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Woodward & Lothrop
Washington, D. C.
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The President General's Message

We owe a tremendous debt of gratitude to Alexander Hamilton, whose genius is too little appreciated even today. As first Secretary of the Treasury, Hamilton established the Revenue Cutter Service, now the Coast Guard, the United States Mint, and the Customs Service. He laid the foundations for the Public Health Service, and caused the Bank of the United States to be established by Congress.

We remember that Hamilton, born in the British West Indian Island of Nevis in 1757, led the charge which captured the British redoubt No. 10 at Yorktown and opened the way for the defeat of Cornwallis.

Eleven years before the Constitution was adopted, Alexander Hamilton, whose Bicentennial is observed this year, penned these words to Congressman John Duane in a critique on the post-Revolutionary government in this country.

"The fundamental defect is a want of power in Congress."

Hamilton's genius as a statesman emerged as he labored before and during the Constitutional Convention to weld the separate states into a united nation. He is credited with being one of the foremost figures in the Constitutional Convention, which he did much to bring about, and is rightly called the Architect of the Federal Union.

Hamilton's thinking, as reflected in the famed Duane letter, can be found throughout the Constitution.

The defect of which he complained to Duane—lack of power in the Congress—was carefully remedied in the Constitution. In the Constitution of the United States, WE THE PEOPLE vested the greatest power in the Congress, made up of our elected representatives, although a careful system of checks and balances was instituted.

Alexander Hamilton—farsighted statesman, courageous soldier, loyal patriot, foremost Federalist and great exponent of a highly centralized national government, would be alarmed and distressed to see the great loss of power that Congress has suffered in recent years and equally alarmed at the apathy of the American people who have allowed this situation to develop.

Again I repeat this very revealing sentence that Alexander Hamilton penned more than a century and a half ago: "The fundamental defect is a want of power in Congress."

President General, N. S. D. A. R.

[ 1035 ]
With Mrs. Harrison's gown is displayed a pair of black satin slippers labeled as being made for her in Paris. These were a gift to the Museum of Mrs. Frederick C. Durant, Philadelphia Chapter, Pennsylvania, who received them from Mrs. Mary McKee Reisinger. The lavallier which is worn, undoubtedly a French product, has a blue moulded scarf set in white metal and cut steel with a pear shaped cut crystal pendant. This is suspended from a black velvet ribbon decorated also with cut steel. A gift to the Museum of Mrs. Alben Gargas Wrightson through the Army and Navy Chapter, D. C.

The fan is one which Mrs. Marthena Harrison Williams, granddaughter of Mrs. Harrison, has presented through her Chapter, Mary Washington, D. C. It has handsome mother of pearl sticks with an ivory silk satin on which is painted apple blossoms. It is trimmed with ostrich feathers. Study may one day produce the fact that Caroline Scott Harrison may herself have painted this attractive item.

Frank E. Klapthor, Curator
Caroline Scott Harrison

Louida Dare

It has often been said that "behind every great man there is a great woman." We are acquainted with some of the first ladies who were silent partners of many of our great presidents. However, the average person knows very little about the life of a truly great woman—Caroline Scott Harrison, wife of the twenty-third president, Benjamin Harrison.

Caroline Lavinia Scott, who was later referred to as being one of the loveliest first ladies ever to grace the Executive Mansion, was born in 1822 to Dr. and Mrs. John Witherspoon Scott. The culture and practical experience that she gained by being a member of the household of the founder of the Oxford Ohio Female Seminary provided her with an excellent background for her church and social work.

Caroline was a sturdy young girl with a keen liking for music and art, so she had many interests which took her to some of the educational and social functions at Miami University. There she met and fell in love with Benjamin Harrison, who was studying law; and on October 20, 1853, a little over a year after Mr. Harrison finished his college course with distinction, they were married.

Harrison, who had in the meantime attained the title of General Harrison, served in the Senate from 1881 to 1887. The six years that the Harrisons spent in Washington while General Harrison was a Senator were filled with social life and the antics of their children, Russell and Mary. By this time political events in the capital city had begun to change. Although President Grover Cleveland's position had been greatly weakened, he was chosen to lead the Democrats in the presidential election of 1888. General Harrison, who happened also to be the grandson of a former president—William Henry Harrison, was nominated on the Republican ticket. The pressure of the tariff question, which had become the leading issue of the campaign, was felt by Mrs. Harrison who had never been too healthy. She was not seriously ill, however; and the news that her husband had won over Grover Cleveland, even though Cleveland's plurality was more than 100,000 votes, was all that was necessary to replenish her strength.

At the Inaugural Ball, held on March 4, 1889, the lovely white-haired minister's daughter wore a long-trained gown of pearl brocade, overlaid with gold embroidery, with elbow-length sleeves and a high neck. With her soft hair waved back off her ears and her full dark eyes, she was a striking example of American womanhood.

Although her poor health limited her interests and made it necessary for her family to help in her official duties as White House hostess, she was still very much interested in education and social work. She felt that her most valued gift, that of working with the administration of the Indianapolis city orphan asylum, had been taken away when she became First Lady; and she could feel with General Harrison as he looked at the White House on returning from a walk, and said, "There's my prison."

One of the most absorbing activities was her association with the Daughters of the American Revolution. She was elected the first national President-General of the organization and was instrumental in starting their campaign toward building Continental Hall. She later addressed the First Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution in this vein: "We have within ourselves the only element of destruction; our foes are from within, not from without. Our hope is in unity and self-sacrifice."

While Congress, which was then controlled by the Republican party, was passing the McKinley Tariff Act and the Sherman Silver Purchase Act, the gifted Mrs. Harrison was spending her leisure time with her baby grandson, Benjamin Harrison McKee, or receiving White House guests. These restrictions which the etiquette of her position placed upon her hastened her waning health; and although she found time to decorate the first Christ- (Continued on page 1108)
A Chaplain in the War of 1812

Hugh P. Williamson

THIS is the story of the Reverend Carter Tarrant, who labored for the Lord in the green fields of Kentucky, and also where the Mississippi rolls her vast brown flood. It is a story of success, of tribulation and pain, and finally of seeming defeat, but always of dedication and devotion, for which reason the story is worth telling.

Of his family nothing is now known other than the fact that his father, who was thought to have been a native of Ireland, lived in Virginia, where this son was born, probably not later than 1748. The occupation of the father, his location in the state, whether there were brothers and sisters—all of these things are to us unknown. We do know that in 1774 Carter Tarrant was a minister, holding the pastorate of the Upper Banister Baptist Church, which was in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, down on the North Carolina border. It was the largest in the state, which would indicate that Tarrant was more than ordinarily active and talented. How long he occupied this position we do not know. Our source of information for this phase of his life, "A History of Kentucky Baptists," by J. H. Spencer, states only that he was at this church "for a time."

Of him Spencer writes: "Carter Tarrant, another active preacher among the emancipators, was a native of Virginia. He was for a time pastor of Upper Banister church, in Pittsylvania county, which was, in 1774, the largest (Baptist) church in Virginia. He was one of the early settlers in what was then Logan County, Kentucky, and was very active and successful in gathering the earliest churches in the Green River country, and in organizing them into Green River Association. He afterward moved to Woodford county, where he became the pastor of Hillsboro and Clear Creek churches, and, as already noted, joined John Sutton in constituting New Hope church of emancipation Baptists. For a few years, he was very active in promoting the emancipation scheme."

Logan County, mentioned above, is in the southwestern part of Kentucky, and is on the Tennessee line. Woodford County is in the north central part of the state. Its county seat is Versailles. It adjoins Fayette County on the east. Lexington, in this latter county, is only some twelve or thirteen miles from Versailles. This area is in the heart of the fabulous Bluegrass region.

In reference to the "Emancipation Baptists," Bayless E. Hardin, Secretary of the Kentucky Historical Society, writes: "The term 'Emancipators' in connection with the quotes we sent you from the History of Baptists in Kentucky does refer to the emancipation of slaves.

"The Emancipation Movement lasted about thirty years, starting in Goochland County, Virginia, on March 7, 1788. It was put aside, however, until the General Committee convened in Richmond on August 8, 1789, where the following resolution was offered and adopted: 'Resolved, That slavery is a violent deprivation of the rights of nature, and therefore recommend it to our brethren, to make use of every legal measure to extirpate this horrid evil from the land, and pray Almighty God that our honorable legislature, may have it in their power to proclaim the great jubilee, consistent with the principles of good policy.' (History of Virginia Baptists, page 79.)"

"The movement followed a stormy course, doing little good and causing much trouble and division among the churches, insubordination among the slaves, and nullifying the influence and usefulness of many fine preachers. In the year 1820 it became apparent even to the men who started it in all sincerity, that the scheme was futile, and the movement died."

How long this period of holding pastorates in Woodford County, and seeking emancipation for the slaves, continued, we do not know. Of Tarrant, Spencer, in conclusion, writes: "But becoming much reduced in his worldly circumstances, he accepted a position as Chaplain in the American Army, during the war with Eng-
Carter Tarrant was regarded a good and useful man, and a preacher of above medium ability, in his day. He published a History of the Emancipationists in Kentucky.

In regard to his position as spiritual adviser to the United States Army, we have, from Tarrant's hand, addressed to "Hon. James Monroe, Secretary of War," the following letter:

```
Lexington, Febry, 1815

Sir:
Yours of the 19th of December last has this morning come to hand. I hereby notify the War Department that I have accepted of the appointment of Chaplain in the army of the United States and shall this day forward a letter to Majr Gen' Jackson to inform him that I shall be with him as soon as possible. I am just recovering from a severe sickness but am so far recovered that I think I shall not be detained long on that account.
I am very respectfully yours,
Carter Tarrant
Chaplain U.S. Army```

We do not have the letter to which Tarrant refers, and which was, we note from the respective dates, at least forty-three days, and probably longer, enroute from Washington, D. C., to the interior part of Kentucky. It appears that soon after its receipt Tarrant proceeded to his post of duty, which was New Orleans. From that place he writes to "Hon" William Crawford, (Secretary of War, Washington, C. Tarrant, Chaplain U. S. Army," as follows:

```
New Orleans, November 4th—1815

Dr Sir:
Last February the President of the U.S. sent me a commission as Chaplain to the U.S. Army which ordered me to this station. I obeyed the call and will continue to preach to the troops every Sunday and shall continue to so do until the power which sent me here lets me know that there is no further occasion for my services.
Looking over the Peace Establishment I was led to believe from the following clause that it was my duty to remain at my station until further orders.

"The Act of each Congress Establishing the Ordnance Department
"The office of the commissary general of purchases, and the military academy, remain in force as well as certain other acts authorizing the appointment of Judge Advocates and Chaplains to the Army.

"Now sir, if I have misconstrued the above it is my misfortune! for I am a poor man and am now 1200 miles from home, without funds, resources or friends. You will therefore be so good as to drop me a line upon this subject which will tell me my destiny: If government intends to have chaplains under the Peace Establishment I am willing to continue at this or any other locations, but I shall remain here until I hear from you. Pray sir give me the earliest possible notice.
"Meantime I am yours most respectfully
Carter Tarrant
Chaplain U.S. Army"
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In the file of the National Archives there appears a memorandum, in behalf of Tarrant, to President James Madison. This document is unlocated and undated. It reads:

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The President is requested to read the gratitude of the Revd. Carter Tarrant as expressed in his letter; this is the sentiment of the virtuous in the West; the (illegible five-letter word) to malcontents to the contrary notwithstanding. If a Chaplain should be retained in the south Tarrant is the only one I know of. If it would not be asking too much of the President I would solicit the continuance of this good man in office who is patriotic and virtuous but poor and needy.
R Johnson"
```

Who R Johnson was we do not certainly know, but it seems probable that he was Richard Mentor Johnson, who was born near Louisville, Kentucky, in 1780. He was a member of Congress from Kentucky from 1807 until 1819. During the War of 1812 he commanded a company of riflemen on the Canadian border. He was U. S. Senator from Kentucky 1819 to 1829. He was again in Congress from 1829 to 1837, at which time he was elected Vice-President of the United States. The Encyclopedia Americana (Vol. 16, p. 174) states that, "In Congress his chief efforts were in behalf of soldiers of the Revolution and of the War of 1812 who applied for pensions. He was the author of the law abolishing imprisonment for debt in Kentucky." He died in Frankfort in 1850.

Assisting Tarrant to keep his badly needed job as chaplain would appear to be consistent with his aid to soldiers seeking pensions.

Now we again hear from Tarrant, who writes:

```
New Orleans, December 23, 1815

"Dear Sir:
The Commission (dated Oct. 7, 1815) you had the goodness to send me never came to hand
until this day—the delay of which you will please to accept as an apology for a reply—meantime will inform you sir that I accept with humility and gratitude the appointment which our Illustrious President has been pleased to bestow upon me: the former of which I had not relinquished.

"Your Honorable Board will please to accept the avowal of my sincere attachment

Carter Tarrant
Chaplain U. S. Army"

The commission to which Tarrant refers reads:

"Department of War
October 7, 1815

"Sir:
You are hereby informed that the President of the United States has appointed you to fill a vacancy of Chaplain in the Army of said states.

"On the receipt of this information, you will please to communicate to this department your acceptance or non-acceptance of said appointment; and in case of the former, report yourself to General Jackson at Nashville, Tennessee.

"Geo. Graham"

"The Rev. C. Tarrant,
Chaplain U.S. Army"

We have no more written documents from or about Tarrant. It will be recalled that the "History of Kentucky Baptists," referred to above, states that he died in New Orleans. It would seem probable that his death occurred sometime in 1816, and certainly not later than 1817.

A newspaper clipping, pasted in an old scrapbook which is in the possession of my family, reads: "Died in Boone County, Kentucky, Mrs. Catherine Tarrant, May 25, in her 89th year. She was the widow of Rev. Carter Tarrant who died some 36 years ago, and who previous to his death was well and favorably known as a Baptist Minister, particularly in the interior part of the state. Mrs. Tarrant resides with her children in Boone County and holds her membership in the Bullittsburg Church."

The name of this newspaper, which was no doubt published in Boone County, does not appear, nor does the date of publication.

If therefore, as seems likely, Tarrant died in or near 1816, then his widow must have died in or near the year 1852. And if, as we assumed, Tarrant was born not later than 1748, he was at least 68 years old at the time of his death. Since his widow lived to be 89, and survived her husband by 36 years, we know that she was at least 15 years his junior. From the clipping we know that the couple had children, the full number of which is unknown to us. We do know, however, of at least two daughters. A family Bible is in the possession of this writer which records that on May 22, 1789, Rachael S. Tarrant was born in Henry County, Virginia, and that on March 17, 1808, she was married to John T. Johnson, in Woodford County, Kentucky. This certainly was a daughter of Carter Tarrant. The same source shows that Rachael S. Johnson was married to John Williamson, in Scott County, Kentucky, June 20, 1817. Also that Carter T. Johnson, undoubtedly a son of Rachael and John T. Johnson, married Margaret Berryman, in Bourbon County, Kentucky, in 1830, and that Jane Johnson, who certainly was a daughter of Rachael and John T. Johnson, was married to Chester Allen in 1832. Colonel John Williamson and his wife Rachael died in Carroll County, Missouri, in 1852 and 1866, respectively, and are buried in Oak Hill Cemetery near the town of Carrollton. Their monuments show that he was born January 25, 1786, and that her birth date was May 22, 1789. They were the parents of John W. Williamson, and of Mathilda Francis, who married Colonel James A. Pritchard.

As late as 1870 Mary Tarrant, known as "Aunt Mary," who must also have been a daughter of Carter Tarrant, was living with her nephew, John W. Williamson, in Carroll County.

After the death of Carter Tarrant in New Orleans his personal effects appear to have been sent to his family in Kentucky. What these consisted of we do not fully know, but of them two articles found their way to Missouri and into the possession of this writer, a great, great-grandson. One is the much-prized commission as chaplain, which is in an excellent state of preservation. Another is a red silk sash ten feet long and five inches wide. This sash has tasseled ends. In it is a hole surrounded with blood stains. This was the type of sash worn around the waist and over the shoulders by British officers. It was no doubt taken from the body of an officer killed or wounded at the battle of New Orleans. In some way it came into Tarrant's possession. It likewise is well-preserved.
MOST of us know our Constitution and what it stands for in our national life, but how few of us know anything about its authors—that handful of courageous leaders who met in Philadelphia one hundred and sixty-nine years ago to evolve a plan of government for an infant republic which would both unite the widely scattered population and meet their diverse and complex needs.

The members of the Constitutional Convention of 1787 were principally lawyers, but there were also merchants, a few physicians, and some farmers and plantation owners. The youngest member was only twenty-seven; the oldest, Benjamin Franklin, was eighty-one. As was to be expected, the States sent their ablest men to the Convention. Towering above them, not just physically but with the greatness of a supreme commander which had earned for him the beloved title of “father of his country” was General George Washington, a delegate from Virginia, whom the other delegates chose as the President of their Convention.

Also from Virginia was a small, slender, mild-mannered man who dressed usually in black and was named James Madison. He was called the “father of the Constitution” and was reputed to have “more knowledge in his small blond head about history, government and law than any four men at the Convention.” When the members disagreed or became confused in their concepts of government, it was Madison who would quietly clarify their ideas for them or smooth out misunderstandings with his sound reasoning and profound knowledge.

A colorful member of the Convention was Gouverneur Morris of Pennsylvania, a gentleman of thirty-five who, having lost a leg and received a crippled arm as the result of an early accident, wore an elegant highly polished wooden leg. Morris, although a successful merchant, had been trained as a lawyer and had a remarkable command of the English language. It was he who was largely responsible for the stately wording and the direct, simple language of the Constitution.

Alexander Hamilton, the thirty-year old delegate from New York, was a brilliant young lawyer who had made his way to the top of his profession in a few short years after arriving in New York from the West Indies as a penniless immigrant. He was reputed to have the largest law practice in New York. Hamilton was by nature cold and calculating, sometimes even brutal in his arguments, but his knowledge and authority made him a great and respected leader.

Benjamin Franklin, although quite elderly and suffering greatly from gout, was the “wise old man” of the Convention. His speeches, reflecting his keen knowledge of human nature and his long experience in the service of his country, contributed greatly to solving the Convention’s many problems. During one of the angrier debates he calmed the tempers of the delegates by saying “When a board table is to be made and the edges of the planks do not fit, the artist takes a little from both and makes a good joint.” The delegates, recognizing the wisdom of his words, worked desperately to make their ideas fit together, and by each one relinquishing some of his demands, they succeeded in creating a Constitution which was stronger because it was a product of compromise, and one which could be accepted by all.

Not least among the members was George Mason, a Virginia planter who, like Washington, owned many slaves and acres, although himself opposed to slavery. Descendant of a Royalist family, he was neither politician nor lawyer, nor had he ever attended a college. However, he had followed closely the encroachments of the British Government on the liberties and individual freedoms of the colonists and, after studying carefully the Magna Carta, the Petition of Rights, the English Bill of Rights, and the English Act of Settlement, he had formulated the Virginia Bill of Rights, a radically liberal document for...
A newspaper correspondent asked the President on April 3 at his press conference:  
“Sir ... you said earlier tax cuts would be possible because some of these programs are not permanent. They are temporary. Could you identify one or two of these?”

The transcript of the President’s reply, verified at the White House, is as follows:  
“For example, I recommend the school program for four years; I want four years, and I want it stopped, if necessary by a Constitutional amendment. I just want it stopped there. I don’t want to go into anything we can’t continue, that we shouldn’t continue.”

The school program to which the President referred is, of course, the proposed federal assistance to the states for school construction, again currently before the Congress.

I believe the President is completely sincere in saying that he wants this program only on a so-called emergency, one-time, one-shot, temporary, terminal basis. He has repeatedly so stated to the Congress, and he has indicated some of the very valid reasons why the program shouldn’t continue on a permanent basis. Heretofore I have also always believed that the President was completely convinced that it is possible to have the program on such a terminal basis—a view, incidentally, I have never shared. Now, however, I am not so sure as to the President’s own certainty on this point—in view of his amazing and enigmatic reference to stopping the program “if necessary by a Constitutional amendment.”

I will not speculate as to whether this statement was made by the President in complete seriousness or facetiously in an effort to discount the idea that terminating the program would involve a serious problem or difficulty.

In either case, it seems to me to suggest a definite misgiving on the part of the President, a doubt as to whether terminating the program is really going to be as easy and simple as a company commander ending a drill period with the order, “Fall out.”

In either case, the President’s reference to a Constitutional amendment in this connection ought to be so effective a warning to the Congress and the American people that it will be the kiss of death for this or any similar proposal for federal aid to education—and I earnestly hope it will be just that.

Furthermore, if adoption of this or any program of federal aid to education does in fact involve the likelihood or possibility that we are starting something which will require a Constitutional amendment to stop, now is the time to know it; now is the time to face up to the fact, and now is the time to stop such a program, once and for all.

Indeed, it would be well for Congress and the American people to earnestly consider adoption of a Constitutional amendment now, spelling out definitely and decisively the proposition that the financing and control of education and educational policy in the United States shall hereafter be specifically reserved to the States, or to the people.

I intend, as a Member of Congress, to explore to the fullest the potentialities of such a step.

The temptation is strong to elaborate on the implications of such an amendment. Particularly, I would like to point out its potential effect in restoring to the states, the local units of government, and our citizens, an acute awareness of their rights, responsibilities and capabilities in this area of activity so vital to progress, freedom and Constitutional self-government.

Such a step would, I believe, be a powerful antidote to the real opiate of a free people—the illusory doctrine and dogma that the solution of all problems, and of the problems of education in particular, must depend increasingly upon federal action, federal financing, and the exercise of federal authority.

I resist that temptation because of the
greater and more immediate urgency of discussing the proposal currently before Congress, in support of which both the Congress and the American people will be bombarded, by high-voltage propaganda, increasingly in the weeks just ahead.

With regard to this proposal for federal assistance to the states for school construction, I wish to make just two points:

First, I should like to document the fact that there are numerous determined and powerful advocates of this specific legislation, both in education and in government, whose avowed desire and design for America is all-out, all-type federal aid to education on a permanent basis and on an ever-expanding scale—time-wise, dollar-wise and program-wise.

For them this particular legislation is useful and important primarily because it would successfully establish a principle; because, it is, in the words of Adlai Stevenson to the National Education Association convention in July, 1955, "just a beginning." And Mr. Stevenson urged, as an illustration of what he had in mind, that...

"Over the longer run it may be best, it seems to me, not to tie federal assistance to specific purposes, such as school construction, but rather to make unrestricted cash grants to the states on a per pupil basis. State governments would then have much greater flexibility to distribute these funds among local school districts for whatever purpose would most effectively advance education."

This year, as for several years past, the official platform of the NEA advocates, without reference to any temporary or terminal basis for the program "financial assistance from the federal government to the states . . . for the support of public education."

As a further clarification of the permanent and expanding type of this federal participation envisioned by the leadership of this organization, I call attention to the testimony of Dr. William G. Carr, executive secretary of the NEA, to a Senate committee in 1955:

"... As long as our schools are cut off from the most powerful and efficient and productive form of taxation that we have (federal taxation, of course) so long will they fail to receive a reasonable share of the great wealth and income of our country."

There is nothing terminal or temporary about the philosophy of federal aid to education.

In February of last year, Dr. John K. Norton, head of the department of educational administration at Teachers College, Columbia University, declared:

"Even if $500,000,000 a year were voted for school-building aid, it would represent only a first step toward adequate federal participation in the financial support of education in the United States."

Dr. Edgar Fuller, executive secretary of the Council of Chief State School Officers, whose chief argument for federal aid to education before Congressional committees is that the federal government now discriminates against education by limiting its federal aid bribes (incentives is the gentler word he uses) to stimulate state spending to highway and other welfare programs, and that it must offer some competition bribery in behalf of education, has urged that...

"Federal assistance for school facilities be at least one-third the amount of federal assistance for highways during the next decade, in order that competition for State (matching) funds may be equitable."

Governor Williams of Michigan, who has a known aversion for moderation, has proposed a five-year program of $16 billion plus—compared with the President's one-time-only program of $2 billion, spread over a four-year period.

Finis E. Engleman, Connecticut commissioner of education, writing in the October 1955 NEA Journal, said:

"Since for many years funds (from federal sources) will only be sufficient to supplement the state and local efforts, some safeguards must be erected to insure the continuance of local and state efforts to finance their schools."

I said, last July, that "the import of these words is that some day funds from federal sources will do all—or at least the bulk—of the job." And I have been told that this was reading entirely too much into Dr. Engleman's statement.

Be that as it may, I defy you to read "too much" into the statements of the amazing trio of educators and economists who addressed the American Association of School Administrators at Atlantic City on February 18 of this year.
Economist Beardsley Ruml described Mr. Eisenhower's current proposal as a "harmless gesture of good intent," but "wholly inadequate," and evasive of what he termed "the central duty of federal support for the public schools." Mr. Ruml proposed an immediate federal grant of $750 million a year which would increase until it reached 3 1/2 billion in 1962. No termination of the program was suggested, so far as I can determine.

Professor Seymour Harris of Harvard proposed a start of $600 million a year now, with $6 billion a year by 1965.

Professor Lester V. Chandler of Princeton didn't bother with specific figures. He simply advocated that "financing education should be primarily a federal responsibility," with local or state support only secondary.

One final example: Dr. Theodore Brameld, professor of educational philosophy at New York University—of whom more later—in his book, "Toward a Reconstructed Philosophy of Education," published in 1956, urges:

"... The United States should spend annually at least thirty-five billion dollars on education, nationally and internationally, during the next quarter-century. ... Moreover, not less than half of this amount should come from the federal treasury ..." (p. 295).

What a pity that the House subcommittee on education did not secure for its record the testimony of these determined and reckless advocates of transfer of the responsibility for public school financing to the federal government, thereby putting the Congress and the American people on full and fair notice as to how truly, compared with their desires and designs, current proposals are "just a beginning."

To pooh-pooh these proposals for gargantuan expansion of federal activity and financing in the field of public education as merely the harmless pipe-dreams of dwellers in ivory towers is to ignore the potential eagerness of powerful educational lobbyists, of a few socialist-minded and power-hungry labor leaders, and the would-be political beneficiaries of an all-powerful centralized federal government to join forces to give substance to the pipe-dreams.

Small wonder President Eisenhower suggests the possible necessity of recourse to a Constitutional amendment to set limits and call a halt to the relatively modest program of federal assistance for school construction he has felt constrained to propose.

And now, briefly, my second point—the matter of federal control of education.

It is absurd and, I think, an insult to your intelligence to suggest that any transfer of responsibility for public education to the federal government and federal finances, on the scale envisioned in the statements I have cited, can be accomplished without a transfer of control over education.

Yet it is stoutly argued in recent testimony before the House subcommittee that there is no threat of federal control.

And it is pointed out that the proposed current legislation includes provisions that there must not be any federal control.

How, as a practical matter, may I ask, can there be a massive transfer of citizen, community and state dependence for financial support without a measure of transfer of control, regardless of these puny and temporary prohibitions.

One answer, of course, is that even to achieve the comparatively modest degree of participation in federal aid proposed by the President's school building bill, many states must change their tax structure and their school district setup—or face the prospect of federal taxation without participation.

To argue that because tomorrow, or next year, there may not be federal interference in, or dictation of, curriculum, educational standards or administrative policies, and conclude that therefore there is no actual or potential federal control of education, and no threat of such federal interference and dictation subsequently, is to miss the whole point and meaning of control.

The unfortunate widow who signs over title of her home to a greedy relative in return for an ill-defined promise of financial support loses control of that home the moment she delivers the deed—not at some indefinite future when the new owner begins to dictate her activities or serves an eviction notice.

The ominous threat of federal control of education, it seems to me, is clearly recognized and underscored by a statement of President Eisenhower in his special message of January 28 of this year:
President Eisenhower said:

"Once the accumulated shortage (of classrooms) is overcome, if State and local autonomy in education is to be maintained, the States and communities must meet their future needs with their own resources and the Federal-grant program must terminate."

The key words, in that statement, are: "If State and local autonomy in education is to be maintained."

That, in plainest possible language, means "if state and local control of education are not to be replaced and supplanted, albeit gradually and at the outset imperceptibly, by federal control of education."

Unfortunately, most of the advocates of federal aid to education on a permanent and expanding basis lack either the perception, or the honesty, or the courage to face squarely this inevitable corollary of federal control.

One advocate who does unblinkingly face up to this reality—and for his own ideological background and associations or his current proposals I have neither sympathy nor respect—is Dr. Theodore Brameld, whom I have already quoted.

Dr. Brameld does not flinch at federal control of education. He advocates establishment of a permanent Federal Educational Authority.

In that connection may I point out that the NEA and the American Association of School Administrators are on record as favoring creation of a National Board of Education as an independent agency, which would select a commissioner of education responsible to the board.

Dr. Brameld asserts "the need for educational designs that... are parts of an organic whole embracing schools everywhere in the nation and the world."

More specifically, he contends that educators "in agreeing to federal aid... acknowledge that final responsibility for schooling can no longer rest so exclusively where it has rested in the past—with the localities or states."

And he further argues that those who "separate the question of federal aid and federal control" take the position that...

"Whereas they are willing that Congress, as the representatives of the people, should provide funds, they are not willing that the representatives of the people should control them."

This, Dr. Brameld concludes, "implies a distrust in representative government that Congressmen who hold genuinely democratic convictions should resent."

Finally he advocates an education system that "is supported heavily by federal taxation (supplemented by local resources) and controlled by the majority"; that "gears curriculums, teaching, guidance and administration to the purposes of the economy of abundance, political order, scientific society, and esthetic pattern," and that "brings newspapers, radio chains, and other instruments of public enlightenment into direct cooperation with education and under similar controls."

What, then, is the conclusion of this matter?

