back the previous Nominating Committee?

**Answer.** Your chapter bylaws are specific as to procedure. The question of the number of vacancies has nothing to do with the situation. The fact that your chapter faces an unusual situation does not mean that there is something wrong with the rules. Until the date on which the resignation takes effect, as set by the resigning officer, she performs and is responsible for all the duties and functions of the office that she holds. Government officials on all levels frequently offer a resignation to become effective as of a certain date. To relieve them of any portion of their duties because of announced effective date of resignation could result in great confusion and in serious threats to public welfare. Your chapter board acts as a unit to perform the usual duties until the resignations become effective.

As to your calling back the previous Nominating Committee, the answer is No. That group was a special committee elected to do a specific piece of work. It automatically ceased to exist when the work was done. Furthermore, vacancies between regular elections often occur upon such short notice before an annual meeting that no Nominating Committee could function in the way usually prescribed by the bylaws. This method is normally election of committee at one meeting, report at next meeting, and chapter election at a third meeting. Filling of the vacancy for the remainder of term by an annual meeting is therefore usually by nomination from the floor.

In such situations as you describe, the important thing is for no chapter to become excited. Although so many resignations at once are regrettable, the regular procedures recommended by the National Society are adequate for handling them.
National Defense

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

Essentials of American Statesmanship

After 168 years of legislative service the United States Senate has singled out five men from among their former members to be honored for their contribution to our national welfare. Their portraits are to be hung in the Senate's own reception room. These five men were carefully chosen by a special Senate Committee from 150 names originally proposed, from which sixty were selected. These were broken down into sixteen, and from this number five were finally chosen. They are Senators Clay, Webster, Calhoun, La Follette and Taft.

Perhaps a study of these five Immortals will reveal why these men were selected to represent the Senate's power and influence during its first 168 years. In the last analysis, men are judged by the effect of their efforts upon those events that shape the course of our national life. The majority of men, even those in public service, are molded by their times. What was the individual contribution of these five men to the turbulent history of our country in the first half of the Nineteenth and the first half of our present century?

As a group, their personal achievements within their respective parties, were indeed unusual. Three of these five men—Clay, Webster and Calhoun—served as Secretaries of State. Three of them—Clay, La Follette and Taft—ran unsuccessfully for the Presidency. Each one made a reputation for his public speaking, with three of them—Webster, Clay and Calhoun—as famous orators. Each was known among his contemporaries for some outstanding piece of legislation, usually extremely unpopular among those of the opposition.

Calhoun offered his doctrine of Nullification, which was the principle of states rights applied to the problems of slavery and tariffs. In brief, Calhoun believed that under the Constitution every sovereign state had the right to nullify any decision by the Federal Government which was not made in the interest of the state. He argued that the Constitution annulled any such action, and that any sovereign state had the right and duty to invoke this power of nullification.

Clay was the protector of local industries and fought for maintaining tariffs, with his legislation creating what he chose to call the American System.

Webster, who was a contemporary of Calhoun in the Senate, championed the American shipping interests against the infringement of Britain upon our trade. Later he fought against the South seceding from the Union. These three men strongly affected the pre-Civil War period, leading up to the struggle of the Sixties, with its supreme testing of our Union by the Civil War. These men foresaw the struggle, and each in his own way, debated its issues, and worked valiantly to prevent the final debacle of open warfare.

The last two of the five Greats—La Follette and Taft—were contemporaries of many of us. La Follette served as United States Senator from 1885 to 1891, and in 1900 was elected Governor of Wisconsin. His progressive measures dealt largely with
state legislative curbs on political corruption and greed of our growing industries and big business. Although his candidacy for the President, as an Independent, was unsuccessful, he was able to exert considerable balance of power in the Senate as the leader of a potential third party. Eventually many of his progressive measures were adopted.

Senator Taft became the leader of his minority party on foreign as well as domestic affairs, in spite of his alleged isolationism. After Pearl Harbor he supported the war effort and subscribed to the formation of NATO, and to our entrance into the United Nations. He is best remembered as the co-author of the Taft-Hartley Labor Law, which sought to mitigate the extreme monopolistic powers permitted to the union labor leaders under the Wagner Act. Although the union leaders called this law the “Slave Labor Act,” many union members voted for it and Taft was returned to the Senate for his final term with a large majority.

We find in the activities of these men, evidences of those essentials of statesmanship which have of necessity characterized our political leaders—a reverence for our Constitution, a belief in states rights, a recognition for the need of a sound foreign policy, based upon a healthy normal self-interest and reciprocal trade, a determination to destroy monopoly in both industry and labor.

All of their problems are still with us, only intensified by the cold war, high taxes, our national debt and our rising negro and other racial minorities. The position of the negro in our national life is even a more serious problem today than it was in Lincoln’s time. His evolution and absorption into our social and industrial life is a more explosive issue than after the Civil War. Where is the contemporary statesman with sufficient courage to stand up and protect the human rights of all races against the unconstitutional decisions of the higher courts in the guise of civil rights? Only states rights applied to this problem can point the way to a peaceful and adequate solution. We need another Calhoun who could inspire each state with sufficient independence of spirit to demand a return of its sovereign power over its own affairs.

Our fiscal policies also demand a new statesmanship. We are daily witnessing the results of our socialistic measures upon our national economy, with the inevitable cheapening of our currency, the burden of our farm surpluses, the size of our national debt, and our dependency upon spending by our Federal Government to keep alive our so-called prosperity. We need the astuteness and courage of a Senator Clay to give leadership to free enterprise and to preserve our way of life against the encroachments of our centralized government.

The matter of war with its costs and its preparations were not academic subjects to these five great statesmen. As a young nation we were confronted with three wars between 1812 and 1862—the fifty years of growth and experiments—the war with Britain in 1812, the Mexican War of 1846-47 and the beginning of the Civil War in 1861. Then our people fought wars to survive in order to return as soon as possible to civilian life. Now governments seem to be more interested in continuing a war economy than they are to return to a civilian economy. Now our centralized government needs the spending of a war economy to preserve our false standards of living. We need the oratory of a Webster to lead us back into the ways of thrift and integrity.

One of our most serious problems today is the monopoly of the labor unions in our otherwise free economy. Labor costs, based upon wage increases secured through blackmail rather than by production, have priced us out of foreign markets. We need another Taft to follow through with his labor reforms intended to free the union member and industry from the illegal powers of the labor leaders.

A study of these men and their problems, makes us grateful for their courage and their vision. The saddening thought remains. Why were there so few real statesmen during these long years of this legislative body? Will the coming years produce any higher ratio? Were not their problems the same as confront us today? They struggled with the eternal issues facing human beings who live under the self-applied disciplines of a Republic. Is not the answer to our many modern prob-
lems the same as the one each of these Senators found in his own way, the ability to be true to ourselves, to keep faith with our Constitution—its Bill of Rights and its representative government—to meet our obligation of keeping intact the heritage of our freedom.

**True Strength vs. False Strength**

In a sermon entitled “Christianity—Stimulant or Sedative” given at Brookland Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., the Reverend G. Custer Cromwell expressed concern for “the steps parents take today to relieve their children of any exertion.” He told of a car-pool arranged by mothers so their children wouldn’t have to walk three blocks to school, and commented “America didn’t grow strong on that sort of program.”

Reverend Cromwell spoke of the tranquilizing drugs and told the story about the woman who complained, “I don’t know whether to take a benzedrine tablet and go to a party or a sleeping pill and go to bed.” The use of drugs, he declared, “has reached the proportion of being an aspect of our national life.”

It has been estimated that some $150 million worth of these drugs will be sold in the coming year. Sleeping pills and stay-awake pills add more millions to the drug bill.

The greatness of America rests on the character of the people “and this character cannot be maintained if we try to escape all the little difficulties of life by swallowing a pill.”

“One of America’s greatest dangers today is that of becoming a soft nation.” As the minister remarked, people should put their trust in God and face, without drugs, the difficulties He gave them strength to meet.

The above should serve to alert thinking people. May we consider well—is the strength and resistance of America being undermined by the increasing dependence upon the effects of drugs and alcohol; the latter, in many instances, camouflaged as a social asset?

Recently, leading United States Public Health Appropriations scientists told a House Appropriations subcommittee that unwise use of the new peace-of-mind pills for infants and children may warp their “total personality development.” No one knows to just what extent the calming drugs are being prescribed to youngsters.

The Army has grounded airplane pilots who use the new tranquilizing drugs. An order signed by General Maxwell D. Taylor, Army Chief of Staff, said pilots using the drugs may not fly until four weeks after they have stopped using them. Issued last fall, the order was reprinted in ARMY AVIATION DIGEST.

The avenue of drugs has lured the human being to escape from life. May we recognize this fact and resist this artificial escape with every thought and act. If our nation is to remain strong, our people must meet this challenge with courage and determination. We must face life and its problems willingly and unafraid and support our human footsteps with daily prayer to the Father of all for wisdom and guidance.

**The Individual in the Welfare State**

Our excessive income tax has at last awakened our entire population to the hoax of socialism. The lure of a paternalistic government, with its promises of guaranteed, permanent full employment, public housing, public health program, Aid to Education, and nation-wide highways, makes no mention of the individual tax burden necessary to finance these Federal expenditures.

Any discussion of the Welfare State is no longer an academic exercise for an American, or a casual subject for debate on a subject that could never possibly concern us. The Welfare State, with all of its alleged benefits and its actual dangers, is already well entrenched in our own economy. It is not primarily a political question, but rather an economic problem vitally affecting every homemaker. But most important of all, it is a moral issue which none of us can safely ignore.

The concept of a socialistic society arises from the assurances made by power politicians that the Federal government can do more for any taxpayer than he could possibly do for himself and do it infinitely better. This fallacy is easily established by the poverty of all socialistic regimes, their decline in production, the low living standards and the complete destruction of morale and self-respect of its people.
After forty years of Communism, Russia’s economy, in spite of great assistance from the West, is in many ways weaker than ever. Production of consumer goods is still sacrificed to defense materials, and the lot of the common man has not been improved. In the meantime, the free peoples of the world have made gigantic advances in science, the arts, labor-saving devices, transportation, communications, and higher living standards. Russia recently repudiated a government bond issue of 260 billion rubles, representing the forced savings of a lifetime for many citizens. This means there will be no payment of principal or interest for the next twenty years. Imagine the effect upon our savings and investments if our government were to repudiate its bonds. The sanctity of agreement is always one of the first principles to be sacrificed in a centralized government.

A current report from Red China gives an interesting explanation of their failure to feed their population, admitting that the nation is faced with possible starvation, in large areas. An official Communist Chinese paper explained that there had been available so little food for the work animals, that they were unable to plant the grain. In short, the Chinese Communist regime, in power for more than seven years, with every assist from Britain and other Western nations in the way of trade, cannot produce enough feed to keep their work animals in fit condition to till the soil.

Because no government is able to produce or to earn anything of and by itself, it cannot possibly offer an individual or a pressure group anything that it has not first taken from them. For instance New York State, the richest in the Union, receives back from Washington in handouts, only 2.11% of what has been siphoned off from it in federal taxes. And yet all of New York’s protection, such as fire and police, her public utilities such as waterworks, her schools, her roads, sanitation, are furnished by her state and local governments.

The socialist state with its many welfare projects, owes its popularity to the belief that distribution of wealth in terms of lowered rent, social security, unemployment compensation, old age assistance, is the true democracy. These are simply favors distributed by the government to certain pressure groups after having financed these favors from the necessary funds taken from other groups. “Tax the rich,” was once a popular slogan. But the wage earner soon discovered that he was paying as much for these favors as was his employer.

What the individual receives in lieu of his taxes is not democracy, but a loss of the equality of economic and social opportunity to be found only in a free economy. When economic power is centralized in the government, everyone becomes more or less dependent upon the ruling officialdom. Such large groups of our population have seemed willing to sell their freedoms for the promise of security, it is entirely possible that in our attempt to provide a degree of security for everyone, our economy will be so weakened that little opportunity will be left for any one to earn his livelihood independent of the government in Washington. Such a situation creates the transition from the American system of private capitalism to the socialistic system of state capitalism.

The Federal Government owns outright one-fourth of the land of this country. The National Bureau of Economic Research in its 1950 studies in Income and Welfare, (the latest available data), places government ownership of national wealth as of 1946 at 21% of our national assets. In 1952 the population of the United States had increased one and one-fourth times in the past twenty years. During the same period federal revenue from all sources, excepting trust fund receipts, had increased 32.3% times. As of 1950, there were twice as many Federal Government employees in the forty-eight states as there were state civilian workers. The Federal Government now takes 74% of the combined Federal, State and local taxes.

Our personal income tax is almost double the amount we are able to save. The average income taxpayer gives 11.9% of his personal earnings to the government while he saves only 6.4%. In this way the government exercises a first claim upon our earnings and our future. The earnings of the worker as well as the profits from private investment capital, are being taken by the government to secure the votes of certain pressure groups.

The first effect of such government con-
trols is upon his pocketbook. It is to be found in inflated currency and lowered purchasing power. The next effect is upon the taxpayer's political power as a voter. He is less and less able to vote against corruption and graft of public officials and is eventually forced out of self-defense to join them or at least support them with his vote. His moral stamina and self-respect suffer even more than his pocketbook or his vote. The rewards of initiative and thrift are no longer to be won by hard work and creativity. He loses his self-reliance and soon comes to lean upon the state for his very existence.

For sometime it has been a matter of consolation to many people anxious for the future of this country, to believe the Federal Government would never permit another depression. We have been told repeatedly that the President in such a situation would initiate large road building projects, public housing and other types of made work in order to keep our economy running. Our present so-called prosperity is largely based upon government spending for defense, farm subsidies and loans to foreign countries with which to purchase our large surpluses.

Senator Barry Goldwater has recently pointed out that with our present national debt, it would not be safe for our government to launch any large public works or relief programs in case of a recession. It is entirely possible that we have already made such inroads into our power to create bank credits, that we cannot raise any more public funds except by increased taxes and further confiscation of profits and private enterprise. This would mean complete control by government of more and more of our personal lives, with federal supervision of most of our activities.

The crucial moment in the fall of free people arrives when the economy is no longer able to finance political favors and the people are given the choice of tightening their belts and refusing to take any more gifts from the central government, as a number of our states have already done, or of choosing to renounce their freedoms for further inflation and state controls.

When such a moment arrives for this country, it will be the women who will largely determine what course we shall take. This moment of decision may be nearer than you think. A two-fold solution is offered us. (a) The answer to all government spending is to return to the forty-eight states the sovereign power over their own affairs. Only the demand of the local population can secure the return of this power to its rightful owners. (b) The second solution lies in the character of our own people. Do we value material things more than our liberty and the future of our beloved country? Our American women not only spend most of the money, but they own a large share of privately owned investments and they set the tone of our living as well as our standards of spending. It is up to the women of the United States to keep faith with our principles and traditions.

We must stop the present extravagant spending by individuals and by government officials, and return to the ways of personal thrift and public integrity. If we should fail to do this, and quickly, what has happened to other socialist societies could easily happen to us. We Daughters have a unique responsibility in this respect. We are an informed, alert group, organized and dedicated to the preservation of our way of life. We have learned that our social and political freedoms depend upon our national economy. Let us keep it free at all costs.

**Dollars for Defense**

Every "Dollar For Defense" is an important contribution toward making possible greater effectiveness of this Committee. Sincere gratitude is expressed to the following:

**FLORIDA**
- Sara de Sota Chapter—$5.00
- Mrs. Vinton E. Sisson—$10.00

**ILLINOIS**
- Alliance Chapter—$2.50
- Fort Armstrong Chapter—$5.00
- Rock River Chapter—$5.00
- Mrs. Winifred Barker—$3.00

**INDIANA**
- Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter—gift of Mrs. Ralph B. Coble—$2.00

**MISSISSIPPI**
- Yazoo Chapter—$10.00

**NEW YORK**
- Darling Whitney Chapter—$4.00
- Katherine Pratt Horton Chapter—$1.00
- Miss Alice Daere Butterfield—$100.00

**OREGON**
- Eulalona Chapter—$5.00

*(Continued on page 1018)*
This is

ERMA ASH
Assistant Administrative Asst. Business Office

EVERY D.A.R. who comes to Congress finds her way to the Business Office at some time or other. Erma Ash is the very pleasant Assistant Administrative Assistant who works in this office with Janie Glasscock and who takes care of the many urgent details of that office.

Mrs. Ash began her career with the National Society in December 1925 in the Record Room of the Treasurer General's office and transferred to the Business Office in 1940. Mrs. Ash also aids the busy Congress House Committee, D.A.R. Good Citizens and Jr. American Citizens Committees.

She is a member of Lavillita Chapter of Texas and is a native Washingtonian and a member of Epiphany Episcopal Church.

"All State Chorus" of South Carolina

ONE of the features of the D.A.R. State Conference which was held in Columbia on Thursday and Friday, March 21-22, was the All-State Chorus under the direction of Mrs. Marvin L. Reynolds of Hartsville, National Chairman of American Music and also State Chairman of Music. As far as can be learned, this is the first All-State Chorus that has ever been organized in any of the forty-eight states, and this first venture was enthusiastically received. "It took days and hours of work to contact all chapters from the mountains to the sea, but it was worth it," says Mrs. Reynolds. The chorus was composed of approximately fifty voices from every section of South Carolina. They sang two numbers: "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," arranged by Fred Waring, and the Easter song, "Open the Gates of The Temple," by Knapp.
NATURE has its day and night. Artists have their lights and shadows. Public speakers work for a climax. Musicians interpret their pizzico and fortissimo. So, while it is true in our organization that we stress the negative,—in order to bring into focus our ideals of American patriotism, we must also present the positive and uplifting. In this article I want to bring its appeal inspirationally. To quote a challenge in verse, the author not known to me, entitled “Plastic Clay”:

“I took a piece of plastic clay
And idly fashioned it one day
And as my fingers pressed it,
Still it moved and yielded to my will.
I came again when days were passed
That bit of clay was hard at last
The form I gave it still it bore
And I could change it nevermore.

I took a piece of living clay
And fashioned it gently day by day
And moulded with all my power and art
A young child’s soft and tender heart.
I came again when years were gone
’Twas now a man I looked upon
He still that early impress bore
And I could change him nevermore.”

Under the three objects of the National Society the last two can very specifically apply to our project of Approved Schools. The second says: “To carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people, ‘to promote, as an object of primary importance, in institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge, thus developing an enlightened public opinion, and affording to the young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens.’” And the third says: “To cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.” How better can we serve children and young people than through education, properly channeled to make them good Americans?

The program for education, conducted through fifteen schools and colleges, grew rapidly after its inception and in 1952 a full committee was given supervisory powers. Under its charter from the Congress of the United States, one of the main purposes of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, is educational training. We can truthfully say that the results have been phenomenally worth-while. When we study in more detail the schools in which we are personally interested, we find how wise our aims and locations have been. To quote from an exceedingly valuable and thrilling booklet: “D.A.R. Patriotic Education”— “To qualify for D.A.R. support, a school or college must be for boys and girls who otherwise might not have the opportunity for education, or for the Americanization of foreign-born students or students of foreign parentage, maintaining high scholastic standards and American principles.”

Two of our schools were founded by our Society and maintained by them—Kate Duncan Smith, on Gunter Mountain in Alabama, and Tamassee (meaning “The Place in the Sunlight of God”) in South Carolina. The opportunity of academic and manual training in these schools alone, permit graduates to take their places in the world with assurance. Many of the children have come from descendants of Revolutionary soldiers, who may have stayed in the mountains when the migration westward started, just after the Revolutionary War. It has been said that at Kate Duncan Smith school they teach not only the traditional three R’s, but five—Readin, ’Ritin, ’Rithmetic, Religion and Responsibility! And a statement made about graduates of Tamassee gives pause for thought for many of our public school graduates: “A close study has been made of the hundreds of Tamassee graduates, and, so far as is
known, not a single one has committed a crime or an offense unbecoming to a good citizen.” That is an amazing record!

In trying to present an over-all picture of approved schools, we would be confused if I gave statistics alone—they mean little in terms of life and living. One of the outstanding things in this program is the location chosen—in isolated spots, where numbers of people lived—but with few educational advantages and even fewer dollars, to go where they could find centers of learning. Think of the vision and consecration it has taken!

I would be missing the mark if I did not list these schools and give a highlight sentence at least, in their accomplishments.

American International College, at Springfield, Massachusetts, which, in 1952, graduated Henry Schmiel, “one of the most brilliant young physicists in the country.”

Berea College, at Berea, Kentucky, has had graduates with fine and diversified records in Printing, Economics, Ministry, and Law.

The Berry Schools at Mount Berry, Georgia. The founder, Miss Martha Berry, once told a group of startled business men: “I have found a sure thing in investments—boys and girls. I have never lost a cent investing in boys and girls, and in the future of America.”

The Blue Ridge School, at St. George, Greene County, Virginia, whose graduates, teachers testify, are contributing in a fine, wholesome way, to the communities where they live.”

Crossnore, at Crossnore, North Carolina. Three graduates in a single family, speak of the value of the school—one the Minister of Music in a very large church, in one of the largest cities in Texas; another, Planning Engineer of the North Carolina Highway Department; and the third, a nurse, with a wonderful Army record.

Hillside School at Marlborough, Massachusetts, is a boy’s school. To list only two graduates—one, elected and also re-elected, to the State Legislature of Massachusetts. Another, a minister, who has an amazing record in various rural communities in New Hampshire.

Hindman Settlement School, at Hindman, Knott County, Kentucky. One of its graduates, Miss Lulu Hale, set the pattern for Bookmobile Service in the mountains of Kentucky.

Lincoln Memorial University, at Harrogate, Tennessee. To quote: “A shrine to Abraham Lincoln . . . to provide education for the children of the humble, common people of America among whom Lincoln was born.”

Maryville College, at Maryville, Tennessee. Founded on “Christian faith, Christian character and Christian service.” Its alumni are active in the church wherever they live. In fact, FIVE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIVE of its graduates have entered the ministry—probably a record unsurpassed in ANY school anywhere!

Northland College, at Ashland, Wisconsin. Centered in northern Wisconsin, in a sparsely populated area and settled by people of small means, it has a student self-help program for more than 90% of its students. Its graduates are high in the fields of Science, Religion, Business, Editors, Librarians, Arts and Crafts, and Home Economics. The current issue of “Northern Light,” the college paper, carried the headline news, that on April 5th, Northland was accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. This means that Northland is, to quote: “now fully accepted as an active member of the nation’s leading colleges.” There was an additional item of interest to us, as members of the D.A.R. The Vice President of the college, Clarence Gray, received an Award of Merit at the annual Wisconsin conference of Daughters of the American Revolution: “In grateful recognition of constructive activity directed toward preservation of our constitutional republic and expressed devotion to a high concept of American citizenship.”

Pine Mountain Settlement School, at Pine Mountain, Harlan County, Kentucky. Its outstanding service is the Pine Mountain Hospital—the only medical service in the Harlan County area of Pine Mountain, Kentucky.

How can we measure anything that is measureless? How can we measure values that extend into infinity—like the endless ripples from a stone cast into the water? The influences of these D.A.R. schools is indeed akin to my first quotation—the moulding of “living clay,” and a positive, progressive program of accomplishment.
National Insignia

Mrs. Virgil Browne, National Chairman

In July this committee revised the Insignia pages for the National Handbook. In September two letters with an enclosed card for a reply were mailed with address of State Insignia Chairman. She requested the State Regents to appoint chairmen and to relay information on our Insignia in her news letters and bulletins. Your chairman addressed the National Board in October, 1956 when she requested all State Regents to give time on all programs to have the story retold of the historic significance of our emblems. We have become expert in demonstrating the use and courtesies of the Flag of the United States, which belongs to all citizens beneath its folds, and how we love it!—But our own D.A.R. Insignia belongs only to D.A.R. Members and we should accord our Insignia with equal dignified honor and respect.

The United States adopted a Coat of Arms (their insignia) which displays an American Eagle bearing in its breast a shield of 13 stripes and over-head 13 stars, with these words: E Pluribus Unum. It is used on all official documents, money (If you have a $1.00 bill in your purse take it out and look at the great Seal or Insignia), it is used on pins, bars, etc., worn by men and women in all branches of service to show rank in office and service to the Insignia represented. So we the Daughters of the American Revolution adopted an Insignia soon after accepting a Constitution, with a great Seal, an Insignia, ribbons and bars, a complement to that adopted by our country—a golden spinning wheel, with distaff of silver flax, thirteen spokes in the wheel, and thirteen gold stars, and inscribed thereon the words “Home and Country.” Our Insignia, ribbons and pins identify us and also show rank and service, but more than these honors, are our Ancestral bars for they represent our life line in unbroken heritage to the men and women who established for us through blood, tears and noble sacrifice, “the freedoms we now enjoy in our treasured American way of life.”

My predecessor challenged the incoming chairman of the Insignia to answer what she called the $64.00 question. Question—“Why do we wear all of our bars, and pins on the official ribbon above the Insignia?” Our D.A.R. Hand-Book says “Nothing should be worn above the Insignia,” perhaps my successor can answer.

In accepting the challenge, I will say The Insignia should be worn on the left breast in the most important place to be seen. (An Army, Navy or Air Officer would not wear his highest honor lower than his heart). A Shriner, Rotarian, etc., would wear his Insignia high on his left breast. Why not have your Insignia on a short ribbon with only one bar above to use for utility, your highest honor, your ancestral bar on which you become a member, or simply a pin with your Chapter or State, and on an additional ribbon attach all of your other pins and emblems. Pin your Insignia on the top of the ribbon and on the lower end, your 25 or 50 year pin or your Congressional pin.

In 1958 we will have an INSIGNIA CONFERENCE, on Thursday morning during the week of Continental Congress. (See magazine for place of meeting). We will learn the significance and origin of our more than 50 beautiful emblems. Our official jeweler will be with us, Mr. Frank D. Harmer from J. E. Caldwell and Company, will have on display all D.A.R. pins, and tell us their history. Several State Regents will display and tell the history of their State Pins. A President General will tell the history of The Presidents General Pin. If you wear a dozen beautiful pins, showing your rank in service, and your bars show you have traced your lineage in unbroken lines, are you interested in knowing the history of these emblems, their artistic, historic, educational and sentimental values? You are invited to attend this FIRST Insignia Conference next April. Write a card to your State Regent, State Insignia Chairman or to your National Insignia Chairman so she will know (Continued on page 1022)
National Honor Roll Questionnaire
1957-1958

This Committee is continued as recommended to and adopted by the 65th Congress with the requirements set up by this Administration. Chapter meeting the following Honor Roll requirements will be announced at the end of the D.A.R. year as being Honor Roll Chapters. The Committee offers this as a directive to the Chapters for the year’s program and recommends them for their achievements in obtaining their goals.

A State Chairman should be appointed for this Committee.

Answer Here Yes or No

1. Based on National figures of Feb. 1, 1957, did your Chapter have a net increase in membership through Feb. 1, 1958? A Chapter sponsoring the organization of a new Chapter may write to the National Chairman for a special ruling.

2. Did your Chapter admit ONE Junior member (age 18 through 35—transfers count) after Feb. 1, 1957 including the Feb. 1, 1958 meeting of the National Board?

3. Was your Chapter represented at Continental Congress in 1957 OR have a Chapter program on the Congress plus representation at the 1957 State Conference?

4. Were the National Society dues for ALL Chapter members received in Washington on or before Jan. 1, 1958? (This does not include Life Members or Members exempt because of admission or reinstatement after Oct. 1, 1957. Any Chapter paying dues for members in arrears must be prepared to assume all of the responsibilities of carrying members who fail to meet their obligations.)

5. Did your Chapter devote at least FIVE minutes to some phase of our National Defense program at each meeting? (special meetings excepted)

6. Did your Chapter send aid of any kind to at least one of our D.A.R. Schools or Approved Schools? (Feb. 1, 1957 to Feb. 1, 1958)

7. Do you have a Magazine Chairman and do at least Twenty Percent of your members (use Feb. 1, 1957 membership count) subscribe to our D.A.R. Magazine? How many subscriptions ______ Include those to libraries and schools.


9. Did your Chapter work for at least NINE National Committees, other than those listed above? Please check those aided.

_____ American Indians
_____ American Music
_____ Americanism
_____ C.A.R.
_____ Community Service
_____ The Flag of the United States of America
_____ Conservation
_____ D.A.R. Good Citizens
_____ D.A.R. Museum
_____ Genealogical Records
_____ Jr. American Citizens
_____ Motion Pictures
_____ Press Relations
_____ Program
_____ Radio & Television
_____ Student Loan & Scholarship
_____ Transportation

10. Did your Chapter have a special D.A.R. project for your Community? This is not to conflict with any humanitarian activities which are reported to the new Community Service Committee. Projects for credit may be a public patriotic program, the presentation of Good Citizenship (Continued on page 1022)
State Activities

MICHIGAN

NATIONAL DEFENSE was the brilliant thread inspiring woven into the entire pattern of the Fifty-seventh State Conference held at the Pantlind Hotel, Grand Rapids, on March 14, 15 and 16, 1957. The State Regent, Mrs. Clarence W. Wacker, presided at all sessions except the afternoon when chapter regents reported, at which time Mrs. Roy V. Barnes, State First Vice Regent, was in the chair.

The opening luncheon on Thursday was in charge of Mrs. William F. Streit, State Chairman of National Defense, who presented the Speaker, Dr. Russell Kirk, author and educator. In his report, “Federal Aid to Education,” he pointed out that there is no state unable to contribute to its own schools, and that Federal financial aid will inevitably result in control by Federal agencies.

We were honored to have as our speaker for Thursday evening, Mrs. Ray L. Erb, National Chairman of National Defense, who described this committee’s documented information as “mental muskets” needed to effectively combat alien philosophies.

The speaker for the colorful banquet session, on Friday evening was Dr. Carl S. Winters, world-wide lecturer, whose inspirational address, “What’s Right With America,” had as its theme, “No man ever knows what America is until he has been where America isn’t.” He pictured our Constitution, our standard of living and our freedoms of speech, press and religion as the basic things that are “right with America.”

As in former years, the Good Citizens were entertained preceding their luncheon. Mrs. Dale D. Libby, State Chairman of the D.A.R. Good Citizens, reported that sixty-seven per cent of the public High Schools in the state had participated in the contest and the winner was Helen Frances Duke, sponsored by Alexander Macomb Chapter of Mt. Clemens. Our own Mrs. Ralph W. Newland, Curator General, presented the State Award to Helen. The speaker for this occasion, Miss Audrey Wilder, Dean of Women at Albion College, recommended that the girls use the tools of Citizenship wisely. In offering advice for future years, she said that education is lifelong and self-propelled.

During the afternoon that Mrs. Barnes presided, splendid annual reports of chapter regents were heard, among them was that of our new chapter, River Wabwaysin (Indian name for the Looking Glass River), which was organized December 10, 1956. All chapters had enthusiastically supported Constitution Week and National History Month.

At this session, Michigan Daughters unanimously endorsed our State Regent, Mrs. Wacker, as a candidate for the office of Vice President General from Michigan in 1958.

Mrs. Barnes accepted for the State Society valuable indexed reference books, some containing hitherto uncompiled material, prepared and presented by members.

Reports read by State Officers and State Chairmen of Committees, including the newest, Friends of the Museum, showed evidence of progress and real accomplishment.

At the Memorial Service conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Harold E. Doyle, final tribute was given to 114 members including two former State Officers who had entered Life Eternal during the past year.

Throughout the Conference, the musical selections, outstandingly appropriate, were well presented and enjoyed by all.

The charming and helpful pages, under the direction of Miss Jean Perrett, added much to the pageantry of the Conference.

It was delightful to have as our guests Mrs. Harry H. Wolf, State Regent of Indiana, and Mrs. Henry C. Warner, State Regent of Illinois, in addition to Mrs. Erb.

The hostess chapters for this Conference were Sophie de Marsac Campan, Elizabeth Schuyler Hamilton, Louis Joseph Montcalm, Muskegon, Pe-to-se-ga and Stevens Thomason Mason. Many affairs were staged for our pleasure, among them a tea on the first afternoon and a reception following the banquet.

The State Officers Club held its annual dinner meeting on Thursday evening with Miss Anna Marshall presiding. The State Regent’s project, the enlargement of the Michigan Laundry at Tamasee, received a gift of $75.00 from this group.

Mrs. Wacker entertained with a luncheon for distinguished guests, State Officers, State Chairmen and Chapter Regents. There was a C.A.R. breakfast on Friday and a Junior breakfast on Saturday, each with brief programs relevant to their committee work.

The concluding luncheon was in charge of Mrs. Robert F. Kohr, National Chairman of D.A.R. Magazine Advertising, who gave a comprehensive analysis of the Magazine’s financial operation.

Mrs. William H. DeGraff, State Chairman of Resolutions and a member of the National Resolutions Committee, presented resolutions pertinent to National Defense issues. These were unanimously adopted by the Conference and copies ordered sent to specified national and state legislators.

The National Defense Committee of our State Society has found it possible during the past year to distribute a wealth of documented National Defense material thus emphasizing the idea that all Daughters should “Be Informed.”

Clara F. Ferrell, State Recording Secretary

TENNESSEE

The Fifty-Second State Conference of the Tennessee Society Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the Peabody Hotel, Memphis on March 13, 14 and 15 with Mrs. Hillman...
ory," a wreath of white carnations, was placed at eight-thirty o'clock on Wednesday evening on her grave in Forest Hill Cemetery. She was born February 2, 1846, and died November 18, 1930. The "Flowers of Memory," a wreath of white carnations, was placed on her grave in Forest Hill Cemetery.

The Call to Remembrance was given by Mrs. Theodore Morford, First Vice Regent; Mrs. Henry H. Richesin, Second Vice Regent; Mrs. Earlie Pogram Calvin, Chaplain; Mrs. Henry F. Lipford, Recording Secretary; Mrs. John R. Todd, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Arthur H. Moser, Treasurer, Mrs. John S. Reed, Registrar; Mrs. Prentice Cooper, Historian; Mrs. Hugh F. Carey, Librarian; Mrs. Ray H. Jenkins, Parliamentarian.

A profusion of spring blossoms, a perfect spring morning and above all else, a spirit of good fellowship marked the first social function prior to the official opening of the Conference. On Wednesday, March 13, the members of Zachariah Davies Chapter, Mrs. Lemuel Earl Dickey, Regent, complimented their Daughter, Mrs. Hillman P. Rodgers, State Regent, with a Coffee at lovely, historic Davies Manor, chapter headquarters on the plantation near Brunswick, Tennessee. Approximately three hundred fifty guests were present from East, Middle and West Tennessee.

The Memorial Service, commemorating forty-seven Daughters who had passed away during the year was held in the Georgian Room, Hotel Peabody. Mrs. Earlie Pogram Calvin, State Chaplain, conducted the impressive service. Mrs. Ferd Carter, Past State Chaplain, read the Scripture. Mrs. Lewis Myatt, pianist, Klaus Kiepling, cellist, Mrs. J. A. Rumph, soprano, with Mrs. Darrell Henning, accompanist, gave appropriate selections. The Call to Remembrance was given by Mrs. Rodgers, State Regent. The tribute which she gave was to those who had answered the Final Summons within the year, and also to Mrs. James Harvey (Mildred Spottswood Cash) Mathes. Mrs. Mathes was the Organizing Regent of the first chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Tennessee. She was appointed April 12, 1898. Mrs. Mathes was a native of Shelby County, born February 2, 1846, and died November 18, 1930. The "Flowers of Memory," a wreath of white carnations, was placed on her grave in Forest Hill Cemetery.

The Conference convened for its first session at eight-thirty o'clock on Wednesday evening in the Ballroom, Hotel Peabody. Assembly Call by the Conference Bugler, David Caudill, preceded the entrance march. The Color Bearers who led the procession were Martha Chase, Tennessee Flag; Linda Christenberry, D.A.R. Flag, and Carol Wellborn, The Flag of the United States of America. Dr. Charles W. Todd, Minister, Christ Methodist Church, gave the invocation. Claire Allen Hughes and Betty Byrd Griffin served as Pages to the State Regent. Mrs. Ray L. Ozier, Director, Chickasaw District presented the Regents of the sixteen Hostess Chapters comprising the District. Mrs. James P. Chase, Conference Chairman gave a cordial welcome to the Conference assembled and introduced the following Conference officials: Mrs. Drury Fisher II, Mrs. G. C. Moore and Mrs. Frank Forsythe, Conference Vice Chairmen; Mrs. Leonese P. Robinson, Conference Secretary and Mrs. Otis H. Jones, Conference Treasurer. Claude Armour, Vice Mayor, gave the official welcome for the City of Memphis. David N. Harsh, Chairman, Shelby County Commissioner extended the welcome officially to Shelby County. The response was given by Mrs. Henry H. Richesin, State Second Vice Regent.

Official greetings from the National Society, D.A.R., were given by Mrs. Ashmead White, Vice President General; from State Society, Mrs. H. F. Rodgers, State Regent; with a Coffe at lovely, historic Davies Manor, chapter headquarters on the plantation near Brunswick, Tennessee. Approximately three hundred fifty guests were present from East, Middle and West Tennessee.
Fort Stanwix, where the first American Flag flew in battle, at Griffis Air Force Base, some 100 jets made a low pass overhead, landed and members and friends of Oneida Chapter were present. Following dinner in the Officers' Club, Mrs. Edward F. Stoddard, Base Commander, who gave a description of the missions of the various units assigned to Griffis AFB, and the expansion and development of the Base itself. Captain Roy W. Schellhous gave a briefing on the mission of a Fighter Interceptor Squadron and displayed a pilot's personal equipment, which included hard hat and parachute. A film was shown of the powerful weapons used by the planes. Busses transported the visitors to the Alert Hangars.

The hangar door rose as the alarm sounded. Two pilots and two radar observers ran from their quarters and clambered into their seats, adjusting helmets and oxygen masks. The ground crew scurried to their tasks. The excited guests stood just a few feet from the F-89 jet fighter interceptors. The big planes taxied from the hangar with a roar, gathered tremendous speed on the runway and seconds later were streaking across the star-studded sky on a "run" which covered more miles in minutes than Washington's Army covered in all of its ground marches.

Some of the spectators shivered—not so much in the clear cold night as from excitement. The jets made a low pass overhead, landed and rolled back into the hangar. The ground crew reappeared and quietly put the twin jets back to ready alert.

It was an unusual event, planned by Mrs. William S. Brady, Vice Regent, as an educational feature of the chapter's National Defense Program. The security of the United States of America is of vital interest to all liberty-loving and loyal citizens.

Julia J. (Mrs. Wm. B.) Buxton, Regent

John Eager Howard (Baltimore, Md.). On May 8, 1957 our chapter held its second annual buffet supper party at the Maryland State Chapter House. Perhaps there is nothing unusual about such an item, but we feel there is something unique (and perhaps original) about our parties, so we are giving a short resume as to how and why our buffet supper party has been voted an annual affair by the chapter.

At the November 1955 meeting the husband of our Vice Regent, Captain Arthur C. Bushey, Jr., U.S.N. Ret., spoke to us of New Zealand where he had been stationed during World War II. The talk was so delightful that members asked for a return engagement. Mrs. E. Ernest Woollen, past Treasurer General, whose husband suggested that all husbands of the members who attend the National Congress be included. This suggestion met with instant approval. Then a voice said, "What of those without husbands?" The next suggestion—"Let them invite one guest."

By this time we laughingly called our plan, "The Party of Suggestions," and more suggestions followed. Since it was to be a night party why not make it a buffet supper. So, the buffet supper became a part of our plan. This time Captain Bushey chose for his subject, "The Framers of the Constitution." Then our Chairman of American Music, Miss Martha Wilcox, said the party would not be complete without music, so through her efforts we had the pleasure of hearing the voice of Mr. Matt Thomas, T. V. entertainer.

This year the husband of another member was our speaker. The Honorable Judge Charles E. Moylan, who has a national reputation for his fine work as Head of the Juvenile Court of Baltimore City, He took for his subject "What is Right with Youth."

At these parties we have had several other distinguished guests, our State Regent, Mrs. Thomas S. George; State Vice Regent, Mrs. Frank Shramek; State Chaplain, Mrs. Charles F. Peace and their husbands; Miss Marguerite Neilson, Chairman of State Chapter House and Mrs. Edith McCleary.