On the darker side, the warning of Dr. Leonard D. White of the University of Chicago, national authority on state-federal relationships, a warning of particular import with respect to education in these United States:

"If present trends continue for another quarter century, the states may be left hollow shells, operating primarily as the field district of federal departments and dependent upon the federal treasury for their support."

On the brighter side, the knowledge that if, beginning with the problem of current school building shortages, we will patient, painstakingly and persistently bring to bear the resources of leadership, finance, and organized effort available in our communities and states, we will meet the needs and successfully maintain "State and local autonomy in education"—an indispensable bulwark of freedom and progress.

God grant us the wisdom to recognize the task; the courage to accomplish it.

The National Society regrets to report the death on August 5, 1957, of Mrs. Carrie May VanSchoick Heavenrich (Osmond Dore) of Jackson, Michigan. She was a member of the Sarah Treat Prudden Chapter of Michigan. Mrs Heavenrich was State Vice Regent of Michigan from 1937 to 1940; State Regent of Michigan from 1940 to 1943; Vice President General, N. S. D. A. R. from 1943 to 1946.
IN Greenfield Village, the group of historical buildings assembled at Dearborn, Michigan by the late Henry Ford, stands a charming old Maryland house of the 17th century. The controversial home of Christopher Rousby, Royal Collector of Customs of the Patuxent River District. The 200 acres on which Susquehanna originally stood, now St. Mary's, then a part of old Calvert County, was first patented by Joseph Edloe in 1649, under the name Edloe, but the tract was popularly known as Susquehanna Point.

That Christopher Rousby resided on the place is proven by original documents, and considering the evidence he no doubt lived in this house. Whether it was built by him or Edloe is not known.

Susquehanna stood on the bluff at the south side of the mouth of Patuxent River at Fishing Point, a few miles west of Cedar Point where the Patuxent joins Chesapeake Bay. The scene of the Governors Council in 1661, and site of the burial of Christopher Rousby after his tragic death in 1684, and that of his brother John, who according to tradition died of a broken heart over the death of Christopher.

The single tombstone, no longer legible, now in Greenfield Village, originally in a field on Susquehanna Point, was accompanied by scroll work, a death's head, crossed bones, and the Rousby coat of arms.

Here lyeth the body of XPHr Rousbie Esquire Who was taken out of this World by a violent Death reciev'd a Board his Majesty's ship the Quaker Ketch Cap: Theo' Allen Comand'r the last day of Octo'r 1684

And also of Mr. John Rousbie his brother who departed this Natural Life on Board the ship Baltimore Being arrived in Patuxent River the first day of February 1685

Memento Mori.

Architectural authorities agree in assigning the building of Susquehanna to the middle years of the 17th century. Certain features of construction are similar to those other homes of this period in southern Maryland.

The plan and details such as the cramped kitchen stair, the tiny doors on the upper floor, and construction of the end chimney which stands free of the wall above the level of the fireplace in the second floor.

Approached through a mile long straight drive on the land side, steep roofed story and half Susquehanna came into view. Identical porches one on each side of the house running the full length are undoubtedly additions; that on the land side early. The north and south sills, (timbers resting on the side wall foundations) are alike; each 60 feet 6 inches in length but in two pieces. The splice in each side is approximately at the center of the building. The over lap is a long bevel pinned with wood pegs. Some uncertainty exists regarding the date of the dormer windows, of which there are four on each side. Large panes of glass of recent date which had replaced the original small lights, are like those in other homes of the region. There is no ornamentation other than simple moldings.

Originally when approached on the land side, the kitchen end was at right with a
massive chimney in the partition between the kitchen and dining room, and the parlor at the left end.

The entrance at left of center leads into the only hall, where a steep winding stair on the left rises to the second floor. This wall pierced by a door way to the parlor is finished on the hall side by over lapping clap boards. The random width boards present the appearance of an out side wall. The door is typical of the period, with six panels arranged in pairs graduated in height from top to bottom.

A long past guest of the Carroll family at Susquehanna, stated that the room designated as parlor was used as a dining room, and that the central room was actually the parlor. The kitchen was an attached room since destroyed, at the east end of the porch.

Christopher Rousby was known to have been in Maryland as early as May 7th, 1669. He was mentioned as being High Sheriff of Calvert County Oct. 6th, 1672, and June 6th, 1674. On Oct. 1678 he appears as a Delegate for Calvert County to the Lower House of Assembly. In 1683 he was appointed one of Commissioners to lay out Ports and Towns in Calvert County.

He incurred the enmity of Lord Baltimore and his friends, by visiting England and making charges against Lord Baltimore of misgovernment of the province.

On Oct. 31, 1684 Christopher Rousby was on the King's vessel the Ketch Quaker, then lying off his home Susquehanna Point, when Col. George Talbot kinsman of Lord Baltimore, first in the Council of Maryland, came aboard.

A violent quarrel ensued and Col. Talbot stabbed Rousby with a dagger so that he died. That Christopher Rousby did not out live the day on which he was stabbed is attested by his hurried will as follows.

'I desire Lett the little boy Charles Boteler, Lett him and his heyers have ye eleven hundred acres of Land yt belong to me att ye head of Patuxon River called Crome and the next to my brother Jno Rousby, I ordr my brother John Rousby to be my Extr
God have mercy of my soule

Chris Rousby

Witness:
Edward Wade, Henry Rickett, Jno Loyde.

On the back of the will was written;
March ye 20th. 1684. The within named Edward Wade, Henry Rickett, and John Loyde witnesses to ye within written will this day came before me aboard of his Mag: Ketch ye Quaker & made oath on ye Holy Evangelist yt they saw ye within named Christopher Rousby signe the within written Will & declare & Sworn before me aboard of his Mag: Ketch Quaker. Sam Bourne, Edward Wade, Henry Rickett, Jno Loyde.

At the time of his death Christopher Rousby was a widower, and had no children. His body was kept on the Quaker until next day, and Col. Talbot put in irons.

Captain Allen attempted to keep the murder a secret at first, according to a sworn statement of William Doberry who declared; Capt. Allen of the Ketch sent for me on board and desired me to go ashore with his brother and Mr. Rousby's servant and see all Mr. Rousby's doors locked up and that the keys might be brot on board the Ketch to him, which was done, and his brother, and Mr. Rousby's man told me the Captain ordered them to let noe body know of Mr. Rousby's death. (This was dated Nov. 4th, 1684.)

After the death of Christopher Rousby his fine estate 'Susquehanna', escheated to the Lord Baltimore and was in 1702 patented to Richard Smith, Attorney General of the Province, after whose marriage to the widow of John Rousby, sister-in-law of Christopher Rousby, the estate again came into possession of the later's descendants.

John Rousby appears in the Maryland Archives as being sworn as Clerk of the Upper House of Assembly, March 27, 1671. Another brother William, remained in London, and was a Citizen Grocer. Dealer in tea, sugar, spice, and etc.

John Rousby resided at Rousby Hall, situated on the north side of the mouth of Patuxent river, later burned by a party from a British vessel in the Revolutionary War.

His wife Barbara, daughter of Henry Morgan of Kent County, married a second
time, July 13, 1686, Capt. Richard Smith of Calvert County. There were children by each marriage. In John Rousby's will made May 8th, 1685 before leaving for England, proved February 8th, 1685/6 he names children John, Gertrude, and Elizabeth. In her will Barbara (Morgan) Rousby Smith left to her son John Rousby II, the estate known as Plimhimmon in Talbot which was surveyed in 1651 for Mr. Henry Morgan, High Sheriff of Kent, Commander of the Militia, Colonial Justice and member of the House of Burgessess, the distinguished father of Mrs. John Rousby.

John Rousby II of Rousby Hall married the widow of Honorable George Plater, who was mistress of Sotterley, while later Governor George Plater married Ann Rousby daughter of Colonel John Rousby. Elizabeth Rousby the daughter of the first owner of Rousby Hall, became the wife of Richard Bennett of Bennett's Point, Queen Anne's County, son of Richard Bennett and Henrietta Maria Neale and grandson of Governor Richard Bennett of Virginia.


Richard Bennett Lloyd married Joanna Leigh, North Court Isle of Wight, England. Henrietta Maria Lloyd remained single and lived in England with her brother Richard Bennett Lloyd, who was educated in London and became a Captain in the King's Life Guards.

Susquehanna subsequently passed into ownership of distant relatives of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Araminta Thompson a connection of the Rousby's married Captain Henry Carroll. After his death September 6, 1775 his widow married George Biscoe. The property then descended to Henry James Carroll who lived in Susquehanna at the time of the Civil War. Later it was the home of the Pearson family, and finally was purchased by a former native of St. Mary's County and her husband, who presented the home and tomb to Mr. Ford as features of Greenfield Village, as Susquehanna was inevitably doomed when plans were made to develop a great air base in St. Mary's County at the site of this old estate.

Col. George Talbot who ruined a promising career in a moment of anger, when he stabbed to death Christopher, had been granted a Manor of 32,000 acres on North East river Cecil County, also called Susquehanna Manor, or New Connaught Manor, and later called Talbot Manor.

The Manor was granted to 'Our right trusty and right beloved Cozen and Councillar, George Talbot of Castlereony in the County of Roscomon in the Kingdome of Ireland, Esq.' June 11, 1680 and granted March 22, 1683/4.

After Col. Talbot's arrest he escaped for a time with the aid of his wife, carrying her child with her, a faithful maid, four accomplices and one Richard Skreen of Calvert who acted as Captain of the small shallop, which faced the dangers of a stormy Chesapeake Bay in midwinter. Mrs. Oldfield a sister of Mrs. Talbot is said to have also assisted in her brother-in-law's escape.

George Talbot took refuge on Palmers Island above the mouth of Susquehanna River, and according to tradition was fed by trained hawks who brought him each day, fish from the river. Some believe a peculiar breed of hawks frequenting that locality are descended from Talbot's purveyors.

Later Col. Talbot was tried and sentenced in Virginia by Governor Sir Francis Howard, Baron of Effingham. When pardoned Talbot left the Province, returned to Ireland, served in the army of King James and was consequently outlawed for treason.

By his will, drawn up in Spain but never probated, he left his Manor to his son, whose heirs by name of Crofton claimed Talbot Manor in Gov. Sharp's time. According to the Archives of Maryland, the Lords Baltimore had long before seized this tract which they believed forfeited to them on two counts, murder and treason.

Responsibility is like a string we can only see the middle of. Both ends are out of sight.

William McFee
American G. I. Forum
Gives Flag to D.A.R.

An inspiring ceremony at which the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the American G. I. Forum, an organization of American veterans of Spanish-speaking origin, presented each other with flags of the United States of America, took place on Memorial Day in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

The presentation was held in front of the headquarters of the American G. I. Forum before a large audience which included 50 members of the D. A. R., 500 members of the Forum, and representatives of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Daughters of American Colonists, the American Legion and the American Legion Auxiliary, the Disabled War Veterans, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts and other youth groups. Music by the Boys’ Band of St. Joseph’s College heralded the impressive processional.

The exchange stemmed from widespread and distorted publicity given to a remark made by a member of a Denver, Colorado, Chapter back last February. The American G. I. Forum was quick to recognize that the first news stories did not represent the sentiments of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and greatly aided the Society in overcoming the unfortunate first impression caused by a story emanating from the Denver Post.

In appreciation, Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, President General, proposed that the National Society present the American G. I. Forum with a Flag of the United States. The Forum in turn suggested the exchange in front of their headquarters on Memorial Day.

The D. A. R. presentation was made by Mrs. Douglas Beasley Stone of Portales, New Mexico, State Regent of New Mexico. Assisting as her personal pages, were Mrs. I. J. Mize, Flag Chairman, and Mrs. Paul C. LaRue, Regent, of Lew Wallace Chapter. The American G. I. Forum presentation was made by Vincente T. Ximenes, National Chairman of the G. I. Forum.

The ceremony under the sunny New Mexico sky was a beautiful and moving one. Mr. Ximenes made the first presentation speech. He referred to the graciousness of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the prompt comment of Mrs. Groves on the patriotism of American soldiers of Mexican origin.

“The Spanish-speaking people of the entire United States fought valiantly in defense of our nation in World War I and II and against Communist aggression in Korea,” Mr. Ximenes said.

“In the lists of persons who defected to the Chinese Communists in Korea, not one single Spanish surname is found. During World War II, eleven soldiers of Mexican origin won the Congressional Medal of Honor, our country's highest honor.

“All Americans should be proud of this record because it was achieved as Americans and not as members of any particular ethnic group. In other words, the Juan Garcia’s like the others fought and died for all of us regardless of our race, color, religion or national origin.”

Then, on behalf of the American G. I.
Forum, 12-year-old Robert Duran presented the Flag to Mrs. Stone.

Mrs. Stone said in part:

"We who are gathered here today are proud to live under the Stars and Stripes of the United States. All of us should think of ourselves as citizens together of this beautiful country. Here in New Mexico we are peculiarly fortunate in the richness and color of our cultural heritage, consisting as it does of the mingling of native Indian, Spanish-American, and Anglo-American traditions. Each has a contribution to make to our common country. Proud as we may be individually of the various traditions which have contributed to the making of the United States of America, let us be proudest of the title 'A Citizen of the United States of America.' With our two organizations gathered here together, let us think of two of our common purposes—service to our country under God and the education of our children....

"Old Glory has been consecrated anew with the blood of veterans of your organization, who have given to the Flag and to the country for which it stands their last full measure of devotion. We, your fellow immigrants to the great continent discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1492, rejoice with you in the privilege of raising the Stars and Stripes in friendship, harmony and good will as citizens of the United States of America."

Mrs. Stone handed the Flag to Miss Molly Galvan of Colorado Springs, Colorado, National Vice Chairman of the American G. I. Forum. The Honor Guard then presented it to Monsignor Jose Garcia, Vicar General of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese, who had given the Invocation. Monsignor Garcia blessed the Flag, which was then raised on the flagpole in front of the Headquarters. It was immediately lowered to half-mast because of Memorial Day.

All joined in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. Then Magdalena Mauldin sang the National Anthem.

The benediction was given by the Reverend Epperson, pastor of the Presbyterian Church.

Following the ceremonies, the Ladies Auxiliary of the American G. I. Forum served coffee, punch, doughnuts and other delicacies inside the headquarters.

After this a meeting of the State Board of the New Mexico organization, D. A. R., was held at the historic old inn, La Hacienda in Old Town. This was followed by a luncheon attended by D. A. R. members and many guests.

Mrs. Frank E. Andrews, New Mexico State Press Chairman, noted that the New Mexico State Flag was adopted in March, 1925, through the efforts of the D. A. R., and represents the three cultures of New Mexico. The flag is in the old Spanish colors of red and orange yellow, with the Zia Sun Symbol of the Indian Zia Pueblo in the center.

The Flag Ceremony was preceded by a Memorial Day parade. The D. A. R. had three cars in this, and were led from the parade to the ceremony by the sheriff of Bernalillo County, N. M., who spoke a few words of welcome.

Ideals are like stars; you will not succeed in touching them with your hands. But like the seafaring man on the desert or waters, you choose them as your guides, and following them you will reach your destiny.

Carl Schurz
A. S an introduction to an article on heraldry, I can think of none briefer, more concise or clearer than the following:

"That these Ensignes of Honour, as are commonly called Armes, which of later times have been chiefly used for distinction of families, had their original from the practice of great commanders in War, is not unknown to the learned; for certain it is, that the faces of all great military officers, being obscured by such Hoods and Helmets as were anciently worn in times of Battel, it was expedient, that by some other means their persons should be notified to their friends and followers. Necessity, therefore, requiring it, they depicted upon their Shields (which were borne for the defence of their bodies) as also upon their Surcoats of Silke, Banners, Penons, etc., certain Badges, that might make them known at a distance from each other... In bearing whereof (as appeareth by divers old Rolls of Armes) such order was observed that none might assume another's marks; but that there should be a plain and apparent difference in each man's Shiel, Surcote, Banner, Penon, etc. to the end that upon any disorder the common souldier might know his leader, and the better repair to his succour in case of danger.

"But these later times having devised other sorts of armour and weapons both for offence and defence than of old were used; those marks and badges in Shields, Surcoats, etc. have been for divers past ages, as to any such military purpose, totally layed aside; and since meerly retained as Honourary Ensignes by the Nobility and Gentry, especially to difference themselves and their families from the vulgar and from one another. In all which the Kings of Arms in their respective provinces were to see due order observed."

Archaic as are both phrasing and spelling, the author, Sir William Dugdall, Garter King of Arms of England, circa 1660, in these few words completely covered the inception, causes, limitations and present purposes of heraldry.

Sir William is among the greatest authorities on the science who ever lived. His word is taken even today without question on any matter appertaining to the study of family coats of arms.

"Heraldry" is the word in common use. The word Armory is preferable. Heraldry deals with duties other than the control of what is termed coat-armour. Armorial bearings were first known, in England, about the middle of the Twelfth Century, but were rare until the Thirteenth Century. The first Royal Coat of Arms appears on the seal of Richard I, in A.D. 1189.

A coat of arms was, as its name implies, a coat worn over chain mail or other armour, embellished by a colored device or combination of devices, painted or embroidered upon it. It was the personal cognizance of the wearer, and no one, not even a brother or other blood relation, was at liberty to display it without some additional mark to distinguish it from the original coat.

The colors or metals (gold and silver) never varied in any particular coat unless permanently altered by the bearer or an officer of Arms. This fact is one of importance. A warrior would not, for example, wear a red lion on a white shield today and a white lion on a red shield tomorrow. Such errors were perpetuated wholesale in early and mid-Victorian times when the crest or coat of arms of the person was on note-paper, for example, set forth in red, blue, violet or other color, without rhyme or reason, but simply as a matter of caprice.

The coat, which varied from time to time in shape and cut, was known by various names (e.g., Tabard, joupon) but there is no need to discuss its evolution here. Originally the privilege of bearing arms belonged to leaders in battle, to kings, dukes, barons and other great lords or seigneurs; even to bishops who, though Lords spiritual, are to be found in days gone by, leading armed hosts into battle. As a means of ready recognition at a period when the helmet concealed the face
of the wearer, the coat of arms made it possible for soldiers to distinguish their leader amid the rough and tumble of medieval melee.

Although no longer required for defense in more modern times, armorial bearings continued to grace the shield of one entitled to use them. It is on a shield, indeed, that we are for the most part accustomed to see them displayed, but the device that fills it has long since become known as a coat of arms.

In the heraldry of today, there are many technicalities to be mastered in the realm of blazonry, although in early days, when French was the language used, even in England, a coat of arms was described in such a simple way that it was impossible for the heraldic-painter to go astray. Fortunately for our present purpose, the coats covered are so simple that the reader is not likely to become involved in the technicalities of the blazon.

The ground work of a shield, which may be one color or metal (gold or silver) or a combination of both, is termed the field. Furs (e.g., ermine) are used in addition to metals and colors, but they call for no explanation here. A written description of a coat of arms begins with the field (i.e., the background). Anything placed upon the field is termed a charge.

The principal charge (i.e., occupying the most outstanding position) is always next mentioned and then other charges in their order of prominence, giving their position and tincture (metal, color or fur). A charge or charges touching the field comes before those not touching it.

Nothing more requires to be stressed here with reference to blazoning, but the reader who seeks a further insight into the subject cannot do better than read the article entitled “Heraldry” in the Encyclopaedia Britannica. In it, needless pedantic technicalities are explained, with the result that the reader is soon absorbed in his subject instead of throwing up the science of heraldry in disgust, as he might well do if we were to begin his studies by reading any of the more common textbooks on heraldry.

As has been heretofore brought out, no two men, in theory, even father and son, bore exactly the same coat of arms.

During the father’s lifetime each son “differenced” his escutcheon (shield) with certain markings which indicated not only that the father was alive, but which son owned that particular shield. The eldest son, for instance, bore a “label,” that is a bar running across the top of the shield with three short “drops” or tags, one on each end and one at the mid-point. The second son bore a crescent, the third a mullet (star shaped figure) etc.

We in America have no use or need for “differencing” marks. Their primary purpose, following the law of “Primageniture” (inheritance of the first born to the father’s estate) was to denote which son inherited at the father’s death and in what order. This was not so futile when one considers that frequently a father and all of his sons went into battle together and many times the father and several sons did not survive. The exact seniority of each son had to be both established, known and accepted.

In America this question of seniority in the family does not exist. We therefore eliminate all “marks of cadency” from our family arms.

Another manner in which a family arms could differ between branches was when one brother performed some signal or special service for King or State and an “augmentation of honor” a mark to indicate the event, was added.

Thus to the Lanes of Kings Bromley, was granted the right to display in one corner of the shield the arms of England. This arose out of their aid to Prince Charles (later King Charles II) in his escape from the Cromwellian forces.

Now the other Lane brothers were not granted this right. Therefore the descen-
Dants of the Lanes of Kings Bromley and the descendants of their uncles and cousins would bear the basic family arms which appeared somewhat different. It sometimes takes a wise and knowledgeable heraldist to classify the difference and ascertain just how the basic arms of this Lane family or any family appeared.

The heraldist is often asked if "a coat of arms goes with every name." The answer is that no coat of arms "goes" with any name. A coat of arms goes always with a family line.

Let us take as an example the name Smith. It is an occupational name indicating the profession of the ancestor, i.e., a blacksmith, coppersmith, etc.

In days when everyone rode horseback and almost everyone wore metal armour, there was of necessity a "smythe" in every village, town, castle and shire.

Eventually some of the Smythes or Smiths rose in the world, became fighting men, esquires, knights, even peers of the realm. These acquired coats of arms of their own which were inherited by their descendants.

As a result there are over two hundred Smith, Smyth and Smythe coats of arms.

This would appear to make it almost impossible for a Smith descendant today to identify the proper arms of his family. This is not altogether true. If a Smith can trace his ancestry back to certain Smiths in Colonial America whose arms have already been established, then he need go no further. Failing this he could trace his Smith line back to some certain district, village, shire or county from whence they came. The proper arms might thus be established. The average person would be surprised at how many thousand genealogical lines of Americans—Smith and others—have already been worked out completely and the proper arms identified.

Upon the whole there is one way, possibly better than any other, of establishing one's family coat of arms. That is to go to a good heraldist with a good workable heraldic library.

In this connection it should be pointed out that the word used was "heraldist" not "genealogist." There is a great difference.

While all heraldists are genealogists, per se, all genealogists are by no means heraldists.

In my own library are some hundreds of family histories compiled with much work and effort by various genealogists. The genealogical work in most of them is good and fairly accurate. However almost all genealogists have one grave weakness.

When they have compiled their datum and written the book, just before it goes to press, they decide that it should depict the coat of arms of the family. Do they go to a heraldist and have him identify and possibly paint or draw the proper arms? They do not! They go to some library and find some coat of arms or any coat of arms with the family name beneath it, and embody it in a horribly inexact drawing or painting in the book as the family arms; whereas it is much more than likely to have no connection whatsoever with the particular family covered in the genealogical history.

Over a period of more than twenty years I have kept account of the wrong arms in family histories. Unbelievably it runs about eighty percent. In other words the chances against the arms depicted in your family history being correct are about four to one!

The question then arises as to the proper or best procedure in securing a painting, drawing or engraving of your family arms.

First write to your heraldist or heraldic painter and give him all of the information which you have on the family; names of ancestors no matter how near or remote, names of their respective wives, where these are known, approximately where your ancestors resided in this country or abroad, any and all dates—even approximate ones.

Ask him, if, with the information submitted, he can identify the proper family arms for you.

If he is experienced and knows his business, he will take this information and ascertain whether or not he can dovetail it with any of the thousands of family lines and genealogies which are readily available in every good workable heraldic library.

If he has such works as MacKenzie's Colonial Families in the United States of America; Virkus' Compendium of American Genealogy; the records of the New England Historic Genealogical Society; The New England Heraldic and Genealogical Register; Crozier's American Armory; Matthew's American Armory and Blue Book; Bolton's American Armory; Zieber's American Armory; Vermont's Heraldry; Heraldica Americana; the Daughters of the
American Revolution Lineage Books; The Records of the Huguenot Society, etc., he can advise you almost at once whether or not he can definitely establish the line and the name of the work or works in which the connection can be made.

It is then up to you to decide just what you desire him to do with the information.

If the heraldist does not have the proper information and you desire to go further, then ask the heraldist the name of a good genealogist and proceed through him. When the genealogist has submitted your proper family lines, then again submit the information to the heraldist.

There are several things in this connection which should not be done.

Do not dangle a possible order for one or more paintings before the heraldist in order to get free genealogical information from him. He possibly receives some twenty inquiries a day. Some of these will invariably hint that if he helps you “close one or two gaps in your family genealogy” then you will be ready to order. What you are doing is offering to buy his product at the regular price if he will furnish you with information worth, in a genealogist’s fee scale, possibly several hundred dollars.

Do not write him hoping to secure a description of your family arms intending to have some kinsman or friend “who paints” execute the painting for you far cheaper than the heraldist.

The heraldist is too wise for this. He will never give you a complete description of your family coat of arms until he has received an order to paint, draw or engrave it. You may think he has done so but anyone conversant with heraldic blazons will tell you that this lacks some color, some figure or some charge, no matter how small, that will render your arms spurious if not included. Remember he has had all the tricks and dodges tried upon him for years and is very much opposed to giving you something for nothing.

In a few years a work will be placed upon the market which will be of inestimable help to both the client and the heraldist. The American College of Arms is now seeking to establish the coat of arms of every person in Colonial America who was armigerous (entitled to display a family coat of arms).

These are to be put in book form and, under the name and short sketch of each ancestor, is to be both blazon of his family arms and the names of many of those today who have established their right to display each arms by proving their descent.

This great work, when finished, will be published both for private and public libraries and a copy officially filed as a permanent record with the Congressional Library and in the Department of Archives in Washington and all of the large libraries in the country.

When this is done, then the procedure will be only to establish your descent from one of the ancestors listed or lineal kinship to some person listed under that ancestor’s name, a fairly simple matter.

The heraldist is frequently asked if it is correct to display the coat of arms of his or her maternal line. Of course it is. You are just as much entitled to display the arms of your mother’s line as that of your father’s.

Sometimes the right of your father’s family to display arms cannot be established. Then what would be more natural than to display the arms of your mother’s family? This also applies to grand parents, great grand parents, etc., on either side of your house.

A family coat of arms may be very simple or rather complicated.

The basis for all coats of arms is the shield. As has been said, the shield really is the coat of arms and all else mere appendages. Many of the oldest and most aristocratic families have only the shield—in fact this runs to about seventy percent.
Next comes the crest which on some arms appears above the shield. This may be set directly upon the shield and connected by means of a torse or wreath (twisted scarf of two colors) or a coronet. It may in a more elaborate painting appear to rest upon a helmet which is set atop the shield.

In America if the helmet is displayed it must be in profile and of iron or steel color—never of gold or silver.

Around the shield and helmet a mantling or lambrequin may appear. This is a decorative scrollwork and its shape or outline, like that of the shield, is purely at the discretion of the artist. Only one rule applies to the lambriquin; it must be in the livery colors (first two colors and/or metals mentioned in the blazon) of the shield unless it is otherwise so stated in the blazon.

And now comes the intriguing motto. The description is advisedly made for the heraldist has more trouble explaining mottoes or the lack of them than all else.

While the Scots and the Irish had certain slogans, assembly cries or war cries, which were registered in their grant of arms, the English never followed this practice, nor did most of the European Countries.

With an English arms it is perfectly proper to display no motto at all or any motto which suits one present fancy. The former is the better modus.

With Continental arms no motto should be displayed at all except in those very rare cases where some motto was granted.

In the two figures which illustrate this article, number 1 is the simple coat of arms of Douglas, while number 2 is precisely the same coat of arms where the helmet and mantling or lambrequin was depicted. One is just as proper as the other. The helmet and lambrequin merely make a more finished and graceful display.

Now and then one sees a coat of arms where figures of men, women, animals, birds or beasts hold up the shield as the lion and unicorn of the British Royal coat of arms. These figures are called supporters and may be dismissed from our reckoning with the simple statement that no American has the right to display them and to do so is to assume honors to oneself which simply do not exist, all in very bad taste.

In Great Britain supporters may be displayed only by baronets and peers of the realm upon their personal arms and Chiefs of Irish or Scottish Clans in person. In other words when one displays supporters he shows himself to be a baronet, a chief of a clan or a peer.

In as much as we recognize no titles in America and as there are no Clan chiefs who are American citizens, ipso facto there can be no supporters.

In Continental Countries supporters are granted only to peers, therefore the same rule would apply to Americans.

Many persons believe that all coats of arms "tell a tale." This is far from true. Shields were originally marked purely for purposes of identification. The first coats of arms used and those of the oldest families were extremely simple.

First the braces of the shield were painted a different color from that of the shield itself; next some lion or other animal, bull, wolf, rabbit, etc.; then mythical beasts such as griffins or dragons were used.

Of course sometimes a man was called "the red lion of Woolwich" or "the black bull of Norwich" and adopted a red lion or a black bull upon his shield, but such cases are rare.

There are a few "armes parlante" (speaking arms) which tell a tale but these are extremely rare.

The canting arms is however very common in very old shields.

A canting is a heraldic pun or play upon the name. In as much as the employment of family surnames and family coats of arms came into use at about the same time (circa 900 to 1200) we frequently find families taking their surnames from charges upon their arms or placing bearings upon their arms which refer directly or indirectly to their surnames. Thus we have a Moor's head upon the Moore arms; a fox used on the shield of the Foxxe family; three apples upon the Appleton arms and a stand of trees upon the Woodside arms. Cases of this kind are too numerous to mention; however the one thing that they all have in common is that they are a very ancient grant of arms.

In all arms it will be noted that charges and figures many times appear in threes. This is usually to symbolize the Holy Trin-
How well do you know your flag? If you would like to be more conversant with its history, its symbolism and the rules for its display and use, read the book, "So Proudly We Hail!" by Gridley Adams, Director General, United States Flag Foundation. Since my appointment as local chairman of the Flag Of The United States Of America Committee, this book has led me into a number of stimulating adventures.