We feel that this pioneer project in our state has been worthwhile. The husbands who frequently frown at the endeavor of the distaff side have been our guests not only once but twice; and are now eagerly awaiting our next year party.

Louise M. Maxwell, past Regent

Manhattan (New York, N. Y.). The American Indians Committee this year provided an annual scholarship ($150.00) at Bacon College, Bacone, Oklahoma, also $50.00 to the Good Shepherd Mission, Ft. Defiance, Arizona, with which to purchase shoes for needy little Navajo children, who trudge long distances over the hot sandy roads of the desert to the Mission where they can obtain much needed clothing, food, education and medical care.

The shoes were generously provided by the Dr. Herbert Posner Shoe Co., Inc., New York, specialists in fine children's shoes, at a discount. Tracings of individual children's feet, together with their names, were forwarded from the Mission to the Chairman who in turn submitted these tracings to Mr. Posner, thus enabling him to provide each listed child with a pair of shoes that would properly fit.

Letters of appreciation received from Reverend Davis Given, founder and head of the Good Shepherd Mission, commenting on the fine quality of the shoes received, were most gratifying, a stimulus to carrying on this special project.

A contribution of $100.00 made by our member, Miss Adeleide de Groot, made possible the successful culmination of this effort. Mrs. Nicholas R. Jones, Regent, enthusiastically endorsed the American Indians Committee's work.

Our most glamorous and financially successful annual Benefit-Bridge-Canasta Party ever held took place in the beautiful crystal chandelieded Trianon Room of the Hotel Ambassador. Proceeds from the event went, as always, to provide scholarships for Tamasssee, the D.A.R. owned and maintained school in Tamasssee, South Carolina. Total receipts amounted to $1186.00.
Mrs. W. Howard Steiner, Honorary Regent, was Chairman. Mrs. Alexander Markoff served as Co-Chairman and Chairman of Prizes, and Mrs. John Francis Wolffsohn, as Co-Chairman of Printing.

A special feature of the occasion was the Grand Prize consisting of two matinee orchestra seats to the famed broadway success, "My Fair Lady," donated by the Chairman, plus a handsome orchid corsage and two luncheons at the fashionable Rib Room of the Ritz Tower on Park Avenue.

One hundred table prizes of "Tribute" perfume (one dram) were contributed at cost by Alexandra de Markoff, famed perfumers. Three hundred and twenty bottles of "George Washington" cologne were donated as table favors by Caswell-Massey, Co. Ltd., "Perfumers to the Presidents." Gifts donated for prizes by leading New York merchants, air and steamship lines, restaurants, theatres, et cetera totaled well over one hundred and twenty-five. An exceptionally beautiful array of prizes filled the long tables arranged for this purpose.

Fine publicity was given to this affair in the leading New York newspapers by Ted Saucier, well-known publicist.

William Byrd (Richmond, Va.). This year when the eyes of the nation are turned to Virginia, our chapter has felt that we should stress the history of our country in our programs.

One of our most outstanding ones was the celebration of Constitution Day at James Madison's grave in Montpelier. After a delightful luncheon at the James Madison Hotel in Orange at which our Honorary State Regent, Mrs. C. Bernard Bailey; State First Vice Regent, Mrs. Frederick T. Morse; and State Treasurer, Mrs. Henry A. Schaufler, were among the distinguished guests, Doctor George Green Shackleford spoke on "Madison, Conservative or Radical."

Since April 1930 our chapter has had custody of the grave of the fourth President of the United States, also his wife Dolley and other members of his family. A tall granite shelf bearing simply the inscription, "Madison born March 16th 1750 Died June 28th 1836" marks the former President's grave. For many years the cemetery was almost inaccessible to the public as its only approach was through the private grounds of the present owner of Montpelier. On April 9th, 1930 it was formally opened to the public. Constitution Day, September 17th, 1937 a bronze tablet was unveiled on the wall of the cemetery bearing the inscription "In commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the death of President James Madison on June 28th, 1936. Placed by the William Byrd Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution into whose charge this shrine was given April 9th, 1930."

At the October meeting a program on Martha Dandridge Custis Washington was presented by Mrs. Civial C. Potter. Mrs. Potter is the owner of the property on which Martha Washington was born and spent her childhood.

At the February meeting Dr. James H. Bailey spoke on "Youth in the American Revolution."

An Award of Merit was presented to Doctor Rudolph H. Bruni, Sr., for his work with the Naturalized Citizens of Richmond. Doctor Bruni, a distinguished native of Switzerland, came to this country as a youth. He has worked untiringly to foster true patriotism among the Naturalized Citizens in Richmond, and William Byrd Chapter was proud to present to him the Daughters of the American Revolution Award of Merit.

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Mrs. G. Randolph Smith, Regent

Schenectada (Schenectady, N. Y.) recently arranged an educational display in the window of the leading newspaper office on the main street of the city. The purpose was to present to the public a comprehensive idea of the scope and work of our National Society.

Large posters against a black background in the center gave the name of the Society, National membership, and the three aims of D.A.R. The left side featured a map of the eastern part of the United States, showing the location of all the Approved Schools. Here also were pictures of Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith Schools, their buildings and a close-up of students at work. A model of the campus and buildings of Kate Duncan Smith was on display, also exhibits of handwork done at these two schools.

The foreground showed The American's Creed and National Defense literature consisting of Congressional Records and other documented D.A.R. National Defense material. A copy of the...
N.S.D.A.R. Manual for Citizens used by the Adult Education Department of the Schenectady Schools in their Americanization courses was prominently displayed, sharing honors with a copy of our splendid D.A.R. Magazine and a copy of our Application for Membership form and list of requirements for membership in the National Society.

On the right were parchment copies of the Constitution of the United States, the Bill of Rights, and Declaration of Independence. A picture of the nine Good Citizenship girls sponsored by Schenectady Chapter in 1956 appeared along with one of the essays.

The picture shown above was taken by the news photographer the evening after the window display was set up and shows a blank space to the right reserved for the American flag which was placed the following morning. This window arrangement was displayed for one week and created much interest. The busts of Washington and Lincoln drew the attention of the passersby. Many people were often seen stopping to study the D.A.R. material shown.

Our chapter was pleased with the response of the public, felt well repaid for the work involved, and would recommend this media to other chapters.

Mildred K. Budlong, Regent

Webster Groves (Webster Groves, Mo.). Under the leadership of our able and charming Regent, Mrs. James R. Hanson, our chapter completed an eventful year with a guest day and tea on June 6th at the home of Mrs. Charles C. Barnett, Jr., of Ladue. At this meeting Mrs. Fritz Grolock, St. Louis, Executive Director of International Institute spoke on that organization's work in behalf of the foreign born who have come to the United States to live.

On May 21st the Good Citizenship Award of the National Society was presented by our chapter to Miss Carolyn Beall, an honor student and graduating member of Webster Groves High School. A white elephant and antique sale, proceeds from which are to augment the chapter's funds for educational and civic projects, was held on May 4th.

Eight new members of the chapter were honored at a luncheon meeting at Westborough Country Club on May 2nd.

During a ceremony in the Federal Court Building of St. Louis early in February, Mrs. John Ehrhardt, Chapter Chairman of Americanism, gave 18 naturalized citizens the National Society D.A.R. manual. A framed Award of Merit was received last December 6th from our chapter by Mrs. J. P. Larson, a resident of Webster Groves for many years, who organized the community's first public school kindergarten and first garden club.

Throughout the year Mrs. Charles L. Maxey, Chapter Flag Chairman, presented 21 flags to Brownies, Cub Scouts and local public schools.

Our chapter is proud to have received the Gold Honor Award for the second successive year.

Maurine McClure Milligan
Press Relations Chairman

Jemima Cundict (South Orange, N. J.) celebrated its Thirtieth Anniversary on May 8th at the Millburn Inn with a reception honoring Mrs. Rudolph L. Novak, State Regent and a former Regent of our chapter.

Mrs. Alson E. Woodruff, Jr., Regent, and Mrs. Novak welcomed the many guests. Among the special guests attending were Mrs. Palmer M. Way, Vice-President General; Mrs. C. Edward Murray, Honorary Vice-President General: Mrs. J. Warren Perkins and Mrs. Edward F. Randolph, Honorary State Regents; Mrs. George C. Skillman, State Vice-Regent; members of the State Board, State Chairmen and Regents of many Chapters throughout New Jersey.

Our chapter was organized on May 6, 1927 by Mrs. George H. Van Gunten with sixteen young members. The chapter was named for Jemima Cundict who was born in 1754, the daughter of Daniel Cundict and Ruth Harrison. She lived in Livingston and attended the Old Presbyterian Church in Orange, where she is buried in the churchyard. Both her father and her brother Samuel served in the Revolution. At the age of eighteen years she started a diary (now in the vault of the New Jersey Historical Society) which is quite valuable to Orange history as it tells of many incidents from 1772 to 1778. Jemima married Amos Harrison in 1778, but died one short year later, leaving one son who died at the age of nine years.

Shortly after organization, the chapter became much interested in the Approved Schools and in Ellis Island and has continued that interest. The members have been alert to American History and Social Science as taught in the public schools. D.A.R. Manuals have been placed in settlement houses and libraries in the Oranges. Flags and helpful information have been distributed at the Newark Naturalization Courts. Each year Good Citizenship Medals are presented to students in the West Orange High School.
Our chapter has been very active in the Americanization Council of the Oranges and Maplewood, sponsored by the Y.M.C.A. Our Americanism Chairman, Mrs. G. Bernhard Kalijarvi, is a member of the Council and several chapter members work actively with it.

This year on our annual pilgrimage to a historic site, we visited the Dyckman Homestead and the Jumel Mansion.

The Chapter feels greatly honored to have one of its members serving as the New Jersey State Regent.

Muriel Pell Butterworth (Mrs. Robert H.) Chairman, Press Relations.

Isabella (Mount Pleasant, Mich.) in a joint ceremony with Chippewa Trails Chapter, Daughters of the American Colonists, presented a large Christian banner and Flag of the United States of America to the Indian Nazarene Church, Reverend James Pego, Minister, and to the Chippewa Methodist Church, Reverend Harold M. Taber, Pastor. Special music by Elizabeth Chamberlain and Jerry MacDonald from the Chippewa tribe preceded the principal address by Mrs. Clarence W. Wacker, State Regent of Michigan Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, who reviewed for forty members and guests the major activities of the State and National Society.

Karolena M. Fox
Regent Chippewa Trails Chapter

Commodore Perry (Memphis, Tenn.). On Saturday afternoon, May 11th, at the PIKA National Headquarters, our chapter had the honor to present the Award of Merit to Mr. E. C. Boldt, Vice-President of the First National Bank. Accompanying Mr. Boldt was his charming mother, Mrs. Culver Boldt.

The meeting was opened by the Regent, Mrs. Allen D. O'Brien, with the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, followed by a very beautiful prayer by John Walmsey; Mrs. Joseph C. Mobley sang, accompanied by Mrs. T. Y. Owens. Mrs. Margaret Miller, National Defense Chairman, then presented the Award of Merit to Mr. Boldt for his fine work in upholding the Constitution and his devotion to a high concept of American citizenship.

In reply Mr. Boldt stated, "We have reason to be proud of the great man your chapter was named for. Commodore Perry was a hero at the age of 28, and died at the age of 34, and if all of the members don't know his complete history—get a book at our library and read about him."

Miss Laura J. Hopkins
National Defense Chairman

Alhambra-San Gabriel (Alhambra, Calif.). Mrs. Allen C. Neiswander, Regent, presided at the May meeting where a splendid program was given by the three chapter-sponsored Junior American Citizens Clubs. Our local clubs now have a membership of 500 elementary school children.

Our Program Chairman, Mrs. Robert E. Benson who is First Vice-Regent and State Chairman of Junior American Citizens, introduced Mrs. Mildred A. Priddy, chapter Chairman of J.A.C., who presented a model meeting called, "Junior
American Citizens in Action." J.A.C. club officers and members conducted the model meeting and displayed exhibits of work carried on in their committees.

Clubs taking part were: The General John C. Fremont J.A.C. Club, Fremont School, Alhambra; The Ramona J.A.C. Club, Ramona School, Alhambra; The Repetto J.A.C. Club, Repetto School, Monterey Park.

Mrs. Benson presented awards to Kathleen Dalquist and Cynthia Frazier, first and second prize winners in the state J.A.C. Poster Contest, which was held in March at San Francisco. Mrs. Priddy gave two chapter awards. At the end of the school year, three Thatcher award pins will be given for outstanding service and citizenship.

Club membership is free, and constructive entertainment is a vital part of the J.A.C. program.

Mrs. John J. Champieux, California State Vice-Regent, gave an inspiring report on the activities of the 66th Continental Congress. She stressed the necessity of sponsoring Junior American Citizens Clubs as part of our patriotic education work.

Left to right: Mrs. Robert E. Benson, State Chairman of Junior American Citizens; Larry Hobbs, Marilyn Edwards, and Bob Spurgeon, Presidents of the J.A.C. Clubs; Mrs. Mildred A. Priddy, chapter Chairman of J.A.C.; and Mrs. Allen C. Neiswander, Regent.

Our chapter is proud to have the following members chosen for special honor and service in the California State Society: Mrs. John J. Champieux, State Vice-Regent; Mrs. William T. Johnson, Senior State President Children of the American Revolution; Mrs. Robert E. Benson, State Chairman of Junior American Citizens; and Mrs. Madison Hoge Mount, State Chairman of Reciprocity-South.

The chapter has received four Honor Roll Awards, Gold-Silver-Gold-Silver.

Mrs. Rose Colburn Claytor, Press Relations Chairman

Erasmus Perry (Silver Spring, Md.), assisted by its C.A.R. counterpart, the Ark and Dove Society, observed National Wildlife Week, March 17-23, with an attractive exhibition of wildlife conservation materials in the window of a local Hobby Shop. Mrs. Gordon L. Clark, chapter Chairman on Conservation, was in charge of the display and its arrangement, illustrating the slogan for the week, "Make a Home For Wildlife." Bird houses and feeders made in the elementary school of which Mrs. Theodore Lindahl, another member of the chapter, is principal were featured together with old birds' nests, photographs of bird and animal homes, pamphlets and posters, and national, state and society flags.

Mrs. Clark was assisted by her daughter, Susan Clark, Chairman on Conservation of the Ark and Dove Society, C.A.R. and Mrs. Elon G. Salisbury, Chairman on Conservation for the Maryland State Society, D.A.R. and also a member of the chapter. The window attracted much attention and favorable comment during the week it was on display.

On February 15 at the Award of Merit luncheon of the Maryland State Society, our chapter was proud to confer this distinction on Commander William H. Carroll, U.S.C.G.ret., of Silver Spring for his outstanding work with boys and young men in Demolay and as a probation officer of the Montgomery County court. Commander Carroll was guest speaker at the December meeting of the chapter.

The chapter has earned three gold and one silver honor awards during the past four years. Its membership is now 45 with three associates. It sponsors the very active Ark and Dove Society, C.A.R. of which Mrs. Franklin R. Bruns, Jr. is senior president. This society won nine awards at the national conference in April.

Dorothy Cleveland Salisbury, Past Regent

Major L'Enfant (Washington, D. C.). During the past year, one of the most important occasions for our chapter took place on December 8, 1956, when 15 members gathered at the home of Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley to present to her the D.A.R. Award of Merit. Because of an accident, from which she has now recovered, Mrs. Wiley was at that time confined to her home, which made it impossible to make this presentation at a chapter meeting.

The citation reads:

"In grateful recognition of constructive activity directed toward the preservation of our Constitutional Republic and expressed devotion to a high concept of American citizenship."

Following appropriate remarks by the Chapter Regent, Mrs. T. Frank Cotton, the presentation was made by Mrs. T. B. McLendon, the chapter's representative to the National Defense Committee, assisted by Mrs. Robert L. Evans, the State Chairman.

Mrs. Wiley has been a crusader for two principal ideas, the forward progress of women and the
enforcement of the Pure Food and Drug Act. Her devotion to the former principle was demonstrated in 1917 when she went to prison with 218 other suffragettes for picketing the White House. Their banners read, "Mr. President, how long must women wait for justice?" The passage of the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution crowned their efforts. Mrs. Wiley has continued to work toward legislation dealing with the promotion of women's rights, with special emphasis on passage of "The Equal Rights Amendment."

As the widow of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the "father of the Pure Food and Drug Act," Mrs. Wiley has been an untiring worker for pure food protection. In addition, she has been a leader in many national and local organizations of a civic nature. Her efforts have indeed been directed toward improving the way of life of others. Major L'Enfant Chapter has found great satisfaction in having thus honored its former regent and most distinguished member.

Ethel N. Cotton, Regent

Penascola (Pensacola, Fla.). Area schools were represented at the annual Good Citizenship program of our chapter in the home of Mrs. Dan Shepard, Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Shepard and Mrs. George Narber were hostesses.

Elected by their classmates and teachers were Miss Carol Sue Weimcr, Pensacola High School; Miss Anita Jennings, Chumuckla High School; Miss Bernice Von Axelson, Allentown; Miss Barbara Engert, Tate; Miss Lila Peaden, Munson; Miss Melba Louise Golden, Jay; Miss Jane McCurdy, Century.

Mrs. William E. Wilson, Jr., chairman of the project, presented the girls and outlined the day's outing, which included a tour of the city and Fort Pickens State Park, with luncheon at Harborview. On class day in their respective schools the group will be given certificates and Good Citizenship pins.

The business session was conducted by Mrs. Ike Craddock, Regent; Mrs. A. M. McDermott, Chaplain; Mrs. H. L. Tompkins, Secretary; and Mrs. Crady Dixon, Treasurer. Mrs. W. L. Holmes gave the report of the nominating committee. Mrs. Lawrence Andrus read the message of the President General. Our chapter was on the National Gold Honor Roll.

Mrs. Craddock reported on the State Conference in Winter Haven. The delegates were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Dick Pope at Cypress Gardens. The President General, Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, presented Mr. and Mrs. Pope with a copy of the United States Constitution. Mr. Pope is having a special room constructed for it, which will be seen at all times.

Mrs. Craddock poured during the tea hour. Spring flowers centered the table, which was covered with a cutwork cloth.

Miss Occie Clubbs, Historian

Virginia Frontier (Lexington, Va.) in April at the suggestion of one of our chapter members commemorated the 1777 naming of the town in honor of the Battle of Lexington, Massachusetts. Raymond W. James, Chairman of the Board of Selectmen of Lexington, Massachusetts, and his wife were guests of honor. They were also guests of the Lexington-Rockbridge Chamber of Commerce and other organizations.

Mr. James presented to Mayor Paul Holstein of Lexington, Virginia, some turf from the Minute Men's Battle Line on the Green. The Mayor entrusted the placing of the gift to our Chapter and it now grows in front of the Rockbridge County Court House, Lexington, Virginia.

Mary M. Galt, Press Relations Chairman

Captain Elisha Jackson (Gardner, Mass.) celebrated its 25th anniversary March 28th in the Unitarian Church Hall. Guests were present from several neighboring chapters. Among those present were Mrs. Alfred Graham of Leicester, State Regent, as well as other State Officers, including our own Mrs. Louis Starkey, State Treasurer and Mrs. Enos R. Bishop, Organizing Regent of our chapter. Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Bishop and
Mrs. Ervin Berry, Regent, were presented corsages by Miss Mary Allen, a charter member. The framed Charter of the Chapter and the key of the Captain Elisha Jackson House, the first house built in Gardner, were on display. Miss Rena Barron, Historian, read a resume of its activities during the 25 years of its existence. Among the more important activities have been the three annual Good Citizenship Awards, the organizing of a C.A.R. Society, awarding of annual American History prizes, and aid to Approved Schools—particularly Hillside School in Marlboro, Massachusetts, in which our chapter has always been deeply interested.

Mrs. Berry conducted the regular business meeting—singing of the Star Spangled Banner—followed by Devotions, Pledge to the Flag and reciting of the American's Creed. Mrs. Graham expressed her pleasure in being present and spoke at some length on D.A.R. work. Mrs. Bishop greatly interested us with the story of the founding of the chapter and of her long and varied associations with the D.A.R. at state and national levels. Other officers and guests spoke briefly.

Music and refreshments including a huge anniversary cake, completed the program.

Our members now feel a much closer touch with the larger D.A.R. affairs since meeting so many of the State Officers and getting to know better members from neighboring D.A.R. chapters.

The genealogical chairman also received special mention from the state.

In October a group of student statesmen gave a program on the Constitution. They had the rare privilege of seeing and touching one of the earliest thirteen-star flags of colonial times which was on display through the kindness of Major J. J. Hahn, engineer of the U. S. Army, retired. The Flag was also displayed at Humboldt College during their American Heritage week, at which time Redwood Forest chapter put up a beautiful window display of D.A.R. material.

In May our State Regent, Mrs. O. George Cook, visited us. She spoke on the Continental Congress, which she had attended. She presented the honor roll certificate to the retiring regent and after her address installed the new officers.

All of our meetings are interesting, attendance and spirit are good.

Bessie Custer Arnold, Retiring Regent

Fort Loudoun (Winchester, Va.) has presented a number of awards to students in the Clarke County schools.

Miss Gail Patricia Levi was selected the Clarke County High School's "Good Citizen" and received a D.A.R. Good Citizenship Pin and a certificate of award. These were presented by Mrs. E. T. Von Pippin and Miss Emma Ridgeway, Regent, who were accompanied to the assembly by two other members, Mrs. Neil Kimball and Miss Mary Bittinger.

Mrs. Von Pippin and Miss Ridgeway also presented a Good Citizenship Pin and certificate of award to Miss Lela Elizabeth Rier who was selected for that honor at the Johnson-Williams High School.

The chapter also honored two students at the Clarke County Elementary School for their prize winning essays in American History. Fritz Wedell, seventh grade, received first prize for his essay, "With Malice Toward None." Carolyn Edmunds, fifth grade, won second for essay on "Thomas Jefferson." Mrs. Von Pippin and Mrs. F. L. Aylor made the presentations at a recent assembly at the school.

The winners of the essay contest at the Johnson-Williams Elementary School were James Morton, fourth grade, who won first for his essay on "Booker T. Washington," and Pearl Washington, also of the fourth grade, who won second...
for her essay on "George W. Carver." Mrs. Aylor and Mrs. Von Pippin made those presentations also.

Emma Ridgeway, Regent

Alexander Hamilton (Franklin, Ind.). At the regular meeting held January 9, 1957, four sisters were welcomed into our chapter by the Regent, Mrs. Raymond Pickerel. Our chapter believes it has established a unique record, since all the sisters live within our county, and are members of the same chapter.

Their ancestor was Jacob Coleman, born in New Jersey in 1764. He enlisted at Hackensack in 1780 when only sixteen years of age. He served under Light Horse Harry Lee. It was the proud boast of that legion, quoting from his pension record, that it "contained not an officer without dash, and not a soldier without bravery." Jacob Coleman died at Cuyahoga County, Ohio in 1835. His wife was known only as "Debbie."

With a membership of 140, our chapter will observe its fiftieth year in 1958. Plans for the anniversary year are in the hands of a capable committee including Mrs. Robert B. Hougham, Mrs. Irwin S. Valentine, a charter member, and Mrs. Oris A. Vandiver.

During the past year, programs both entertaining and instructive have been presented at our chapter meetings, conforming as nearly as possible to those outlined by our National Program Committee. Our members have always been active in civic and patriotic projects, and during the almost fifty years of our existence, we sincerely believe that Alexander Hamilton Chapter has been a force for good in our community.

Bess Sellers Johnson (Mrs. Wm. R.) Past Chapter Regent, and Past State Chaplain.

Minisink (Goshen, N. Y.) honored its ten fifty-year members at its annual luncheon at Goodwill Presbyterian Church, Montgomery, Saturday, April 6th. The organizing Regent, Mrs. Joseph Merritt, 100 years old, is living but was not present. Mrs. Thurman C. Warren, State Regent, was the speaker. She stated the need for active responsibility in understanding our young people and described D.A.R. aims in the state and nation and in Paris, France, where two chapters exist.

Other guests were Mrs. Franf C. Cuff, State Vice Regent, Mrs. Nelson Reed, 9th District Director, the pastor of the hostess church and his wife, and Miss Edna Twomley who traced the history of the church from its log-cabin beginning in 1729 to the present. Of particular interest was the record of 94 Revolutionary War soldiers from the parish, 66 of whom are buried in Goodwill Cemetery.

Minisink, with 226 members, is one of the large chapters of the state, sponsoring 14 senior high girls from Orange County as Good Citizens, a scholarship at Tamassee and the Lt. Col. Benjamin Tusten Society of the C.A.R. We had special programs on the teaching of American History and the Constitution and awarded prizes for the 3 best essays on "What The American Flag Means To Me" at our June meeting. We have also met in the Hopewell Church at Thompson Ridge and the Old School Baptist Church at Slate Hill, both dating back to colonial days.

Ruth P. (Mrs. Hilton E.) Grover, Regent

Zachariah Davies (Brunswick, Tenn.). Continental Congress, April 1957, brought the Zachariah Davies Chapter an honor which was a great surprise. An award, the first of its kind was presented to the Chapter by Mrs. Virgil Browne, National Chairman of Insignia. The citation was based on the proper placement of the Insignia in the Chapter Yearbook. The group is exceedingly grateful to Mrs. Browne and to the National Society for this award. The handsome shield-plaque will hang in the hall of our Chapter Headquarters.

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Minisink (Goshen, N. Y.) honored its ten fifty-year members at its annual luncheon at Goodwill Presbyterian Church, Montgomery, Saturday, April 6th. The organizing Regent, Mrs. Joseph Merritt, 100 years old, is living but was not present. Mrs. Thurman C. Warren, State Regent, was the speaker. She stated the need for active responsibility in understanding our young people and described D.A.R. aims in the state and nation and in Paris, France, where two chapters exist.

Other guests were Mrs. Franf C. Cuff, State Vice Regent, Mrs. Nelson Reed, 9th District Director, the pastor of the hostess church and his wife, and Miss Edna Twomley who traced the history of the church from its log-cabin beginning in 1729 to the present. Of particular interest was the record of 94 Revolutionary War soldiers from the parish, 66 of whom are buried in Goodwill Cemetery.

Minisink, with 226 members, is one of the large chapters of the state, sponsoring 14 senior high girls from Orange County as Good Citizens, a scholarship at Tamassee and the Lt. Col. Benjamin Tusten Society of the C.A.R. We had special programs on the teaching of American History and the Constitution and awarded prizes for the 3 best essays on "What The American Flag Means To Me" at our June meeting. We have also met in the Hopewell Church at Thompson Ridge and the Old School Baptist Church at Slate Hill, both dating back to colonial days.

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Genealogical Source Material

edited by

Jean Stephenson, National Chairman

(Note: All genealogical material and all queries should be addressed to National Chairman, Genealogical Records, N.S.D.A.R., 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.)

New England Town Records

It is generally assumed that the town records of New England include every birth, marriage and death that occurred in the town. This is far from being the case. Even in early days there were many who failed to report such events in the newer towns, and later—especially during the period from 1776 to 1840 or thereabouts—in even the more settled communities. Conscientious town clerks often tried to get such records, without success. An example is to be found in the Eastern Star, published in East Falls (now East Machias), Maine, where in 1823-25 the town clerk repeatedly inserted notices calling attention to the law requiring births and deaths to be reported within six months and reminding readers that the penalty for not doing so was $1.00.

Of course, human nature being the same then as now, there were many town clerks who failed to make entries after the events were reported or to take adequate care of the records after entries were made.

Many of these early town records are still in the custody of the town clerks. While vital statistics from town records have been published for a number of Massachusetts towns, there are many towns of which records are still not published. The most comprehensive list of those that have been printed is that which appeared in the National Genealogical Society Quarterly for September 1943 (vol. XXXI, p. 83). There have been some few printed since that time, and an up-to-date list is needed.

Vital records for various towns in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont have been published, but no one list of them is available. These cover only a limited number of towns.

The Rhode Island towns are supposedly covered by Arnold's Vital Records of Rhode Island, but since some of these appear to be quite incomplete, it is possible that more is available which is not in print.

Few of the Connecticut vital records have been printed, although they have been compiled in the famous Barbour Collection (typed) in the Connecticut State Library, a copy of which is in the New England Historic-Genealogical Library in Boston.

Anyone reading this who lives in a New England town can make a valuable contribution to the good cause by taking the following action:

Check to see whether the Town Records (vital statistics) prior to 1850 have been printed; if so, was it in a separate book or in a magazine or other volume, and if the latter, which magazine or book, and when? If not, have they been microfilmed? By whom? Is there a negative print available to the town? If such records have not been printed or microfilmed, are the records now in the custody of the Town Clerk? If not, where are they? Is it known whether they have ever been copied? If so, by whom? And when? With what date do they begin?

Then send the answers to these questions to the National Chairman, Genealogical Records Committee, N.S.D.A.R., 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

A check will be made to see if a typed copy or microfilm can be located, if one has been made. If not, possibly arrangements can be made for copying and thus preserving the records, at the same time making them available and lessening the use of the original and the burden on busy town clerks in searching them for inquiries. (If persons want a certified copy they can furnish the town clerk with the exact reference, thus saving time for all concerned.)

An "inventory" of the status of such records can then be compiled and published, with due credit to all assisting in collecting such information. This will be of material value to everyone concerned with our past history.

Bible and Tombstone Records Wanted

Outside New England few vital records were regularly kept. For exact dates of births, marriages and deaths, dependence must be placed on Bibles, church records, and tombstones.

Members are invited to send to the Genealogical Records Committee, marked "For Magazine," copies of Bible Records in which the majority of the dates (preferably three-fourths) are prior to
From Genealogical Records Committee, District of Columbia, 1957

Ransom (Harlow-Cram) Family Bible (Copied in 1935 by Anna M. Ransom, Denver, Colo., from Bible then in her possession.)

Abigail Cram, born April 19, 1803, Floyd, Conn.; Died May 23, 1894, Kansas City, Mo.

Children of Elijah and Mary Harlow

Joshua Harlow, born December 17, 1793, Woodstock, Vt.; Died December 1870.

Clarissa Harlow, born February 23, 1797, Woodstock, Vt.; Died April 6, 1854, Monroe, Ohio.

Patience Harlow, born December 6, 1798, Woodstock, Vt.; Died April 1, 1873, Ellishburgh, N. Y.

Daniel Harlow, born November 27, 1800, Woodstock, Vt.; Married October 27, 1896.

Elijah Harlow, Jr., born December 17, 1802; Died December 10, 1803, Woodstock, Vermont.

Betey Harlow, born August 21, 1806; Died March 18, 1808, Woodstock, Vt.

Children of Francis and Mary Cram

John S. Cram, born January 7, 1798, Trenton, N.Y.; Died September 23, 1831, Murray, C. W.

Polly Cram, born October 21, 1799, Floyd, N. Y.; Died February 6, 1834, Ellishburgh, N. Y.

Aaron O. Cram, born April 12, 1801, Floyd, N. Y.; Died November 3, 1833, Watertown, N. Y.

Abigail Cram, born April 19, 1803, Floyd, N. Y.; Died October 12, 1829, Rochester, N. Y.

Zerah W. Cram, born January 29, 1806, Floyd, N. Y.; Died July 8, 1884, Rochester, N. Y.

Ambrose Cram, born April 20, 1808, Thurlow, C. W.; Died July 8, 1884, Rochester, N. Y.

Children of Elijah and Mary Harlow

Laura Harlow, born August 31, 1814, Houndsfield, N. Y.; Died August 24, 1852, Ganges, Michigan.

Eunice Harlow, born July 28, 1818, Houndsfield, N. Y.; Died September 11, 1857, Pekin, Tazewell Co., Ill.

Cynthia Harlow, July 28, 1818, Houndsfield, N. Y.; Died October 26, 1875, Hardin Tp., Hardin Co., Iowa.

Giles P. Ransom, born July 30, 1812, Truxton, N. Y.; Died January 29, 1903, at Bancroft, Nebr.

Children of Giles P. and Cynthia Harlow

Clement E. Ransom, December 21, 1839, Ellishburgh, N. Y.; Died September 26, 1841, Ellishburgh, N. Y.

Eunice H. Ransom, July 15, 1842, Ellishburgh, N. Y.; Died November 4, 1881, Columbus, Ohio.

M. Augusta Ransom, March 31, 1845, Ellishburgh, N. Y.; Died February 12, 1931, Saint Louis, Missouri.

Charles A. Ransom, November 13, 1847, Ellishburgh, N. Y.; Died April 22, 1921, Horton, Kansas.


D. Harlow Ransom, August 17, 1853, Ellishburgh, N. Y.; Died January 21, 1858, Ellishburgh, N. Y.

William Harlow Ransom, born May 12, 1859, Adams, Jefferson Co., N. Y.; Died June 2, 1927, Kansas City, Mo.

Marriages

Mary Gustin and Francis Cram married February 13, 1797.

Elijah Harlow and Mary Cram married September 23, 1813.

Giles P. Ransom and Cynthia Harlow married December 31, 1838.

S. Carroll Derby and Eunice H. Ransom married August 29, 1872.

Charles A. Ransom and Belle McKinley married May 17, 1875.

George H. Ransom and Mattie R. Roach October 24, 1877.

William H. Ransom and Mary Biles married December 20, 1890. (She died May 23, 1894, Colorado Spgs., Colo.)

William H. Ransom and Myrtle Beatrice Bannister October 27, 1896.

M. Augusta Ransom and Walter B. Kidder October 18, 1894.

From Genealogical Records Committee, Virginia, 1957

Abstracts of Georgia Deeds (Copied from six original deeds in possession of James E. Boring, Tampa, Florida.)

"... in pursuance of the Act ... to lay out the Gold Region in the lands at present in the occupancy of the Cherokee Indians, into small lots, and dispose of the same by separate lottery' passed on the 24th day of December, 1831, I have ... granted ..." ——


** * * *  

*Revolutionary Size Roll—New Hampshire*  

From a genealogical standpoint the "Size Roll" of a military unit is more important than a pay roll or a muster roll, since it gives the place of birth, usually the residence, the age and the physical description of each man in the company. Few such rolls for the Revolutionary period seem to have survived. One, however, is in the D.A.R. Library.  

The "Regimental Book of the First New Hampshire Regiment from January 1, 1781 to" was given through the Saratoga Chapter, New York, twenty-three years ago. It is 12 ¼ inches by 8 inches, and consists of about 225 pages, the first hundred being used for the regimental records.  

These are comprised of names and rank of officers, officers granted leave, registers of furloughs granted, and men discharged, deserted and tried by court-martial, and record of equipment, but no size rolls of the light infantry company and the first to the eighth company. In the discharge record are listed names and dates of death of sixteen men.  

William Scott was the major of the regiment and apparently the book remained in his possession for in 1795 to 1799 it was used by him, as a Justice of the Peace in Saratoga County, N. Y., for record of his cases and fees. These pages contain names of many residents of that area. There are also recorded several indentures of apprenticeship which furnish valuable genealogical information.  

Size rolls of two of the companies follow:  

(The headings are: Name; age; size in feet and inches; Occupation or Trade; Where born, state or country, Town, County, Place of Residence, Town, County; hair; complexion; "In-listed," when, where, for what time. To save space, only the name, age; occupation (if given); where born (state, town, county); place of residence (town, county); when and where enlisted, are given below, in that sequence.)  

*Size Roll of the first company—*  

Edward Mason, S.M.  
John Jones, Q.M.S.  

Saml. Wells, Serg.  
Duncan Grant, do; 26; joiner; Scotland; Edinburgh; Hampstead, Rockingham; April 4, 1777, Chester.  
William Lang, do.  
John Manning, do; 33; joiner; Masstts. Bay, Tewksbury, Essex; Dunstable, Hillsborough; April 17, 1777; Dunstable.  
Jacob Doyen, do.  
Bradbury Green, D.M.  
Jacob Eastmon, D.M.; 16; Masstts. Bay, Old Salisbury, Essex; Concord, Rockingham; March 4, 1779; Pembroke.  
John Gaffett, Fifer.  
Peter Honey, Corpl.; 26; Smith; N. Hampshire, Dunstable, Hillsborough; Ridgebury; April 15, 1777; Dunstable.  
Benjamin Brown, 15; Cordwainer; N. Hampshire, Sandown, Rockingham; Deerfield, Rockingham; Chester.  
James Cochran.  
Thos. Fuller, 42; Miller; N. Hampshire, Hamp-tontafils, Rockingham; Sandown, Rockingham; April 5, 1777; Chester.  
Nathl. Clynes.  
David Hunt.  
John Head, 28; Farmer; England, Norfolk; Londonderry, Rockingham, Londonderry.  
John Kent.  
Ichabod Martin.  
Alexr. McMaster.  
Daniel McCoy, 19; N. Hampshire, Epsom, Rockingham; Dunbarton, Rockingham; Pemb.  
Stephen McCoy, 16; Pembrock, Rockingham; Pembrock.  
John Read.  
John Rollings.  
William Simpson, 17; N. Hampshire, Nottingham, Rockingham; Nottingham, Rockingham; May 6, 1779; Nottingham.  
John Sampson, 42; Mariner; Masstts. Bay, Marblehead; Portsmouth, Rockingham; Tycon-deroga.  
Benjamin Smith, 22; Taylor; N. Hampshire, Amherst, Hillsborough; Lyndsborough, Hillsbor-ough; March 14, 1777, Lyndsborough.  
Stephen Scranton.  
Dnl. Sergents, 32; Farmer; N. Hampshire, Old York; Rochester; Dover.  
Nathan Shade, 17; Masstts. Bay, Bilrica; Windham, Rockingham; Concord.  
Thomas Kimble, 21; Masstts. Bay, Charlestown; Amherst, Hillsborough; Amherst.  
John Williams, 16; Connecticut, Fairfield; Swag- go; N. Hampshire.  
Robert Holland, 24; Cordwinder; N. Hamp-shire, Exeter, Rockingham; Exeter, Rockingham; Tyconderoga.  
Geo. Montgomery, 28; Farmer; Ireland, Hambletons Bar; Eping, Rockingham; March 1, 1781, Gillmanton.  
William Garrison, 23; Connecticut, Shearon, Litchfield; Chester, Rockingham; Feby. 12, 1781, Chester.  
Jona. Black, 16; Smith; St. Johns; Londonderry, Rockingham; Feb. 28, 1781, Londonderry.  
Nicholas Dodge, 27; Smith; Masstts. Bay, Beverly; Londonderry, Rockingham; Feb. 23, 1781, Dunbarton.
John Smith, 21; Scotland, Glasgow; New Salsbury, Hillsborough; Nov. 26, 1781, New Salsbury.

David Howe, 21; Farmer; N. Hampshire, Hopkinton, Hillsborough; Hopkinton, Hillsborough; Nov. 26, 1781, Hopkinton.

Henry Tibbits, 30; Farmer; N. Hampshire, Portsmouth; Rockingham; Northumberland, Amsbury, Rockingham; Canterbury, Rockingham; March 7, 1781, Canterbury.

Edmund Colby, 46; Farmer; N. Hampshire, Portsmouth; Canterbury, Rockingham; March 7, 1781, Canterbury.

Danl. Colby, 17; N. Hampshire, Canterbury, Rockingham; Canterbury, Rockingham; March 7, 1781, Canterbury.

Wm. Ryan, 40; Farmer; N. Hampshire, Canterbury, Rockingham; Canterbury, Rockingham; Feb. 14, 1781, Canterbury.

Wm. Glynes, 17; N. Hampshire, Canterbury, Rockingham; Canterbury, Rockingham; Feb. 14, 1781, Canterbury.

Michal Sutton, 23; N. Hampshire, Newmarket, Rockingham; Canterbury, Rockingham; Feb. 14, 1781, Canterbury.

Phineas Fletcher, 25; Mass. Bay, Dunstable, Rockingham; Northfield, Rockingham; March 2, 1781, Northfield.

Elkins Moore, 22; N. Hampshire, Canterbury, Rockingham; Canterbury, Rockingham; Feb. 20, 1781, Canterbury.

Henry Stevens, 39; N. Hampshire, Hampstead, Rockingham; Darryfield, Rockingham; Ap. 10, 1781, Sandown.

Daniel Emery, 19; N. Hampshire, Atkinson, Essex; Atkinson, Essex; June 12, 1781, Atkinson.

Joshua Danford, 40; Farmer; N. H., Boscawin, Rockm.; Boscawin, May 2, 1781, Atkinson.