If you are a Flag Chairman, you will find it an unfailling source of new and interesting material for Flag talks. Whether you are an officer or a lay member, you may find information here that you did not know before. If you are connected with schools, libraries, or service groups of any kind, you will find it useful, as our members have. If you are a grandmother, you will find, as some of our members have, there is nothing better for a gift to your grandchildren.

My first adventure was the warm response awarded me by my own chapter members to my promotion of the material in the book; my second, their challenging requests to me to order for them personal copies.

Further adventures took me outside the inner circle of Ashley Chapter, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, to the rank and file. Through our Radio and Television Chairman, Mrs. Margaret Hill Stoddard, local Regent of Ashley Chapter 1946-1948, and State Organizing Secretary in 1948, we carried some alerting information from the book to the general public.

Quoting from the WMT-TV Continuity Script of a Flag Day Program, sponsored by Fabricare:

ANNCR: But may I ask a question?
STODDARD: Of course . . .
ANNCR: Is Old Glory to be flown only from sunrise to sunset?
STODDARD: According to recent opinions of the United States Flag Foundation, no. Our flag may be flown 24 hours a day, and at night, may even be flood-lighted.

At once we received a number of letters and phone calls from individuals and from patriotic organizations, protesting the accuracy of her statement. This gave us both a chance by means of letter, telephone, and public press to clarify the information.

Mrs. Stoddard explained that "for years the public followed army practice, raising the flag at sunrise, lowering at sundown. Now it is accepted that the Flag should always be flying or displayed as our constant symbol. Now flags over the United States Capitol Building are always flying. Just as the Christian Cross is always displayed and lighted as a symbol of religious faith, so the Flag should always be flying as a symbol of our faith in our government."

Through the press, also, I called attention to Gridley Adams' explanation of the phrase, "universal custom," in Sec. 2(a) of the Flag Rules. In a note under the rule he says:

"Every other rule is either a "should" or a "should not." This "universal custom" was a compromise between conflicting opinions of the Congressional Committee members."

The city editor, at our suggestion, printed in the local paper on July 3rd, "Rules Governing the Display of the Flag." In this column he discreetly covered to our satisfaction the point in question concerning the 24-hour display of the Flag. This achievement having been accomplished, I launched on another adventure. In various churches and public auditoriums I had noticed that the Flag of the United States appeared at the speaker's left instead of his right, as he faced the audience. Very cautiously I kept my own counsel at first, but referred to the printed rules for authority. I found the perplexing phrase, "But when the flag is displayed . . . elsewhere than . . . on the platform . . ." and so forth. Now in the cases where I had seen what I thought was a violation, the flag had been placed on the floor, just off the platform, but still practically in line with the speaker, forming a part of the platform area. This annoyed me, because
I felt that the spirit of the law was disregarded in an attempt to keep the letter of the law. When I found the following explanation in Gridley Adams' book, I became bold to crusade for a correct understanding of the rule and a correction of false practices.

Gridley Adams: "This rule has caused more inquiries than all other Flag letters... so many persons have read this literally... if there is no room in chancel or platform for a staffed Flag to stand and must therefore be placed on the floor in line... with those in chancel or on platform... then that is strictly in accordance with the spirit of Public Law 829."

...no man ever stands on the Flag's own right, except a color guard with a rifle over his shoulder."

It has not been easy to convince ministers and directors. Some of my first attempts at reform were met with such unbending replies as, "That's where it has always been since I came to this church," or "It's just where the janitor put it."

I had a rather humorous but eventually satisfying experience when I attended for a few days an extended series of meetings. At the first program I noticed that the American Flag and the Christian Flag were in reverse positions from what they should be. It was a large platform with plenty of room, yet the flags stood on the floor just off the platform and not in line with the speakers, but back against the wall, neither one holding its proper place of honor.

Thinking that the President of the Organization would be the one in authority, I sought an occasion to meet her. When I called her attention to the error, her reply was, "I don't have anything to do with the stage. That is Mrs. X's affair." I immediately sought Mrs. X. She was in conversation with one of the other leaders, whom she drew into the conversation, and to whom she referred for authority.

"Well, I don't know," said Mrs. Z, "I think the Christian Flag should hold the chief place of honor, but of course, if that is the law, I suppose we ought to obey it. We'll have to see about it."

Much encouraged, I went expectantly to the next meeting, but there was no change in the flags. Noting that a certain gentleman had charge of daily announcements, I thought he might also have charge of the setting of the stage, so I approached him on the flag position.

"Oh, I hadn't noticed it," he said, "I will take care of it." But nothing happened.

Then my attention was drawn to a wide-awake college boy, who seemed to supervise the lighting on the platform and in the auditorium. Now, I thought, at last, I have found the right person. When I spoke to the boy, explaining my anxiety, he promptly replied with great assurance, "That is because the flags are standing on the floor instead of on the platform."

I tried to show him that "elsewhere" meant in line with the first row of seats when the audience is a semi-military body.

"Well," he said, "I might be wrong." Hopefully, I watched, but no change in flags.

When I left the conference, I spoke to the young man again and asked him if he would like to have me send him some printed matter explaining the Flag Rule, about which we disagreed. He said he would, so I mailed him a marked copy of Gridley Adams' book.

The next month, I happened to be in conversation with someone who attended the meetings at a later date. I asked her about the position of the flags and she said they had been reversed.

Recently I received a copy of a Bill (H.R. 12065) to be presented to Congress, calling for a simplification of the so much misunderstood Flag Rule (Sec. 3, k). With copy of bill, came a request to write to my congressmen to urge its adoption. Wishing to know more as to the origin and desirability of the bill, I wrote to my good friend, Gridley Adams, with the result that he informs me that he sent the copy of the bill, but that:

(Quoting) "rather than wait for any action by the next Congress, an effort is now well underway to have these few changes made Law by proclamation. Already I have received scores of appeals (addressed to the President), and if a sufficient mass can be gotten then a U.S. Senator will present them to President Eisenhower and ask for his immediate action."

To all who read this article, let me say, if you want a genuine patriotic refresher that will make your blood tingle with pride in your country, and your heart beat with love for Old Glory, read Gridley Adams' book, "SO PROUDLY WE HAIL!"
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-ONE YEARS ago, a short span in the life of a Nation, the representatives of the American people, in arms against the British Crown, established a new philosophy of government.

This philosophy was deeply rooted in its origin in the thoughts and attitudes of men who had long since passed out of existence. It represented a revolution in human affairs which had been in preparation for almost five hundred years, a revolution of the human individual against all forms of enslavement. Civilized mankind had been searching for, and striving to attain this freedom of the individual for many centuries.

This quest began in the early fifteenth century with the beginning of the Renaissance. This period of rebirth and the development of human self-realization has given to its spirit the name of Humanism. The Renaissance created in Western Culture a belief in the self-sufficiency and dignity of the individual man. Living in this intellectual environment of Humanism, John Locke planted the seed of Rationalism which was to grow into the great cultural tradition which we now call the Enlightenment. In the founding of our Nation, the ideals and principles of these two great cultural epochs found expression.

For a full century before our Liberty Bell rung out its ultimatum, the English Revolution gave basic freedoms to Englishmen. Thus the men who made the early settlements in America brought with them strong convictions concerning Man's God-given right to Freedom. This spiritual concept that man is a creature of God, with inalienable rights given him by his Creator, is an ideal that has grown and flourished in America and it remains the most dynamic political doctrine in the world today.

One of the miracles of the Revolution was the extremely high quality of American leadership, both civil and military. Suddenly in one small nation there assembled such a swarm of brilliant men as the world has rarely seen. This is not mere idolatry. The framers of the Constitution were great and talented men of very high intelligence, who faced an unparalleled historical opportunity and created a masterpiece. They did so by mastering everything that was known about political philosophy. They were steeped in the classics, in medieval and modern history, in British and French law. In addition, they were men of action who played leading roles in the Revolution. As a result of this dual role they possessed more knowledge of their problems than any men of their time. The product of their collective wisdom, the United States Constitution is a divinely inspired document. Its winged words speak to us as eloquently as they did in Washington's generation. They continually remind us that the purpose and ends of Government is the freedom of its people.

There are three cardinal principles which constitute the philosophy of our Republic. The first, embodied in the Constitution, places the power of governing where it belongs, in the hands of the people. "We, the People" not some dictator or ruling class. These three words established beyond all doubt the authority by which this nation came into being and by which it is to be ruled.

The second principle concerns man's inherent rights as embodied in the Bill of Rights. By it, we are guaranteed the basic freedoms which buttress human liberty.

The third principle of our political philosophy is the decentralization of government powers. The Constitution stressed this principle in order to prevent the concentration of power in any one unit or individual. The centralization and expansion of governmental powers during the last two wars and since has established bureaucratic power in Washington, which will eventually lead to the destruction of our economic and political liberties.

We are all aware of the change which our political system has undergone since...
Recorded Montana history dates from about the beginning of the nineteenth century. The Louisiana Purchase, opening the way for the Lewis and Clark Expedition, fixed the eyes of a young nation on the Northwest. But even before that purchase, the Expedition had been authorized by Act of Congress, to explore the Missouri River and its tributaries.

There is little doubt that Captain Lewis was the first white man to set foot in Montana. At Three Forks, where three rivers meet to form the Missouri, the party named them the Madison, the Jefferson and the Gallatin. It was at Three Forks that Sacajawea recognized the place where she had been taken captive years before by the Minatarees. Recalling that it had been along the Jefferson that her people, the Shoshones, had often travelled, the party chose that river as their westward route. Where the town of Armistead now stands the meeting of her tribe and the Expedition took place. It was greatly to the advantage of the party that Sacajawea recognized in the chief, Cameawhit, her own brother.

Following closely upon the explorations of Lewis and Clark, the fur traders and trappers made their appearance. The first building erected in Montana by white men was a fur trading post at the mouth of the Big Horn River, built by Manuel Lisa. During the winter of 1807 he was joined by John Colter, a member of the Lewis and Clark party and together they trapped in the Yellowstone Valley. John Colter was the first white man to see Yellowstone Park and his tales of the wonders of the place earned for it the name "Colter's Hell" until finally the world accepted his stories, having seen for themselves that they were fact.

This period of pathfinders in our Montana history, among them Kit Carson and Jim Bridger, was the day of bold, venturesome men, unafraid to establish trading posts and make the country habitable.

The story, too, of the missionary priests is a bright one. In the spring of 1840 Father DeSmet of the Jesuit Order left St. Louis to come to the state. After being with the Flatheads, he returned in the fall to St. Louis to get helpers, and came again in the spring with two other priests and three lay brothers. He established the first mission in Montana, St. Mary's, near the present town of Stevensville.

So far as can be determined, the first gold strike in Montana, on Gold Creek, in Granite County, was made by Francois (Continued on page 1114)
SITUATED on a high promontory at the head of historic Lake Champlain, and at the outlet of Lake George, is the renowned Fort Ticonderoga, the restoration of which has been accomplished through the interest and patriotism of the Pell family. Mr. William F. Pell purchased the ruins in 1818. In 1931 the Fort Ticonderoga Association was formed, the president of which is Mr. John H. G. Pell. The fort, museum, library, and park are adjuncts to the educational facilities of New York State.

Over the fort flies four flags as reminders that this spot has not always been so tranquil. The American flag floats from the tallest pole and on three shorter poles are the British, French and the Cambridge flags. The latter bears the British Union Jack in the upper left corner and thirteen stripes adopted by the Colonists before they declared their independence. These flags are symbols for struggles between France and Great Britain, and later, Great Britain and the Colonies for a permanent settlement on North American soil.

The fort is located in the Champlain Valley, one of the most picturesque and historic regions in America. For over three hundred years this area has played a major role in shaping American institutions and their ultimate destiny. Only a short distance away, Samuel de Champlain joined the Hurons and the Algonquins against the Iroquois Indians, and won such a bloody engagement that the hatred of the Iroquois Nation toward the French was felt in savage attacks up and down the Valley for nearly a century.

During 1756-57 the French chose this site on which a small, stone fort had been built in 1691 by a Colonial Army. About two thousand men were employed to level the top of the solid stone hill, and, following the design of their French engineer, Michael Chartier, they built the star-shaped foundation with four bastions, an inner wall, bridge, and barracks, with timber and stone at hand. They called the fortress Fort Vandreuil, but changed it later to Fort Carillon. It was from this fort in 1757 that the French marched to attack the English at Fort William Henry, at the head of Lake George, destroying it and killing many women and children.

In 1758, Great Britain retaliated by sending General Abercrombie with 15,000 men by way of Lake George to take Fort Carillon only to be defeated by General Montcalm at the Battle of Ticonderoga. The next year, however, General Amherst with 12,000 men took Fort Carillon and drove the French into Canada. After the treaty of peace between France and Great Britain was signed in 1763, the fort was renamed Fort Ticonderoga.

At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, the British possessed strongholds not only in the Champlain Valley, the Gateway to Canada, but the Hudson River Valley. They thus weakened the strength of the Colonies by separating the two sections, New England from the Middle Atlantic.

Therefore, it became increasingly evident to the Colonists that immediate plans should be made to capture these forts before Great Britain could have time to make the needed repairs which would increase the accommodations for larger garrisons.

To this end, the Provincial Legislature of Connecticut raised men and money. About forty-three of these volunteers arrived in Bennington, Vermont (then the Hampshire Grants) where they joined the troop of Green Mountain Boys who were recruited by Ethan Allen, a farmer formerly from Connecticut who, too, was fired with patriotic enthusiasm, and who accepted the joint command.

When they reached Castleton, Vermont, enroute to Fort Ticonderoga they were, indeed, surprised to meet Benedict Arnold with 270 volunteers from Massachusetts. It developed that the Committee of Safety had simultaneously authorized Arnold to
raise a regiment of volunteers for the same purpose. Arnold was insistent in demanding the leadership of the combined troops. Anticipating such a contingency, the Connecticut Legislature had taken the precaution to give Allen temporary powers as Commander of the Army with the rank of Colonel. Arnold, finally convinced that his arguments were useless, especially when the “Green Mountain Boys” refused to march under his command, asked permission to accompany Colonel Allen and his men as a volunteer, which was granted.

Allen’s troops advanced stealthily to the eastern shore of the lake to the vicinity of Shorham. Directly opposite Fort Ticonderoga, at Hand’s Cove, near Larrabie’s Point, they hid themselves for twenty-four hours, being in constant communication with pickets and scouts to report movements on the New York side. This delay was unavoidably caused in obtaining enough boats for the crossing. Finally, seizing a large boat anchored near Crown Point, and a scow from Orwell, together with other available boats, Allen succeeded in collecting enough to carry eighty-three men.

During this delay, Colonel Allen had met a former Connecticut friend, Samuel Beman, then living on Judge Myron Platt’s farm which embraced Hand’s Cove. Mr. Beman and his family had returned that evening from the fort, having been dinner guests of Captain and Mrs. Delaplace. Allen questioned his friend, Samuel, as to the plan of the fort, and was told that his son, Nathan, had often played with the children of the garrison and knew the location of the arsenal and the Commander’s headquarters. These are Nathan’s own words, found in a letter that he wrote in 1835, as follows:

“I was over eighteen years old, and resided with my father, Samuel, in Shorham, opposite the fort. I had been in the habit of visiting the fort frequently, being acquainted with Captain Delaplace’s family and other young people residing there. On the day before the capture, my mother and father dined by invitation with Captain Delaplace. I was with the party and spent the day in and about the fort. On our return to Shorham in the evening, and just as we were landing, we discovered troops approaching who, we soon ascertained to be Allen and his party. To my father with whom he had been long acquainted Allen stated his object, and the proper measures were at once concerted for at once accomplishing it.”

Before daybreak, Allen drew up his men in three columns and addressed them thus: “It is a desperate attempt, I do not urge you, but those who will volunteer, poise your firelocks.”

Every musket was poised. Eighty-three men were chosen, and Nathan agreed to be their guide with the stipulation that no harm should come to Mrs. Delaplace or her children (the commander’s family).

Before daylight, May 10, 1775, the first boat shoved off with Arnold, Colonel Allen and Nathan, and others, closely followed by the remaining boats. The distance was short and soon they were creeping so quietly up the hill. Nathan quickly led them directly to the entrance where another argument ensued between Allen and Arnold as to who should enter first. They compromised by agreeing to enter together with Allen on the right guided by Nathan. The column, arriving at the sally port, saw the sentinel press his gun against Allen’s breast, but he quickly retreated when Allen struck him with his sword, and said: “Damn you, if you open your head or say one word, you are a dead man!”

Uttering heinous cries, the troops pushed through the wicket gate which was the small door built into the garrison gate. They followed Nathan to the arsenal (arms) and secured it and then they proceeded to the west barracks, mounted a short flight of stairs to Captain Delaplace’s headquarter, and rapped on the door. According to Nathan’s grandson (Nathan II) the account as related to him by his grandfather is as follows:

“He (Delaplace) got up and let us (Nathan and Allen) in, and Allen said: ‘I demand the surrender of this fort and that damned quick!’

“To that he (Captain Delaplace) said: ‘In what name do you demand surrender?’

“Allen said: ‘In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress, and no more questions or it all goes up in smoke!’

“Delaplace then rang a bell and told his orderly to give the order for the men to parade without arms.

“Allen said: ‘Damn your Arms! I have taken care of them. This boy (meaning
Nathan) has shown me the arms and I have them all safe!"

"Then Captain Delaplance turned to me (Nathan) and said: 'Nathan, are you here?'

"And I said: 'Yes, Sir.' This was the only time the Captain spoke to me.

"Well, Allen got everything just as he wanted it and told me my name would go along with his in the history of the world.

"When Captain Delaplance was dressing, his night shirt was very short and did not cover him very well. Allen said: 'Your government or king is damned stingy with his linen!'"

Nathan is said to have reported to his family that there was an awkward pause as the simple farmer and the British officer eyed each other. At this point Allen pulled Nathan toward him and placing his arm around his shoulder and brandishing his sword about his head, he gave his famous reply.

Nathan's grandson added: "Many people came to our house to hear him (grandfather) tell the good old story."

As soon as the prisoners were secured, Colonel Allen dispatched Seth Warner with a troop of the volunteers to surprise and capture Fort St. Frederic at Crown Point, a few miles north, before that Commander had time to hear the news of the surrender of Fort Ticonderoga. In two days the volunteers captured the entire garrison.

The prisoners from these two forts were the first ones in the Revolutionary War, and the cannon drawn by ox-team to Boston were used by General Washington to capture Dorchester Heights. Both forts were captured without the loss of life or the firing of a single gun.

Following the taking of Fort Ticonderoga and Fort St. Frederic, Nathan joined first Colonel Warner's Regiment and served four years as a soldier. Benedict Arnold attained new glories by commanding an expedition in 1775 through the Maine Woods to attack Quebec. (Could he have died at this time his record would have been one of heroism and patriotism.) Ethan Allen, too, joined an expedition against Canada that fall. He was captured in the attack on Montreal and later (1778) was released in an exchange of prisoners, and was given the rank of brevet colonel.

And so it was that closely following the last reverberations of the "shot heard 'round the world," my ancestor, a country boy, imbued with love for his country, risked his life to guide Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys into Fort Ticonderoga.

A few years after the end of the war, friends and neighbors gathered at Allen's home in Burlington, Vermont, to hear him relate the story of the capture of Fort Ticonderoga. Among the questions asked was: "Did Nathan Beman know what you (Allen) were going to do when he went with you?"

And Allen's reply was: "Yes, he knew, and the little rebel wanted to demand the surrender himself, but I told him that it would need a great voice to demand the surrender and to frighten Captain Delaplance to give it up with no loss of life."

A visitor today to Fort Ticonderoga can very graphically visualize that early morning scene of May 10th, 1775, because the fort has been so authentically restored. On the three floors of the barracks are the museum and library containing rare documents, books, prints, paintings, early firearms, cannon, armor and war materials together with utensils for domestic use, much of which were found among the ruins.

On the former Beman farm at Hand's Cove, the Daughters of the American Revolution has placed a marker to honor Nathan Beman, and a chapter of the Children of the American Revolution at Plattsburgh, New York, is named for him.

In the words of the poet "the eagle of 'Victory perches high,'" and "Nothing worth winning is won with ease, The goal worth reaching is sacred ground, And it can't be reached in a gentle way, Or a burst of speed and a leap and a bound, The eagle of victory perches high, And the climbing soul has far to climb With death and doubt in the Vales below, And the stars far off on the hills of time."

Beman Genealogy

Nathan Beman was born September 12, 1857, in Amenia, Dutchess County, New York, and baptised, October 22, 1857. His birth and baptismal records are in Poughkeepsie, New York. He married Jemima Roberts in 1785. Their children were: (Continued on page 1109)
Andrew McNair
rang the Liberty Bell

Marie Dickoré

HAVE you, too, touched the Liberty Bell and in your mind’s ear heard its mellow tones proclaim the message of freedom throughout all the land? As a child I first saw and touched with reverence and awe this relic of America’s birth. Later, as an adult, I again had this experience when in Independence Hall, but neither time did I think of the man who had had the honor of ringing the bell to peal forth its exciting message. His personality did not emerge from History’s past for me until I had the pleasure of reading the book: McNair-McNear and McNeir Genealogies, Supplement 1955, compiled by Major James Birtley McNair of Los Angeles.

In his opening chapter the author introduces us to Andrew McNair, the doorkeeper of the Pennsylvania Assembly House in 1776, and with the ability of the historian gives us all the information available about this man upon whom devolved the high honor of ringing the Liberty Bell on July 8, 1776.

It is not much that Major McNair’s research could add because, during the British occupation of Philadelphia, many church and other records as well as headstones in cemeteries were destroyed. We do know that Andrew McNair served as doorkeeper from 1759 to 1777, and that, according to regulations governing his duties, he was ordered by Congress to ring the bell to call the people to hear the proclamation announcing the Declaration of Independence. This was not on July 4th, which we celebrate, but on July 8th, 1776.

Since this is the 181st anniversary of the ringing of the Liberty Bell it is fitting that we examine the story of Andrew McNair’s part in that very historic event and we have Major McNair’s gracious permission to present portions of his material.

Because we are keenly interested in all approaches to proving one’s lineage to an ancestor who performed honorable service during the American Revolution, this chapter is of further significance because Major McNair cites documentary evidence to disprove a statement made in 1917 by Cornelius Lee Peebles in Los Angeles in his application papers No. 435 for membership in the Society of Sons of the Revolution in the State of California.

It seems that Peebles was correct in tracing his descent from William Hurrie who was doorkeeper of the Assembly House in Philadelphia, March 10, 1777 to July 28, 1780. However, in his application papers he presents Hurrie’s service on which he based his application for membership as “an unusual, patriotic and distinctive revolutionary service.”

The finger of historical analysis points to this statement and challenges its accuracy. Major McNair meets this challenge and supports his correction with exact quotations from the Journals of the Continental Congress (1777 through 1779). He agrees with Peebles’ claim that he was descended from William Hurrie but proves that Hurrie did not perform the “unusual patriotic and distinctive service,” but that it was Andrew McNair who rang the Liberty Bell on July 8th, 1776.

How could Peebles make such an error? It is explained that in his papers he quoted from a book, The Poor Orphan Boy, written by his uncle, J. M. Stetler, who wrote that Hurrie “tollled the old bell, which can still be seen in Independence Hall, when the Declaration of Independence was signed”. Major McNair points out that the signing of the Declaration took place later in July 1776, after the proclamation and when Andrew McNair was still the doorkeeper, and that therefore Peebles’ claim is “very feeble and entirely unsubstantiated.”

In his story of Andrew McNair the author relates that sounding the Bell was one of the duties of the doorkeeper of the Pennsylvania Assembly House which he carried
out upon order of the Speaker or whoever was in authority. Andrew McNair was appointed doorkeeper in 1759 and served until his death in February, 1777, when he was succeeded by William Hurrie. Records show that McNair was paid a varying compensation for various duties. At one time he was paid for support of Indian wards who were placed in his care. In March, 1777, one payment was made after his death to his widow, Mary McNair. It is possible that extra pay was allowed for ringing the bell on special occasions.

Searching for Andrew McNair's residence Major McNair believes that, since no other domicile could be found for him in Philadelphia land and house records, the doorkeeper probably lived in the attic of the west wing of the State House as was the custom.

No record of his death or burial has been found but it must have taken place just previous to February 18, 1777. Newspapers of the day were small and did not carry all obituaries. The destruction of records by British soldiers may also be responsible for a lack of this information. A search in Baltimore where the Continental Congress sat from December 20, 1776, to March 4, 1777, also proved unsuccessful.

The only additional data about Andrew McNair is found in the Archives of the Masonic Temple in Philadelphia where it is recorded that Andrew McNair passed to the Second Degree on November 21, 1755. This is found in the Roster of the Free-mason's Lodge, Philadelphia No. 2 of the Moderns, which was warranted by Benjamin Franklin, September 3, 1749. (Compiled from the original records by Julius F. Sachse, Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. 31, page 26).

July 4, 1777, the first anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, even though freedom was still in peril, was celebrated from Boston to South Carolina with every type of festivities such as flags, cannon salutes, parades, fireworks, candles glowing in windows and ringing of bells.

The famous Liberty Bell is the third hung in the Pennsylvania Assembly House. It hung in the tower of Independence Hall until September 1777, when it was removed to prevent capture by the British. It was spirited away to Allentown, Pennsylvania, where it was hidden under the floor of Zion Reformed Church. On June 27, 1778, it was returned to Philadelphia and was rung on all festive and anniversary occasions until July 5, 1835, when it cracked as it was being tolled while the body of Chief Justice Marshall, who died on July 6th, was being taken from Philadelphia to Virginia for burial. The subsequent history of this famous bell is well known.

Major McNair's analysis of historical evidence in the question of who rang the famous bell on July 8th, 1776, and his proof that the honor belonged to Andrew McNair and not to William Hurrie is a definite example of how careful we must be in quoting historical facts. Even a slight error in making out application papers for membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution may not only prevent one descendant of a patriot from joining but may prove to be a block for other applicants. We are therefore grateful to the registrar committee for their faithful checking of the papers and weighing the evidence submitted so that mistakes as that made by Cornelius Lee Peebles of Los Angeles, California, in 1917, will find no place in our records.

As we read the carefully documented chapter about Andrew McNair, the man, who rang the Liberty Bell on July 8, 1776, to proclaim the Declaration of Independence, emerges from History's past and we honor him for his part in that historic event.

David Starr Jordan of Stanford University said that since, through the years, a man must live with himself most of the time, he had better early see to it that he so develops his mind and enriches it with knowledge that he will always be good company for himself.
Minnie May Thayer

Jamestown's "Day"

The Commonwealth of Virginia now holds the spotlight in the realm of early American history. Extensive plans in connection with the 350th anniversary of the landing of the first permanent English settlers at Jamestown in 1607 are now being carried out. This celebration commemorates that historic event which occurred some thirteen years before the landing of the Mayflower at Plymouth, Massachusetts. And now, in 1957, on the soil of the Old Dominion, the nation itself celebrates its 350th birthday. Jamestown is the scene of action as the first permanent English settlement is re-created. The varied program of events began April 1 and will extend through November 30th. It is estimated that the celebration will attract two and a half million Americans, or more.

The Governor's recent trip to Great Britain as the head of a party of one hundred officials, both state and national, was made at the request of the Anniversary Commission for the purpose of extending an official invitation, through the Ambassador to the Court of St. James, to Queen Elizabeth II to take part in the Festival, and for the added purpose of visiting certain sites in England in connection with the Virginia settlement.

At Cape Henry the celebration will commemorate the arrival of the settlers of 1607 at that point. In this connection the Commission and the Episcopal Church of the United States have extended an invitation for the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Bishop of London to take part in the exercises which will mark the extension of Christianity to Virginia in 1607 through the Anglican church. Similar observances will be held at Old Point Comfort, oldest fortified spot in English-speaking America, and at Hampton Roads where the settlers landed on May 2 for water and supplies before proceeding up the James River.

Several attempts at settlement had been made at Roanoke Island, along the shores of North Carolina, prior to 1607. As early as 1584 Queen Elizabeth I granted the ter-

Painting by the late Commander Griffith Baily Coale showing the Three Ships—Godspeed, Susan Constant and Discovery, left to right—maneuvering for their historic landing off Jamestown, Va., in 1607. Work has begun at West Norfolk, Va., on full-scale reconstructions of the Three Ships, which will be moored in the James River during the Jamestown Festival of 1957. Visitors will be able to board the 100-ton flagship Susan Constant, largest of the three.
ritory to Sir Walter Raleigh. These earlier expeditions, however, were unsuccessful and the fate of those who made the first attempts at settlement remains unknown. The territory claimed by the settlers of 1607 was named in honor of the virgin queen and included not only the Carolinas but all territory north, including Pennsylvania, and extending westward far into that untried area. The name Old Dominion was applied by Charles II and, because of Virginia's extensive dominions, became known as the Mother of States.

The Jamestown incident was one of adventure and romance as exemplified in the heroic and colorful figure of Captain John Smith and in the marriage in 1614 of the Englishman John Rolfe to the Princess Pocahontas, daughter of the Chief Powhatan, with whom the colonists thereby formed a friendly alliance. It was there that the first resistance to British rule was demonstrated in an uprising in 1676 led by Nathaniel Bacon, better known as Bacon's Rebellion, and where the House of Burgesses first met in 1619—the first representative legislative body in America. The well preserved foundation is all that remains of the historic structure.

Program plans will therefore be centered in numerous features at Jamestown, Yorktown and Williamsburg, in cooperation with the National Park Service. The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia will convene in the church at Jamestown in observance of its first session of 1619. It is hoped that Sir Winston Churchill and Virginia-born Lady Nancy Astor will be present as guests. The celebration will feature the settlers' reconstructed Three Ships and Chief Powhatan's Lodge. With the cooperation of the Mariners Museum plans were made for reconstructing the three vessels with the greatest possible accuracy. A full-scale replica of the Lodge representing the Powhatan Indians of seventeenth century Virginia will be exhibited, and around the exterior will be planted Indian corn and tobacco.