Cato Hart, 18; Farmer; Masssts., Newbury, Rockm.; Atkinson, Rockm.; Boscawin, May 2, 1781, Atkinson.

Size Roll of the second company—

Gilbert Caswell, serjt., 27; New York, Oblong, Dutchess; Charlestown, Cheshire; July 8, 1777, Moses Creek.


Joseph Burkh, serjt., 23; Massachusetts, Brimfield, Worcester; Hartford, Cumberland; Feb. 9, 1777, Windsor.

Lemuel Ro ... , 23; Connecticut, Mansfield, Windon; Charlestown, Cheshire; Feb. 4, 1778, Charlestown.

Nathl. Powers, 28; N. York, Brattleborough, Cumberland; Charlestown, Cheshire; Feb. 13, 1778, Charlestown.

Simeon Powers.

William Hewett, 32; Weaver; England, Worton, Lankester; New Ipswich, Hillsborough; Feb. 1, 1778, New Ipswich.

Stephen Abbot.

Bradbery Green, 20; N. Hampshire, Sebroke, Rockingham; Hampton, Rockingham; Nov. 14, 1776, Tyconderoga.

John Coldwell, 16; N. Hampshire, Londonderry, Rockingham; Londonderry, Rockingham; April 15, 1779, Londonderry.

John Clark, 24; N. Hampe., Hamstead, Rockingham; Cheshire, Rock’m; Feby. 3rd, 1777, Charlestown.

John Cowdrey, 31; Masssts., Bay, Westford, Middlesex; Merrimich, Hillsborough; April 21, 1777, Merrimick.

Mathew Green, 19; “ditto,” Boston, Suffolk; Ackworth, Cheshire; March 16, 1778, Charlestown.

James Hawkley, 30; England, Catridge, Cambridge; Petersborough, Hillsborough; March 1, 1777, Petersborough.

Jona. Kibley, 36; Blacksmith; N. Hampsr., Exeter, Rockingham; Epping, Rockingham; Nov. 27, 1776, Charlestown.

Willm. Latten.

John Larable.

Isaac Mitchel, 20; N. Hampshire, Petersborough, Hillsborough; Petersborough Hillsborough; Nov. 16, 1776, Tyconderoga.

Tim’y. Newtown.

Thos. Peters, 16; N. York, Springfield, Cumberland; Clarimont, Cheshire; Jan'y. 1, 1778, Charlestown.

Peter Philips, 24; Germany, Franckford; Springfield, Cumberland; May 1st, 1778, Springfield.

Paris Richardson.

Willm. Sisco.

Roger Stephens, 19; Connectic, Gilsensworth; Newport, Chester; Apr. 18, 1777, Newport.


Willm. Tagart, 52; New Hampshire, Londonderry, Rockingham; Rockingham, Cumberland; Feb. 4, 1778, Charlestown.

John Putnam, 17; Hampshire, Lindsborough, Hillsborough; Lindsborough, Hillsborough; Feb. 1, 1781, Lindsborough.

David Spalding, 17; “do”, Notingham, Rockingham; “do”, “do”; “do”, “do”.

Moses Ardway, 18; “do”, Lindsborough, Hillsborough; “do”, “do”; “do”, “do”.

Luther Smith, 17; “do”, Amhast, “do”; “do”, “do”; “do”26; “do”.

Isral Hale, 16; Masssts.Bay, Beverly; “do”, “do”; “do”25; “do”.

Jessey Walker, 21; “do”, Sutbery; Sutberry; “do”15; New Ipswich.

Nehemiah Merrill, 19; Blacksmith; Hampshire, Concord, Hillsborough; Brentwood, Rockingham; April 1, 1781, Brentwood.

Thos. ... sgood

Silas Porter, 16; N. York, Springfield, Cumberland; Charlestown, Cheshire; March 1st, 1781, Charlestown.

Saml. Adams, 28; Masssts., Brantrey, Suffolk; Peckerfield, Hillsborough; May 1, 1781, Peckerfield.

Wm. Semple, 37; Cordwainer; “do”, Petersham, Worcester; Winchester, Cheshire; Danbury.

Alex. Runnels.

Joseph Spaulding, 27; Connect., Plainfield, Cheshire; Cornish, Cheshire; Jan. 1, 1782, Saratoga.

Ezekel Rooks, 19; Masssts., Stocbridge, Worcesters; Croydon, “ditto”; May 10, ’82, Croydon.

John Walcutt, 19; N.H., Concord, Rockingham; Lowden, Rockm.; “do” 6th, Lowden.

Abel Merrill, 34; Masssts., N.Burry, Middlesex;
Nottingham West, Hillsborough; May 15, Nottingham West.


Hugh Gogin.


Edward West, 19; Blacksnth; N.H., Concord, Rockm.; Concord, Rockm.; May 6, '82, Concord. Enoch Badger, 17; Masstas., Havel, Suffolk; "do", "do", "do", "do".

Aaron Adams, 38; "do", Petersham, Worcester, Charlestown, Cheshire; May 12, Amberst.


Lemuel Richardson, Jr., 18; Connect.; Westminister; Charlestown.


Casualties of the non-commissioned officers and r. & file in the First New Hampshire Regiment; Dead.

Ralph Ellingood; Co. 1; 1781.

Thos. Mather; Co. 3; Mch. 26.

Moses Ardroway; Co. 2; Nov. 2, 1781.

Edmund Colley; Co. 1; Feby. 17, '82.

Henry Tibitts; Co. 1; Apr. 1, '82.

Daniel Ashley; Co. 7; Aug. 1, 1781.

Moses Heath; Co. 7; Apr. 4, 1782.

Samuel Neil; Co. 7; March 1, '81.

David Bryant; Co. 7; Apr. 1, '82.

Jonathan Griffin; Co. 5; Oct. 1, 1781.

Sergt. Abner Wise; Co. 7; Feb. 10, 1781. Returned July 6, 1782.

John Hillsgrow; Co. 7; May 1, 1781.

Kies Bradley; Co. 7; Nov. 20, '81.

Nathn. Eldridge; Co. 7; Nov. 15th.

Robert Stevenson; Co. 7; March 1, '82. Returned March 2.

Jacob Morse; Co. 7; "do"; "do".

Levi Short; Co. 7; "do", "do".

Abstracts of Indentures

Ezekiel Bently, aged 14 years 14 Sept. last, with consent of his grandfather Joseph Carpenter of Town of Milton, Saratoga Co., New York, yeoman, apprentices himself to Isaac Carpenter of Town of Greenfield, county aforesaid, farmer, to learn the occupation of a farmer, until 21 which will be 14 Sept. 1808. Witt: William Scott, Samuel Baily. 19 Feb. 1802. (On back is noted "Canceled by order of the parties, Oct. 2, 1807." )

The remaining indentures covet the Mallery children:

Charles Mallery, aged 10 years 19 March 1796, to Samuel Baily of Town of Greenfield, Saratoga Co., N.Y., until 21 which will be 19 March 1807, to learn the art, trade and mystery of a farmer.

Russell Mallery, 8 years, 24 Feb. 1796, to Samuel Bailey (as above), until 21 which will be 24 Feb. 1809.

Carissa (?) Mallery aged 4 years 26 March 1796, to Benjamin Wood of Town of Greenfield until 18 which will be 26 March 1810, to learn "every branch of art or mystery of weaving known or practiced by his wife Phebe Wood".

Dorcas Mallery aged 12 years 29 May 1796, Elizabeth Mallery aged 6 years 12 March 1796, and Marcia Mallery aged 2 years 19 Feb., 1796, to their grandfather David Mallery of Town of Florida, Montgomery Co., N.Y., until each is 18 (Dorcas May 29, 1802, Elizabeth March 12, 1808, Marcia Feb. 19, 1812) to be taught "business suitable to their station".

Benjamin Mallery, 14 years 22 Sept. 1796, to William Johnson of Town of Greenfield, to learn to be a farmer for six years, etc. (He signs in person—not by mark—as well as his mother.)

All were signed (by mark) by their mother Hannah Mallery. William Scott (the Justice of the Peace who recorded them) witnessed all but the third, William Johnson all but the fourth, Samuel Baily the third and fifth, and Samuel Kagey (?) the fourth.

It is clear that if old Justice of Peace records could be located a tremendous amount of information on ages and relationships could be gleaned from such apprenticeship papers. As these records were the personal property of the Justice of the Peace, they are only to be found in the custody of descendants of such men. So far as is known, no particular effort has been made to locate them.

Queries


This Henry Westbay, b. June 3, 1772, Pa., d. Jan. 23, 1860 at New Concord, Ohio, is son of Henry Westbay (1744-1824) who mar. 2nd to Jane ——, Aug. 3, 1809 and whose will is rec. in Book 3, p. 28, Alleghany Co., Pa. Heirs were: wife Jane and ch.: Henry; Isobel or Mable; Margaret; Martha; and Jane; gr grch.: Henry and Jane McConnel; Henry and Jane Pollock; Henry and Jane Westbay Reed; Mary; Henry and Jane Wilson. Who was the 1st wife of Henry Westbay (1744-1824) ? ——. Mrs. Robt. A. Hughes (Clara Mae), 12 Hanley Downs, St. Louis 17, Mo.

Scott - Pruitt/Prewitt - Travis - Pritchard - Porter - Norquai - Want inf. pars. of Betty Scott Pruitt b. 1792 Pocomoke City, Md. d. 1845 Ohio mar. 1810 (where?) Daniel Travis b. 1787 d. 1858. Want first name of Betty's grfa. Scott who came to McConnellsville, Ohio 1798 from Eastern Shore, Md. Also inf. pars. of Daniel Travis; ——. Travis mar. Rosemund Lawrence in Luzerne Co., Pa.

Want inf. William and Rachel Porter, pars. of John Porter 1773-1830 and pars. of John and Mary Norqua 1777-1829 in or near Phila., Pa.


DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE [995]
Parkes - Wingfield - McClellan - Robuck/ Roebeck - Dickerson - Winfree—Wish to hear from desc. of all fam. mentioned: John Parkes and wife Sarah Wingfield who mov. from Va. to Wilkes Co., N. C. prior to Rev. had 11 ch.; youngest son Geo. b. 1759. Also wish names of par. of Wm. Beavers McClellan b. Sept. 8, 1804 Rockingham Co., N. C.; was his fa. John? if so, what was his mother’s name?

Want given name of the Roebeck (Robeck) who mar. Lydia (Lidda) Dickerson about 1844 poss. in La. or one of east. co. of Texas. Their 1st ch. was Wm. Coleman Roebeck b. 1845 mar. Susan Narcissus Winfree (Winfrey). Will appr. any help and will excl. data.—Mrs. Isaac F. Roebeck, Sr., 619 Virginia St., Graham, Texas.

Hubbard - Hubbartt - Smith—Want name of Co., in Del., and date of b. of John Hubbard (son of James who at 71 ser. in Capt. Blout Co. 10th Reg. N.C. Vol.) and also dates of b. and marr. of Elizabeth Smith his cousin and wife. Where did he live in N.C. during Rev? Supposed to have entered land on rd. between Greensboro and Wilkesboro. Had 4 ch: Margaret Glen b. Dec. 1769 in Del., mar. 1797 in Greensboro, d. 1869 Ind.; Esther b. in N.C. mar. her cousin, Ralph Smith, 1793, d. 1842 in Ind.; James b. in Del. 1785, mar. 1801 N.C. d. at Indianapolis in 1891; Solomon b. in N.C. 1788, d. 1835 Ind. Proof needed is this John the man who ser. in Capt. Sharpe Co., N.C. Vol. Continental line Apr. 5, 1771 to Sept. 8, 1782. John moved to Dearborn Co., Ind. in 1811 entered land, d. 1848.—Carrie Mildred Beaty, 1310 E. McMillan St., Cincinnati 6, Ohio.

Kees - Keener - Parker - Courtney - Flanagan - Taylor - Osborne—Want dates, names, etc., of pars. of William Keesee, Southwestern Pa., who came to Halifax or Patrick Co., Va., about 1825, marr. Anne Elizabeth Parker. Later moved to Ayte Co., Va. Ch: John Anderson; Frank; Lewis; Robert; Anne Elizabeth Mary; and Nancy. Also want inf. on Columbus Courtney, Wythe Co., Va., mar. about 1830 to Mary Flanagan (dau. of John Flanagan). Two dau., were Martha and Nancy. Bessie (Elizabeth) Taylor of Broad Ford, Smyth Co., Va., mar. Ezekiel Osborne about 1842. He is said to have come from near Wilksboro, N.C. Who were their par.? Want dates of their b. d. and mar.—Mrs. R. T. McLaughlin, 715 Longview Ave., Bluefield, W. Va.


Want b. and d. date, place of mar. and date of James Logan and Mary McLean. Their son, Matthew, b. Nov. 5, 1772 in Va.,—where? He mar. Elizabeth Chambers (b. May 2, 1785, Pa.,—where?) on Dec. 29, 1801 at Mine a’Breton, Dist. of Ste. Genevieve (From Earliest Missouri Records (Louisiana) ) at the home of Moses Austin. Elizabeth, dau. of Jacob Chambers (b. Jan. 6, 1759 —where?) and Catherine Clark (catholic b. Apr. 24, 1763—where?) they were mar. Nov. 25, 1783—where?

Want any inf. avail. on James Logan, Mary McLean, Matthew Logan, Jacob Chambers and Catherine Clark as to par. bros. and sis., and where they came from originally.—Mrs. David K. Tudor, 1232 Lausanne, Dallas 8, Texas.

Randall - Bruce—Want serv. and dates of David Randall, Rev. Sold. of Easton, Mass., mar. to Lucy Bruce, a desc. of Robert Bruce of Scotland. His dau. was Rachel Randall Whiting of Plainfield, Mass.—Mrs. F. C. (Stella) Hamlin, Belleville, Ill.


(1) Jacob Rapp b. 1835, d. Ill. mar. Celia Cooper b. 1842, d. Ill. (dau. of Carroll Cooper of Tenn. and wife —?—McMeens). Also want inf. Mifflin b. 1844, prop. Ill., mar. Martha Cooper b. 1845 (dau. of Alfred Gregory and wife —?—Estes prop. of Ill.)

(2) Daniel Wilson Myers b. 1831 mar. Catherine Dickinson b. 1843 (prop. all of Ill.)

(3) Jacob Rapp b. 1835, d. Ill. mar. Celia Cooper b. 1842, d. Ill. (dau. of Carroll Cooper of Tenn. and wife —?—McMeens). Also want inf. Mifflin b. 1844, prop. Ill., mar. Martha Cooper b. 1845 (dau. of Alfred Gregory and wife —?—Estes prop. of Ill.)

(4) Isaac A. Dale b. 1826 Dekalb Co., Tenn. mar. Mary Jane Adams b. 1838—also want her par.


(6) Thomas Dale, b. 1744 Ire. (son of John) want pl. in Ire., and pr. he is fa. of Rev. Wm. above. If so, data of Thomas’s wife Elizabeth Evans as to dates, pl. and par.


(8) Henry Codner b. 1794 prob. Washington Co., N.Y. d. Warren Co., N.Y. also inf. of his wife, Relief Kelly b. 1797 Mass. (dau. of John, a Rev. Courier and his 2nd wife. His 1st wife d. lev. 2 sons). He went from eastern to western Mass. remar. and Relief was yngest of fam. Want his dates, pl. of hur and also pr. of Relief’s bir.—Mrs. A. H. Rapp (Nellie F.), 12 Bacon St., Glens Falls, N.Y.

(9) Adam Shipley b. 1794 prob. Washington Co., N.Y. d. Warren Co., N.Y. also inf. of his wife, Relief Kelly b. 1797 Mass. (dau. of John, a Rev. Courier and his 2nd wife. His 1st wife d. lev. 2 sons). He went from eastern to western Mass. remar. and Relief was yngest of fam. Want his dates, pl. of hur and also pr. of Relief’s bir.—Mrs. A. H. Rapp (Nellie F.), 12 Bacon St., Glens Falls, N.Y.


(2) Adam Shipley b. —?—d. Nov. 20, 1818, mar. Rachel —?—b. —?—d. Sept. 6, 1820. Their ch. listed in family bible: John Whips; Adam; Thomas mar. Eleanor Morgan b. 1782 in Va., d. Oct. 3, 1857; Rachel; Ursley; Peter; Moses; Violet. They liv. in Baltimore, Md. 1772.


Curl — Williams — Faris/Ferris — Want proof Mary Ellen Curl b. Champaign Co., Ohio Apr. 2, 1834 was desc. James Curl and Ellen Williams, also pl. of b. of James and Ellen. Want proof James Curl b. Sept. 9, 1811 was son Thomas Curl (who was b. Sept. 1754, Berkeley Co., W. Va., mar. Mary Faris/Ferris, when?).—Mrs. Rachel D. Moore, 247-477 Ashmore Ave., Berkeley 8, Calif.

Blain — Want pars. of place and mar. of Samuel Blain—b. in Va. Lived in Crawford Co., Mo. in 1830, 1850 census gives Samuel's age as 54 and wife, Mary A. as 42.—Miss Edna Wheatley, 320 West Walnut St., Arkansas City, Kan.

Harris — Glenn — Forbes — Harrelson — Robert Harris (son of Robert Harris and Mourning Glenn) b. 1741, d. 1796, mar. Frances Brown (dau. of Benjamin Brown, Sr., and Sarah Dabney). They emigrated to Caswell Co., N.C. where in 1783 he was a dealer in real estate. He was a Capt. in the Rev. War from Albemarle (History & Genealogy by Miller D.A.R. Lineage Vol 66 p 49-50). What are the names of their ch., and to whom were they married?

Dorcas Forbes (L) mar. Nathaniel Harrelson of Caswell Co., N. C. He was b. before 1733. His will prob. Apr. 7, 1782, named ch: Mary, Thomas, Forbes, Nathan, Jeremiah, Elizabeth and Sarah. Want any inf. of pars. of Dorcas, dates of b. d. mar. and other ch.—Mrs. Arthur D. (Martha Harrelson) James, 1215 West 68th Terrace, Kansas City 13, Mo.

Rowser — Stifler — Cropp — Lehman/ Lemen — Stouder — Berkey — Blough/Plyough — Flick—Des. anc. of John Rowser and wife who set. in Napier Twp., Bedford Co., Pa. 1785. Also par. of his son Joseph's wife, Elizabeth Swager (d. 1837) both of same twp., and co. Jos. d. 1817.


Des. par. of Mary, wife of Gideon Rowser Sr., (d. 1854 Bedford Co., Pa.) Par. 1) 1850 census of Bedford Co., Pa., states she was b. Md. Also par. of their son Gideon Jr.'s wife Alidia Cropp; Lydia Cropp Rowser d. 1880, Bedford Co., Pa. Her mo. mar. 2nd. a Mr. Sullivan and they had a dau. mar. to Rueben Davis and one mar. to Philip Mock.

Des. anc. of Christian Lehman (b. 1767 and d. 1842) and also his wife, Catherine, who set. in Bedford later Somerset and Cambria Co., Pa. Was he son of Christopher Lumne who set. east of Brotherton, Somerset Co., Pa., in 1744 and who had a son, Peter, whose birth is rec. in old Cloister records at Snowhill, Waynesboro, Pa., Peter Lehman, b. in the Glades (Somerset Co), May 24, 1757?

Des. anc. and Rev. War Ser. Rec. for John Stouder (spelled variously) set. in vic. of Cambria Co., Pa., d. 1807 in Conemaugh Twp., Somerset Co., Pa. Also want anc. of his wife, Sarah. His ch. were John Jr., and wife Barbara; David; Joseph; Samuel; Christian; Sarah mar. Jacob Binkley; Mary mar. George Replogle son of...
Rhinehart Replogle Sr., and wife whose name is unk. and des.

Des. any Rev. War Rec. for Jacob Berkey (d. 1805 at Conemaugh Twp., Somerset Co., Pa.) whose wife by tradition was Elizabeth Blough and had children named Christian and Rosanna Plough of Dauphin Co., Pa. Christian's will states his dau, Elizabeth mar. Christian Berkey—wish to prove or disprove this. Jacob's yngst son Peter b. 1782 in Brothersvalley Twp., Somerset Co., Pa. He and his wife, Elizabeth Fyock Berkey were Seventh Day Baptist, Tradition says Jacob came from Berks Co., Pa., and was a Mennonite as was his wife.


Want inf. on Catherine March (Maed, name unk.) b. 1749 d. 1820, came to Ohio in 1807 with her fam. Hannah b. June 21, 1804, mar. John Hollinger; Katherine b. June 10, 1806 mar. Jon Quinn; Elizabeth mar. —?— Thomas (Rev. sol. bur. in honors of war); Henry mar. Mary Hollinger—he serv. in 1812 and died before reaching home; Samuel b. 1783; (ser, in War of 1812) mar. Mary Magdalin Wollam b. 1797? Want inf. her par.

The March, Crawford, Glen, Williams and Wollam fam. were early settlers of Columbiana Co., Ohio. Exc. any inf. to anyone int. in Ohio br. of these fam.—Mrs. Robert C. Clarke, 210 Franklin Pl. Grove City, Pa.


Also pars, John Aymond mar. Rosaline Dauant dau. Celestine —?— mar. —?— Dauant, Avoyelles Parish.

Also pars of William Wilson; Olivia LaCroix; Robert G. Leckie b. 1771 Va. mar. 1st Sarah Taliaferro, Va., 2nd Elizabeth Swafford, La. dau. Thomas Swafford Jr., (son of Thomas Swafford, Bledsoe, Tenn.) and Laurette Nugent.

Also pars. Thomas Swafford of Tenn. and Elisiea Neal who mar. Friscilla Jenkins and liv. Amite City, Miss. 1810. Want pars. John Conley b. Tenn. mar. Rebecca Neal Havard (widow Cade Havard of Miss.) Des. to have inf. of any of these fam.—Mrs. Abbie Leckie, P. O. Box 1247, Monroe, La.

Walker - Johnston - Seaton - West—Want inf. on mar. in Rev. times and ch. of Seaton-Stanhope; Johnston; and a West-Walker.

Also data on Geo. S. Johnston d. 1842 mar. Susan Walker b. Va. Ch: Albina Stanhope b. 1830; Geo. S.; Thomas Delaware; John W.; Augustus (d. in Mex. War); Susan; and Emma. Other sons to Calif. abt 1850.—Mrs. John E. Hebcl, 519 Orange Ave., Daytona Beach, Fl.

Thorton—Want name of pars. and other inf. of Philip Henry Thornton b. abt 1812 in Va., left home as very young man mar. in Miss. 1st Miss Baker, 2nd Eliza E. Builey in 1846.—Mrs. Walter Jordan, 304 High St., Greenwood, Miss.


Davis - Butler—Want date of b. and pl. (also of their ch.) of Dema Irene (Butler) Davis and Albion Davis who may have liv. in or near Alexandria Bay, N.Y. Ch: John b. 1848; Jane b. 1848; Charles b. Feb. 28, 1858, d. 1886. John and Charles bur. at Alexandria Bay.—Mary O. Walker, 1713 Robson Ave., Santa Monica, Calif.

Rice—Want inf. Jesse Rice, liv. Culpeper or Loudon Co., Va. abt 1773. His son, Sampson, b. 1789, mar. Elizabeth Thompson or Ferguson pars. of Benjamin Rice.—Mrs. Ethel Lydia Rice Tullis, 152 North East St., Crown Point, Ind.

Breedlove - Newland - Stover—Want inf. on Isaac Breedlove b. Culpeper Co., Va., 1772-76 and Barbara (?) b. 1777 Shenandoah Co., Va. They came to Clark or Floyd Co., Ind. Was her name Thomas or Shanks?

Want date of mar. John Newland to Lewia Harrod, prob. in Ky. Had dau. b. 1804. Also came to southern Ind.

Want date and pl. or mar. of Daniel Stover b. abt 1780 mar. Mary (Polly) Ann Carvey (Carvia-Karve) both b. Pa. and came to southern Ind. via Va.—Mrs. James G. Berkey, Salem, Ind.


Page - Harvey—Want pars. and place and date of b. of Jemima Page and William Harvey who mar. in Va. or N.C., abt 1800. Ch: Charles, John Page; Mary; Benjamin; Michael; William; Absolom; James; Evan and Nancy.—Mrs. John A. (Helen) Currie, 238 East Rome Lane, Salinas, Calif.


Sanders—Des. pr. of Rev. Ser. of Thomas Sanders (or any ancestor) also pr. and date of b., date of d. and where bur. He lived Orangeburg Dist., S. C. abt 1800, said to have mar. Clarecy Rutland. Des. pr. of such mar. Ch: John, Cullen, Blanset (Blancet), William, Allen, and Celia. Three of sons mig. west—which one and where? Des. inf. of any desc. of those who went west.

Wilson Sanders—would like date of b. and d., pr. of mar. and date to S. Sanford? What did “S” stand for? Des. to hear from desc. of Thomas Sanders.—David D. Sanders, 4322 Kilbourne Rd., Columbia 5, S.C.

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MINUTES
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
SPECIAL MEETING
June 12, 1957

The Special Meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Frederic Alquin Groves, at 12:00 noon, Wednesday, June 12, 1957, in the National Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

The Lord's Prayer was recited in unison, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Erb, called the roll and the following members were recorded present: National Officers: Mrs. Groves, Mrs. Beak, Mrs. Erb, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Trau, Miss Dennis, Mrs. Ainsworth, Mrs. Burnelle, Mrs. Hussey, Mrs. Newland, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Hager, Vice President General from Maryland; Mrs. Skinner, Vice President General from the District of Columbia; Mrs. Way, Vice President General from New Jersey; State Regents: Mrs. Gilbert, Connecticut; Mrs. Wrenn, District of Columbia; Mrs. George, Maryland; Mrs. Tonkin, Virginia.

The Treasurer General, Miss Dennis, moved that 71 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Burnelle. Adopted.

Miss Dennis reported changes in membership as follows: Deceased, 531; resigned, 363; reinstated, 71.

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

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 817 applications presented to the Board.

MARY AINSWORTH,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Ainsworth moved that the 817 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Patterson. Adopted.

Miss Dennis reported changes in membership as follows: Deceased, 531; resigned, 363; reinstated, 71.

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

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Your Organizing Secretary General hereby submits the following report from April 20th to June 12th:

IMogene Guion Trau,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Trau moved the confirmation of nine organizing regents, change in location of two chapters, confirmation of seven chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Patterson. Adopted.

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

The President General announced the date of the next Board Meeting, October 16th, and that the Approved Schools tour will start on the morning of October 17th.

The meeting adjourned at 12:25 p.m.

Adelle Woodhouse Erb,
Recording Secretary General.
**Resolutions**

**Our Goodly Heritage**
Whereas, A priceless heritage of courage and faith in the principles of justice and freedom has been bequeathed to the descendants of the Christian men and women who founded this Nation and made it great;

*Resolved*, That members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution dedicate themselves anew to the preservation of this goodly heritage from their God-fearing forebears, to cherish and maintain American freedom at all times and under all conditions, and to resist all efforts to weaken the American way of life.

**Water as a Natural Resource**
Whereas, President Eisenhower in his “State of the Union” message to Congress called attention to water which is “rapidly becoming our most valuable natural resource”; and

Whereas, The rapid growth of population with increasing concentration of people in urban areas and adjacent suburbs, together with the ever rising standard of living, have added greatly to our use of water with the result that practically every community in the country is faced or threatened with the two-fold problem of adequate water supply and deteriorating quality of water resulting from pollution;

*Resolved*, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution endorse a vigorous program of conservation and protection of our waters, involving immediate and long-range planning, research, and action at every level of government; and that we cooperate with those agencies, public and private, which are engaged in safeguarding our waters and abating the growing dangers of pollution.

**Holidays**
Whereas, There have been introduced in the Congress of the United States, House Resolution #379, and Senate Bill #682 whereby the patriotic holidays: Washington’s Birthday, Lincoln’s Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day,

*Resolved*, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution vigorously protest against the downgrading of our national heroes and occasions, and the regimentation of our holidays which were designated and set aside to commemorate those leaders and events in our historic past.

**Reaffirmation of Policies**
*Resolved*, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution reaffirm the action taken at Consecutive Continental Congresses over a period of years, namely; Commendation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the service rendered by Congressional Committees investigating matters pertaining to internal security; endorsement of the principles of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America to insure the fact that a provision of a treaty or other international agreement which conflicts with any provision of our Constitution shall be without force or effect; opposition to socialized medicine; opposition to the Genocide Convention and Human Rights Covenant; endorsement of programs for the promotion of patriotic guidance for youth and urging that American history be a required study in the Nation’s schools and the promotion of the program designating the month of February as American History Month.

**States Rights**
Whereas, The Federal Government has, over the years, far exceeded its delegated powers and made progressive encroachments into the Constitutional rights of the several states of the Union, with devastating destruction of their vested rights, abridgment of their liberties, control of their institutions and many other varied and obtrusive acts;

*Resolved*, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution (Continued on page 1031)
HERE in New England on an unpredict-able day in March or April, we sniff the air and say “Spring’s here.” It is an undefinable, actual physical sensation. Likewise in August, there comes a day when suddenly we realize that our song-birds have gone. They steal away in groups leaving only grackels, a few robins and the bluejays. Then we know that fall is near and the humming of insects and the golden haze in the evening presages crisp nights and the approaching autumnal tinge.

The leisurely days of summer are over; the tempo of everyday life quickens. The people in the rural areas look with satisfaction upon the neatly piled woodshed and the smell of wood fires is a part of the New England air, as are the smell of apples.

The noise of the insects is dreary and sad for many people but for me, it has always meant contentment,—a significance of the good life with the fruit of the harvest at hand. My colonial ancestors were farmers but the past three generations have been town or city dwellers. As an atavism, I am never so happy as in the midst of rolling farm land, and if I have an unfulfilled wish, it is to have owned a large area of land over which one could walk at will and find pleasure in things growing and in wild life.

I appreciate the cultural value of cities but I am glad that I was born in a village and raised in a rural area. I still feel most at home with country folk. They are the real backbone of this country for it is their thinking, their conservatism that keeps this country on an even keel.

But in these areas too the people, for the most part, have lost their individuality as the radio, television, broad highways and automobiles, the telephone and electricity have brought to their doorstep the outside world. Many have abandoned the plain simple houses for the newer architecture and the younger generation seems to have forgotten the old country virtues of “eat it up; wear it out; make it do,” in the rush to be modern.

In the rural areas of my youth, water was a precious commodity, gathered from the roofs into cisterns. The fear of fire was ever present, with the hazard of kero-sene lamps and the lack of town water or organized fire departments. It became a habit to store in attics broken furniture, old mattresses, dishes, worn blankets, old clothes because when a neighbor was burned out, such attics were treasure stores for the unfortunate. Everyone helped to “set them up” again.

Laundry water was always thrown on flower beds and the Saturday night bath was not a joke but a well ingrained institution. Today people take showers just to cool off or wash the car with the hose running constantly; peel potatoes under the running cold water faucet—except in those areas which have really experienced drought. Here in New England with our abundant rainfall and many rivers, we do not give water a second thought—unless it is fear of floods in a rainy season—or dread of brush fires after a month of light rain. But conservation of water is becoming necessary nationwide.

I read a statement the other day about civilization being the know how of natural resources and the point was made that America had the same resources it has now but the Indians did not know how to bene-fit from them. We have utilized natural resources and brought civilization. In the last twenty-five years we have wasted our resources profligately.

The D.A.R. has as a part of its program the Conservation Committee. Many of our city chapters do not have chairmen of such committees believing it to be the special (Continued on page 1027)
Tennessee

Mrs. Carl H. Roberts
State Chairman of Advertising

IT was in 1790 that North Carolina of her own accord decided to give all her territory west of the mountains to the United States. Thus the peace and welfare of our people was arranged by setting up a government for the "Territory of the United States of America South of the River Ohio." That was Tennessee's official name for six years while a territory.

At the first Constitutional Convention held in Tennessee in 1796 the matter of choosing a name was considered. Several names were suggested. In the eastern part of the territory was an Indian village named Tenassee. Although the Indians called our Tennessee River, "Cherake," the river had been generally known as the Tennessee before 1796. One source gives reference to Henry Timberlake, a young British officer as having originally used the name Tennessee, when he visited the Cherokee tribe in 1761. Bishop Asbury refers to "Tennessee” in his diary in 1788. To the Indians, who were the first inhabitants of the state, the word is said to have denoted a curved spoon.

Tennessee was first called The Volunteer State during the Mexican War. President James K. Polk called for 2,800 volunteers from Tennessee, and 30,000 responded. The state has also been called The Big Bend State.

From the geologist's point of view the area which comprises Tennessee consists of the Unaka region, the valley of East Tennessee, the Cumberland Table land, the Highland Rim, the central Basin, the Western Valley of the Tennessee River, the Plateau slope of West Tennessee and the Mississippi Bottom region. Geographically, Tennessee has three grand divisions—East, Middle and West.

The three divisions of Tennessee are different in many ways. From the Great Smoky Mountains of East Tennessee, commonly known as the "Roof of Eastern America," to the grassy rolling hills of Middle Tennessee, with Nashville "The Athens of the South," and on to the broad fields of cotton in West Tennessee with Memphis, the state's largest city, are many obvious differences. Soil varies in uses and fertility. Products of land and industry differ within these natural divisions of the state.

The customs of the people of Tennessee are also marked by the geographical divisions. Often a resident of the state is spoken of as an East, Middle or West Tennessean rather than just a Tennessean. The typical East Tennessean is an independent, sturdy highlander. He is a descendant of the first settlers who were cut off by mountains from the organized colonies of the eastern coast. These pioneers, in forming the Watauga Association in 1772 drew up their own government. Thus they created the first written constitution adopted west of the Allegheny Mountains. Typical of Middle Tennessee is the man of the rolling hills and valleys. It is he who has developed on his broad acres the famous Tennessee Walking Horse. He takes pride in his beef and dairy cattle especially purebred Jersey cows, and perfectly paired mule teams. The West Tennessean is the soft-spoken plantation dweller, a true Southerner. His life is affected by the mighty Mississippi, which flows near his cotton fields. This section of Tennessee is largely agricultural, yet industries within recent years have located in or near the larger cities.

Among the famous pioneer leaders from Tennessee who contributed much to their state and nation were William Blount, John Sevier, James Robertson and David Crockett. Three distinguished Tennesseans served as President of the United States: Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk and Andrew Johnson. Sam Houston, a Virginian by birth, moved to Tennessee when a boy. He was the only man in our country who ever served as the president of a republic and as governor of two different states,—Tennessee and Texas.

Tennessee is today one of the nation’s favorite vacation spots. It is a land of high mountains, picturesque parks, numerous lakes, flowing rivers and fertile fields. Its
modern towns and cities also attract visitors.

The Great Smoky Mountains National Park is a most popular attraction and is visited by more than two million persons annually. This vast area is famous for its scenic beauty, plant life and wild animals, particularly deer and bear. Because of the deep blue-gray haze, typical of these lofty mountains, the native Cherokee Indians called this area the “Land of the Great Smoke.” Roan Mountain rises 6,000 feet and is famous for the most gorgeous collection of purple rhododendron (Rhododendron Catawba) in the world. It is found there in solid masses of 600 to 800 acres! Hundreds of species of orchids and other flowers also flourish. Balsam trees stand high on the slopes.

The creative arts of basket weaving, the weaving of hand made fabrics, broom making and wood carving flourish in the mountain area. Gatlinburg has come to be known as the handicraft capital of the United States. The Cumberlands are famous not only for deep gorges and waterfalls but for folk lore and handicrafts. Lookout Mountain and Signal Mountain are interesting and from their summits afford excellent views of Chattanooga and the surrounding area.

Tennessee's twenty large lakes cover about 600,000 acres and there are numerous smaller ones. These lakes offer opportunity for many kinds of water sports—fishing, yachting, sail and speed boating, pleasure cruising, water skiing and hunting of waterfowls in season. Although many of Tennessee's lakes are more beautiful in shore line and location, yet Reelfoot Lake in northwest Tennessee is most unique. The lake was formed from the waters of Reelfoot River by volcanic convulsions of 1811-'12. 14,500 acres comprise the lake's area which has been called the finest natural fish hatchery in America.

Sixteen State Parks in Tennessee are in full operation and two more are nearing completion. They cover 132,000 acres of natural, scenic landscape.

The majority of the pioneers who settled Tennessee were Scotch-Irish with high regard for religion and education. Thus the first school in our state was founded by the Rev. Samuel Doak on his farm near Jonesboro in 1780. He had completed his studies at Princeton University and as a young man had set out with his "fleabitten gray," on which the great sack containing his precious books was transported. The institution which he founded was Martin Academy and it was the first school west of the Allegheny Mountains. The Rev. Samuel Doak was not only Tennessee's first schoolmaster but a leader in church and government affairs in the state. The role of Davidson Academy, Nashville, with the Rev. Thomas Craighead as its first president, was significant as an early institution of learning. The present University of Tennessee had its beginning as Blount College founded by Governor William Blount and the territorial legislature in 1794.

Tennessee has forty-nine institutions of higher learning. Of this number twenty-eight are universities and colleges, seven are professional schools, five are teachers colleges. The roster includes three of the world's best known educational institutions for negroes—Fisk University, Meharry Medical College and Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial College located in Nashville in Middle Tennessee. In West Tennessee, Lane College in Jackson is sponsored by the Christian Methodist Church and offers special courses in teacher training. LeMoyne College, in Memphis, offers general liberal arts courses and Owens Junior College established in 1954 by the Tennessee Baptist Convention has begun acceptable educational service in the Shelby County area.

Their declaration of independence, by the settlers of Watauga in 1772 was indicative of the determination of a staunch people who from the first were conspicuous as lovers of freedom. A marker at Elizabethton commemorates this first republic. These pioneers joined the American Revolution and were among the country's patriots at the Battle of King's Mountain. Across the state may be seen famous shrines as well as interesting roadside markers descriptive of Tennessee's historical events.

While Andrew Johnson was President of the United States he signed the bill which restored Tennessee to the Union, July 23, 1866. Thus, the state became the first seceded state to return to the Union, as she had been the last to leave it in 1861. Significant in the annals of Tennessee was her ratification in 1920 of the woman suf-

(Continued on page 1010)
In Honor of

Mrs. Hillman P. (Ellen Davies) Rodgers

the citizens of Brunswick, Tennessee

gratefully dedicate this page in appreciation of the cooperation, devotion, loyalty and achievements of the community's outstanding native daughter.

Zachariah Davies Chapter
National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution
Brunswick, Shelby County, Tennessee
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honor their distinguished Daughter and
Organizing Regent
Ellen Davies Rodgers
(Mrs. Hillman Phillips Rodgers)
State Regent, Tennessee Society,
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Knowledge Is Power
(Continued from page 954)

8) If any evidence of communism at work should come to your attention, get in touch with your nearest FBI office.

The knowledge, and application, of these 8 points can be our contribution to combating communism.

And then after we have used all our humanly acquired knowledge, we must pray to God for the final knowledge in maintaining freedom. I will close by quoting the last stanza of that great American hymn of freedom: America. This says so eloquently my concluding thought.

Our fathers' God to Thee,
Author of liberty,
To Thee we sing.
Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light;
Protect us by Thy might,
Great God our King.

News Items

All National Chairmen and State Regents should tell our Public Relations Director of any unusual news in their departments or states. Advance stories on the opening or renovations of historic landmarks; the addition of a distinguished new member; honors won by members, especially Junior members or a C.A.R. member; interviews with some of our members over 90 years of age and public service achievements by the chapters. Send newspaper clippings.

[1006]
THE TENNESSEE SOCIETY
D.A.R.

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and

DISTRICT DIRECTORS

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[ 1007 ]
Greetings to Mayflower II
(Continued from page 956)

...and without any warrant from the Sovereign of England; in fact, without any useful charter from any corporate body which had any authority to give such permission. They just went—and set sail for a new world “where the past could offer no favorable auguries.”