An outstanding project will be the completion of a Colonial Parkway extending from Williamsburg to Jamestown and the construction of several concrete bridges, all permanent acquisitions to that historic area. Jamestown Festival Park is being developed as a permanent State historical park owned and maintained by the Commonwealth of Virginia. A Visitor Center building will house the Jamestown post office where postcards will go out all over the nation postmarked "Jamestown." From a raised observation terrace one may view the scene, Colonial Village and the Tercentenary Monument. Archeological work has recently uncovered many old foundations. An early cemetery was discovered and is marked by a large wooden cross. Reconstruction of the first glass factory of 1610 has been completed. This was one of the nation's very earliest industries. A portion of the area will show the exposed foundation of the original glass works discovered by archeologists in recent years.

In 1699 the scene changes from Jamestown to Williamsburg on the James River, seven miles distant, so named after King William I of England. There is the home of the famous William and Mary College, second oldest in America and lists many famous Americans. In the Capitol building Patrick Henry made his famous speech against the Stamp Act. It was the scene of the Convention of 1776 which instructed the Virginia Delegates to declare for independence at the Continental Congress. The same Convention also drafted the Virginia Declaration of Rights which became the model for the Bill of Rights of the United States Constitution. As the Colonial Capital, Williamsburg became the center of social, cultural and political life. In 1779 the capital was moved to Richmond. Williamsburg's restoration, begun in 1927 under the sponsorship of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has added fame to its colorful history. The restored Governor's Mansion is one of the highlights of interest there. Paul Green's famous drama, The Common Glory will be presented in the amphitheater. Green's new drama, The Founders, will also be presented in the new Cove Amphitheater in Williamsburg. A full color Vista Vision film has been produced by Paramount Pictures. Filmed on the scene will be The Story of Williamsburg where 18th century statesmanship flourished as the second capital of the Virginia Colony from 1699 to 1779. A microfilm of colonial records in Britain's repositories will be available to important libraries in America. A reconstructed building, home of the Virginia Gazette, one of America's oldest and most
influential newspapers, will be produced as it was originally.

At Yorktown on the York River, 12 miles from Jamestown, as the scene of the surrender of the forces of Lord Cornwallis to General Washington, will be the re-enactment of that battle and victory.

Many facilities are being provided for visitors. For their convenience a Calendar of Events has been completed which will cover various forms of entertainment as presented each day throughout this year of play and pageantry. Many of these features will emphasize various phases of development and progress and will be both entertaining and educational. The New Motor House and Cafeteria are equipped with every modern device. Many old taverns and other places will be open for service. There will be a “Mermaid Tavern” in the Festival Park. A new version of Mrs. Campbell’s Coffee House, first opened in 1771 and said to have been a favorite of Washington, will attract many patrons. A Parking Center will take care of 1,000 cars and a new Information Center will be of much value to tourists.

A federal commission for the celebration was authorized by Congress in 1953. This commission and the Virginia Anniversary Commission share offices in Williamsburg. Their greatest undertaking is the completion of the Colonial Parkway from Williamsburg to Jamestown, which involves also the erection of several concrete bridges. The Jamestown Festival Park comprises 30 acres where the center of the celebration will take place. An Old World Pavilion along the Parkway with rotunda will house an elaborate exhibition which the British Government has agreed to provide, depicting the progress of the British Commonwealth of Nations and the growth of the English-speaking civilizations. There will also be the Gallery of States where flags of the various states will be flown. The New World Pavilion will contain the Virginia exhibits. Also on the Parkway is an imposing Tower—which is the 1957 Memorial. All these structures will surround the Ceremonial Mall where much of the pageantry will be staged. In a grove at one end of the Mall will be the Powhatan Lodge.

At Jamestown, almost opposite the old church tower, at a point out in the river beyond the present seawall, is the first-landing site of the colonists where on May 13, 1607, they disembarked from three small ships, the Susan Constant, the Godspeed and Discovery after a voyage of five months. Due to erosion along the coast the actual landing site is now under water. This historic spot became the first capital of Virginia for 92 years.

Of most significance at Jamestown today, as a remaining remnant of that period, are the ivy-covered ruins of the famous old church tower dating from 1676—lasting inheritance surely in that the church is thus emphasized as a symbol of the founding of a nation under God, and in the settlement itself which was named for the renowned King James I of England. Significant also is the Memorial to the Reverend Robert Hunt who in June 1607, on the third Sunday after Trinity, administered at Jamestown the first Holy Communion in America, according to the rites of the Church of England.

The story of Jamestown, though one of romance and adventure, is also one intermingled with sorrow, illness and tragedy, but most of all a story of faith and courage and Divine guidance. Events subsequent to the Jamestown incident center around that early adventure. The landing of the first permanent settlers was the prelude to the founding, not only of a great commonwealth, but of a nation’s rise to world power—a story that has ever inspired their descendants to greater achievements.

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**To An Unseen Correspondent**

I have not heard your voice, nor seen you smile,
Nor touched your hand, nor walked with you a while
And yet I hold what others may not find—
The keys to the walled garden of your mind.

Josephine Powell Beaty

“Milestones”
Although most of May was spent in Kansas, the typewriter was busy even at home and many letters were written. By June 1st, it was back to Washington once more—to remain until mid-August. It is during these long hot summer days, with lessened activity in the chapters, that the Registrar General’s office can get things cleared up. Activity in this office never stops.

Applications keep coming in, as do supplementals. Word has probably gotten around that we are working on supplementals just as regularly as we are on new applications. All here will breathe a sigh of relief when the last of the several hundred “old supplementals” have been completed! In some cases, the correspondence on these goes back five and six years. Our experienced genealogists are needed for these papers. They are nothing for the beginner! But we are slowly disposing of them.

We are gradually ironing out the “bugs” in our new system of processing papers. Even the skeptics are beginning to feel that maybe we were right and that the procedures followed when we had 5,000 papers a year are not efficient for taking care of 10,000 papers a year.

Only three of our genealogists have been assigned to that department for as long as five years. The others are new within the past year and a half. We are progressively learning teamwork, and rearranging work and working spaces so that work flows from one desk to the next, and papers needed are where the workers can use them. We were able to submit to the National Board for acceptance at the April and June Board Meetings more names than at the corresponding meetings for several years. As the staff swings into the rhythm of working the new way and becomes more experienced, the tempo should quicken. So we are still hopeful that by the end of October, we will be able to have cleared an application or written the applicant for additional data needed, within the month after its arrival in our genealogical department. It sounds too good to be true, but we are still hopeful!

That brings up another reminder. DO, PLEASE, get your applications in as soon as you can, particularly if the applicant is needed for the Honor Roll, or for any reason by some specific time.

Please remember that less than 20% of the applications received can be processed without a letter being written for missing information, signatures, supporting documents, etc. and that means that even if the paper arrives early, it will take much longer before the name can actually be presented for election to membership.

The first Fall board meeting is October 16th, but even though much progress has been made determining the fate of the backlog of some 1400 applications, it is fairly certain that any papers received after September 25th will not be reached in time for action. Since letters will probably have to be written about many of those received earlier, it should not be expected that they can all be completed.

It will help a great deal if all chapter registrars will re-read the article, “The Chapter Registrar’s Part” in the April issue of our D.A.R. Magazine, and use as a “check-off list” in examining the applications she signs. It is so easy to overlook a typographical error, but care before mailing may make the difference between the paper being acted on quickly and it being held up.

Applicants and chapter officers should also remember that merely because some relative has been accepted as a member in the past on a specific line is no reason that a new applicant will be accepted on that lineage. In early days of the Society it was often assumed that a line was correct on the authority of books since proven inaccurate. We have learned much of genealogy and evidence during the past twenty-five to fifty years, and now know that many “connections” thought to be correct were caused by natural and under-
MEMBERS of the National Society have often heard these words from the platform of a Continental Congress: "The resolutions adopted by this Congress will establish the policies of the society for the coming year."

While such a statement is substantially true, it should be noted that policies come about in other ways—through resolutions by the Congress of such a nature as to remain in force for many years unless rescinded, through application of the by-laws to existing conditions, and through established practices. Occasionally also to give new stress to a long-range policy a Congress may reaffirm previous action.

Cooperation and Affiliation. Under this title the Handbook of the National Society, Eleventh Edition, 1956, page 93, records a policy, first pronounced by a President General, later adopted and reaffirmed by Continental Congress, and remaining in force during at least nine administrations:

The National Society and its authorized chapters do not affiliate with other organizations. They may however, cooperate with local groups in promotion of those objects in accordance with the purposes of the National Society. Affiliation has been interpreted to mean becoming a member of any group whose Bylaws bind the action of the National Society and Chapters and where the payment of dues to such organization or group is required.

Representatives vote through election, not through appointment. Sometimes a policy is established through application of provisions in the bylaws. One of the most important policies at all levels—"No one receives the right to vote by virtue of appointment," (Handbook, p. 89)—is merely the restatement of a condition resulting from the combined effect of several requirements of the National Bylaws.

National officers and honorary national officers, chapter officers and state officers, delegates and alternates—all must be elected. The National Bylaws prescribe the voting members of the Continental Congress and of the State Conference, and in all cases no appointees are listed as voters. The National Bylaws therefore establish the principle that election, not appointment, is the determining factor for representation at all levels. This policy of representation by elected representatives only is in accordance with the principles that the Society is designed to perpetuate, and is therefore one of its proudest traditions.

Prior to the revision of the National Bylaws in 1955, a few states and chapters provided in their bylaws that committee chairmen appointed by their respective regents were members of the state or the chapter board. So far as is now known, only one state has failed to make the necessary change. There is no record as to whether some chapters may have overlooked this requirement. A state or chapter that continues to make a member a voting representative by virtue of appointment rather than by election violates a principle of the bylaws of the National Society. Perhaps even more important, it violates a basic principle of our American way of life.

Rotation in office. Although the Bylaws of the National Society do not mention rotation in office, that policy is definitely established through the limitation of the maximum number of years a chapter regent or a state regent may serve. (Article XIII, Section 6; Article XIV, Section 8). To appreciate such a policy, the approach should be not what the rotation may mean to the retiring officer who may have rendered unusually fine service, but what is its importance to the chapter, state and National Society through using the talents and abilities of other members who may be qualified for the office. In these days when an increasing number of challenging interests claim the support of capable women, the importance of a policy of rotation in office steadily grows.
Freedom of action in meeting current needs. Members and chapters alike sometimes fail to recognize that a provision of the National Bylaws may be so sound in principle as to become the foundation of a policy of far-reaching benefit. Recently the practice of a few chapters in electing their delegates to state conference and Continental Congress at the time of election of officers once in two years came to the attention of Headquarters in Washington. The national requirements establishing representation upon the basis of membership as of February first each year, and election of delegates and alternates annually before March first set the pattern for meeting current needs as near as possible to the time when the duties must be performed. Chapters and members, always eager that the National Society act for them at the last minute, sometimes inadvertently throw away the precious privileges that they seek. For example, a staggered nominating committee recently came to light—one member to be elected each year for a period of five years. Nothing can justify such a disregard of the need to adapt procedures to current conditions.

Mail votes. In accordance with its National Bylaws the society recognizes only one situation that may be resolved through a vote by mail—the changing of the date and place of a Continental Congress. (Article VIII, Section 1.) The wisdom of this provision became apparent during World War II when it became impossible to meet in Washington. In all other cases the society's policy is that only those members present when the voting takes place may vote. Should a member mail a vote (as has occasionally happened), it can not be counted. This is not a discrimination, for only those present are in a position to have all pertinent information and therefore to vote intelligently.

Proxy votes. In a few rare instances—notably in cases of incorporation in order to buy a chapter house—a member has come to vote carrying proxies from other members. This subject is mentioned here only to establish authority for the chapter's refusal to honor them. A proxy properly belongs in a stock corporation. In such a case the weight represented by the proxy is determined by the amount of stock owned by the one who signs it. Robert's Rules of Order Revised, page 200, states: "It (a proxy) is unknown to a strictly deliberative assembly and is in conflict with the idea of the equality of members. . . . There can be little use for debate when one member has more votes than another."

The National Society has observed remarkable restraint and fairness in its established policies. Sometimes, however, through failure to keep abreast of changes in national policies, chapters become needlessly disappointed or disturbed. By way of illustration, for a few years as an outgrowth of conditions due to war, chapters were permitted to elect with other alternates prior to March 1 a few reserve alternates to fill their quota if needed later on. That policy was abandoned sometime ago when justification for it no longer existed. Furthermore, the added cost of verification of eligibility and good standing of hundreds of additional names made the cost in time and money prohibitive. Yet there are still chapters who fail to recognize that the policy and privilege no longer exists.

Although the National Society endeavors to base its policies upon sound principles, it can do little to remove the causes of unrest or dissatisfaction that arise through the following of unsound policies by a chapter or state. Some months ago the parliamentarian invited chapters to report the one greatest problem in their operation or management. A number reported that it was the inability to make a free choice because past officers and honorary officers expect election as delegates by virtue of past service. No such policy should ever be recognized. Acceptance of office means performance of duties of that office during the term prescribed by the bylaws. It carries neither obligation nor privilege for the future.

Any chapter or state organization that endeavors to understand the principles underlying the policies of the National Society and that carefully weighs the probable results or effects of any proposed action likely to become a precedent or the basis for establishing a policy within itself will be taking a long step forward toward its future happiness and progress.
National Defense

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

CONSTITUTION WEEK
September 17-23

I hold, therefore, Gentlemen, that a strict submission, by every branch of the government, to the limitations and restraints of the Constitution, is of the very essence of all security for the preservation of liberty; and that no one can be a true and intelligent friend of that liberty, who will consent that any man in public station, whatever he may think of the honesty of his motives, shall assume to exercise an authority above the Constitution and the laws.—Bangor, Maine, August 25, 1835.

Daniel Webster.

What Are American Textbooks Teaching?

It is now no secret that something is wrong with American education. Evidence of it is coming from all sides. Most encouraging is that the profession itself is speaking out, with scarcely a week passing by without a resounding criticism from that source. Recently, for instance, a retiring university president complained that “the instinct to think” is not developed in high school students. A high school teacher, taking up the challenge, charged: “Our textbooks in the social studies are volumes of mishmash. Our courses of study are masses of obsolescence. And, last but not least, most of our students come from homes where thinking is an oddity.” Summing up, this teacher warned: “Let’s face it—we are in an anti-intellectual era.”

Even the judiciary is speaking its piece on the subject. A federal judge recently charged that modern educational methods may be causing the younger generation of pure scientists to become “a fertile field for Communist propaganda.” In imposing a 90-day jail sentence on a graduate student in physics who refused to answer questions put to him by the House Un-American Activities Committee, Federal Judge Alexander Holtzoff said: “This court has gleaned the inference that the younger generation of scientists, specifically in the field of physics, has succumbed to Communist propaganda, adding “that many young scientists lacked a proper cultural background,” and that they showed an “abysmal ignorance” of history, economics and other subjects.

From a most unexpected quarter comes support for the views of the university president, the high school teacher and the federal judge. Senator Ralph E. Flanders is reported to have told a Senate-House Economic Subcommittee meeting that “our economic system is a shambles,” that “it is in the hands of professors of a pseudo science in education,” that “children today are taught to communicate ideas rather than to learn about a subject,” and that “they are educated toward a communal or antihill society.”

These four comments illustrate clearly some of the basic weaknesses in American education which we have long understood.

How can “the instinct to think” be developed when educational theories and materials are designed to produce, in Mortimer Smith’s phrase, “the diminished mind”?

How can true learning be acquired from textbooks that are “volumes of mishmash,” ignoring the basic traditions of scholarship
and respect for specific training in the disciplines which heretofore produced the educated person?

How can modern education escape being “a fertile field for Communist propaganda,” when the Soviet and other collectivist systems are extolled in contrast to “the problems in American life”?

How can American students escape the notion that a “communal” or “anthill” society is preferable to the traditional American credo of personal responsibility when their textbooks preach the doctrine of cradle-to-grave dependence on government?

Let us take, as an example in the political field, one topic universally and uniformly treated in the textbooks we have examined. (It would be refreshing news to learn that others have attempted to point out the “other side” of the matter.) This is the subject of the United Nations Universal Covenant of Human Rights. We have always known that our “human rights,” or liberties, as we prefer to call them, are inherent in man because they are God-given, that they are inalienable and unchangeable, and that our unique governmental institutions were created to protect and preserve them. Nowhere is it explained in the textbooks under review that the United Nations “human rights” are granted, not by the Creator, but by the State; that the State can decide which of these “rights” it will grant and which it will refuse or limit, at its whim; that this concept of human liberty flies in the face of the American Constitution. Nowhere will be found the warning that, should the United States ratify this convention, our government would have made us party to a treaty overriding our Constitution and opening the way to legislate away our basic liberties.

In the cultural field, “change” and “our changing times” are the theme. The pattern for Society which raised the United States to an unparalleled level among all the nations in recorded history is “outmoded,” it is unsuited to the times, and “new” approaches are needed. Human behavior, once controlled by the moral code and by personal responsibility for one’s acts, is now assessed in terms of “cultural conditioning.” Sociology textbooks characteristically ignore or minimize the knowledge of heredity. One is no longer to be held responsible for his acts. He is probably “mentally ill,” if he has offended society, and the suggestion is offered that most if not all mental disorder is biochemical in nature, and probably due to glandular malfunctioning.

In the economic field, the fashionable trend is something termed by its proponents “welfare-liberalism.” This gospel has it that economic factors are the keystones of human behavior, and the belief that secular formulas, scientific in nature, guarantee human happiness and the progress of society. It follows that the necessary techniques are to be formulated by government, and individual expression and initiative must give way to conformity and “adjustment.” The sum total of the techniques, of course, adds up to a pattern of centralized government, with the State owning and operating industry, controlling labor and furnishing medical care, education, housing and security for all. As one textbook has it, “all forms of socialism have one thing in common in that they are a criticism of the weaknesses and injustice of the Capitalist system with its private ownership of the means by which wealth is produced.”

Sufficient interest has now been aroused in the long-neglected field of textbooks to force publishers to revise some of the texts which have met with criticism; and still the revised editions reflect only a milder preaching of the socialist doctrine and the most timid attempt to present the views and recommend the works of tradition-minded authors.

This is a field which offers the finest challenge to us, as parents and as notable preservers of our American heritage. Our chapters are strongly urged to study the textbooks used in their local schools and to report on them at their meetings and to local school boards. And here, fortunately, professional help is now at hand. Within recent years a number of conservative educators have expressed their concern with the textbook problem. Among these are Professor A. H. Hobbs, of the Sociology Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Felix Wittmer, for many years a teacher of social science in a number of American Colleges. Dr. Hobbs’ book, The Claims of Sociology,* an analysis based on some 150 sociology textbooks, is a gold mine of information, as
is Dr. Wittmer’s more recent book, *Conquest of the American Mind.*

Dr. Hobbs has excellent counsel for our approach to this serious problem. It is “to apply the precept of civilized history, the principles of philosophy, and the lessons of everyday experience in an effort to contain change within a framework of the traditions of the society and to channel the rules for behavior into the deep and timeless grooves of moral and ethical codes such as are found in all the great religions.”

Dr. Wittmer’s technique of measuring the texts he knows so well against the American tradition furnishes a sound yardstick we can put to good use.

** Conquest of the American Mind, Felix Wittmer, Meador Publishing Company, Boston, Massachusetts.

**Japanese Flag**

According to Reuters News Agency, under date of June 20, 1957. “The Japanese Foreign Ministry announced today that agreement had been reached between Japan and the United States to fly the Japanese flag alongside the Stars and Stripes at United States military installations in Japan. The new agreement will be put into effect July 1.”

*Why Are We Misunderstood Abroad?*

A number of recent events have suddenly convinced many Americans that our foreign policy is not achieving those results they had believed their taxes were purchasing for us abroad. Evidence of hate of our G.I.’s stationed in foreign lands has brought to a head a somewhat slower process of estrangement between ourselves and our leading beneficiaries who called themselves our allies. In Britain where we have been glad to send the larger share of our military assistance and aid, a rising anti-American sentiment has expressed itself for more than two years in various ways. While assuming that our assistance and support of their colonial policies would continue indefinitely, they have insisted upon their right to sell strategic materials to Red China, which might strengthen the North Korean forces, in case our present uneasy truce should become a shooting war.

After spending 62 billion in foreign aid and military assistance in twelve years, we have been able to secure few allies and no friends. We find general contempt for our objectives and a cynical response to our requests for their collaboration in restraining Communism. The nations of western Europe have taken little or no responsibility for support of such mutual defense agreements as NATO. We must conclude that we were wrong in thinking they were interested in opposing the spread of Communism, or else we were wrong in helping them without knowing precisely what their objectives were.

It is difficult to explain the necessity for any lasting form of foreign aid, nor can anyone justify the logic of one sovereign nation contributing indefinitely to the upkeep of another sovereign people if both nations are solvent and self-respecting. In this instance the United States, which does all the giving, has a national debt larger than the combined debts of all of our recipient nations. In short, the governments which have received the most from us in military assistance and aid, are in a much better financial condition than we are. Three billion of our foreign aid has been applied to the reduction of national debt of other nations, notably France, Norway and Denmark. Many of these governments, such as France, are most indifferent about the collection of their taxes. The Socialist government of France, under Mollet, recently fell because it demanded increased rate of taxation. No other nation in the world would dare to tax its citizens as we are being taxed, to finance other people’s solvency, when our own national debt costs us 7 billion a year for interest. Recorded history does not contain another example of a free people doing voluntarily for another nation what it does not do for itself.

Here again we find a wide discrepancy between our motivation as individuals, willing to help less fortunate peoples by a program of temporary relief, and the policy of our government in taxing us to support a long range program of foreign aid to help nationalities whose governments do not tax them to the same degree as our government taxes us.
Whenever a voice is raised against our foreign spending, our critics abroad are quick to accuse us of nationalism. What right has any government to be anything other than nationalist, since its sole power derived from the governed, invests it only with such authority as is needed to protect its own best interests at home and abroad. Our Constitution does not permit any form of foreign spending for anything other than proven defense purposes and those projects for which Congress appropriates specific funds.

We had a two-fold purpose in entering the cold war against Russia with all of our economic might and our vast industrial production, namely, to help Europe restore her free economy and to prevent the spread of Communism. The Marshall Plan, which spent 17 billion in four years, failed to restore free enterprise in any of the three largest beneficiaries, Britain, France and Italy. Britain has eagerly adopted many socialistic measures. France and Italy have a larger Communist vote now than before the Marshall Plan was put into effect.

We should not ask for or expect gratitude from people whom we have voluntarily offered to help. But since we have mortgaged our future by contracting a huge debt in an effort to help these people recover their economic and political freedoms, we have a right to expect some cooperation. No European nation has shown any particular concern in a free economy so long as they could sell their cheap consumer goods to Russia's vast market and sell their luxury goods to us, while we paid for rearming them against Russia's aggressive measures. Their insistence upon selling to Russia and her backward satellites, industrial machinery and precision tools, has enabled the Soviets to profit by the technological advances made by the private capitalistic system. In this way our so-called allies have deliberately given Russia and her enslaved peoples the benefits of our free economy and so helped them to win the cold war.

At the beginning of our foreign aid program in 1947, Russia held captive 180 million of her own people. Now after eight years and our expenditure of 62 billion dollars, Russia holds in terror 900 million people, or an increase of 400%. By no criterion can it possibly be said that we have prevented the spread of Communism.

As vague and undefined as our objectives may be, they are no more puzzling than our procedures. Whatever purposes our politicians may have had in mind when they offered our grants-in-aid and loans in what has been charitably called our "Mutual Assistance Program," they have never demanded any quid pro quo or conditions to be met by the recipient in exchange for our assistance. The same government that collects our taxes from us the same quarter they are earned and usually before the earnings have been received, is determined to make generous gifts to nations which usually spend our taxes in furthering socialistic economies. Our taxes financed the nationalization of the British coal mines. Our taxes have also financed public works, such as beautiful highways through Europe, a new railroad station in Rome, a gambling casino in Le Havre. In fact, we have become so firmly established in the minds of most Europeans as a permanent Father Christmas, that many countries refuse to accept our assistance unless we guarantee them freedom from all restrictions.

India has proudly boasted that she will not accept any assistance from us unless we assure her there are no strings attached, although she is more than willing to concede to every demand of Russia, who gives her nothing.

The foreigner's natural skepticism regarding our assistance is probably based upon his own realistic appraisal of our government's policies. He knows that we support our alleged prosperity by huge government spending abroad in order to sell our surpluses by means of loans and grants-in-aid. This latter method is known as "dumping" and is forbidden by law in many countries. From his vantage point, he realized perhaps better than we do, that we have priced ourselves out of foreign markets and that our foreign aid program is neither philanthropy or sharing, but a necessary means of disposing of a portion of our surpluses.

His distaste for our methods may be his honest reaction to the results of our gifts upon his own economy. When we station our forces abroad, (and we now have more than 600,000 men in the Armed Forces scattered from Korea, to Iceland
and the Middle East), consumer goods become scarce and their prices rise. Inevitably, labor produces less and demands more. When we make loans to other governments, we encourage the socialist elements to centralize increased power into their own hands. Unearned money put into circulation always produces inflation. Our foreign aid usually promotes both socialism and inflation.

The evil results of our government spending abroad has not been confined to those people whom we have honestly tried to help. The effects of our fiscal policies upon our own economy have been little short of disastrous. Spruille Braden, former Assistant Secretary of the State Department for Inter-American Affairs, and former Ambassador to Argentina, recently stated in testifying before the House Foreign Affairs Committee that “the United States is going broke, committing suicide with our foreign aid program. Communists will never be defeated by our giveaway programs.” He, also, pointed out that so long as we make our loans available to foreign governments at low interest, to be returned in their own “soft” currency, there will be little incentive for them to stabilize their economies as to be eligible for legitimate interest-bearing loans made upon rigid banking basis, or for investments by foreign private capital. We have built up a huge bureaucracy for handling these funds and every facet of our economy is becoming more dependent upon government spending for orders, subsidies and jobs. Government spending is now so much a part of our high living standards, that many business men believe a panic would ensue if our federal government were to stop its orders and its handouts.

What was once presented to us as a temporary relief measure, is now being developed into a permanent program. Christian Herter, our new Under-Secretary of State, recently justified this new view of our foreign aid by pointing out that we must assist in the maintenance of the 200 free-world army divisions. He assumes that it is our sole responsibility to defend the entire world against Russian aggression, and consequently we are securing a rare bargain indeed, when we help to rearm the soldiers of those countries bordering on the Communist world, such as Taiwan, Vietnam, Pakistan and Turkey. He illustrates his point by showing that we can rearm and maintain a South Korean soldier for $600 a year, whereas, it would cost us $6000 a year to keep one of our own soldiers on the Korean border. How many American taxpayers believe it is either necessary or possible for us to finance the rearming of the free world? We have largely financed NATO as a defense against Russian aggression, and yet, most of the nations belonging to NATO are maintaining a position of diplomatic neutrality toward the Soviet Union and are eager to compete with each other for Russian markets.

American taxpayers have every right to doubt the sincerity of our government in its foreign policy, since the vast sums spent in aid to other countries have not been based upon any sound principles of reciprocal trade treaties. We have not assisted the truly underdeveloped countries with their one and one-half billion people, of the Middle East, Africa and Asia. Only recently have we turned our attention to the Arab world. Large sums have been spent on the reconstruction of our two former enemies, Germany and Japan. Both countries are now busy underbidding us in world markets with their cheap labor. We should have concentrated our help on the underdeveloped peoples with their rising markets and attempted to restore our solvency through foreign trade.

Not only have we failed to protect our own interests but we have denied to less fortunate peoples any hope of securing freedom from their tyrannical governments through evolving for themselves a free economy. More important than the loans and the grants is the fact that we have betrayed the faith of small, dependent nations in our ability to build a stable world in which to live.

Our foreign aid as well as our entire foreign policy is in serious need of reappraisal. Our first concern should be our own solvency, based upon a healthy self-interest. We can only afford to help those who are willing and able to help themselves, and who will commit themselves with us to resist the spread of Communism by every military and economic means.

(Continued on page 1123)
This Is

Isabel E. Allmond
Assistant Librarian

ISABEL ALLMOND is a native of Washington, D.C., and came to our staff February 18, 1929 as a clerk on the Credentials Committee. In May of that year she was transferred to the Registrar General's office for four years and in 1935 was transferred to the Library Staff under Miss Alice Griggs. In 1942 Miss Allmond was made Assistant Librarian to Mrs. Mary T. Walsh. In 1930 Miss Allmond became a member of the Elizabeth Ramsey Chapter in Wheatland, Wyoming. She does oil painting and collects stamps. Miss Allmond also has, in recent years, read proof for our magazine.

Junior American Citizens Committee

May L. Beall
J.A.C. Director

On Tuesday, March 6th, the two Junior American Citizens Clubs at Stuart Junior High School (Washington, D.C.), made a visit to the exhibit at the U.S. Treasury Department honoring the 1957 Bi-centennial anniversary of Alexander Hamilton. Because of this celebration and their interest in the study of the Constitution one of the clubs is named for this great American patriot, who, as our first Secretary of the Treasury, gave us our decimal system of money. The president of this club is Miss Elizabeth Gouldthorpe.

The other club is the Nathaniel Greene Club, named for the general who, as commander of the southern section of our country during the Revolution, pushed the forces of Cornwallis back into Virginia, resulting in the surrender at Yorktown. This club chose the name of this great general because his equestrian statue is in one of Washington's beautiful parks one block from the school building where these two clubs are located. Miss Alberta Bland is president of this club.