On November 9th, 1620—after 63 days of hard arduous travel in which one person died—they spied land and put in at, what is now, the harbor of Cape Cod which was 500 miles from the English Plantation at Virginia; the nearest French settlement being at Port Royal. They wanted to explore for a desirable place to settle but the small boat—after it was unshipped—was found to be in need of repairs. This delayed them 17 weary days and, on the first exploring trip, they found nothing but a deserted Indian village. On December 6th, they set out again and on the 7th reached what is now, Billingsgate Point at the bottom of the Bay of Cape Cod but that did not prove suitable. They camped that night near the present Great Meadow Creek. The next morning, they were

(Continued on page 1015)
ZACHARIAH DAVIES CHAPTER
Brunswick, Tennessee

Congratulations to
Tennessee’s Newest D.A.R. Chapter
Tipton Chapter, Covington, Tennessee
Mrs. William A. Shoaf, Organizing Regent
and to the
State Regent
Mrs. Hillman P. Rodgers
from
The Leader Printing Company
Three Generations of Quality Printers
Publishers of
The Covington Leader
Tennessee’s Largest Weekly Newspaper

P.O. Box 270
Phone: Greenwood 6-7116
Covington, Tennessee

Southland Paper Company
835 South Bellevue
Memphis, Tennessee

Dillard & Coffin Co.
Cotton Factors
Memphis, Tennessee

With the Chapters
(Continued from page 990)
Stage Road (Highway 64) and planted with
shrubs and bulbs. The Tennessee Highway De-
partment gave full cooperation in this project.
The Chapter sponsors one Good Citizen Girl
from each of the seven Shelby County High
Schools each year. These girls are chosen by
the senior class and faculty. This award has become
one of the highest honors given at commence-
ments in the country. The Chapter entertains
annually these Good Citizen Girls and their
mothers at a Tea in April. The Good Citizen pin
and framed certificate are presented annually by

a Chapter member as a feature of the Commence-
ment Program in each school.
The D.A.R. Award of Merit has been presented
to six representative citizens for meritorious serv-
ice in Americanism: Mrs. Hillman P. Rodgers,
delegate to 1953 Tennessee Constitutional Con-
vention; Mrs. Louis Wearen Hughes, first Woman,

(Continued on page 1010)

[ 1009 ]
Fort Assumption Chapter
Memphis, Tennessee
Honors
Our State Regent
MRS. HILLMAN P. RODGERS
( Ellen Davies )
For Her Inspiring Leadership

ADAM DALE CHAPTER
Memphis, Tennessee
Honors
MRS. HILLMAN P. RODGERS
State Regent

Compliments of
ROCK CITY
Lookout Mountain
Tennessee

Honoring MRS. HILLMAN P. RODGERS, State Regent
COMMODORE PERRY CHAPTER, MEMPHIS, TENN.
Mrs. Allen D. O’Brien, Regent

(Continued from page 1003)

Tennessee

frage amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Located at Oak Ridge are the nation’s first atomic energy plants as adequate electric power was made available by the Tennessee Valley Authority. The world’s only Atomic Energy Museum is there.

The oldest commercial program on radio is the Grand Ole Opry which originated in Nashville. The program features folk music which is amusing and wholesome. “Minnie Pearl,” a leading character, is a well educated, poised and gracious person interested in the advancement of all worthy causes.

Tennessee abounds in history, romance and tradition and in a type of culture peculiar to this section of the nation’s beloved South. Her service to the nation as a sovereign state has been noteworthy. On January 1, 1957 the State’s population was estimated as 3,457,000.

State Bird—Mockingbird.
State Flower—Iris.
State Tree—Tulip Tree (Poplar) (Liriodendron tulipifera)
State Song—“My Homeland, Tennessee,” by Roy L. Smith.

State Activities
(Continued from page 1009)

Tennessee State Senator; J. Millard Smith, President, Memphis State University, conspicuous service to education; Dr. Orren W. Hyman, Dean, Medical College, University of Tennessee, Memphis, worthy accomplishments in medical education; Dr. Peyton N. Rhodes, President, Southwestern University, outstanding services in the Liberal Arts field; and Mrs. John P. Walker, Americanism in Religious Education.

C.A.R., has been from the beginning an important part of our program. The Old Stage Road Society, C.A.R., was organized in 1946 by the Chapter and has been sponsored most satisfactorily. For two meetings annually, the Washington Birthday Luncheon and the Plantation Picnic on Independence Day, the C.A.R. joins our Chapter for meetings.

February is an exciting month for several hundred fifth, sixth, and seventh graders in Memphis and Shelby County Schools. Three schools are chosen by the Chapter in which the students write essays about “Famous Americans.” The three winning essays are presented at a patriotic program in each school. Parents, students and friends attend, and prizes are awarded. Approved schools and the American Indians are supported.

National Defense is ably presented at each of our meetings by the Chapter Chairman.

Each Chapter member has a sincere appreciation of the honor which has come to the Chapter in having as State Regent of the Tennessee Society, Mrs. Hillman P. (Ellen Davies) Rodgers, a Chapter member and its Organizing Regent.

Hope Wenworth Madden
Press Relations Chairman
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<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
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<tr>
<td>Cumberland</td>
<td>Mrs. Harvill Hite</td>
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<td>Campbell</td>
<td>Mrs. Blair Trimble</td>
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<td>Col. Thomas McCrory</td>
<td>Mrs. Louis K. Edge</td>
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<td>General James Robertson</td>
<td>Mrs. Joseph Judd</td>
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<td>Rachel Stockley Donelson</td>
<td>Mrs. Andrew F. Morris</td>
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<td>Robert Cartwright</td>
<td>Mrs. Ewing A. Grizzard</td>
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<td>Fort Nashborough</td>
<td>Mrs. Pete Schield</td>
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<td>General Francis Nash</td>
<td>Mrs. Edythe R. Whitley</td>
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<td>Belle Meade</td>
<td>Mrs. William Garrison</td>
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<td>Robert Cooke</td>
<td>Miss Emma I. Sloan</td>
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<td>French Lick</td>
<td>Mrs. J. Towles Evans</td>
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<td>General Wm. Lee Davidson</td>
<td>Mrs. Wm. Lynn Moench</td>
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<td>Captain William Driver</td>
<td>Mrs. John P. Potter</td>
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In the history of the C.A.R. program, there is always a need for adult supervision—the same as in the Scout program, Fellowship program in the church, and others—and this supervision should be by someone qualified in the D.A.R. and S.A.R. principles. We are the teachers, so to speak, of today in the American principles, and they will be the teachers of tomorrow if instructed correctly.

In Washington, there is a special problem—that of shifting population—the inflow of new foreign groups. This focuses such importance on the efforts of each one of us as D.A.R.'s and S.A.R.'s to develop good and understanding leadership for our young people in an ever-changing world. They meet various problems and if we instruct them in our principles, they in turn can instruct others, be they of American birth or born on foreign shores.

We must meet this challenge, not in words but in active service. We, as true Americans, must realize, and should stop our writing and talking, and do actual work to strengthen our children and to make them believe in their rights and duties as American Citizens. Their rights go back to the Declaration of Independence. As Senior Presidents, we teach our children the merits of this wonderful document. We must meet this situation today. If you doubt this, look around you. What do you see? Are you proud of your efforts to make it better? Or are you too busy? Can you spare a little time from your very busy life to help the children of the most important country in the world to realize their responsibilities and duties as junior citizens of today and the future adult American citizens of tomorrow?

Tennessee Advertising
Tennessee Daughters procured approximately $1,850 worth of advertising for this issue of the Magazine.

Mrs. Carl H. Roberts, State Advertising Chairman for the Magazine, was in charge of advertising in her State, and was assisted by Mrs. Hillman P. Rodgers, State Regent.
Honoring

Rhea-Craig Chapter, N.S., D.A.R.

Sweetwater, Monroe Co., Tennessee

and its

Organizing Regent and Honorary Regent for life

MRS. CHARLES L. CLARK
(Annie Rhea Gaines Clark)

Rhea-Craig Chapter, N.S., D.A.R.

Vestal Manufacturing Company
Carolyn Chenilles Inc.
Tennessee Valley Fabrics

Sweetwater Hosiery Mill
Adkins Restaurant and Court
Sweetwater Bank & Trust Co.

[ 1013 ]
You Are Invited To Spend Your Vacation At
HAGEWOOD MOTEL
and buy our
FAMOUS NATIVE MADE HAGEWOOD NYLON
HANDBAGS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—
SPECIAL PRICES TO ORGANIZATIONS
FOR BAZAARS, ETC.
Mail Orders Filled Promptly
ADDRESS: JOE HAGEWOOD
HAGEWOOD MOTEL
GATLINBURG, TENNESSEE

FRONTIER TOWN—Don’t Miss
This Town of the Old West
☆ WORLD’S FAIR OF 1850—Rail-
roads on Parade
☆ GENUINE CHEROKEE INDIANS
AT CRAFT WORK
☆ CORN MILL — Featuring Mountain
Crafts.
☆ HORSELESS CARRIAGES AND
ANTIQUE CARS.
5 MI. NORTH OF GATLINBURG ON U.S. 441

Don’t Miss A Visit To
HOMESPUN VALLEY
MOUNTAINEER VILLAGE
GATLINBURG, TENNESSEE

The Tower of Babel
(Continued from page 963)
in the hands of Congress, as trustees of the
American people. Not one of us can rest
until that power is returned. Our Tower
of Babel must be razed to the ground, if
we are to live again by the Laws of our
forefathers. If Congress and the people
work together, they can restore our funda-
mental Law.

Congress can put our federal government
under limits again, when members of
Congress are the spokesmen for an angry
and tireless people, determined to save
America. They will cut down our Tower
of Babel and make sure government shall
never again, on our soil, grow higher than
the Law. This uprising of the American

ANIMAL WONDERLAND OF
THE SMOKY MOUNTAINS
FORT WEARE GAME PARK
Situated near site of original Fort Weare
Pigeon Forge, Tennessee
Established by Col. Samuel Weare,
Rev. War Soldier.

BUTLER’S FARM RESTAURANT
Home Cooked Food
On U.S. 441, 5 Miles North of Gatlinburg
(Stag)
In the Great Smokies Pigeon Forge, Tenn.

THE OLD MILL
“For Over 125 Years”
☆ Whole Wheat, Rye and Buckwheat Flours.
Stone Ground By Water Power.
☆ Unbolted Corn Meal & Grits.
☆ Guided Tour.
Mail Orders filled promptly.
Visit our Unique Gift Shop
PIGEON FORGE, TENNESSEE
5 Mi. North of Gatlinburg on U.S. 441

people can save our earnings and accumu-
lated wealth from being scattered to the
four winds, in the name of global welfare.
But infinitely more important, Daughters
of the American Revolution, it can save
our sons from being left to die on some
distant field of battle, in the service of
ruthless power, under a United Nations
flag, in the name of a so-called United
Nations “peace.”
Greetings from WATAUGA CHAPTER
Memphis, Tenn.

Best Wishes
COCA-COLA BOTTLING CO.
MEMPHIS, TENN.

Greetings to Mayflower II
(Continued from page 1008)

awakened by war whoops and a flight of arrows. They immediately took to their boats and traveled along close to the shore; the rudder breaks; they steer with oars; a storm comes up; their mast breaks into three pieces and the sail falls overboard!

On Monday, the 11th of December (old style), 1620, the exploring party of these forefathers land at Plymouth where a “grateful posterity has marked the rock which first received their footsteps.” “The consequences of that day are constantly unfolding themselves, as time advances.” That was the origin of New England.

That was the planting of the seed of the institutions being reaped by us today—democratic liberty and independent worship.

By December 15th, the MAYFLOWER was safely moored in the harbor at Plymouth and the people began to build. The

(Continued on page 1019)
JUDGE DAVID CAMPBELL CHAPTER, CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

honors its D.A.R. Regents, 1915-1959, with pride and gratitude

Mrs. Helen Johnson Flower (charter member) 1915-1917
*Mrs. Jennie Campbell Hall (charter member) 1917-1921
Mrs. Rosalind Ewing Martin 1921-1925
*Mrs. Mary Mitchell Crutchfield (charter member) 1925-1928
*Mrs. Minnie Newman Wheland 1928-1931
Mrs. Frances Thatcher Moses 1931-1933
Miss Bessie Magill 1933-1935
*Mrs. Harriet Hankins Kelsey 1935-1937
*Mrs. Marguerite Jackson Mitchell 1937-1939
Mrs. Rose Giddings Byington 1939-1941
Mrs. Johnnie Louise Sanders Moore 1941-1943
Mrs. Emily Miller Smith 1943-1944
*Mrs. Harriet Hankins Kelsey 1944-1945
*Mrs. Tillie Ragon Caldwell 1945-1947
Mrs. Nell Legg Thompson 1947-1949
Mrs. Frances Urquhart Hall Kropp 1949-1951
Mrs. Emily Miller Smith 1951-1953
Mrs. Johnnie Louise Sanders Moore 1953-1955
Mrs. Gladys Ransom McCallie 1955-1957
Mrs. Florence Elder Bagley 1957-1959
*Deceased

Honoring our Life members
Mrs. Penelope Johnson Allen for her genealogical and historical research.
Descendant of Judge David Campbell.

Honoring our member
Mrs. Rosalind Ewing Martin Past State Regent, National Vice-chairman of Resolutions

Honoring our member
Mrs. Gladys Ransom McCallie State D.A.R. Student Loan and Scholarship Chairman of Tennessee

THE McCALLIE SCHOOL
Missionary Ridge
Chattanooga Tennessee

AN OUTSTANDING COLLEGE PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The McCallie School believes that the boy we are educating today must have a secure chance to live in a free society tomorrow—

free to think his own thoughts
free to worship God in a national climate of tolerant sincerity
free to engage in his own competitive business
free to establish his own social relationships
free to say what he thinks

State Activities
(Continued from page 982)

it to Shelby County and to the City of Memphis, David N. Harsh, Chairman of Shelby County Commissioners, accepted for Shelby County and Edmund Orgill, Mayor, accepted for the City of Memphis. J. Millard Smith, President, Memphis State University, spoke briefly on “Our Constitution.” Mrs. Calvin gave the benediction.

The bronze plaque mounted under the Replica bears this inscription: Presented by the Tennessee Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, a gift from the National Society 1957.

A telegram of greeting and congratulations from the President General, Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, was read at the morning session on Thursday. Mrs. L. W. Hughes, Program Chairman presented the Conference Program for adoption. Distinguished guests were introduced: Mrs. Ashmead White, Vice President General, Maine; Miss Faustine Dennis, Treasurer General, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. William H. Lambeth, Honorary Vice President General, and Mrs. Will Ed. Gupton, Past Chaplain General, from Nashville; and Miss Ruth Massey, Honorary State Regent, Osceola, Arkansas. Reports of the State Officers, and the passing of an amendment to the Bylaws which changed the term of State officers, from two to three years were the chief items of this business at this session.

Three luncheons were held on Thursday centered around these themes: “Americanism in Action,” Mrs. W. Phelan Douglas, State Chair-
(Continued on page 1018)
Greeting from
COLONEL JOHN NASH, JR. CHAPTER
Stanton, Tennessee

Two
Easy Fund-Raising ideas
For Your Organization

Keepsake Plates and “Picturesque” Tiles

Your chapter or group can raise money this easy, dignified way with treasured mementoes everyone likes to have. These keepsakes can picture any church, hospital, school or other building or scene desired, as well as emblems or designs of any kind.

Keepsake plates and “Picturesque” framed tiles are made of fine porcelain and decorated with beautiful ceramic color permanently fired into the glaze so that it will never come off. There are many plate styles to choose from with 23 Kt. Gold borders. “Picturesque” tiles are framed in your choice of gold-toned or mahogany-toned wood.

See for yourself why organizations everywhere say these beautiful mementoes sell successfully. Write today for wholesale prices, full-color catalog and samples.

WORLD WIDE Art Studios, P.O. Box 978, Covington, Tennessee

New Headstones for New Jersey Revolutionary Soldiers

For thirty-six years the Passaic Valley Chapter S.A.R. has decorated the graves of 150 Revolutionary soldiers in five cemeteries of Springfield, New Providence and Short Hills, N. J. Observing that many stones were completely illegible and growing more so each year, the Joint SAR/DAR Memorial Committee was instigated with the following D.A.R. Chapters participating: Beacon Fire Chapter, Watch Tower Chapter, Church & Cannon Chapter and Short Hills Chapter.

On May 26 as a result of the work of this committee 42 new government headstones for Revolutionary soldiers were dedicated in the towns of Springfield and New Providence. The stones were obtained through the Memorials Division of the U.S. Quartermaster General’s Dept. in Washington (Lt. Col. James W. Gerard) and the Union County Board of Chosen Freeholders, through its Supervisor of Veteran’s Internment, Mr. William Vanderhoof, installed the stones.

The ceremonies were held in the Parish House of the Presbyterian Church in Springfield, N. J., right at the very spot where Parson Caldwell furnished the hymnals to use for wadding and made the famous remark “Give ’em Watts.” Dr. John Robbins Hart of the Washington Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge, Pa., was the principal speaker. The color guard of the N.J.S.A.R.—the “Jersey Blues”—presented the colors and fired volleys over the graves. The State Regent of the New Jersey D.A.R., Mrs. Rudolph Novak; the State President of the S.A.R.; the State President of the Society of the War of 1812 and local dignitaries were present. Posts of the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars also participated.

Mrs. Dorothy Bailey of Beacon Fire Chapter D.A.R. is General Secretary of the committee with headquarters at 49 Grosvenor Rd., Short Hills, N. J. Requests for more information as to this project have been received from many S.A.R. and D.A.R. Chapters.
DO YOU NEED EXTRA INCOME FOR SPARE TIME WORK?
Wear and Sell Robert Powers Made-to-Measure Jersey Dresses.
Liberal Deposit Commissions, Selling Outfit Free if You Qualify.

STATE ACTIVITIES
(Continued from page 1016)

After the luncheon, the members of the Conference attended the five Work Shops according to their particular interests. In the annals of Tennessee State Conference this was quite an attractive innovation which met with enthusiastic approval.

The groups were: Regents Forum, Finance and Records, Genealogical Records and Membership, Program Planning and Projects, and Patriotic Education.

(Continued on page 1026)
Greetings to Mayflower II
(Continued from page 1015)

story of their lives—their hardships and courages—is another matter—“that record of misery being kept by the graves of the governor and half the company.”

So—even though the arrival of the MAYFLOWER II be derided and fun be poked at its manner and motives, it has eminently served well to remind us of our early beginnings. That will be remembered long, long after all the rest is forgotten.

Honor Roll changes—Question 12 now reads “Did your chapter contribute to the Investment Trust Fund this year—March 1, 1957 to February 28, 1958? How much? List any special gift to this fund.” The greatest service you can do for your National Society is to promote this fund actively in your chapter.

Renew your D.A.R. subscription TODAY.

[1019]
Historic Homes of Tenn. D.A.R.

(author of “Annals of Tennessee,” and Jonesboro, the oldest town in the state is rich in historic houses and churches.

In Middle Tennessee: Fort Nashborough, 1780, Nashville, replica of the original fort established by James Robertson and Colonel John Donelson, named in honor of Colonel Francis Nash; Rock Castle, 1784, near Hendersonville, built by General Daniel Smith on a land grant given him for service in the Revolutionary War; Cragfort, 1802, Gallatin, built by General James Winchester, one of the founders of Memphis; James K. Polk Ancestral Home, 1816, Columbia, built by Samuel Polk, father of President Polk; Hermitage, 1818, Nashville, spacious home of President Andrew Jackson and his wife Rachel, and the setting for “Home to the Hermitage” by Dr. Alfred Leland Crabb; “The President’s Lady” by Irving Stone, “The Hermitage, Home of Old Hickory,” Stanley Horn and “General Jackson’s Lady” by Mary French Caldwell; Skipwith Hall, 1820, owned and occupied by J. Rufus Baker, County Superintendent of Education, is located on the north side of the Williamsport Turnpike about six miles from Columbia. This fine old house was built by Edward Brinkley Littlefield and is on a part of a 25,000 acre grant by North Carolina to Major Nathaniel Greene for his services in the Revolutionary War. General Greene, by gift or otherwise, gave a large part of this land to his brother-in-law Captain William Littlefield, a Revolutionary soldier, born 1753, who was the father of the builder. Rosemont, 1828, Gallatin, home of Judge Josephus Conn Guild, author of “Old Times in Tennessee”; Woodstock, 1830, built by Charles Meriwether father of Caroline Meriwether Goodlet founder of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and the birthplace of Elizabeth Meriwether Gilmer (Dorothy Dix); Carter House, 1830, Franklin, stands on a nineteen acre plot of the original 38,400 acres received by Captain Anthony Sharp in 1786 as a military grant for service in the Revolutionary War; Sam Davis Home, 1835, Smyrna; Tennessee State Capitol Building, 1845, Nashville, designed by William Strickland; Log Cabin, birthplace of Cor-

HERMITAGE CHAPTER
Memphis, Tennessee

Honoring
MRS. HILLMAN P. RODGERS
State Regent

For early fall delivery Genealogical Book on Eastern North Carolina with sketches of many families including: Davis, Weeks, Spruill, Palin, Knox, Lambeth and Smith (of Virginia), Garrett, Wynne, Mullen and many others. Contains tax list of Pasquotank County of 1795 naming every taxable male, the number of acres he owns and number of taxable slaves. This list alone is worth the price of the work to any Genealogical Library. “Memories and Records of Tidewater, North Carolina.” Pre-publication price $12.50—privately printed. About 250 pages.