These clubs are two ninth grades at this high school and meet once a month during the school term. Their teachers, Miss Helen Van Gilder and Mr. Howard Cranford are the sponsors and have been most helpful and cooperative.

The Junior American Citizens Clubs are a part of the patriotic, historic and educational objective of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. G. Howard Welch of Connecticut is National Chairman of the Committee, Mrs. Nelson H. Budd is District of Columbia Chairman and Mrs. Jasper M. Beall is director of these two clubs.

Throughout the country there are over 2,000 of these clubs in the various states with a membership of over 250,000. (Cf. Mrs. Welch's report to 1957 D.A.R. Congress.)

The visit to the Treasury Department was taken in school hours and during office hours and the bus for transportation of the sixty club members was provided through the courtesy of members of the Col. James McCall and the Katherine Montgomery Chapters.
**State Activities**

**MONTANA**

The fifty-fourth Annual State Conference, Montana Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held in Hardin March 21-23, 1957. Officers, delegates and visitors were guests of Hardin Unit #8, American Legion Auxiliary at an Open House in the Legion Hall on Thursday evening, honoring the State Regent, who is a Past Department President of their organization.

The Conference opened formally on Friday morning, following the Regent's Council breakfast, with Mrs. Irving L. Dehnert, State regent, presiding. A luncheon that noon carried out the Indian theme which was used throughout the Conference, with Mrs. C. A. Bentley of Crow Agency, who has been a missionary at the Baptist Mission there for many years, as the speaker. Two other guests were a Crow Indian woman and her little daughter, the latter in ceremonial dress.

Miss Sharon Barnes of Whitefish, sponsored by the Chief Ignace Chapter, Kalispell, was announced as winner of the State Good Citizen contest.

The Memorial service, arranged by Mrs. Gordon Swaby, State Chaplain, was most impressive, a fitting tribute to 12 deceased members, among them Mrs. C. S. Passmore, Honorary State Regent. A tour of the Custer National Battlefield and Museum was taken during the afternoon, and the banquet Friday evening featured Mr. W. J. Jameson of Billings, a past president of the American Bar Association. Music by the Hardin Kiwanikatz was very enjoyable.

During the business session on Saturday morning, Mrs. George Palmer of Butte was elected Treasurer and Mrs. Rutledge Parker, Missoula Chaplain. Missoula was selected as the 1958 Conference City.

Special recognition was given the new Chapter, Milk River, at Glasgow. Mrs. C. A. Rasmussen, Past State Regent, was elected Honorary State Regent. Mrs. Rasmussen had been hostess at the Past State Regent's supper on Thursday evening at the Chuck-Wagon Cafe.

Mrs. Irving L. Dehnert, State Regent

**MARYLAND**

At an informal and very enjoyable dinner of the Officers' Club of the Maryland State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution on April 1, 1957 preceded the opening of the Fifty-Second State Conference of the Society held at the Sheraton-Belvedere Hotel, Baltimore, on April 2-3. The Society was greatly honored in having Mrs. Frederic Alquin Groves, President General, as its special guest. Mrs. Thomas Stevens George, State Regent, called the meeting to order promptly at 10:00 a.m.

The opening ceremonies on April 2 included the invocation by the Reverend John Raymond Cooper, Rector of Memorial Episcopal Church, Baltimore, the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and the singing of a verse of the National Anthem. Greetings from the Regents of two new Maryland Chapters, Mrs. Roy O. Peterson, Colonel Thomas Dorsey Chapter, and Mrs. David S. Marr, Regent, Bottom Cross Chapter, and by Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., Honorable President General were followed by reports of the Conference, Credentials and Chapter House Committees, and of the State Regent and State Officers. Greetings were extended by Mr. Walter S. Vannaman, secretary to His Honor the Mayor of Baltimore City, Thomas D'Alesandro, Jr., who was unable to attend the meeting, who gave the key of the City to Mrs. Groves. The Governor of Maryland, the Honorable Theodore R. McKeldin, also spoke to the Conference at this time and presented Mrs. Groves with his book, "Washington Bowed" and a miniature Maryland Flag.

The outstanding event of the morning session was the address of the President General entitled, "The Strength of a Free People." She concluded her stirring address by stating that "the best security of our Country is the supreme authority of the Constitution."

The significant event of the afternoon session was the endorsement of Mrs. George as candidate for the office of Vice-President General. Also at this Session, nine resolutions dealing respectively with the Public Schools, Devotional Exercises in the Public Schools, Educational Television, Civil Defense, the United Nations, the Immigration and Nationality Act, C.A.R., American History Month and Maryland's Waterfowl Game Laws were adopted by the delegates.

Reports of the Chapter Regents which concluded the afternoon session revealed splendid accomplishments of the State Society's activities in all fields of endeavors.

The Annual Banquet of the Maryland State Society was held the evening of April 2. The speaker, Dr. John C. Krantz, Jr., Professor of Pharmacology, School of Medicine, University of Maryland, gave an inspiring address, "On Having An Understanding Heart," meaning a heart with vision, a sense of destiny, loyalty to our fellow man and charity. An informal reception concluded the evening's festivities.

On Wednesday morning, April 3, at 9:00 a.m., a Memorial Service was held in memory of Maryland's deceased Daughters. At 10:15 a.m., Mrs. George again called the Conference to order. Of particular importance at this session were the reports of State Chairmen of National Committees, one of which, the D.A.R. Good Citizens Committee, under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Finley Thompson, presented the winner of the Good Citizenship Award, Miss Lois Jane Sweitzer, to the assemblage. Mrs. Groves gave Miss Sweitzer her pin and certificate, stating that she hoped she would wear it all her life as a credit to her parents, her country and herself.
Following the presentation of Miss Sweitzer, the report of the tellers for the vote in regard to the endorsement of Mrs. George for the office of Vice-President General announced to the Conference that she had been overwhelmingly endorsed for that office. The members then joined hands in singing "Blest Be The Tie That Binds," the colors were retired and the Fifty-Second Maryland State Conference adjourned.

The delegates and other members of the Maryland State Society were then received by Mrs. George and Mrs. Groves at the Chapter House, where a delicious Coffee was served by Miss J. Marguerite Neilson, Chapter House Chairman and her Committee. A special guest at the luncheon was Miss Cynthia Lowry, a representative of the Associated Press who came to Baltimore to attend the Conference in order to gather material for an article which has since been published in the newspapers throughout the Country.

Elizabeth Chestnut Barnes, State Editor

INDIANA

On May 20, 1957, the Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution dedicated a plaque commemorating the only known Revolutionary War battle to occur in the Calumet region of Indiana. This site is now located within the present boundaries of the Dunes State Park. The battle between American forces led by Jean Baptiste Hamelin and Lt. Thomas Brady and British forces commanded by Dahreau de Quindre, was fought on December 5, 1780.

The battle was the outgrowth of a projected plan of Col. Augustine de la Balme to march from the French settlements of the Wabash and Illinois country, capture Detroit, and invade Canada. La Balme was killed near the present site of Fort Wayne, by Little Turtle. The smaller force under Brady and Hamelin had raided a fur trading post near what is today Niles, Michigan. They were overtaken by British and Indians about a day's journey from the present site of Michigan City. A fight ensued and only four Americans escaped.

The research for the marker is based on material collected by Dr. Powell Moore of Indiana University Extension, East Chicago, Indiana. The marker is a gift from the State Society to the people of Indiana.

State and National officers in attendance included Mrs. Harry Howe Wolf, State Regent; Mrs. Herbert Ralston Hill, Vice President General; Mrs. Wayne M. Cory, Past Historian General; Mrs. John G. Bie1, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Reed Boggs, State Chaplain; Mrs. William G. Cogswell, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. Maxwell M. Chapman, State Treasurer; Mrs. Gail C. Lamson, State Historian; Miss Natalie Jane Shultz, State Librarian; and Mrs. M. Arthur Pane, Southern District Director.

Dr. Moore presented a history of the battle; Mr. Norris D. Coombs, President of the Dune-land Historical Society unveiled the marker; Mr. Henry B. Stanton, Supt. of the Dunes Park accepted the marker, and Mrs. John Goodpasture, Historian of Pottawatomie Chapter gave the benediction.

Mrs. Gail C. Lamson, State Historian

To Chapter Regents

All chapter regents should keep their members informed of state and national matters. Know your chapter bylaws and national bylaws. Get some copies of "What the Daughters Do" at 5¢ a copy for prospective members.
With the Chapters

La Cumbre (Santa Barbara, Calif.). We made much of Flag Week, having a five-minute talk each day on one radio station and spot announcements on another, besides some newspaper publicity. A display in a store window showed the present-day Flag as well as a Flag with thirteen stars arranged as in the Navy during the Revolution. The circle of thirteen stars, as in the Army Flag, was shown in a framed picture of Willard’s SPIRIT OF ’76. Other framed pictures were Tripp’s Our Flag, Rosenthal’s Planting the Flag on Iwo Jima, Trumbull’s The Surrender of Cornwallis, Hassam’s Allies Day, Hagstrom’s Birth of the American Flag, Moesler’s The Birth of the Flag. Other exhibits were a blue field with 48 stars, each star marked with the name of a state and the date it adopted the Constitution or was admitted to the Union; a letter from Mamie Eisenhower giving tribute to the Flag; a page from The Youth’s Companion for September 8, 1892, in which Francis Bellamy made the first suggestion for the Salute to the Flag; pictures showing how Flags are manufactured; a picture showing General Pershing leading a procession into St. Paul’s Cathedral to have the Flag blessed at the beginning of the First World War; pictures of the flags of discovery, colonization, and on up to the present Flag; a model street showing the proper ways to display the Flag; and many other things. A most attractive red, white, and blue sign attracted large crowds to look at the exhibit.

For our Flag program we had a skit, The Needlework Club Discusses the Flag, written by the Flag Chairman; also a Flag quiz with a prize for the winner. As our meeting was the day after Flag Day, the exhibit was moved to the place of the meeting, where there was also a large red, white, and blue bouquet.

Maria Hart, Chairman

The Flag of the United States of America

Hannah Clarke (Quitman, Ga.) held their May meeting in the Library Assembly Room, Tuesday, May 7 at 3:30 P.M. with Mrs. Russell Emerson as hostess. The meeting was opened with Scripture reading and prayer, followed by Allegiance to the Flag and American’s Creed led by Mrs. F. B. DeVane. The President General’s message was given by Mrs. E. Y. Fry, together with a report of the 66th Continental Congress. National Defense news was given by Mrs. F. T. Benson.

The business meeting was presided over by the Regent, Miss Mamie Phillips. Mrs. J. B. Baum was invited to become a member of the chapter. Mrs. A. B. Jones Jr., was named Chairman of the Luncheon Committee for the visit of the State Regent, Mrs. John F. Thigpen, June 4. Mrs. A. B. Jones III and Miss Jeanette Jones were named co-chairmen. Mrs. Jones urged the assistance of all chairmen of the different committees.

One Brooks County History was sold.

May being American Music Month, the program centered around Stephen Foster, American Troubadour. In the absence of Mrs. C. E. Glausier, Program Chairman, Mrs. Fry presented Mrs. Evans Plowden who prefaced each song with a historical sketch and sang three of his most familiar songs. One of these songs was Jeannie With The Light Brown Hair, in which Miss Alexa Smith, who was introduced by Mrs. Plowden, impersonated Jeannie in a most charming manner. The next group of songs was Beautiful Dreamer and Old Folks at Home. Mrs. Plowden in her always pleasing and gracious manner, delighted her listeners with her lovely voice. A pleasant social hour was enjoyed with the hostess, Mrs. Emerson, assisted by Mrs. F. B. DeVane and Mrs. J. B. Crane.

Miss Mamie Phillips, Regent

Dolly Todd Madison (Tiffin, Ohio) members and their guests enjoyed a sunset picnic on the lawn of the country home of their Regent, Mrs. M. S. Huber of Bettsville, on Thursday, June 13.

Old Betsy Society of the Children of the American Revolution of Fremont presented a model meeting and a Flag Day program. The little group reviewed some of the flags that have played an important part in the history of the nation and displayed colorful drawings, which they had made themselves, while one of their members read the description and historical information about the flags.

As a result of this program, members of our chapter voted to establish a C.A.R. group in Tiffin next year.

Good Citizenship and Gold Medal winners in Tiffin and Seneca County were also honored at this meeting.

Mrs. Richard Ewald
First Vice Regent and
Press Relations Chairman

William P. Duval (Winter Park, Fla.) held its final organization meeting on May 13, 1957 at the home of Mrs. S. W. Huling, assisted by Mrs. Louis Eich.

The meeting was conducted by the State Regent, Mrs. E. E. Adams of Winter Haven. Thirty-four members signed the organization papers.

Officers of the new chapter are: Miss Mary Bargar, Regent; Mrs. Grace Bailey, Vice Regent; Mrs. I. L. Bare, Recording Secretary; Mrs. C. W. Huling, Treasurer; Mrs. Ray A. Grove, Registrar.

William P. Duval Chapter is sponsored by the Orlando Chapter, who are transferring all of their Winter Park members at no expense, and are giving the chapter a substantial sum for its treasury.

William P. Duval was the first territorial governor of Florida, and his name was selected for the chapter.

The next meeting was a joint Flag Day luncheon and program with the Orlando Chapter at the Langford Hotel in Winter Park, on June 14, 1957.

Mrs. Grace T. Bailey, Vice Regent
Magruder (Washington, D. C.) members on April 14, 1957, unveiled a D.A.R. Marker they had placed on the grave of James Leander Cathcart at Rock Creek Cemetery, Washington, D. C. Mr. Cathcart entered the naval service as a midshipman in October 1779 and served two and one half years.

Three direct descendants of this Revolutionary Patriot, and two relatives by marriage attended the ceremony: Miss Florence E. Cathcart of Chicago, Illinois, and Mrs. H. P. Paden of Arlington, Virginia, both great granddaughters; Miss Jane A. Paden, a great-great granddaughter; Mrs. Arthur W. Cathcart of Chicago, Illinois, and Mr. H. P. Paden of Arlington, Virginia, relatives.

The impressive service was conducted by Mrs. Louis E. Callis, State Historian; Mrs. S. Dolan Donohoe, State Vice Chairman; Mrs. Forrest S. Holmes, Chapter Regent; Mrs. Elizabeth Magruder Ericson, Chaplain; and Mrs. Dixie M. Noble, Recording Secretary and Chairman of The Flag of the United States of America Committee.

Others attending were: Miss Regina Magruder Hill, Vice Regent; Mrs. O. O. van den Berg, Registrar; Mrs. Philip Rood Wheeler; Miss Anna Louise Reynolds; Miss Irene M. Pistorio; and Mr. Forrest S. Holmes. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Holmes entertained at their home in College Park, Maryland.

Miss Regina M. Hill, Vice Regent

Polly Wyckoff (West Englewood, N. J.) was proud to present the Award of Merit to its 82 year old member, Dr. Frances Bartlett Tyson, a prominent Leonia physician. The meeting was sponsored by the Evening Group and was attended by guests representing civic and church organizations pleased to do honor to the gracious woman whose dedicated life has been one of continued, tireless service and the warmth of whose personality has been an inspiration to the many lives with whom she has come in contact.

A descendant of Josiah Bartlett, first after John Hancock to sign the Declaration of Independence, young Frances Hannah Bartlett entered the medical profession, despite personal hardships and family opposition, at a time when women were not readily accepted into the profession. She was one of the first three women graduate pharmacists in the United States. Working daytime in drug stores, she studied nights at Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania and was graduated in 1901 as an M.D.

Dr. Tyson organized the first Girl Scout troop in Leonia and as Public Health Officer for 31 years, crusaded for health and youth programs later adopted by the county and the state. She has been on the staff of Englewood Hospital since 1918 at which time she was of great service during the influenza epidemic. She holds membership in more than a score of medical, civic and church associations in many of which she is a director.

In 1951 Dr. Tyson was named “Woman of the Year” by the New Jersey State Federation of Women’s Clubs. Chosen twice in 1953 for television appearances on a national hook-up, Dr. Tyson donated the money to the Youth Museum of Leonia which she founded. She appeared on the television program “Life Begins at Eighty” in 1954. In 1957 she was given a testimonial dinner in Newark when she was named Woman Doctor of the Year” and presented with the American Women’s Medical Association Award.

Mrs. David M. Hooks, Past Regent

Chevy Chase (Chevy Chase, Md.) inaugurated a new Procedure when the Naturalization Court was held in the Court House in Rockville, Maryland, early in June 1957 with Associate Judges, Honorable Thomas M. Anderson, Kathryn J. Lawlor and John R. Reeves, presiding.

After the usual proceedings, which included an address of welcome to the group of thirty-seven new citizens by Mrs. Eliot C. Lovett, Regent, a reception and buffet luncheon was held in Judge Lawlor’s chambers, where the group was greeted by Mrs. Lovett; Mrs. Robert L. Jarnagin, First Vice Regent; and Mrs. Godfrey J. Huber, Chairman of Americanism, who presented each new member with a D.A.R. Manual of Citizenship and a small silk Flag of the United States. The Judges and officers of the court attended and several members of our chapter.

Mrs. Jesse W. Nicholson was the founder of the Club in May, 1951, which is now called the Past Regents Club of Maryland, when there were four chapters from Montgomery County. The first president was Mrs. Alexander M. Ashley of the Chevy Chase Club. Since then other chapters in nearby counties have joined and the membership now includes eleven. Our chapter is proud of the “History of the Past Regents Club” which
was written by Mrs. Nicholson, past Regent, and just off the press in time for the Annual Flag Day Luncheon of the Club.

The purpose of the Club is to bring together the past Regents whose experience is useful in promoting the work of the D.A.R.

Flag Day is celebrated annually by a luncheon and social meeting. Guests from fifteen chapters attended the 1957 luncheon. At the business meeting Mrs. Jesse B. Enders, past Regent of Frederick Chapter, was elected President for two years.

As has been the case at every Flag Day Luncheon, the Maryland State Regent and her Board were among the honor guests. Also among the many officers present were: Honorary Presidents General, Mrs. James B. Patton of Ohio; Miss Gertrude S. Carraway of North Carolina; Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., of Maryland; and the present Vice President General from Maryland, Mrs. Ross Boring Hager.

Mrs. Roger J. Whiteford
Past Regent and Publicity Chairman

Alexander Love (Houston, Texas) has initiated an American Constitutional Essay Award in the Jefferson Davis High School. The contest is restricted to graduating seniors of the school, and this year twelve contestants entered in the competition. Each was well-prepared and the program was excellent.

The winner, Robert Kilpper, was selected on the basis of data presented, delivery and poise. His name was announced on Commencement Night to the student body, and he was presented with a small medal as a memento of the contest. His name will also be engraved on the bronze plaque, which is a permanent gift of the school, to be kept in the trophy case.


The backing of the plaque is mahogany wood with the D.A.R. Seal and lettering cast in bronze. There is enough space on the lower third to engrave twenty names. The chapter hopes, with this award as an incentive, to encourage the study of our American Constitution.

Mrs. John R. Barnett, Past Regent

Jefferson Chapter (St. Louis, Mo.) gave a reception on Monday, May 13, at the home of Mrs. Robert R. Stephens in honor of our President General, Mrs. Frederic A. Groves; Mrs. David F. Eads, State Regent, Columbia, Missouri; and Mrs. Walter E. Diggs, State Vice-Regent, St. Louis County.

Receiving with Mrs. Eads, Mrs. Stephens, and the three honorees were Mrs. Claude K. Rowland, Past Vice-President General from Missouri; Mrs. L. Bently Cash, State Recording Secretary from Springfield; Mrs. James C. Miller, State Corresponding Secretary from Columbia; Mrs. Vernon Reppert, State Registrar from Buckner; Mrs. Walter Eugene Tarlton, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. James L. Barngrove, Honorary Chapter Regent; and Mrs. Maurice Chambers, Custodian of Flags.

In front of a large picture window in the Solarium enhanced by the grandeur of seven Revolutionary War Flags owned by the St. Louis Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, and loaned to Jefferson Chapter for this auspicious occasion, Mrs. Groves greeted chapter members and other distinguished guests which included State Chairmen of National D.A.R. committees, Chapter Regents and Vice Regents from the St. Louis district.

Beautiful spring flowers adorned the tea table in the dining room and punch was served on the terrace where everyone adjourned for an informal reception to enjoy the pleasant May Day.

Mrs. Herbert S. Gardner, Jr.
Chairman Press Relations

Falls Church (Falls Church, Va.) The Charter members were guests of the Falls Church Chapter at the April meeting. They were Mrs. Leo Parker of Falls Church, Mrs. John S. Barbour of Fairfax and Mrs. Harry Fellowes of Arlington. The meeting was a luncheon meeting held at Hogates in Arlington.

After usual opening exercises and reports, the letter of the President General was read. Mrs. Eldred Yochim, Regent, then gave a clear and concise report of the National D.A.R. Congress.

Following the business meeting the program was turned over to Mrs. N. C. Pattie who intro-
duced Miss Betty Styles and Mrs. Archer Haycock. These ladies entertained the chapter with the highlights of the minutes of 1910 when the chapter was formed up through the regency of Mrs. Fellows.

Charter members of the Falls Church Chapter, D.A.R. which was formed on June 7, 1910. (Left to right) Mrs. Leo Parker of Falls Church, Mrs. John S. Barbour of Fairfax and Mrs. Harry Fellows, Arlington. Present Regent, Mrs. Eldred Yochim.

It is not generally known that the Falls Church Chapter was instrumental in having the Will of Martha Washington returned from the J. Pierpont Morgan Collection to Fairfax Courthouse Va. where it is now on display. Mrs. Barbour who was regent at that time told briefly of what steps were taken to have this historical document returned to the place it belongs. Mrs. Fellows presented the chapter with photostats of the Welch and Murray family Bible with birth, death and marriage dates recorded since 1736. It is a unique document since even the births of the slaves were recorded. Mrs. Yochim presented each of the chapter members with framed copies of the charter. This enjoyable meeting was then adjourned to meet next at the home of Mrs. Haycock for an annual picnic.

Wilhelmina K. Lintner
Press Relations Chairman

Micah Wethern (Brentwood Heights, Calif.) on Memorial Day participated in civic services at the grave of the Unknown Soldier in Woodlawn Cemetery, Santa Monica, California.

To witness the many partaking patriotic societies, all carrying the American Flag, was a heart warming experience. These Flags were placed en masse, in a specially constructed rack and made a glorious sight, each with the American Eagle proudly showing at the top of the staff. Two Boy Scouts were on guard. The mayor, the clergy, prominent speakers and soloists provided an inspirational program. A representative of each patriotic organization paid a tribute to the honored dead and placed floral pieces on the grave of the Unknown Soldier. Lincoln’s Gettysburg address was read. The services concluded with the raising of the United States Flag from half mast to full mast, the singing of the National Anthem, a prayer and taps. It is fitting that once a year we should thus honor those men who “Gave the last full measure of devotion—that this nation might live.” Our chapter was proud to assist in paying honor to them.

Our year’s programs have featured various phases of D.A.R. work. These have been presented by national and state officers, state chairmen, vice-chairmen and chapter members. Each speaker was enthusiastic and made an interesting, informative talk. Our chapter gave liberally to D.A.R. projects, especially Approved Schools, Student Loan and American Indians. Four history medals, two Girl Homemaker thimbles and one Good Citizenship pin were presented at local schools. Honorable mention was made on the Honor Roll.

Iola B. Quandt, Regent

Heber Allen (Poultney, Vt.) honored their 60 year charter member, Mrs. Helen Hosford Kilborn at the celebration of its 60th Anniversary in the Methodist Church Parlors on December 8, 1956, which were tastefully decorated with flowers and flags. Mrs. Louise Rogers Clough and Miss Gwendoline Hughes presided at the tea table and Mrs. Olive Cosgrove Mott cut the large birthday cake which was beautifully decorated with the D.A.R. Emblem. Mrs. Smith Tyler, Regent, welcomed the guests. Mrs. Helen Kilborn, the only living charter member, who played a piano selection 60 years ago at the organization meeting of our chapter made a return appearance at the 60th Anniversary and read a paper “60 Years in Retrospect.”

Heber Allen Chapter was organized December 8, 1896, with fourteen members. Today we have forty-five members, one associate and papers pending. About two and one half years ago McKinley Chapter of Middletown Spa., Vt., disbanded and six of their members joined our chapter.

Mrs. Helen Hosford Kilborn, charter member Heber Allen Chapter.

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Mrs. LaFrancis told about “Our Real Daughter,” Mrs. Almira Mason, who lived in E. Poultney manse. Her father fought in the Revolutionary War when he was very young and did not marry until late in life.
Guests were: Mrs. Donald Arnold of Bethel, Vice President General; Mrs. Herman Weston of Saxton River, State Regent; Miss Erminie Pollard of Proctorsville, Vice Regent; Mrs. Bernard Dooley of Poultney, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Anthony Rose of White River Jct., Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Alton Swan of Rutland, Registrar; Mrs. Horace Dow of Middlebury, Historian; Miss Ruth Cummings of Montpelier, Librarian; and Miss Amy Perkins of Rutland, Curator of John Strong Mansion.

There were many others present representing chapters all over the State, with one chapter from New York State.

Corsages were presented to Mrs. Weston, Mrs. Arnold and Mrs. Tyler.

Ethel D. McCormack, Secretary

Shatemuc (Spring Valley, N. Y.) was organized in October 1925 by Mrs. Charles E. DeBaun (then Mrs. Alice E. Merritt).

Since that time our chapter has marked twenty-seven Revolutionary soldiers' graves; four historic spots; given four flags to schools and Girl Scouts; planted three trees; during the war furnished a Nurses' Room at Camp Shanks; placed markers on all deceased members' graves and done various other committee work.

Big Spring (Georgetown, Ky.). State Officers were honor guests and Mrs. F. Clagett Hoke, State Regent, was speaker at the annual luncheon of our chapter held on June 4, at Duncan Tavern, Paris. Presiding was Mrs. E. L. Porter, Chapter Regent, and assisting in the ritual was Mrs. Robert Hume, State Chaplain. Other state officers in attendance were Mrs. Fred Osborne, Vice Regent; Mrs. Thomas Burchett, Recording Secretary; and Mrs. Walter P. Coleman, Treasurer.

Following the luncheon Mrs. Hoke spoke on "The Flag" beginning with the evolution of flags and their association with heraldry. She said the word comes from the Scandinavian, "Flaggard" and means "Law" and that "Old Glory" defies definition, even as the soul cannot be defined. She also told about the flag which was made from parachute scraps and flown over Corregidor; that the largest flag belongs to The Hudson Company and flies over the George Washington Bridge; that over the grave of the author of "The Star-Spangled Banner" the flag is never lowered. After citing the Betsy Ross Story and asserting her faith in it, she mentioned various flag resolutions from our national history. She then told of the Flag Room in the Memorial Auditorium, Louisville, which contains 150 flags, and of its historical significance.

An appropriate commentary on the significant talk on the flag as we approached Flag Day was brought by our Regent, Mrs. Porter. At the conclusion of Mrs. Hoke's talk, Mrs. Porter cited an incident of a flag salute at a local service club, when one of her sons in uniform was a
A friend commented to her at his earnestness and reverence when he faced the flag and gave the pledge. His mother asked if he looked like he were willing to die for the flag. The she said, "He did!"

Tables at the luncheon were decorated with a large center piece of cut flowers. Dolls dressed as Kentucky Belles with baskets of small cut flowers on their arms were placed at intervals the length of the banquet table. These were furnished by Mrs. John Melzer, Chapter Historian, who has a hobby of dressing period dolls.

Among the guests recognized were Good Citizens Judy Hamilton of Garth High and Evelyn Glass of Scott County High and their mothers. Good Citizen pins and certificates were presented by Miss Mancie Ware, Chapter Chairman.

Local visitors, guests and chapter members in addition to honor guests present were: Mrs. Zach Brookings, Mrs. Sallie Lowery, Mrs. R. W. Keene, Mrs. M. Carl Price, Miss Alpha Hance, Mrs. H. N. Davis, Mrs. J. T. Parker, Miss Rena Calhoun, Miss Elizabeth Draughon, Mrs. B. C. Johnson, Mrs. Sallie M. Jones, Mrs. J. W. Lancaster, Mrs. John Melzer, Mrs. E. L. Porter, Mrs. Homer Robinson, Mrs. E. P. Vollertsen, Miss Mancie Ware and Mrs. Charles Allphin.

Elizabeth Draughon

Alta Mira (Lindsay, Calif.). Mrs. C. M. Munger, Tulare, was hostess at a meeting of our chapter. Mrs. Vera Todd (Robert) Fields, Porterville, showed slides of the D.A.R. Tamassee School, Tamassee, S. C., of which she is a graduate.

She is the first graduate of that school to have set up a full years' scholarship of $200. It has been presented to Helen Fay Bowers, a six year old pupil attending the school now. Mrs. Fields, who is a junior member, showed about 40 slides of the school to tell the story of the school under the guidance of Dr. Ralph Cain, Superintendent.

The school includes about 700 acres—200 of which are under cultivation and used for growing fruits and vegetables. The school established in 1919, has 12 grades; is supported by D.A.R. chapters which have been donating to it; and have also donated toward the gifts of buildings named for states and illustrious persons. The Tamassee School is highly endorsed by the D.A.R. chapters.

Our past Chapter Regent, Mrs. C. W. Smith, who is also a past State Chairman of American Indians, attended the 1957 Continental Congress as our chapter delegate.

Grace T. Shoemaker, Regent

Boone County (Florence, Ky.) Edwin H. Walton, Director of Vocal Music at Boone County High School, was presented with the D.A.R. Award of Merit by the Boone County Chapter at its March meeting. Each year the Chapter presents this award as a means of giving recognition to an outstanding adult citizen of the community who has made a noteworthy contribution to our American way of life.