MARY WEEKS LAMBETH
(Mrs. Wm. H. Lambeth, Honorary Vice President General)
4420 Sheppard Place, Nashville, Tennessee
dell Hull near Byrdstown, Pickett County; Belmont, 1850, Nashville, 1850, Nashville, now Acklen Hall, Belmont College, setting for novel “Dinner at Belmont” by Dr. Crabb; Belle Meade, 1853, Nashville, built originally on a plantation long famous for raising thoroughbred horses; Beechlawn, 1853, Columbia, built by Major A. W. Warfield, and at 511 Fifth Avenue South, Nashville, is the site of the home of Captain William Driver who in 1831 was the first person to call the American Flag “Old Glory.”

In West Tennessee: Old Cherry Mansion, before 1836, Savannah; Mecklenburg, 1830, Bolivar, built by Ezekiel Polk grandfather of President Polk—the house at present unoccupied and in bad repair; East Lothian, 1833, Whitehaven; Eugene Magevney House, 1833, Memphis; Hunt-Phelan House, 1835, Memphis; The Hollys, 1836, Cordova built by Robert Ecklin, son of Joshua Ecklin a North Carolina soldier in the American Revolution. Governor James D. Porter Home, 1848, Paris; Bond Place, 1856, Ellendale, The Dwelling Place, Raleigh, home of the writer Anne Goodwin Winslow and Gregnon Farm (Old DeLoach Place), Collierville built before the Civil War.
Press Chairmen

Be a "Copy Cat"

Study your newspapers. Notice the kind of stories used; which go on the front page; those used in society columns; the market page. This will help you to develop a news sense.

Try to adopt a simple pattern for your stories. Imitation can help develop your style. Follow the style and construction of articles that you have studied in your own paper.

The ABC of a news story is to tell who, why, what, where, when and how. Always check your written story to see if you have answered these questions.

The editor wants all of the facts, including full names and addresses of local persons involved. And you must be accurate and impartial in your reporting. Don’t make mistakes that will make you feel foolish and make the editor mad. Check and recheck your facts, the spelling of names. Who was there? Why? What was the event? When? Where was it held? How did it go?
Among Our Contributors

We are pleased to bring you the speeches of Senator William Jenner and Senator William F. Knowland which were given at the 66th Congress.

Louise Ackerman (Mrs. Grant A.) is the Nebraska State Librarian.

Priscilla Bruns (Mrs. Franklin R. Jr.) is Senior President of Ark & Dove Society and Senior Vice President, State of Maryland C.A.R. and is a member of Erasmus Perry Chapter.

National Honor Roll

(Continued from page 980)

Medals, a D.A.R. room in a hospital, D.A.R. window displays etc. (Feb. 1, 1957 to Feb. 1, 1958.)

Describe the Community project at bottom of this page.

11. Did your Chapter cooperate with one or more projects of the Historian General as outlined in her July 1957 letter to the Chapter Historians (in packet of instruction letters of July 1957)?

12. Did your Chapter contribute to the Investment Trust Fund this year—March 1, 1957 to February 28, 1958? How much? 

List any special gift to this fund. Mail check to State Treasurer no later than February 15th.

Gold Honor Roll: The answer “YES” to all 12 questions awards the Chapter an Honor Roll Certificate with 1958-Gold Ribbon for the Chapter Regent to wear.

Silver Honor Roll: The answer “YES” to 11 of the 12 questions awards the Chapter an Honor Roll Certificate with a 1958-Silver Ribbon for the Chapter Regent to wear.

Honorable Mention: The answer “YES” to 10 of the 12 questions awards the Chapter an Honorable Mention Certificate.

National Insignia

(Continued from page 979)

approximately how large or small a hall to plan for.

Three awards were made this April 18, 1957 at our Sixty-sixth Continental Congress. All were First Awards.

To the State of Iowa, Mrs. Alfred C. Zweck, State Insignia Chairman for “Establishing a definite place on State and District Conferences and annual Chapter meetings in her state.” The award was accepted by Iowa State Regent, Mrs. Lester W. Kimberly.

To the State of Tennessee, The Zachariah Davies Chapter, Brunswick, Tennessee, Mrs. Orville Carrington, Insignia Chairman. For the “Best presentation of the INSIGNIA in Year-Book.” Accepted by Mrs. Hillman P. Rogers, organizing Chapter Regent, now the State Regent. This plaque will hang in the historic chapter house “Davies Manor.”


These three beautiful plaques were made by our official jewelers, J. E. Caldwell & Co., of Philadelphia and signed by your National Chairman and President General.

The Ed & Edwina Letters

( . . . the friendliest gift you can give!)

We would love to “visit” with you every three weeks to share our joy of country living! A “visit” with no fuss or bother—as we come by mail from South Wind House. (6 months’ letters $2.25; yearly rate $3.85). Ed & Edwina, South Wind House, Lime Rock Station, Conn.
Mary Richardson Walker, Pioneer
(Continued from page 966)
to care for, and the Board no longer gave them any help. She longed for schools and a better life for her children. It was for this reason that Mary refused to follow her husband on his many trips to the far settlements, where he preached to the few settlers. Her children must have a home and an education.

Work on an Oregon farm filled her days. She took an active part in the life of Forest Grove where they lived on their farm. Often a few of the Spokane Indians came to see them and told Mary of her old home at Tashimakain.

Mary Richardson was proud of her children, of the sons who worked in the missionary field and of the son who went to far China to teach the Gospel. She was 86 years old when she died in 1897. Fifty-nine years spent in the pioneer settlements of the Oregon country! To Mary her life was a failure; she had accomplished nothing of her dream of teaching the Gospel and helping the people in the far lands. Among the brave women who first crossed the plains, who first rode the Oregon Trail, Mary Richardson Walker was outstanding for her brilliant mind, for eternal quest for knowledge. She was a helpful wife, a loving mother, a kind neighbor, and a loyal friend. Who can say her talents were wasted as she washed, built her fallen chimney and cared for the Indians in her Tashimakain home, or as she struggled and gave her mite for the pioneer schools? Mary Richardson Walker, an historical figure, a pioneer woman of the far West. Mary Richardson Walker Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Longview Washington, was named in honor of this pioneer mother, who faced life with courage and determination.

Registrar General’s
Rebinding Fund

MRS. WILLIAM LOUIS AINSWORTH
Registrar General

Georgia
Mary Hammond Washington, $4

Illinois
Chicago, $4
Sauk Trail, $5

Kentucky
Trabue, $2

Michigan
Keziah Cooley Goss, $1

Montana
Anaconda, $1

New York
Battle Pass, $4
Lenni Lenape, $9
Oyster Bay, $4

New Jersey
D.A.R. Ex-Regent’s Club, $8

Oklahoma
Rev. John Robinson, $4

Pennsylvania
Berks County, $3
Delaware County, $4
Gen. Richard Butler, $4
Pittsburgh, $5
Mahanatawney, $5
Merion, $10

Virginia
William Byrd, $1

Renew NOW—your subscription will be extended one year from date of expiration.
Columbus, Mississippi

COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI, a town of some 25,000 population, blends yesterday, today and tomorrow into a harmonious mixture which results in a most pleasant way of life.

Although its broad shady streets, spacious homes and sweeping lawns recall the more gracious days and slower pace, this is only one phase of a thoroughly modern town which has managed to get its share of smokestacks. Oddly enough these "chimneys of progress" seem to fade into the background the first week of April each year and visitors feel they have truly become a part of the fabled "moonlight and magnolia" land of a bygone era.

For that is pilgrimage time in a town which was founded in 1821 and continues to keep faith with the past. That heritage has a stronghold here is clearly shown by the fact that there are three D.A.R. chapters; the Mississippi Branch of the Huguenot Society was formed here; and Columbus is represented in every lineage organization known in America.

Each Spring the town's most historic and interesting antebellum homes are opened for four days, April 3-7, in a city-wide houseparty to give pilgrims from over the nation a glimpse into the romance that was the "Old South." Many of the houses, built between 1833 and 1860, are still inhabited by descendants of the original owners, lending an entrancing atmosphere of serenity and security possible only where generation has followed generation of the same family within the same protecting walls.

These fortresses of the past display for visitors valuable collections of china, silver, glassware, handsome family portraits, heirloom furniture and treasured yellow scrapbooks which bring the bygone days vividly near. But these 'white columned' stars are not all the town has to offer of interest. It boasts of many historic firsts.

Although never involved in actual battles during the War Between the States, Columbus was used as a hospital center for wounded soldiers and 1500 were buried in Friendship Cemetery, from 50 to 150 being from the ranks of the Union Army.

It was on April 25, 1866, that the first Decoration Day was observed by the women of Columbus, when they placed flowers on graves of both Southern and Northern soldiers buried in the cemetery. This act inspired the poem "The Blue and the Gray," by F. M. Finch, first published in The Atlantic Monthly in September, 1867. There was the following head-note: "The Women of Columbus, Miss., animated by noble sentiments, have showed themselves impartial in their offerings to the memory of the dead. They strewed flowers on the graves of the Confederate and the National soldiers."

In this historic cemetery there are also graves of five Confederate generals, most famous of which is Stephen D. Lee, who having married a Columbus girl, Regina Harrison, during the war came here at its close to make his home. He was the first president of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College at nearby Starkville, Miss., now known as Mississippi State.

The first monument to be unveiled in honor of Confederate dead was erected by ladies of the Columbus Monumental Association in Friendship Cemetery in 1873.

The first free public school in Mississippi was Franklin Academy, opened here Feb. 10, 1821, anedating all other free public schools by 25 years.

On the national educational front, Columbus and Lowndes County claim two 'firsts': Mississippi State College for Women, opened in 1884 as the first state supported college for women in the United States; and the first consolidated rural school in the nation was established at Rural Hill community.

The First Columbus National Bank, organized in 1852, is the oldest bank in Mississippi to have operated continuously under its original charter, and the first telegraph office in the state was opened (Continued on page 1032)
Honoring
MRS. SAMUEL TALMAGE PILKINTON
Mississippi State Regent

SHUK-HO-TA TOM-A-HA
BERNARD ROMANS        GREENWOOD LEFLORE
D.A.R. Chapters of
Columbus, Mississippi

[ 1025 ]
GREETING FROM GULF COAST CHAPTER, GULFPORT, MISS.

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WELCOME

State Activities
(Continued from page 1018)
Conference Pages were special guests at the Regents' Banquet on Thursday evening. A good Citizen was drawn to receive the $100.00 bond given by the National Society and for the first time one Good Citizen from each of the five Districts in the State was chosen to receive a $50.00 Bond from the State Society. Mrs. Robert Milton Beak, First Vice President General, from Illinois, was honor guest and speaker. Her sub-

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ject was “The Daughters of the American Revolution Look Forward!”
Chapter Regents chose “One Achievement” of the year on which their interesting remarks were based in the allotted two minutes!
Mrs. Frank B. Liddell, Soprano, and Dr. George Muns, Baritone, two of Memphis' best known artists added greatly to the enjoyment of the evening. Their accompanists were Mrs. Lewis Myatt and Mrs. Darrell Henning.
“That Favorite Conference Perennial” the Tennessee Belles' Breakfast was held on Friday
(Continued on page 1031)
field of country areas, the deep south or the west, thinking in terms of forests, wild life, minerals, or soil erosion. But there is work which city residents may do too in influencing legislation in this respect; in preserving our beaches (The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has started almost too late to save beach rights for the public). They can work to see that their cities have parks adequately maintained and that our highways are kept free from rubbish and hideous billboards; that trees are planted—even though utilities are opposed. (In my town they are allowed to chop out huge holes in the foliage of our great trees to keep the wires from being impeded by branches.) They can see that school grounds are landscaped. These are just a few things that Conservation Committees may do. Our state chairmen should be right on their toes.

We have come into a peculiar era, which philosophy originated in depression years of "making work." If an article is cheap and breaks, we are told not to fix it but to throw it out and buy new. Anything old is no good. Throw out your old furniture and get new. Turn in your two year old car and get a new one. If your TV set is four years old, trade it in on a new one. If your TV set is four years old, trade it in on a new one. The constant drop, drop, drop of skillful advertising which in the long run wears us down and we fall into the pattern. For we must have consumption to keep up production; production to occupy our citizens so they will have the means with which to consume and all of us—and the nation—get poorer every decade in spirit and in resources while we keep going round and round.

Let's do some hard thinking about conservation.
Price of Freedom

(Continued from page 958)

to create a zone of silence so that relations with the Soviet Union will not be embarrassed? Is justice for Hungary to be blinded and gagged as well? Is the conscience of the world that was so thoroughly aroused in October and November to be complacent and satisfied in April and May? If the Security Council meets on the Mideast question this month or next will the Hungarian issue be raised or be forgotten?

These are questions which freemen will be asking and enslaved people who want to be free will be waiting for the answers.

It was Lincoln who said: “Fellow citizens, we cannot escape history. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down in honor or dishonor to the latest generation . . . We, even we here, have the power and bear the responsibility. In giving freedom to the slave we assure freedom to the free . . . We shall nobly save or meanly lost the last, best hope of earth.”
HERE AND THERE

Did you know that in November 1921, the first plenary session of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament was held in Memorial Continental Hall, with the Secretary of State, Charles Evans Hughes, presiding? President Harding opened the session. The seats on the ground floor were removed and the floor was raised to stage level. Seats in the boxes overlooking the stage were reserved for Mrs. Harding; Mrs. Coolidge, Mrs. Hughes, Madame Jusserand, Lady Geddes and Mrs. George Maynard Minor, our President General.

June 6 was Hillside School Day at Marlboro, Mass. with Mrs. Lyle Howland, National Chairman of Approved Schools in attendance. Mr. John K. Whittemore, Headmaster, beamed at the 350 people present for one of his dearest dreams has come true. The new classroom building was actually there! It will be dedicated in September. Four hundred dollars was raised on the spot by contributions. Atlbsboro Chapter of Massachusetts gave $1000 for the Hillside Endowment Fund. Mrs. Laurence Voories, State Regent of Rhode Island was there with her state chairman, Mrs. William B. Shepherd and 25 members from that state. Others present were Mrs. Rudolph Novak, State Regent of New Jersey and some of her members; Mrs. Forrest Lange, State Regent of New Hampshire; a delegation from Connecticut and of course, Mrs. Alfred N. Graham, State Regent of Massachusetts and a handsome turnout of members from that state, as well as representatives of other patriotic organizations. The little boys always feature a parade. Everybody brings a picnic lunch and the boys serve coffee out on the campus. In the afternoon, in the gymnasium the boys put on one of their original skits written and rehearsed by a member of the faculty.

Postal Service News, which is distributed to every postal employee in the country carries this item in the June issue: "The Daughters of the American Revolution unveiled a plaque on the site of the first Post Office west of the Rocky Mountains in Astoria, Oregon. In 1843 John M. Shively laid out the town site. In 1847 he went back east to return with a bride and a commission as Postmaster. He bought the house on this spot and set up the Post Office in his home. Participating in the ceremonies were DAR officials and direct descendants of early Indian chiefs as well as of Lewis and Clark whose party explored this territory."

One of our subscribers asks "When the National Society writes a prospect that she has been accepted, why don't they enclose a little slip of paper telling that new member where and how the DAR pin is worn? I have seen our National Insignia worn in a lot of funny places. One member used it as a scarf pin; another had it on a chain around her neck. She couldn't understand why she shouldn't wear it around her neck because there was a place provided right on the pin to put a chain through! One member had a miniature pin attached to a charm bracelet. Somebody might say 'well, it's right in the Blue Book (handbook).' Yes, but how many new members have such a book? Or better yet, maybe Caldwells should have in their possession something to send along with every new pin purchased. But a lot of members are wearing their mother's or their aunt's pins, so how would they know?" All of us should read Mrs. Browne's article in this issue which has the answers. Mark it for future reference.

By means of Parsippanong Chapter of Parsippany, N. J., the graves of eighteen Revolutionary Soldiers received new grave stones in December.

The Curator of the Museum, Mr. Frank E. Klapthor, tells us that Grandma Moses note cards are completely sold out and the supply will not be replenished. Don't forget Caroline Scott Harrison orchid note paper however. More than $1500 worth was sold during Congress. Thirty cartons are still on hand and when sold will not be reordered inasmuch as the sale of this paper was to restore the Harrison gown, which many of you saw at Congress. Those who wish boxes of the supply remaining should order now through the Business office so that this project may be completed.

A splendid Flag reference book is that by James A. Moss, Col. U.S.A. Retired, en-
Uncompahgre Chapter, Montrose, Colorado gave an American Indian program in March with some of the members appearing in Indian costumes. The music was on an Indian theme. Miss Annie R. Gray, the regent, gave a paper on Indian music with illustrations on the piano; some poems were read and they got a three column spread in their daily paper. Miss Mary Olive Gray, the pianist, holds the longest membership of any member in Colorado—since 1898. Miss Mary Olive is 83, is a concert pianist and still loves to perform in public. Her first chapter was "Spirit of Liberty" in Salt Lake City and she was later a member of "Escholtzea Chapter" at Los Angeles.

Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tenn. has a lovely modern science building but needs at least 10 microscopes for elementary biology and 12 microscopes for advanced biology. Elementary microscopes, Bausch & Lomb, series F, Model FPD-2 cost $177 each. Those for advanced courses are AO Spencer, Model 35H at $279 each. If any individual or chapter would like to sponsor one, write to Mrs. Lyle Howland, National Chairman of Approved Schools, 100 Ft. Stanwix Ave., Rome, N. Y. Mrs. Howland reminds us that ALL approved schools can always use sheets and pillow cases.

"Courtey is not something that can be turned on and off. The man who displays good manners to his business associates and is rude at home is not a courteous person, nor is the woman who is gracious at the tea table but who tramples on the self esteem of her servants in the kitchen. . . . The truly courteous person shows his courtesy in unguarded moments, in unplanned situations. Courtesy is simply character shining through."

"Perhaps you may never have thought of it as such, but courtesy is a form of patriotism. It is a silent, but eloquent, reaffirmation of the principles upon which our nation was founded—a dramatic demonstration of our conviction that every person—no matter what his station in life may be—
is entitled to the same human dignity to which we are entitled!" (The Little Gazette)
State Activities
(Continued from page 1026)
morning. The National Vice Chairman and State
Chairman of Transportation and Traffic Safety,
Mrs. James S. Beasley, presided.
Full and interesting reports of the year’s work
were given by the State Chairmen at the closing
session. A very informative Panel Discussion
was held on the topic: “American Freedom and
the objects of the D.A.R.” Dr. Bascom Storey,
Director, School of Education and Graduate
School, Memphis State University, led the dis-
cussion. The participants were Dr. Marshall
Wingfield, President, West Tennessee Historical
Society, Miss Dennis, Treasurer General; George
Barnes, Superintendent, Shelby County Schools;
Mrs. White, Vice President General, and Charles
Spurgeon Brown, Associate Professor of History,
Memphis State University.
Resolved, That the National Society,
Daughters of the American Revolution
reaffirm its opposition to more federal
aid to education in whatever guise, and
urge continued faith in the ability of
crossroads America to best know and
meet the local needs, without the risk
of control which would be inevitable
with so-called federal aid.
Children of the American Revolution
Whereas, The National Society, Children
of the American Revolution serves as a
training ground for, and makes a vital
contribution to our Society;
Resolved, That the National Society,
Daughters of the American Revolution
urge that the chapters revitalize their
interests in and support of the Children
of the American Revolution who are the
future leaders of our National Society,
Daughters of the American Revolution.

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(Continued from page 1024)
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[ 1032 ]
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