Mr. Walton is responsible for the organization and development of the Boone County Glee Club, one of the finest in this area. His efforts and untiring work with the young people of the community in music are well known and appreciated. He is a life long resident of Hebron in Boone County, and is the son of Mrs. Anna Walton and the late Mr. Phelps Walton.

(Mrs. J. P.) Florence Dean Brothers

Publicity Chairman

Ann Loucks (Martinez, Calif.) at a gay spring tea presented an Award of Merit to Sister Mary Margaret Patricia (McCarran), daughter of the late Senator "Pat" McCarran of Nevada who was co-author of the Walter-McCar

Immigration Act.

The intensive and extensive research done by Sister Mary Margaret greatly facilitated their work when framing the bill and has proved a contribution to Americanism. She is a member of the faculty of the College of Holy Names in Oakland.

Attending the tea to honor her were Catholics and Protestants who had profited from attending her political science classes. Mrs. Wm. G. Wilt,
long in D.A.R. National Defense work, and her fellow worker, Mrs. H. J. Nederman, were hostesses.

Ann Loucks welcomed a junior member this spring, Marjorie Reger, who will soon be living in Washington as her father, Colonel Charles Reger, has been transferred to Walter Reed Hospital. Marjorie’s membership brings to five the number of mother-daughter combinations, and is the first of three generations in the chapter, her grandmother and mother having come by reinstatement and transfer from a disbanded chapter in Iowa three years ago.

Other mother-daughter combinations are: Mrs. Herbert Vaughn Brooke, past Regent, former State President of C.A.R. and currently National Vice President of C.A.R., and her daughter, Mrs. Donald Bruce Aird, incumbent Regent; Mrs. Henry King Nourse, past Regent, and daughter, Mrs. Leland Carroll Adams, Chapter Secretary for a term; Mrs. Harry Lloyd Drury, past Regent, and daughter, Mrs. Kendrick Richard French, Organizing Senior President of Mount Diablo Society C.A.R. and two years ago recipient of the Award of Merit for her work with retarded children; Mrs. Orville L. Frazier, past Regent of her former chapter, and daughter, Mrs. Charles Reger, and her daughter, Marjorie Reger.

Mrs. J. C. McGeehon, Press Chairman

Elizabeth Gilmore Berry (Wilkinsburg, Pa.) wished to observe Constitution Week. They were permitted to display The Constitution, a picture of the signers of The Constitution and a group of flags in a front window of the Fidelity Trust Company, Wilkinsburg Office. It helped remind anyone who passed of The Constitution. Mrs. Glen 0. Gillette, past Regent of the Chapter is admiring the display.

David Demarest (River Edge, N. J.) dedicated two bronze markers at the Sautjes Tave’s Begraven Ground in Demarest on Memorial Day. The former regent, Mrs. George Sauerbrey, presided. Taking part in the dedicatory ceremony was Mrs. Rudolph Novak, State Regent, and Dr. Albert Carpenter, President of the Bergen County Historical Society who addressed the assemblage. The invocation and benediction was given by the Rev. David C. Follansbee of the Demarest Methodist Church. The former chapter historian, Miss Sylvia Abbott gave the history of the burying ground.

Mrs. Rudolph Novak and Mrs. Howard DuBois

Greetings came from the Chief of Police, Chief of Fire, American Legion Commander and Scoutmaster.

Mrs. Sauerbrey conducted the dedication and the large plaque was unveiled by Patricia and Catherine Bogert while the smaller marker for Rev. War soldier Matthew Bogert was unveiled by Donald C. Bogert. These young folks, children of the town Mayor, are direct descendants of the first owner of the place. Mrs. Sauerbrey turned the markers over to the Mayor, Honorable Donald C. Bogert, who accepted it on behalf of the town of Demarest and introduced members of his Council. Taps was sounded by Boy Scouts: Richard Schmits and Douglas Moore. As part of the town’s celebration of Memorial Day, all organizations paraded to the Burying Ground.

It cannot be said with certainty just when this place was first used as a cemetery, and its history lies in the far dimness and obscurity of the period preceding the Revolutionary War. In 1740, one Mattyes Bogert purchased the land. He had a son, Matthew, who married a relative, Sarah Bogert. They had a son, Matthew, who was called Tave, which is short form for Matthew in old Dutch. Tave’s father, a Revolutionary War soldier, died in 1784 the same year the grandfather, Mattyes Bogert died. Young Tave, 4 years old at the time, was known as Sarah’s or Sautjes Tave. The Bogert farm was known as Tave’s Farm and the burial ground was known as Sautjes Tave’s Begraven Ground. Numerous soldiers and patriots are buried there.

This is the second old burying ground that the chapter has undertaken to restore, the other being the 1677 French Burying Ground in New Milford. The chapter and townspeople have contributed financially, and in each town, the Boy Scouts have an active part in the grounds restoration.

Ruth Martorelli, Regent

Blue Savannah (Mullins, S. C.) May meeting held at the home of Mrs. J. R. Williams concluded a very successful year’s work.

Our guest speaker at this meeting was Mrs. G. D. Foxworth of Marion. She prepared and presented an excellent talk on “Old Glory.” The Program Committee sent a copy of this paper to our State Program Chairman, Mrs. Charles Duke of Lancaster. She suggested that we send her a copy of it to be filed at National Headquarters, which was done.

In connection with the observance of Constitution Week, our chapter presented an interest-

(Continued on page 1124)
To compile a "line of descent" one requires answers to six questions as to certain facts, repeated for each generation. These facts are:

Name of the father, dates and places of his birth, marriages and death.

Name of the mother, dates and places of her birth, marriages and death.

To compile a pedigree, one needs, in addition, the children of each couple listed and the same facts about them.

For a genealogy, these "dry bones" need to be supplemented with information about each person, where he or she lived, what they did, education, occupation, civil services, military services, and all facts that can be developed. While the line of descent is the essential skeleton, the family record becomes vivid only when that skeleton is clothed and set against the background of the changing scene of which it was an integral part.

But no matter which of the three types of family history one is attempting to construct, the six questions are the same:

1. What is the fact I want to prove?
2. Where did the event take place? And when?
3. What type of evidence is needed to prove this fact?
4. Was that type of evidence created in that place at that time? If not, what is the next best type of evidence and was it created?
5. Has the type of evidence created for that place and time been printed? If so, where?
6. If not printed, where is it? And how can I get it?

The searcher must herself develop the answers to the first three questions by analyzing her problem, and from known facts localizing it.

For example (names in example are fictitious): You have traced your line to James Rice, who died in 1820 in Kentucky, but who was born in Virginia, date unknown, the son of Joseph and Elizabeth Rice. This James married a second time in 1792 in Campbell Co., Virginia. He had six children by the first wife and one by the second wife. You descend from the first wife; her name is unknown. You have found that James Forrester made a will, proved in Bedford Co., Va., in 1754, in which he mentions his daughter Elizabeth Rice and her son James, and that Joseph Rice witnessed the will. Ask yourself, "What am I trying to discover and prove?"

The answer: The name of the first wife of James Rice.

Now, when would it have taken place, and where? The second marriage was in 1792. Usually when there was a family of small children the husband and father married again soon, so assume the first wife died in 1791. She had had six children, so probably had been married about twelve years, putting the marriage between 1775 and 1780. The ages of three of the children are known, they being born 1779, 1784 and 1789, so the marriage was 1778 or earlier. James’ father, Joseph, died in 1796, age unknown. The first date on which you have found him in the record thus far, is in 1750, when he bought land; therefore he was born 1729 or earlier. So we have:

Joseph, born 1729, married before 1754 (when he has at least one child), died 1796, aged over 69 years. His son—
James, born before 1754, married 1778 or earlier, died 1820 aged over 66 years.

Looking at the whole picture, and taking into consideration the fact that the grandfather, James Forrester, mentioned only one grandson as child of his daughter Elizabeth Rice, it can be assumed (tentatively) that James was an infant in 1754, therefore born about 1751 to 1753, and so would probably not marry until 1772 or later. So the period to look for the marriage is 1772 to 1778.
That is a difficult time in which to locate a marriage record in the southern states. Many men from Virginia and the Carolinas went to join the Army in New England in 1775 and for the next five years were away from Virginia. Frequently they married girls in the vicinity where stationed in New England, New York or Pennsylvania, just as service personnel today marry girls who live near the camps at which they are stationed. Also, those who served in the local troops were moving over the Carolinas and Virginia and married girls they met away from home.

Further to complicate the situation, when the British overran Georgia, many Virginians who had moved to Georgia in the 1760-1770 period, sent their wives and children back to Virginia for safety. Then there were many refugees from the Carolinas, as well as Virginians whose homes lay in the path of the advancing British, who took refuge with friends in a more remote locality. So a man might meet a girl from almost anywhere from Massachusetts to Georgia, and marry her.

Nevertheless, there is a strong possibility that he married before 1775 and if so, the probability is that he married someone within reasonable distance of his home. So the first thing to determine is where James was living between the time he was mentioned in his grandfather’s will and when he moved to Kentucky in 1795. He sold land in Campbell Co. at that time; there is no record in Campbell Co. of him buying that particular land, so he did not move on the occasion of his second marriage which took place there in 1792. Therefore, the assumption is he lived there at least as early as 1792.

His grandfather’s residence in 1754 was Bedford Co.; his father was present in Bedford when the will was proved by his witness in the county court. So we can assume the family then lived in Bedford Co. As Campbell was taken from Bedford and Albemarle in 1781, it is probable the family lived in that part of Bedford which later fell into Campbell.

So the answer to question two is, period 1772-1778; place almost anywhere but residence was probably the portion of Bedford that became Campbell, so the first search should be in that area.

The third question is the type of evidence. Here the Best Evidence Rule should be applied. First, a church record of the marriage, or a Bible record, second a marriage license or bond, third, court records such as wills, deeds, court orders, etc., using the second only if the first is not in existence and the third only in the absence of the second.

So the fourth question is whether, for the locality and period to be searched, the first type of evidence was ever created and whether it still exists. For that one needs to know the history of the area. What was the parish in that county? Were there dissenting churches there? What were the political subdivisions, and what records were made in them? Campbell Co. was not created until 1781. It was taken from Bedford. On finding that there were no church records so far as is now known, types of evidence to locate, in order, are marriage bonds, wills, deeds, court records, etc. The county records of Bedford will be the first place to turn, but as he may have married over the county line in a neighboring county, there should be located, successively as needed, similar records in Halifax, Pittsylvania, Amherst, Charlotte, and Prince Edward. If not found by that time, records in Campbell should be searched, since even though it was established long after the desired date, as the family lived there, some record may indicate the marriage, in connection with a deed or lawsuit or otherwise. By this time the searcher will have realized that one must have a good background of the history of Virginia and also knowledge of its records.

After having found the answer to question four, i.e., the counties to be searched and the record made in them and which still exist, the next step is to find them.

The ideal thing is to go at once to the original record, but as that is seldom possible, the next step usually is to answer question five, Are they in print and if so, where? This is the point at which one becomes frustrated. To preserve records, they have been and are still being printed wherever an editor, publisher or author can spare the funds and space for printing, regardless of the type of publication. (For example, Harford Co., Maryland, marriage records were printed over half a century ago in the New England Historic-Genealogical Register.) So it becomes a matter of searching. In a library one
should always consult first the card catalogue under the geographical areas involved, such as county, parish, etc. If an entire book is devoted to that area, it will be listed if the library has it. But all too often a list of marriages performed by a minister will be buried in a volume entitled, "Memories of a Long Life," and so indexed under the subject and author, with no mention of marriages in a wide geographical area. Library attendants should be asked for any bibliographies which may cover the area of interest. The majority of vital records and abstracts of court records which have been printed are not to be found in separate books but appear in various historical and genealogical magazines. For most of these no consolidated index has been published, so one must look through the indexes of the individual volumes. Fortunately, for Virginia Swem’s Index listed all the personal names in the great series of genealogical publications, Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, William and Mary College Quarterly, and Tyler’s Historical Magazine, as well as other series, but there are many such records published in other periodicals which are not included in any master index.

Of course, it would be almost impossible to have, or if it was available, to use, a single index by individual name, since the number of references under any one entry would be too voluminous, and any attempt to identify the various persons in the index and indicate each separately would require so much work as to preclude such an index ever being finished. But a bibliography of the history, genealogy or source material published for a specific locality is not impossible, and is greatly needed. Some years ago the District of Columbia D.A.R. Library Committee prepared many thousands of bibliographical cards covering articles and books of genealogical interest published between 1906 and 1930. Now this committee is engaged in making records of the contents of books containing copies of unpublished source material contributed by various chapters to the D.A.R. library. Gradually, under the auspices of the National Genealogical Records Committee, these are being classified and filed and possibly within a few years a fairly good bibliography will be available. How soon will depend on the volunteer help available or on contributions to cover cost of detailing a staff member to this work. When such a bibliography is available duplicates can be scattered over the country, and it will greatly lessen the labor of locating published records. Meanwhile, one merely searches, using such bibliographical aids as are available locally. (As space permits, some of the more important finding aids will be listed here.)

If the fifth question is answered in the negative, the next one is, “Where are the records I need and how can I get them?”

As to “where”: If the record is a state record, usually, if over 75 to 100 years old, it will be in the State Archives or State Library. More recent birth, marriage or death records will be in the state office maintaining vital records. These differ in name in each state, but can be readily located. If the record is a county record (or in the New England states, a town record), it is either in the county (or town), or in the State Archives or Library, either on microfilm or in the original form, depending on the state. For example: In Virginia the Archives Department of the Virginia State Library has microfilms of all old county records, as well as photostats of many volumes available to searchers. If it is a United States record, such as pension or census, it is with the National Archives (Washington 25, D.C.).

A public depository such as Archives or County or Town office usually cannot do any genealogical research. Employees of such offices do not have time to spare from their official duties for such purpose. In most cases, however, if a person addresses a specific inquiry to a County Clerk or Town Clerk, such as asking the former if there is on file the will of a Joseph Rice who died between 1790 and 1800 and if so, the cost of a copy, or whether in the Town Clerk’s office there is a record of birth of a James Wood, born between 1790 and 1795, and encloses a dollar to cover the search, with the offer to send more if needed for the search, one will in time usually receive a reply. Sometimes even the desired information will be forwarded for the fee received, if the search has been easy and the document short. But as a rule one must go in person to the place where the records are, or employ a record searcher or genealogist.

As one gets more skilled in the work, the analyzation of the problem becomes
automatic, and with increase in knowledge of sources one often knows or is able to find immediately whether the desired record has been published. However, the procedure is the same for the expert as for the beginner. The six questions have to be answered for each fact for each person for each generation.

Errors in Bibles and Family Records

Records from Bibles and similar family papers are published from time to time. These are taken verbatim from copies furnished to the D.A.R. Library. They supposedly have been checked and double-checked with the original before being sent to the Library and in many cases are notarized, so were presumably checked by the notary.

Yet an error of a date was reported in one published last January (corrected in the July issue) and errors have been found in one published in the March issue (see correction below). In this latter case, the error no doubt occurred in the compilation of the original record over a hundred years ago; nevertheless it was an error, and might have misled searchers and verifiers that it could have had serious results.

One advantage in publishing such records is that often it brings such errors to light. Thanks of all interested in accurate records go to the two readers who spotted and called attention to these errors and therefore led to correction of them. Anyone noting an error in any published record, whether in this magazine, other magazines, or genealogies is invited to report it, together with reference which gives the correct data if possible.

Correction of Jones Family Record

(pp. 325-326, March, 1957 issue)

These records were copied from a document bearing this notation at the bottom:

"New York, April 2, 1856. The above antique records were received by myself in a letter to be preserved, from 'L. B. Jones,' one of the descendants, dated 'Lieseester, Vt. Sept. 1845.' "

"Taken from supposed good authority, a 'genealogical tree' &c. Henry Jones, Sr."

Mrs. Mabel W. Chandler, of Barre, Vermont, wrote about this record, saying, "There is no proof that anyone lived in this region now called Barre until the families of Samuel Rogers and John Gouldsbury came in 1788. It was chartered as Wildersburg in 1780. The town was organized in 1793 as Barre, our D. A. R. Chapter was named for Rebekah Hastings, wife of John Gouldsbury, the first permanent settler."

So an investigation was started. The Jones family was traced back to Barre, Mass. From there this particular branch moved to Claremont, N. H., then to Barre, Vt. Many of the births are found in the vital records of these places but sometimes without the completeness of the family record. Obviously, the compiler of the record, over a century ago, copying from a record showing early births in Barre and knowing the family lived in Vermont, assumed the births were in Barre in that state and in order to be more exact, as he thought, added the name of the state, and thus assumed that the children in the next generation were also born there.

It is good to have the records in the Library corrected and Mrs. Chandler is to be commended for her alertness in noting that the births occurred before her town was settled and thus led to the discovery of the correct places of birth.

Pages 325 and 326 of the March issue should be corrected as follows:

Under "Jones Family Records"

P.325: 4th line: Ezra, change "Weston, Vt." to "Weston, Mass."

9th and 10th lines: Elizabeth Jones, strike out "Barre, Vt." in two places. Place of birth and of death not determined.

11th to 27th lines: Ezra to Elisha, change place of birth from Barre, Vt. to Barre, Mass.

30th line: John, change "b. Weston, Vt." to "b. Watertown, Mass."

36th to 42nd lines: Jenison to Joel, change "b. Barre, Vt." to "b. Claremont, N. H."

P. 326: 1st to 18th lines: Caroline to Abraham, change "b. Barre, Vt." to "b. Claremont, N. H.

40th line: Ezra, change "Barre, Vt." to "Barre, Mass."

42nd line: Susanna, strike out "Barre Vt.

43rd line: Mary Farrar, change "Barre, Vt." to "Barre, Mass."

54th line: change "Weston, Vt." to "Weston, Mass."

It is stated in line 50 that Josiah Jones was born in Wales, Great Britain, 1640. He died in Weston, Mass., Oct. 3, 1714. He is usually stated to have been born in Roxbury, Mass., in 1643. However, record of his birth and parentage was not dis-
covered in the course of this investigation so no correction can be made at this time.

It was found that the family record, printed in the March issue, although giving erroneous places of birth for two generations, gave details of dates otherwise not available, supplied several missing children and added much to knowledge of the family.

**To Those Who Copy Records**

Everyone who is tracing an ancestor or collecting family history sooner or later finds conflicting accounts of persons and places. Sometimes one is sent an "old family record," sometimes one finds an account of the family in a published work where an "authentic old family paper" is the basis, or where the information was furnished by an elderly member of the family based on what he or she had been told. Before accepting anything earlier than facts within the personal knowledge of the person recording the fact, investigate and find some authority to support it.

Careful investigation usually develops that the "old record" may have been copied in the 1875-1900 period from an older record, and all too often the person making the copy, with the intention of being helpful, has added to the record data he or she was sure was true, but all too often it was not! Everyone is liable to a lapse of memory or to a misunderstanding of something heard years before the time of writing.

There is a saying among genealogists that all Hancocks come from John and all Lees are of the Stratford line, while actually there are dozens of unrelated Hancock and Lee families.

Sometimes too great a trust in such tradition leads one far astray. In Ohio and Indiana between 1790 and 1825 two lines of migration merged. One was from New England and New Jersey, and the other from Maryland and Virginia. Descendants of these families moved farther west. A descendant of families bearing names such as Park or Custis and tracing them back to that area, with a tradition of Virginia descent, might well assume that their Park or Custis family came in the Virginia migration. Actually, these families were from New Jersey; the Virginia descent was through another line, the wife of a man of this family.

One is often misled also by the tradition of connection with a prominent man of the same name. Often the fact is true but there is a mistake in the identity of the man. Many men who were widely known in their day are not now well known, and others who were little known then are for one reason or another familiar names now.

Descendants of Jane Hamilton, of Pennsylvania, whose tradition was that she was "a niece of Alexander Hamilton," vainly tried to trace the family of the famous statesman killed by Burr, only to find he had no brothers, and then were nonplussed by the tradition. But it so happens that at the time this Jane was a young lady, the pre-Revolutionary decade, *that* Alexander Hamilton was unknown, but there were two well known Alexander Hamiltons with Pennsylvania connections. The time and money tracing their connection would have been more productive.

A child born into a Perry family immediately after the Battle of Lake Erie was named Oliver Hazard, after the hero of that conflict. By 1855 he was the "big man" of his community and a power at the state capital. A letter written in 1870, referring to the family, might say, "Your grandmother was a sister of Oliver Hazard Perry." And subsequent generations, particularly if by then in another state, would assume the hero of Lake Erie was spent and much time would be wasted in trying to make a connection with the Rhode Island family from which the Commodore came.

So in looking at old family papers, do not take it for granted that the identification of a man is correct, particularly if that paper has been copied from an earlier letter or paper.

And in order not to mislead future generations, we should not fall into the errors of the past when we copy records.

The rule to be followed is: *Copy the record exactly as it is*, unique spelling, punctuation and all. If the copyist can correct or supplement the record, by all means do so, but do it by making an asterisk or a figure in parentheses (slightly above the line) following the item to be annotated, and at the bottom of the page, in brackets, repeat the asterisk or figure and add after it the explanation or correction, giving the source of information and the name of the person adding the note.
The following original Bible Records in possession of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, are printed through the courtesy of Mr. R. N. Williams II, Director, and Mrs. Alexander M. Dryden of the Robert Morris Chapter.

Charles Valentine born 30th of 9th month, 1742, died 22nd of 3 month 1815.
Mary Frost born 6th of 8th month 1746, died 13th of 6th month 1806.
Jacob Valentine, born 29th of 12th month 1763, died 2nd of 7th month 1816.
Lewis 17.
Elisabeth b. 1773.
Theodosia b. 1776.
David, 1783
On next page—
Lemuel Mifflin died 8th mo 9th - 1824.
Mary Beveridge died 9th mo 20th, 1820.
Phebe Emlen died 10th mo 5th, 1826.
On another page—
George Emlen was born 21st of Aug. 1718.
Anne Reckless was born 4th of Oct. 1720, and were married the 25th of December 1740.
They had children as follows: George Emlen born 25th of Feby. 1741; Caleb was born 15th of Sept. 1744; Mary Emlen was born 19th of Oct. 1746; Joseph Emlen born 28th of Oct. 1748; Margt Emlen born 15th Feby. 1750; Anne Emlen born 30th April 1755; Sam'l Emlin born 28th Aug. 1757; James Emlen born 26th of June 1760.
Anne Emlin, senr. died the 4th day of 2nd mo. 1816 in 96th year of her age.
James Emlen son of George and Anne Emlen was born 6th mo. 26th, 1760.
Phebe Emlen daughter of Caleb and Anna Pierce was born 12th mo. 11th, 1758.
They were married 4th mo. 23d 1783 and had children as follows: Anne Emlen born 6th mo. 9th A.D. 1784; Joshua Emlen born 12th mo. 22nd 1785; Mary Emlen born 8th mo. 13th 1787, died . . . ; Samuel Emlen born 3rd mo. 6th, 1789; Phebe Emlen born 8th mo. 30th 1790; James Emlen born 6th mo. 17th, 1792.
Phebe Emlen, senr. departed this life 10th mo. 25th, 1796.
James Emlen, senr. departed this life the 3rd of the 10th mo. 1798.
On another page—
Sarah, daughter of George and Hannah Emlen was born the 19 day of the first month 1709 about the 4th hour in the afternoon.
George son of George and Hannah Emlen was born the 7th day of the 5th month being the first day of the week about eight in the morning in the year 1695.
Samuel Emlen son of George and Hannah Emlen was born the 15th day of the 2nd month being the 5th day of the week 1697 about 10 in morning.
Caleb son of George and Hannah Emlen was born the 9th day of the 6th mo. 1699, first day of the week at about 3 or 4 in the afternoon.
Joshua son of George and Hannah Emlen was born the 14th day of the 2nd mo. being the second day of the week in the morning of the year 1701.

KING AND QUEEN COUNTY, VIRGINIA

As it is well known, the records of King and Queen County, Virginia were destroyed, so there are no will or deed books or marriage registers to supply information on the families there. Beginning with the period immediately after the Revolution personal tax lists are available for most of the counties. The Bulletin of the Virginia State Library, vol. 7, lists those tax lists which are available, and which may be consulted in the Archives Department of the State Library in Richmond:

Some of the tax lists for 1783 merely give the name of the head of the family and the number of persons taxed; others give the names of free males above 21 and slaves which were taxable. But one printed below for the “Sixth Hundred of King and Queen County” is different; in that it lists the names of every person.

From Ann Waller Reddy through the Old Dominion Chapter:

Personal Tax List, King and Queen County, 1783, List #2. A list of taxable property and No. souls in the Sixth Hundred taken in April 1783 by Phil. Taliaferro.

(This list differs from others in that the captions “White Souls” and “Black Souls” include the entire personnel of the household. The number of each that are taxable are shown under the heading “White Tithes” and “Black Tithes.” Deduction of the White Tithes from the “White Souls” gives the number of males not of age and females. The names of slaves follow those of the family, so the latter are readily identified. When a man’s full name is at the end of the list it is usually that of an overseer.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>White Sons</th>
<th>White Daughters</th>
<th>Black Sons</th>
<th>Black Daughters</th>
<th>Married</th>
<th>Single</th>
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<td>ANDERSON, Richd, Richd Jr., Eliza, Rebecca, Polly, V. James, Peter, Emmanuel, Geo, Phil, Esther, Moll, Milly, Easter, Kate, Lucy, Aggy, Tomas, Moses, Jack, Aaron, Armistead, Stephen, Neptuine, Ben, Winney, Mary, Delah, Judy</td>
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DILLARD, Nicholas, Eliza, Fran, Ben, Sarah, Lucy, Beck, Mary, Sam

DIDLAKE, John, Mildred, Sally, Mildred, Rob, Edith, Tom, Harry, Sukey, Han, Mirtilla, Rose, Davy, Charlot, Jerry, James, Emmones, Randolph, Murry, Humphrey, Betty, Nan, Anna

DUDLEY, Tho, Pleasant, Easter, Geo, Sarah, Alice

DUDLEY, Banks, Sarah, Ann, Minny, Kitt, Dinah, Patt, Ralph

DILLARD, Eliza, Eliza, Rob, Moses, Lee, Tom, Chas, Tony, Will, Peter, James, Willy, Buss, Jane

DILLARD Thos, Mary, Geo, Ann, Tho, William, Patt, Mary, Jane, Ben, Sall

DIDLAKE, Royston, Jane, Eliza, Jane, Harry, Jane

EDWARDS, Chas, Jas, Mary, Sally, Christ, Lewis, John, Mary

EDMONDS, James, Eliza, Ann, Rich, Jas, Mary, Cuty, Amos, Moll

EASTER, Fran, Lucy, Suckey, Sue, Geo, Nan, Booker

EYRUS, Jonathan, Judith, Amos, Fran, Judith, Ben, Mary

EDWARD, Chas, Sr, Mary, William, Lucy, Judy, Rachel, Alice, Jas, John, Pompey, Shepherd, Peter, Jane, Fanny, Mary, Frank, Nan

FIELD, Stephen, Ann, Geo, Ann, Reb, Roger, Stephen, Griffith, Jn, Joe, Sowney, Curry, Simeon, Will, Sawney, Edmond, Esther, Samson, Harry, Will, Gabe, Tom, Dinah, Hagah, Joan, Sarah, Rachel, Patt, Kate, Nan, Easter, Rhoda, Anna, Pegg, Dilla, Frank, Rachel, Tamer, Tobby, Hannah, Phillis, G, Frank, Peter, Abram, John, Banister, one of his horses a stud ch. wagon ch. at 245/ or 331/ credit

FLEMING, Custer, Eliza, Thos, Jn, Lucy, George

FLEMING, Saml, Sarah, Lud, Wm, Ann, Clement, Sarah, Jack, Ben

GUTHRIE, Jas, Ann, Fanny, Samson, Patt, Lucy, Sue, Edmond, Rachel

GARDNER, James, Ann, Thos, Daphne, Frank, Harry, James

GOLDMAN, Martin, Geo, Jn, Ben, Milly, Kusar, Willy, James

GRAVES, Jn, Elinor, Eliza, John, Stepney, Nancy, John

GROOM, Mary, Sam, Milly, Gowin

GUTHRIE, Mary

GROMM, Rob, Susannah, Rob, Jn, Valentine, Susanah, George, Fanny

HALL, Thomas

ISOM, George, Ann, Hannah, Delphia, Anica

ISOM, Lucy, Eliza, Frans, William, Reuben, Molly

KIDD, John, Lucy, James, Milley, Hannah, Sally, Sam, Frank, Will

KEMP, John, Sarah, Cuty, William, Eliza, Will, Moll, Jane, Randolph, Lett, Simon, Peter, James

KIDD, Barthol, Eliza, Wm, Cato, Phillis, Sally, Fanny, Lumpkin, Rob, Jn, Stephen, Kit, Rose, Kate, Ampe, Randolph, Adam, Nan, Judy

MUIR, James, Sarah, Pigg, Silas, Danniel

MUIR, Rich, Frank

MEREDITH, R.G. Margarite, Hannah, Geo, Alice, Ralph, G, Augustin, Catherine, Will, Bob, Bander, Sary, Aggy, Peter, Robin

MUIR, John, Cuty, Jn, Fanny, Rich, William, Tho, Thacker, Cuty, Ned, Goliah, Cha, Milly, Sue, Judy, Bob, Bob, Pettus, Lucy

MEREDITH, Alice, Sam, Winny, John, Frank, Will, Libby, Robert, Aby, Dick, Jack, Squire, Phillis, Tinny, Jas, Tom, Frank, Alice, Eliza

MEREDITH, Sam, Est, Abram, Ned, Ben, Joe, Ned, Toby, Frank, Sue, Wilks, Jane, Sall, Nan, Goin, Lucy, Sharper
MEREDITH, Sam
METCALF, Thos, John, Vernon, Eliza, Betty, Sam, Ann
MILLER, Margt, Amy, Harry, Jno, Anderson, Chris
MEREDITH, William, Judith, Sam, Mary, Easter, Major, May, Sally, Molly, Jre, Eliza, Patty
MEREDITH, John, Mary, Chrisboney, Deborah, Molly, Sam, Phil, Betty, Deptford, Willis, Violet, Hannah, Sam, Davy, Suckey, Amy, Betty
NEWCOMB, William, Nan
NEWCOMB, Eliza
PIGG, Rachel, Dick, Winny, Betty, Emmanuel, Jane, Feby
PIGG, John, Milly, Sam, Ben, Ned, Jas, Chas, Dick
PIGG, Geo, Est, Frank, Rhoda
PIGG, Rachel, Mary, Jerry
PRIOR, John, Ann, Catherine, Booker, Petter, Betty, Sam, Sary, Jery, Ben, Armistd, Harry, Ann
PRIOR, John, Delphia, Geo, Sam, Harry, Aggy, Frank
PRIOR, Joe, Thos, Milly, Spotwood
ROANE, Chas, Henry, Amos, Nan, Alice, Nan, Amy, Sall, Sam, Jack, Frank, Ned
ROBINS, William, Eliza, Margaret
SHACKELFORD, John, Mary, Eliza, John, Voss, Jude, Agga, Nan, Hannah, Pigg
SHACKELFORD, Fran, Tom, Tabby, Sarah, Betty, Phil, Rachel, Joan
SHACKELFORD, John, Toney
SHACKELFORD, Daniel, Eliza, Caty, Ann, Sam, Easter, Hannah, Jas
STEDMAN, Christ, Sarah, Caty, Fran, Thos, Sally, Peter, Chas, Avry, Saml, Jas, Will, Kate, Nan, Lucy, Dinah, Edmond, Phil, Ned, Judy, Chloe, Stepney, Paul, Wentley, Ben, Mourning, Sam, Symon, Mary
SHACKELFORD, Lyne, Lyne, Rose, Eliza, Rose, Wm, Richd, Benj, Zack, Geo, Geo, Abram, Roger, Joe, Jane, Sarah, Alice, Easter, Neptune, Harry, Suckey, Isaac, Jacob, Jude, Oney, Lucy, Pigg, Diley, Fanney, Phil, Jane
STEPHENS, John, Eliza, Lin
TOWNLEY, Robt, Jane, Ann, Fra, Judith, Richd, Beverly, John, Jerry, Sary, Lucy, Moll, Tamer, Armisted, Randolph, Roger, Stephen, Frank, Samson, Sue, Rachel, Easter, Leon
WHITING, Mary, Eliza, Emmanuel, Jack, Chas, Sarah, Tina, Rachel, Easter, Randolph, Edmond, Harry, James, Ralph, Sam, Adam, Jerry, Hatira, Fanny, Sall, Nan, Grace
TALLIAFERRO, Phil, Sarah, Wm, Jas, Phil, Richd, Eliza, Emmanuel, Jack, Chas, Sarah, Tina, Rachel, Easter, Randolph, Edmond, Harry, James, Ralph, Sam, Adam, Jerry, Hatira, Fanny, Sall, Nan, Grace
TALLIAFERRO, William, Geo, Peggy, Eliza, Wm, Molly, Sally, Jack, London, Peter, Humphrey, Saml, Gilbert, Ben, Harry, Tamer, Bristol, Hagar, Sary, Jane, Lid, Florah, Judy, Aggy, Rachel, Milly, Leah, Hannah, Sal, Charlotte, Cato, Phil, Geo, Dick, James, Ralph, Will, Nan, Bob, Mary, Edwd
TALLIAFERRO, Richd, Fox, Sylvia, Charlotte, Jno, Nan
WHITING, Mary, Eliza, Mary, Peter, Ann, Chas, Emmanuel, Frank, Jack, James, Popmy, Joe, Hannah, Jane, Sary, Nan, Nat, Ciller, Chas, Ben, Ned, Jasper, Peggy, Alice, Rachel, Gloe, Jane, Rose, Jas, Jamima, Letty, Lewis
WALLER, Edwd, Judy, Isaac, Easter, Joseph, Symon, Murriah, Jack


WALE, Christi, Betty, Elce, Rachel, Polly, John, Christi, Legh, Ned, Jacob, Jacob, Jacob, Jerry, James, London, Will, Jn, Stepney, Frank, Nalon, Sary, Hannah, Ruth, Toby, Alice, Delph, Phillips, Selce, Pansy, Hannah ...... WALDON, Jn, Ursley, Chas, Jn, Wm, Mary, Eliz, Clary ...... WEBLEY, John, Frank, Susa, Mary, William, Toney, Rachel, Easter, Mary, Ben ...... WALLER, Jno, Jas, Patt, Lucy, Sarah, Ann, Susey, Sarah, Peggy ...... WIDDERBURN, Lidia, John, Wm, Mary, Caty, Davy, Gabe, Mary, Frank, Sarah, (Will, Harry, Wilks, Stephen, Rachel, Moritta, These are malattoes) ...... WALDEN, Edward, Braddock, Tom, James, Dinah, Frank, b. 24, Ann, Benia, July 29, 1794 ...... WALDEN, Lewis, Warren, Nat, Aaron, Rev, Wm, Susey, Mary, Lucy, Lucy, Ann, Nanny, Isbell, Grace ...... WRIGHT, William, Sarah, Sue, Molly, Phil, Bett, Sam WIATT, Pittman, North, Judith ...... Queries


Wilcoxon-Prather-Jones—Want inf. (pars., dates, etc.) of Thomas Wilcoxon and wife Sarah Prather who moved (apparently) from Va. or Md. to Ky. sometime bef. 1805 when 4th ch. was b. in Ky. Dau. Minerva mar. Major H. Jones. He was b. Ky. May 3, 1805 (have no rec. of mil. serv. beyond frontier-type). Prob. from Va. From which Jones fam. is he? Eager to corr. with desc.——Mrs. Florence Wilson Bessac, P.O. Box 887, 38th St., Houston 8, Texas.

Holister—Have photostatic copy of journal kept by Josiah Holister which was used to estab. D.A.R. line. — Mrs. Carl L. Taylor, 741 W. 38th St., Houston, Texas.

Gifford—Want inf. on Gifford fam. that came to Allegany Co., N. Y. from R. I. 1834. Also birthpl., wives, and paras. of John (b. July 1711), Allen, and George Gifford, all res. Allegany Co., N. Y. 1834.—Mrs. S. B. Morgan, 853 Hartford Ave., Akron 20, Ohio.

Barber-Lee—Christian Barber, b. Ohio, d. Ind. (bur. Mentone, Ind.), mar. Harriet Lee, dau. Mary Ann Lee, believed b. in Va. Want dates of b., d. and mar. of Christian Barber and Harriet Lee, similar data on their paras., and any other inf. to aid in estab. D.A.R. line.—Mabel M. Perry,
4022 S. Capitol St., S.E., Washington 20, D. C.
Morrison - Flagel - Rogers - Haney - Morgan - Joseph - Stafford - Pyle - Ashe—
Want inf on:
Pars. of Archibald Isaac Morrison (1822-1905).
Pars. were Alexander L. Morrison (July 13, 1773) and Elizabeth Flagel (Keagle) (b. May 15 or 16, 1776), mar. May 1, 1794, in Va. (now W. Va.).
Pars. of Rebecca Morgan who mar. John Rogers (son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Haney) Rogers) near Corning, O.
Pars. of William Joseph (b. Del., bur. near Morgantown, W. Va.: Rev. sold.).
Pars. of Sarah Stafford, wife of William Joseph (b. Sussex Co., Del.).
Maiden name of Mrs. Sarah Clark, a wid. who mar. Ebener Pyle.
Will exchange inf.—Mrs. Pearl Ramsey, 3106 Gallia St., Portsmouth, Ohio.
Mulford—Inf. (when and where b., d., bur.) wanted on: Ephraim Mulford, Bladen Co., N. C. will dated Apr. 8, 1805. Thomas Mulford in Va. 1650, he and wife Susanna Southcott, came to Salem, Mass. 1639, with grown ch. Mulford's Dist. N. C. Where is it? Who were Capt. Mulford, Thomas Mulford, Ensign, and Thomas Mulford, Lieutenant, all of N. C. Any other Mulfords in N. C.?—Mrs. Marion Mulford Thompson, 428 Green Street Place, Gainesville, Ga.
Anthony — Lamon — Wolfe — Howard — Hunter-Houston—Want ances. of Rev. Samuel Anthony, b. Aug. 1808, was Methodist minister in Ga., d. Mar. 3, 1860 at Americus, Ga.; mar. 1st Elizabeth Riddle May 2, 1825, mar. 2nd Sarah Riddle Sept. 11, 1854. Ch.: Dr. Samuel Wesley, b. 1832 mar. — (need correct name—with proof—of his 1st wife; was she a Sipes or Snipes?) ; Oliver P., b. 1827, mar. P. P. Smith; Mary Ann, b. 1829, mar. R. L. Moss; John Thacker (?), b. 1835, mar. —?; Martha Jane, b. 1836, mar. Henry Pope Huling: William Parks, b. 1839, mar. —?; Sarah Elizabeth, b. 1840, mar. John Buchanan; Julia Elizabeth, b. 1843, d. 1844; Laura Lamar, b. 1845, mar. — Sims; Mark Anthony, b. 1850, mar. 1st Mattie Fort, 2nd Minnie Winn. Rev. Samuel's mother supposed to be Mary Lamar. Want name and dates on pars. and conn. with Anthony fam. of Ga. Have early Anthony data but cannot connect.
Also want: Ances. of Phillip Wolfe, d. May 23, 1817, Mecklenburg Co., N. C., mar. Elizabeth—? d. July 18, 1833, had Conrad, b. 1791, mar. Catherine Howard (d. 1864). Inf. and dates of John Caleb Hunter, mar. Mary Houston, had dau. Sarah Janem b. 1850(?). Inf. and dates of William Howard (d. Mar. 14, 1843) and wife Elizabeth—? (d. Apr. 14, 1845), parents of Catherine. All in Mecklenburg or nearby counties of N. C.—Mrs. Norman Grimsley, 301 West McElroy, Stillwater, Okla.

(Continued on page 1109)
HERE AND THERE

**Mrs. Carolyn White Williams**, Historian of Oliver Morton Chapter, Round Oak, Georgia, has written a History of Jones County 1807-1907. In this 1100-page history of her county, Mrs. Williams has accumulated many small bits of local lore and devotes a brief section to the days when Indians roamed the region. Several chapters are devoted to plantation life of the 1830-50 period. There are some sixty illustrations which will be of interest to Georgia Daughters or anyone who knows this area. The old 1811 tax digest and the 1820-50 census as well as the land lotteries are interesting material.

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**Towamencin Chapter**, Lansdale, Pa., in May unveiled a plaque at the Peter Wentz House, one time headquarters of General Washington, before and after the battle of Germantown. Two letters from Washington were read by David E. Groshens, a local authority on Montgomery County. One letter was to his troops and the other to Thomas Wharton Jr., the chief executive officer of the colonies, urging conscription of more civilians and asking for more money. Mrs. Lester A. Walt, regent and Mrs. Albert G. Bobb, who resides in the house, unveiled the plaque.

Almost everyone has his periods of doubts, when he wonders whether he really does have what it takes to achieve his goals. A few, it is true, maintain a stubborn self-confidence when everybody else doubts them—but most of us find that our self-confidence grows out of the confidence others have in us.

Have you not noticed how it bucks you up just to be around certain of your friends? When you are with them you bask in a kind of hero worship. They make you feel more important, more attractive, more capable. They seem to expect great things from you—are so confident about it—that before long you begin to expect them, too. Their confidence is contagious. Doubts and uncertainties fade like morning mists in the sunshine.

What priceless gifts such friends bestow—even though they never realize it! How grateful we are—even though we never tell them!

(The Little Gazette)

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Plans are under way by Piety Hill Chapter of Birmingham, Michigan, for their annual Antique Show to be held September 18-21. This is the seventh year for this one and only project sponsored by Piety Hill. From receipts netting between two and three thousand dollars profit, Piety Hill Chapter has generously supported many national and local interests of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Robert Watt, regent and Mrs. Donald Hirschman, chair of the committee, are looking forward to another successful year. Our National Chairman of D.A.R. Advertising, Mrs. Robert E. Kohr is a member of this chapter.

The Norwegian ship *Oslofjord* on a cruise around the continent of South America, had aboard sufficient members of our Society to have a meeting. So, on Sunday, March 31 at sea between Lima, Peru and Panama, a tea was given. Each member was introduced and said a few words about her chapter. Those present were Mrs. A. V. Bayley, Piedmont, California; Mrs. Alexander Bolton, San Francisco, California; Mrs. K. W. Brown, Oklahoma City, Okla; Miss Eleanor Bowmen, Princeton, N. J.; Mrs. L. G. Dearborn, New Boston, N. H.; Mrs. G. W. Orr, Freeport, N. Y.; Mrs. J. W. Sobel, Coral Gables, Fla.; Mrs. R. L. Southwick, Columbus, Ohio. Also Mrs. B. F. MacMullen, Hornell, N. Y.; Mrs. S. L. McKinney, Dubois County, Indiana; Miss Evelyn A. Winters, Columbus, Ohio; Miss Marjorie Van Horn, Norristown, Pa. and Mrs. Robert James Smith, Atlantic City, N. J.

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**Miss Cora M. Price** of Alliance Chapter, Champaign, Illinois, sends us a clipping from the News-Gazette of June 17 commenting on Mrs. John K. (Emily) Burks’ article on “Homesteading In New Mexico” in our June issue. On that same day, we are sorry to report that Mr. Burks died.

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Holding down one of the largest executive positions in the Colorado Episcopal Church is **Mrs. E. T. (Saidee) Boyd**. As head of the Bishop’s Scattered Congregation, she corresponds personally with some six hundred Coloradans living in remote areas of the state. These are members of the Church School by Mail which
she has conducted since 1934. Now beyond 70 years old, she explains her prescription for a long and full life as that which her husband, Dr. E. T. Boyd, used to hand out to his patients: "You can have your birthdays but don't count your years. Keep your mind working." Mrs. Boyd was active in National Defense work in World War II and is Honorary Vice President General and resides at 1313 Clarkson St., Denver 3, Colorado.

Fifteen of our members in northern California meet occasionally in a special group, because while they are all members of various chapters, these particular members have each worn her country's uniform in wartime serving actively as reservists in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps. On June 21 Rear Admiral and Mrs. Herbert E. Schonland were guests. Admiral Schonland, now retired, holds the Congressional Medal of Honor and was one of the few surviving officers of the USS San Francisco who saved their ship in World War II and brought her back home. The Admiral recounted his experiences for the group. The bridge of the ship is now mounted in concrete at Land's End as a perpetual memorial to the officers and men who lost their lives in the Battle of Savo Island. The house in which this group met was built in 1852 and was the official home of more than forty Commanding Generals from 1866 to 1955. (Mrs. Avis Y. Brownlee, San Francisco Chapter.)

Franklin Blackstone, editor of the Pennsylvania S.A.R. News, has written a story of the early days of the American Revolution which will soon be published. It's title is Bardiston 1775. The publishers are the Christopher Publishing Co., Boston, Mass. It is interesting, colloquial, pleasant and provocative. The locale is the Eastern Shore, Baltimore and Boston.

The Camp Fire Girls sent us their annual report. Do you know that under their theme "Plant seeds . . . Reap friendship" that they sent 2,500,000 packets of vegetable seeds to families abroad? They helped to conserve the nation's resources by planting seedlings in areas where they were needed. Working as hospital aides they gave thousands of hours of service.

Many groups "adopted" grandparents—lonely elderly people with no close relatives.

Larchmont Chapter, Larchmont, N. Y., sends us an item about a very unusual member—Miss Ella May Crittenden who was born April 13, 1856 in Conway, Massachusetts. She is a descendant of Abraham Crittenden who came to America in 1639. She is a graduate of the Springfield, Mass., Normal School and taught first grade in Northampton, Mass. In 1909 she went to Petersburg, Virginia, expecting to retire but her house burned and her father died the next year, so she came to New Haven, Conn. and resumed teaching. There she became interested in civic affairs, joined the Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter June 15, 1915. In 1930 Miss Crittenden suffered an accident and gave up teaching, becoming instead a governness for an old Virginia family. When the children grew up, Miss Crittenden was urged to remain as a companion. In 1948 she entered a nursing home in New Rochelle, N. Y. Deafness has curtailed her enjoyment of her radio but she still reads—the classics (in original Latin) and detective novels. Just now she is reviewing her Italian. Mrs. Florence D. Otto, head of the New Rochelle Public Library Invalid Service has kept her supplied with books for the past ten years. The Larchmont Chapter is very proud of Miss Crittenden and look forward to seeing her, in her wheel chair, at their opening meeting this fall.

In our June issue there is an account of the marking of John Bailey's grave in New York City. As a result we have had some pleasant correspondence with Mrs. Alice Clyde Stafford, whose photograph appears in the group and who is Historian of the New Netherland Chapter. Mrs. Stafford is the great, great, great granddaughter of John Bailey. She says he had a shop at 22 Little Dock Street in New York and lived at Wall and Water Streets until his house and grounds were destroyed by the British in 1775. Then he went up river to his Fishkill, N. Y., estate which he had purchased from Evart T. Swart in 1768, about 268 acres.

(Continued on page 1112)
YOUR Honor Roll Committee, is submitting the following list of Honor Roll Chapters for 1956-1957, regrets the factors that prevented many more Chapters from being on the list. Point 12 kept many Chapters off the list because they did not find out the amount already credited to them for 1955-56; membership points 1 and 2 came in for more than its share; and point 4 was a snag for others. The new work sheet for 1957-58 should be in the hands of every Chapter Chairman by now together with the letter from your National Chairman which takes up the work sheet, point by point.

You have noted that the word “increase” has been omitted from point 12 but this in no way lessens the necessity for contributing to the Investment Trust Fund. “The income from this fund may be used for the general needs and work of the Society, including the maintenance of its properties” so it is essential that each Chapter donate generously to this vital need. The amount exceeded $11,000.00 for 1956-57 and with each Chapter realizing the importance of point 12, the amount should reach much more than that this year.

Magazine subscriptions, point 7, was not a deterrent for many Chapters which sent in questionnaires—probably less than 1%. Do try to get renewals in your Chapter as well as new subscriptions. If Chapters will read the news of other Chapters, suggestions may be obtained for Community Projects.

The National Defense Committee has discontinued the “Awards of Merit” because too many Chapters did not seem to realize where this was to be used. However, if your Chapter had given an Award of Merit before this was discontinued and after your 1956-57 Questionnaire was sent in, you may still take credit for it.

The Honor Roll Chairman in each Chapter should borrow the packet of letters sent to her Regent which include those of each National Officer and National Chairman and read them carefully so that she may be informed as to the real objectives of the Society for this year.

State Chairmen, announcing the Honor Roll for their respective States at spring conferences, can not do so officially unless all the points have been checked against the data sent from the National Headquarters. Please, each Chapter take that into consideration when the list is given out.

We have tried very hard not to omit a single Chapter from the Honor Roll Award list which follows but, if by chance, your Chapter’s name is not here and should be, please know that it was not intentionally left out, but do let your National Chairman hear from you. No apology is necessary from those Chapters on Honorable Mention tho, of course, the Gold rating is the ultimate goal of all Chapters. It is understandable that there are circumstances beyond the control of Chapters which prevent them from attaining other than Honorable Mention.

NATIONAL HONOR ROLL 1956-1957

Alabama
(37 out of 61 Chapters)


H.M. (5): David Lindsay, Jones Valley, Pickett, Tidence Lane, William Weatherford.

Arizona
(4 out of 7 Chapters)

Gold (0).

Silver (1): Coconino.


Arkansas
(12 out of 29 Chapters)

Gold (5): Arkadelphia, John Cain, Marion, Robert Rosamond, Texarkana.

Silver (3): Captain Basil Gaither, Charlevoix, William Strong.

California
(96 out of 135 Chapters)


Colorado
(13 out of 36 Chapters)

Silver (3): Fontaine-qui-Bouille, La Junta, Mount Lookout.

Connecticut
(17 out of 56 Chapters)

H.M. (5): Elizabeth Clarke Hall, Eve Lear, Juea, Phoebe Humphrey, Sabra Trumbull.

Delaware
(6 out of 9 Chapters)

Gold (2): Captain William McKennan, Colonel David Hall.

District of Columbia
(38 out of 60 Chapters)

Gold (9): Captain Joseph Magruder, Constitution, Dorothy Hancock, Elizabeth Jackson, Fort McHenry, Katherine Montgomery, Little John Boyden, Margaret Whetten.

Florida
(43 out of 63 Chapters)

H.M. (9): Boca Ciega, Jacksonville, Jean Ribault, Kan Yuki sa, Manatee, Philip Perry, Sallie Harrison, Seminole, Tomoka.

Georgia
(44 out of 89 Chapters)

Silver (10): Adam Brinian, Brier Creek, Brunswick, Elijah Clarke, George Walton, Hawkinsville, Joseph Habershorn, La Grange, Roanoke, Stone Castle.

Idaho
(4 out of 11 Chapters)

Gold (1): Alice Whitman.
Silver (1): Pioneer.

Illinois
(71 out of 116 Chapters)


Indiana (46 out of 96 Chapters)


Silver (17): Captain Harmon Aughe, Christopher Harrison, Cornelia Cole Fairbanks, Dr. Manasseh Cutler, Dorothy Q., Fort Vallonia, General de Lafayette, General Francis Marion, Kiktha-we-nund, Miriam Benedict, Richmond-Indiana, Schuyler Colfax, Timothy Ball, Vanderburgh, Veedersburg, William Henry Harrison, Winchester.


Iowa (34 out of 88 Chapters)


Silver (9): De Shon, Hannah Caldwell, Jean Marie Cardinell, Lydia Alden, Marshalltown, Montezuma, Oskaloosa, Priscilla Alden, Wau-bonsie.


Kansas (16 out of 63 Chapters)


Silver (4): Captain Jesse Leavenworth, James Ross, Martha Vail, Tomahawk.


Kentucky (31 out of 71 Chapters)

Gold (12): Bryan Station, Captain Jacob Van Meter, Colonel George Nicholas, Fincastle, Hanman Station, John Marshall, Limestone, Logan-Whitley, Paducah, Poage, Samuel Davies, Susan-nah Hart Shelby.

Silver (13): Berea-Laurel Ridges, Big Spring, Boone County, Captain John McKinley, Captain Wendell Oury, Captain William Rowan, Cynthia, General Evan Shelby, Hart, Jemima Johnson, John Fitch, Keturah Ross Taylor, Trabue.

H.M. (6): Bland Hallard, Captain John Lillard, Edmund Rogers, General Henry Crist, Simon Ken- 

Louisiana (26 out of 42 Chapters)


Maine (15 out of 37 Chapters)

Gold (7): Amarciscoggin, Eunice Farnsworth, Fort Halifax, Frances Dighton Williams, General Knox, Rebecca Emery, Tisbury Manor.

Silver (3): Esther Eayres, Kuassitone, Silence Howard Hayden.


Maryland (16 out of 32 Chapters)

Gold (5): Brigadier General Rezin Beall, Erasmus Perry, John Eager Howard, Old Kent, Wash- 


Massachusetts (26 out of 101 Chapters)


Michigan (37 out of 61 Chapters)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter Title</th>
<th>Members</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minnesota</strong></td>
<td>13 out of 42 Chapters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver (5)</td>
<td>Daughters of Liberty, Fergus Falls, Missabe, Okabena, Rochester.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.M. (2)</td>
<td>Greysonal du Lhut, Mendota.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mississippi</strong></td>
<td>24 out of 46 Chapters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold (13)</td>
<td>Ashmead, Bernard Romans, Biloxi, Chakchiuma, Cotton Gin Port, Deer Creek, Fort Rosalie, James Gilliam, John Rolfe, Judith Robinson, Magnolia State, Mississippi Delta, Samuel Hammond.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver (5)</td>
<td>Cherokee Rose, Pathfinder, Pushmataha, Ralph Humphreys, Samuel Dale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.M. (6)</td>
<td>Belvidere, Horseshoe Robertson, Mary Stuart, Natchez Trace, Shuk-ho-ta Tom-a-ha, Yazoo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Missouri</strong></td>
<td>37 out of 86 Chapters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Montana</strong></td>
<td>4 out of 14 Chapters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold (0).</td>
<td>Silver (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.M. (2)</td>
<td>Absaroka, Anaconda.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nebraska</strong></td>
<td>15 out of 44 Chapters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold (6)</td>
<td>Elizabeth Montague, Fort Kearney, Katahdin, Lewis-Clark, Lone Willow, Point of Rock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver (1)</td>
<td>Kitkiihaki.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nevada</strong></td>
<td>3 out of 5 Chapters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold (1)</td>
<td>Nevada Sagebrush.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>New Hampshire</strong></td>
<td>32 out of 83 Chapters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold (6)</td>
<td>David Demarest, Elizabeth Parcells DeVoe, Major Joseph Bloomfield, Polly Wyckoff, Short Hills, Watch Tower.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>New Mexico</strong></td>
<td>7 out of 11 Chapters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold (4)</td>
<td>El Portal, Jacob Bennett, Mary Griggs, Roswell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver (3)</td>
<td>Coronado, Dona Ana, Lew Wallace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.M. (0).</td>
<td><strong>New York</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>North Carolina</strong></td>
<td>43 out of 85 Chapters</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tavern, Jacob Forney, John Hoyle, Martha Pettigrew, Old North State, Rachel Caldwell, Richard Clinton, Waightstill Avery.


Ohio

(56 out of 127 Chapters)


Oklahoma

(10 out of 38 Chapters)

Gold (3): Cherokee Outlet, Duncan, Reverend John Robinson.

Silver (5): Cedar River, Chickasha, Cushing, Okemah, Tulsa.

H.M. (2): Ardmore, Oklahoma City.

Oregon

(9 out of 31 Chapters)

Gold (3): Chemeketa, Multnomah, Wahkeena.


Pennsylvania

(39 out of 134 Chapters)

Gold (14): Adam Holliday, Bucks County, Colonel Andrew Lynn, Colonel William Wallace, Fort Hand, Fort Lebanon, Greene Academy, Jacob Ferrer, Lansdowne, Masesy Harbison, Merion, Old York Road, Whitsboro, William Penn.

Silver (13): Colonel John Proctor, Conemaugh, Cumberland County, Dr. Benjamin Rush, Du Bois, Fort Venango, Independence Hall, Jeptha Abbott, Perry County, Quaker City, Tohickon, Towamencin, Wyoming Valley.


Rhode Island

(14 out of 23 Chapters)

Gold (2): Bristol, Sarah Scott Hopkins.


H.M. (8): Beacon Pole Hill, Block Island, Captain Stephen Olney, Colonel Christopher Greene, Esek Hopkins, Gaspee, Governor Nicholas Cooke, Pettaquamscutt.

South Carolina

(22 out of 56 Chapters)


Silver (5): Beplathedter Butler, Blue Savannah, Columbia, Fort Prince George, Old 96 District.


South Dakota

(6 out of 14 Chapters)

Gold (0).

Silver (0).


Tennessee

(32 out of 84 Chapters)


Silver (7): Cumberland, Fort Assumption, Hiwassee, James White, John Sevier, Moccasin Bend, Watauga.

H.M. (9): Admiral David Farragut, Bonny Kate, Campbell, Colonel Hardy Murfree, Long Island, Ocoee, Robert Cartwright, Samuel Frazier, Tenesse.

Texas

(37 out of 97 Chapters)

Silver (7): Austin Colony, Corpus Christi, El Dorado, Henry Downs, John Davis, Lone Star, Nancy Anderson.


Utah
(0 out of 2 Chapters)

Gold (0).
Silver (0).
H.M. (0).

Vermont
(8 out of 30 Chapters)

H.M. (3): Bennington, Captain Jedediah Hyde, Cavendish.

Virginia
(75 out of 104 Chapters)


Washington
(13 out of 40 Chapters)

Gold (3): Elizabeth Ellington, Robert Gray, Spokane Garry.
Silver (5): Chief Seattle, Mary Morris, Michael Trebert.

H.M. (7): Elizabeth Bixby, Elizabeth Forey, Lady Stirling, Narcissa Prentiss, Olympus, Sacajawea, Virginia Dare.

West Virginia
(19 out of 47 Chapters)


H.M. (2): Elizabeth Cummins Jackson, John Young.

Wisconsin
(18 out of 50 Chapters)


Wyoming
(1 out of 10 Chapters)

Gold (0).
Silver (1): Sheridan.
H.M. (0).

Alaska
(1 out of 2 Chapters)

Silver (0).
H.M. (0).

NATIONAL HONOR ROLL AWARDS
1956-1957

Alabama—15 Gold, 17 Silver, 5 H.M.
Arkansas—5 Gold, 3 Silver, 4 H.M.
California—39 Gold, 30 Silver, 27 H.M.
Colorado—4 Gold, 3 Silver, 6 H.M.
Connecticut—4 Gold, 8 Silver, 5 H.M.
Delaware—2 Gold, 3 Silver, 1 H.M.
District of Columbia—9 Gold, 12 Silver, 17 H.M.
Florida—19 Gold, 15 Silver, 9 H.M.
Georgia—20 Gold, 10 Silver, 14 H.M.
Idaho—1 Gold, 1 Silver, 2 H.M.
Illinois—26 Gold, 17 Silver, 13 H.M.
Indiana—16 Gold, 17 Silver, 13 H.M.
Iowa—12 Gold, 9 Silver, 13 H.M.
Kansas—3 Gold, 4 Silver, 9 H.M.
Kentucky—12 Gold, 13 Silver, 6 H.M.
Louisiana—12 Gold, 6 Silver, 8 H.M.
Maine—7 Gold, 3 Silver, 5 H.M.
Maryland—5 Gold, 5 Silver, 6 H.M.
Massachusetts—5 Gold, 9 Silver, 12 H.M.
Michigan—16 Gold, 16 Silver, 5 H.M.
Minnesota—6 Gold, 5 Silver, 2 H.M.
Mississippi—13 Gold, 5 Silver, 6 H.M.
Missouri—15 Gold, 12 Silver, 10 H.M.
Montana—0 Gold, 2 Silver, 2 H.M.
Nebraska—6 Gold, 1 Silver, 8 H.M.
Nevada—1 Gold, 0 Silver, 2 H.M.
New Hampshire—3 Gold, 2 Silver, 2 H.M.
New Jersey—6 Gold, 13 Silver, 13 H.M.
New Mexico—4 Gold, 3 Silver, 0 H.M.
New York—21 Gold, 22 Silver, 28 H.M.
North Carolina—18 Gold, 16 Silver, 9 H.M.
North Dakota—0 Gold, 2 Silver, 2 H.M.
Ohio—21 Gold, 15 Silver, 20 H.M.
Oklahoma—3 Gold, 5 Silver, 2 H.M.
Oregon—3 Gold, 5 Silver, 1 H.M.

(Continued on page 1120)
Resolutions
passed by 66th Continental Congress

Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial

Whereas, The President of the United States of America has issued a proclamation directing that the year 1957 bring appropriate observance by “all officials and agencies of Federal Government, and all citizens,” and has urged upon the governors of the several states that they do honor to the memory of Alexander Hamilton during this Bicentennial Year, “with appropriate activities and ceremonies commemorative of his inspiring role in our national life”;
Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution in keeping with its historic role of honoring the memory of the heroic founders of this Nation, hereby declare wholehearted co-operation in appropriate ceremonies commemorative of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury of the United States of America.

Basic Education

Whereas, There is a great scarcity of trained scientists, engineers and skilled technical assistants in many fields; and
Whereas, The Daughters of the American Revolution recognize that weaknesses of curriculum in the schools are at fault and result in undermining the strength of our Nation;
Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution urge that education in the Nation’s schools and colleges be strengthened by the states and local communities so that there may be effective programs of fundamental education with particular emphasis on history, English, mathematics, science and languages.

James Monroe Bicentennial

Whereas, The year 1958 is the Bicentennial Year of our fifth President, James Monroe, and plans are being formulated by the James Monroe Memorial Foundation of Fredericksburg, Virginia, to honor this great President;
Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution request and urge that the Congress of the United States designate by resolution that the year 1958 be known as the James Monroe Bicentennial Year, with particular emphasis on the dates April 28th and December 2nd which are, respectively, the birthdate of James Monroe and the date of the enunciation of the Monroe Doctrine in the year 1823, and urge the chapters of the National Society to promote proper observance of these dates in their own meetings, in the schools and through any of the available media of communications and public relations.

Nullification of the Status of Forces Treaty

Whereas, Ratification of the NATO STATUS OF FORCES TREATY and similar agreement with Japan deprive American service personnel stationed abroad of their right to trial for off-duty offenses which was guaranteed to them under the protection of the Constitution of the United States; and
Whereas, American service personnel are now subjected to the courts and laws of the country where stationed;
Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution urge the Congress of the United States to adopt legislation by joint resolution to nullify that part of the NATO STATUS OF FORCES TREATY that deprives American service personnel stationed abroad of their right to trial for off-duty offenses under the protection of the Constitution of the United States; and
Resolved, That State Legislatures be urged to memorialize Congress to adopt such legislation.

Red China

Whereas, The United States of America is under continuous pressure from the Soviet Union, her satellite nations and certain of our allies to permit the ad-(Continued on page 1121)
The Editor's Corner

This is the month when many new regents get goosepimples or butterflies for the dawn of the day is nearing when they must stand before a group of Daughters and preside! Those of us who have experienced it know that the more one presides the easier it becomes. And the smoothest meeting is that which is planned—planned in every detail.

A good many members wrote me this summer asking if I would write some articles which would be helpful to chapter regents. I have been trying to get some willing soul to attempt it. Everyone shrinks from being an "authority." It hasn't yet been possible to work up such a series for that too will take planning. If anyone wants to take on the task—or has ideas for such a series—please let me know.

As a state officer I was tremendously impressed with the part that each regent plays in our state and national programs. If the regent is a worker, if she is enthusiastic, if she can detail work to others and inspire them to carry out their duties, she is worth her weight in gold and her state regent will rejoice in her goodliness.

It is not necessary to be an orator, or to have a finished platform manner, to preside at any meeting. The secret is in being natural, in being utterly sincere, in liking your job and your audience. And planning! Even if your chapter is very small, plan your program as conscientiously as though your membership were 200. Write out whatever you expect to say; you may never need look at some pages of it, but it is there at your fingertips if you falter and need it. If you hesitate and stumble, your members get as nervous as you are. Lean heavily upon the Handbook. It is the chapter regent's bible. It contains the answer to every D.A.R. question that may be raised. And of course read the D.A.R. Magazine from cover to cover; it should be what a monkey wrench is to a mechanic—essential!

But there is more to being a regent than just presiding at meetings. Attend all of your state meetings if it is physically possible to do so. Go to Congress—and observe. And in going to Congress, you will meet many, many chapter regents from all parts of the country. You'll find that your problems are mutual. And you will learn that chapter regents are just about the most important people at Congress. The meetings are designed for the delegates and you, as regent, are a delegate.

One reason why it is difficult for chapters to get regents sometimes is the complexity of our organization. There is so much more to it than any other organization. It takes years of study and experience to pick up the finer details. And that is why our Society holds its membership so devoutly through years and years. There are plenty of things to do and room in which to grow, in your chapter, in your state or in the National Society.

The regent is the sparkplug of her unit. It is up to her to provide leadership—but not to dominate. She has a board with which to work in harness—her elected officers. These represent the chapter officially and for business purposes but there wouldn't be any officers if there weren't members. The members are always there in the background, ready to take their turn at office, or to serve on committees. They are just as eager as the regent to have their chapter a success. So if the regent keeps mindful of her members, she will never be removed from them and she will always have their backing. See that just as many as will are given assignments. A working member is a happy member. We all like to feel that we are necessary. So a successful regent delegates authority downward and details (Continued on page 1120)
**WYOMING CHAPTERS**
**DAUGHTERS OF THE**
**AMERICAN REVOLUTION**
**HONORING STATE REGENT**

**MRS. EDGAR FLOYD DEUEL**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Regent</th>
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<td>Luke Voorhees Chapter</td>
<td>Lusk</td>
<td>Mrs. J. W. Christian, Regent</td>
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<td>Cheyenne Chapter</td>
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<td>Mrs. Leslie A. Smith, Regent</td>
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<td>Ft. Casper Chapter</td>
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<td>Jacques Laramie Chapter</td>
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<td>Mrs. Carl A. Richardson, Regent</td>
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<td>Medicine Wheel Chapter</td>
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<td>Mrs. Wayne Rockhold, Regent</td>
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<td>Washakie Chapter</td>
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<td>Miss Ruth Fuller, Regent</td>
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<td>Pilot Butte Chapter</td>
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<td>Inyan Kara Chapter</td>
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**STATE CONFERENCE**
**SEPTEMBER 22 - 23 - 24**
LUKE VOORHEES HOSTESS CHAPTER.
mas tree to be set up in the Presidential Mansion, she regretted the duties that took her from her charity cases.

The days went on, and soon election time rolled around again. The domination of the party by party leaders, such as Secretary of State Blaine, Speaker of the House Reed, and Senator Sherman of Ohio and the strained foreign relations made the outcome of the election look bleak to the Republican Party. The editorial comments ("Kid Glove" and human "iceberg") that were aimed mainly at President Harrison upset Mrs. Harrison so much that she became ill and was confined to bed. While she was resting so that she could regain enough strength to assume her place at his side, delegates representing many agricultural organizations formed a new party called the People's Party, which later became known as the Populist Party. They chose James B. Weaver as their candidate to face the Democratic candidate Grover Cleveland, who had returned to public life, and President Harrison, the logical Republican candidate.

Suddenly, the noble First Lady became hopelessly ill of cancer. Her death on October 24, 1892, was caused, however, by a case of the "grippe." This was the first blow to the aging President, and he deeply mourned her death. Shortly after her funeral, which took place in the East Room of the White House, President Harrison received word that Cleveland, not he, was to lead the nation for the next four years. Mrs. Harrison had been a great help to her husband during her life; and it is said that had she lived, she would have stood as erect beside him in defeat as she had in triumph; as erect and serene, and a little glad that "defeat" meant that they were to go home again.

The unselfish life of this noble woman, emphasized in her work with the Daughters of the American Revolution and her social work, proves without a doubt that "behind every great man, there is truly a great woman."

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**Today's news today!**

The editor of any paper wants news while it is "hot"—today's news today—or this week's news this week—not two weeks later. So a Press Chairman cannot relax after a chapter meeting but should get her story down at once. If you have a "big" affair you can supply your daily paper with certain advance information and supply the details by telephone later. For your State Conferences, send the editors with whom you have contact, programs in advance with highlight material written out for him. Get advance copies of speeches if possible. If reporters are sent to cover, be friendly with them; see that their needs are met; answer their questions fully and introduce them to your prominent members or speakers.

Make sure that your copy is typewritten —doublespaced on one side of the paper. In the upper left hand corner put your name and address and telephone number. Start your story one third or one half down on the first page; this space is used for headlines. Keep it short! Avoid adjectives and glowing tributes. Forget about table settings and refreshments. Put in names (always spelled correctly) of people who participate. Everybody likes their names in the paper!
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THE PUMPKIN SHOW AT CIRCLEVILLE, OHIO
PICKAWAY PLAINS CHAPTER, D.A.R.
joins
THE PUMPKIN SHOW SOCIETY
in extending a cordial invitation to all of you.

Colonel Ethan Allen's
"Little Rebel"
(Continued from page 1062)

Aaron
John
George
Samuel
Lucy
Amy married Ezra Turner of Schuyler Falls, New York.
Phebe
Nathan lived in Manchester, Shorham and Ferrisburg, Vermont, and Cumberland Head near Plattsburgh, New York. Finally, 1796, he and his wife arrived in Chateaugay, New York, where they had walked from Cumberland Head. Nathan died there in 1846 and is buried in East Cemetery.

Military Record
Green Mountain Boy Volunteer—May 10, 1775, under Colonel Ethan Allen.
Soldier in Seth Warner's Regiment—1775.
Soldier in Captain Gideon Ormsby's Company—March, 1780.
Sergeant in Captain Daniel Comstock's Company of Vermont—July-November, 1781.
Sergeant in Captain Thomas Barney's Company; Colonel Ira Allens Regiment—1782-1783.

Nathan's Parents:
Samuel died—July 20, 1821, in West Plattsburgh, New York.
As of April 2, 1793, Samuel Beman was Commissioner of Highways for Clinton County, New York.

Military Record
Soldier who marched with Benedict Arnold to attack Quebec—1775.
Soldier in Captain Nathan Smith's Company—August, 1777.
Scout with his brother, Abner, in employ of George Washington—according to statement by E. G. Tuttle, Manchester, Vermont.
Samuel was the son of William Beman (about 1685-1729); Married 1707 in East Endfield, Connecticut, Hannah Lerry, daughter of Captain Samuel Lerry and Martha Crane.
William Beman's parents were: John Beman (1657-1684); Martha ——.

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Queries
(Continued from page 1096)
Mo., Nora Davis, b. Nov. 11, 1857, Albany, Mo., d. Mar. 20, 1914, Tangier, Okla. He d. May 19, 1941, Tangier, Okla. Nora was dau. of James G. Davis and Elizabeth Williams, dau. of John Chatten Williams and Ellen Perry. He was son of William Williams and Sarah Chathan. Ellen's father was Thomas Perry. Want all dates and places of b., mar. and d. not given above for each person mentioned, with proof suf. for D.A.R. papers.—Mrs. Bob Fenimore, 218 S. Orchard Lane, Stillwater, Okla.


Younkin—John Younkin (Junker, Junkin, and many other ways) mar. Catharine Killicher Jan. 23, 1759 (Blue Church rec., Bucks Co., Pa.). His will dated Apr. 27, 1829; 1st settlement filed Aug. 11, 1831. Want dates and places of b. and d. of Catharine; also names and dates and places of b., d. and mar. of ch.—Mrs. Edward Wiley, 208 5th St., California, Pa.
Personalities Behind the Constitution
(Continued from page 1041)

those days and one which boldly summed up the concepts of human freedom that had been slowly developing through the ages but never before had dared to be proposed as the individual rights of man.

Although sixty-two years of age and ailing greatly, he went to the Convention at the urgent request of his good friend and neighbor George Washington, and there presented his Bill of Rights and assumed an active role in drafting the Constitution. Through his tireless efforts he finally obtained the Convention's approval of his Bill of Rights, which was then incorporated in the Constitution as the First Ten Amendments to insure for the first time in history the protection of individual freedom and the sovereign rights of the people. These rights included, among others, the freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly, and petition, and the right to carry arms and other weapons for common defense (the basis of our National Guard and other military forces). The Bill also safeguarded the life, liberty and property of the individual, and provided that the individual should have trial by jury. These were the liberties which the colonists had come to a new world to seek and which they had struggled for nearly two hundred years to maintain.

Today the Constitution is still our greatest defense because, as one writer points out, “it protects us from fallacies which the experience of three thousand years condemns, from dictatorship which is so abhorrent to every American concept, and from totalitarianism which regimes men’s bodies and minds.” It reflects too, for those who look to the personalities behind it, the greatness of that small group of truly unselfish and inspired patriots who created it. Into it they poured the best they had—their highest hopes and aspirations, their deepest convictions, and their unfaltering faith.

To our hands has fallen the torch, and it is now our duty as citizens of a free land to hold it high remembering always that “eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.”

Only recently a writer deplored the fact that only about half of our citizens take the time to vote, and that even those give little thought to the defense and welfare of our nation in peacetime except during political campaigns. On the other hand, he noted, there are elements antagonistic to our American way of life which spare neither time nor money nor work to undermine our people’s faith in their country by spreading unrest and discontent, the sure seed of revolution.

It is important for us to remember that our institutions, however great, do not preserve themselves and, therefore, “We, the People of the United States” must defend them against all enemies in order that those who follow after us can enjoy and perpetuate the free and abundant life made possible by the planners of the Constitution.

Summer Note

A man we know had an air conditioner installed in his house during a hot spell this summer and settled down for the first good night’s sleep in weeks. The new device worked fine, but as soon as it brought the thermostat to 68 degrees, his furnace came on!

(The Little Gazette)
Book Reviews

Quaker arrivals at Philadelphia (1682-1750) by Albert Cook Myers, 131 pages, $5—Southern Book Company, Charles Street at Centre, Baltimore 1, Maryland.

Originally published in 1902, this volume is of great importance to genealogists interested in tracing the early migration to Penn's Colony. A large proportion of the steady stream of Quaker colonists which poured into the Province made Philadelphia their objective. Of the nineteen monthly meetings established in Pennsylvania prior to 1750, the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting ranks first in the number of certificates received.

The Lee Chronicle, compiled and edited from the research and writings of the late Cazenove G. Lee by Dorothy Mills Parker—New York University Press.

Dorothy Mills Parker is a fifth generation Floridian and is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Wiley Mills of Jacksonville. Following graduation from the Florida State University where she majored in art and languages, set about establishing herself professionally as an artist, specializing in the painting of heraldic arms and illuminating manuscripts.

Art was relegated to second place by enthusiasm for all things musical and after her marriage, settling in Washington, she directed a church choir, spent three summers with the Trapp Family Singers and now sings in the Choral Society of Washington Cathedral.

Mrs. Parker's interest in the Lee family came as the result of painting the large Lee coat of arms that now hangs at Stratford, General Lee's birthplace in Virginia, the resultant close contact with the Lee family and her interest in the restoration of this historic place. She is a member of the Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation. After the death of Cazenove Lee, the family historian, she was asked by his widow to undertake the editing of his research and the compilation into book form.

The Lee Chronicle is a series of sketches primarily concerned with the early generations of the Lees in Virginia. The volume portrays the outstanding men of the early generations of the Lee family against the background of their times. It deals in particular with Richard Lee, the emigrant to Virginia in 1640, his grandson Thomas Lee, governor of Virginia and the builder of Stratford and with two of his famous sons, Richard Henry Lee, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and William Lee, a revolutionary diplomat.

In Freedom's Dawn—by Alice Shelbourne, 192 pages $3—Bruce Humphries Inc., 30 Winchester St., Boston.

"The ship reached America May 1, 1643." That's how this novel begins and it is a story of one of the indentured servants, Thomas Hanks and his struggle to adjust his life to the raw level of wilderness existence. Tom falls in love with the daughter of his master and so incurs his wrath. There are Indian raids and all of the perils suffered by our early colonists. Mrs. Shelbourne lives in Titusville, Florida.

[1111]
The American Constitution
(Continued from page 1058)

its founding. We often hear the American Constitution praised because of its flexibility, but in one sense it is not flexible at all. Our political system sets down certain immutable, absolute and universal principles. These principles are not to be distorted to meet the needs of the moment, but are to be revered and adhered to forever. As long as the Constitution was respected America remained free, but insofar as it has been defied, misconstrued and disrespected, we have lost our liberties. The threat of Treaty Law arising from the United Nations Charter, overriding Constitutional Law of the United States, hangs continually over the heads of the American people.

Because of our great strength, and the narrowed dimensions of the Earth, the very survival of individual liberty rests, in a large measure, with us. Now is the time to reaffirm in the minds and hearts of the American people an understanding and appreciation of our great heritage of freedom. Our free way of life has encouraged Americans to create, to produce and succeed. It has originated a new kind of society whose incredible achievements have literally changed the nature of life on the Earth. Yet those principles which brought America to the greatest heights of freedom and prosperity the world has ever known are easily forgotten amidst the deluge of foreign ideologies.

Our freedom was won by bitter struggle, but it can be lost with tragic ease.

We must dedicate ourselves to the task of preserving the philosophy of Government on which America was founded. Only by thinking, talking and acting can we safeguard our most precious possession, Freedom.

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THE 1955 YEAR BOOK OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

COMPILED BY
FLOYD G. HOENSTINE
Historian, Pennsylvania Society

SIZE 6x9, 784 PAGES
HARD BACK COVERS IN THE SOCIETY'S COLORS

This newly published YEAR BOOK of the Pennsylvania Society is one of the most extensive genealogical contributions ever to be presented to the public in one volume. The contents include genealogical material copied from applications for membership supplied by about 6,000 members whose ancestors took part in the War for Independence, several of whom were sons and grandsons of Revolutionary Soldiers.

The contents of the 1955 YEAR BOOK is arranged in three parts:

I. History of chapters (active and inactive), history of the Pennsylvania Society and of the National Society. 115 pages.

II. Lineage of past and present members with dates of birth, death and marriage of over 7,000 Revolutionary ancestors and their descendants. Many of the ancestors were from states other than Pennsylvania.

An example of the arrangement of the data is as follows:

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<thead>
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<th>Name</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Died</th>
<th>Married</th>
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<td>JOHN AYRES</td>
<td>2-9-1752</td>
<td>8-17-1825</td>
<td>1796</td>
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<tr>
<td>JANE LYTLE</td>
<td>3-1-1767</td>
<td>7-1831</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>WILLIAM AYRES</td>
<td>5-16-1856</td>
<td>10-16-1817</td>
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<td>MARY ELIZABETH BUCHER</td>
<td>4-23-1795</td>
<td>4-4-1898</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>WILLIAM AYRES</td>
<td>3-14-1788</td>
<td>9-18-1841</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELEN CRISWELL</td>
<td>1-8-1823</td>
<td>12-9-1863</td>
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<tr>
<td>J. BUCHER AYRES</td>
<td>5-16-1856</td>
<td>10-16-1846</td>
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III. The publication is completely indexed, requiring 43 pages, containing over 9,000 surnames and over 27,000 page references.

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Report from Registrar General
(Continued from page 1068)

standable confusion in identification. Since our lines must be correct and proven, when we find these erroneous lines of descent, they should be corrected. With the cooperation of the member and/or the new applicant on the line, we fortunately are able in many cases to establish the correct lineage. But when the verification of an application brings up such a question, it definitely takes some time to secure the proper facts and proof.

So, DO, PLEASE, get papers in as soon as you can. And PLEASE, DO NOT write to ask about a paper for at least three months if you have not heard from the office—until further notice that we are all caught up! We are trying very hard to help you and we need your cooperation.

Color postcards—two different views of our buildings, a view of the Martha Washington portrait in our Museum and a picture of the Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge, may be purchased for 5¢ each from the Business Office.
A Chaplain in War of 1812

(Continued from page 1040)

And thus ends the story, or rather so much of it as we know, of the Reverend Carter Tarrant. He died, old, poor, and alone, far from family, friends, and his native land, in the Sodom and Gomorrah which was New Orleans in 1816, and was there buried. Of him history, very properly, gives but a nominal account because he was but an obscure man whose life was largely undistinguished. But through many long years he preached the Christian faith in many places to many people; he performed, numberless times, the rites of baptism, marriage, and burial; he conjured up a vision of the Kingdom of Heaven before the eyes of men and women who had not found it in Virginia or Kentucky. And he had played a part, not large, in the emancipation of a race, and the coming of democracy's bright day.

(1) At this date Monroe was Secretary of State and was acting part of the time as Secretary of War.

(2) Born in Virginia, 1772. Lawyer. U. S. Senator from Georgia 1807 to 1812. Appointed Minister to France 1813. Appointed Secretary of War 1815; Secretary of Treasury 1816. Presidential nominee 1824. Died in 1834.

(3) This was an underestimate. To go home Tarrant would have gone by boat up the Mississippi from New Orleans to Cairo, Illinois, a distance of 871 miles, and from Cairo up the Ohio to Louisville, Kentucky, a distance of over 377 miles, making a total distance from New Orleans to Louisville of about 1248 miles. From Louisville overland to Versailles, the county seat of Woodford County, is over 50 miles. At length and by no doubt in 1815 was 60 or 70 miles by the winding trails which were then used, making a total of well over 1300 miles from New Orleans to Woodford County, Kentucky.

(4) Located in the extreme northern part of Boone County.

State of Montana

(Continued from page 1059)

Findlay. The first really big strike was on Grasshopper Creek, near Dillon. Bannack City grew up there, a boom town, to become the first territorial capital, with Sidney Edgerton governor. But the richest of all placer mining locations was at Alder Gulch, later Virginia City. Within a year this mining camp became a town of 10,000. Today it is a must for every visitor to the state, for it has been restored to all its former glory.

Montana Territory had been organized in the summer of 1864, and with the help of the Vigilantes, order was established, and the days of the road agents were over. Then on November 8, 1889, Montana became a state, with Joseph K. Toole the first Governor.

No western frontier state is without its historic spots, nor is Montana an exception. Chief among them is the Custer Battlefield, scene of General Custer’s last stand. Now a National Cemetery, markers dot the hills where the members of the 7th Cavalry fell in their battle with the Indians.

Montana is truly a TREASURE STATE, with a diversity of industries quite unique. Gold, silver, copper and coal mines; great oil and gas fields; acres of wheat and other grains; sugar beets, fruits; cattle and sheep, with livestock markets and meat packing plants; an abundance of water power—these are all a part of our treasures. Add to these a fine climate with its healthful change of seasons, our well stocked streams and our wild life to make hunting a pleasure. Within our borders we have Glacier Park, whose beauties rival those of the Alps, and we have three entrances into Yellowstone Park. Our dude ranches call to people from every part of the world to come and see our glories. There is perhaps no greater thrill than is ours who, standing on the plains, can look up and see the “shining mountains” which so thrilled Lewis and Clark so long ago.

This year's theme

“Our Goodly Heritage”

The President General hopes that chapters will build their programs around this theme.
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OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Organized—October 11, 1890)

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State Vice Regent—Mrs. Charles R. Petree, 4153 Edgehill Drive, Columbus 21.

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State Vice Regent—Mrs. Grover Cleveland Spilker, 1445 E. 19th St., Tulsa.

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State Vice Regent—Mrs. Claude George Stotts, 1375 Central Ave, Coos Bay.

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State Vice Regent—Mrs. Frederick Neale Tompkins, 10 Marshall Way, Rumford 16.

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State Vice Regent—Mrs. Richard Edward Lipscomb, 152 So. Main St., Mullins.

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Miss Enola Stannard Gibson
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1594 Arlington Ave., Columbus 12, Ohio

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Mrs. William Henry Beale
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Mrs. John W. H. Hoage
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Mrs. Mrs. Arthur Rowbotham
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Miss Gertrude S. Caraway
New Bern, North Carolina

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117 Frederick St., Harrisburg, Pa.

Mrs. Robert J. Johnson
Humboldt, Iowa

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State Regent—Mrs. Felix Irwin, Route 1, Box 62A, Corpus Christi.
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<td>184,372</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| TOTAL                  |                    |                               | 2,814   | 181,771  | 184,582|

[1119]
Editor's Corner  
(Continued from page 1106)  
work. And she checks up frequently to encourage, suggest and advise.

New regents should take the time to go back over the magazine files to read anew the Parliamentarian's articles. These are extremely helpful to any regent or officer.

Conduct your meetings in a business-like way. Begin on time even if people are late. (They’ll get the habit of coming earlier!) You don’t need to study parliamentary law, although for anyone expecting to do club work, it is most helpful. Read the hints in the Handbook. Learn how to phrase properly certain motions. Study your chapter by-laws and you can’t go far wrong. And remember—everyone was new once. And don’t be bashful about asking help or advice from ex-regents.

It’s “back to school” days for the children and grandchildren. It’s “back to D.A.R.” for all of us. There’s a new year ahead; new records to make; old friends to see again; new friends to get to know. Let’s make it the best year our Society has ever experienced!

Honor Roll  
(Continued from page 1104)
Pennsylvania—14 Gold, 13 Silver, 12 H.M.  
Rhode Island—2 Gold, 4 Silver, 8 H.M.  
South Carolina—11 Gold, 5 Silver, 6 H.M.  
South Dakota—0 Gold, 0 Silver, 6 H.M.  
Tennessee—16 Gold, 7 Silver, 9 H.M.  
Texas—21 Gold, 0 Silver, 6 H.M.  
Utah—0 Gold, 0 Silver, 0 H.M.  
Vermont—1 Gold, 4 Silver, 3 H.M.  
Virginia—38 Gold, 29 Silver, 8 H.M.  
Washington—3 Gold, 3 Silver, 2 H.M.  
West Virginia—9 Gold, 8 Silver, 2 H.M.  
Wisconsin—5 Gold, 6 Silver, 7 H.M.  
Wyoming—0 Gold, 1 Silver, 0 H.M.  
Alaska—1 Gold, 0 Silver, 0 H.M.  

National Honor Roll 1956-1957
Gold—473.  
Silver—404.  
H.M.—376.  
Total—1253 out of 2805 Chapters.
THE WILLIAM BYRD CHAPTER  
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cordially invites you to visit  
JAMES MADISON CEMETERY  

On the estate of "Montpelier," Orange County, Virginia, burial place of James Madison, fourth President of the United States, and of his wife, "Dolley" Payne Madison. Custodian since April 1930 of this hallowed shrine, the Chapter will hold appropriate exercises on September 16, 1957, honoring James Madison, the Father of the Constitution.

Resolutions  
(Continued from page 1105)  
mission of Red China to the United Nations; and the United Nations, through its specialized agencies, is attempting to soften the American thinking towards that admission;  
Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution declare its adamant opposition to the admission of Red China into the United Nations; and  
Resolved, That, in the event Red China is admitted to the United Nations, the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution urge the Congress of the United States of America to adopt legislation to effect the withdrawal of the United States of America from the United Nations.

Loyalty Oath  
Whereas, The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution recognizes the influential position held by professors and teachers in training our children and youth in our philosophy of government;  
Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution urge its members to seek adoption of laws by their respective State Legislatures, requiring teachers, professors and school administrators to take the same oath of allegiance or loyalty to the Constitution of the United States as required of all public officials.

The man who goes alone can start today; but he who travels with another must wait till that other is ready.  

Henry David Thoreau
AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Cora Steinebach Bradley (Mrs. Le-Roy) of Ft. Wayne, Indiana, is a member of Mary Penrose Chapter and was regent 1927-28.


Hugh P. Williamson is Assistant Attorney General of the State of Missouri.

Nellie Randall is Genealogical Research Chairman of Col. Joshua Howard Chapter in Michigan.

Laural Buxton Hobbes is a lineal descendant of Samuel Beman, father of Nathan Beman, the boy hero of Fort Ticonderoga. She did research at the Fort and from letters in the Beman Collection at the State Historical Headquarters at Cooperstown, N. Y. Mrs. Hobbes lives in Jacksonville, Fla. and is a member of Ft. St. Nicholas Chapter.

Marie Dickoré of Cincinnati, Ohio, is a historian and genealogist and has contributed many articles with historical backgrounds to magazines and newspapers. Not eligible for membership to our organization, she has helped many of our applicants and is interested in our work.

G. Esther Chapin is descended from a minute man and her earliest Chapin ancestor was Deacon Samuel Chapin, a founder of Springfield, Mass. Her father Asahel Chapin Jr. went west with his parents at the age of four in a caravan of mover’s wagons. Miss Chapin, a graduate of Carleton College, Minnesota and has an M.A. from the University of Iowa. A member of Ashley Chapter, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Miss Chapin, after teaching for 47 years in high schools and colleges is now retired.

Louida Dare, author of Carolina Scott Harrison, was the Good Citizen Girl for 1957 from Greenwich Tea Burning Chapter at Bridgeton, N. J. Miss Dare was an exchange student and has recently returned from a year’s study in Germany.
Prizes Given by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution

Mrs. Ralph W. Newland, Curator General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, presenting a $100.00 Government Savings Bond to Cadet Robert A. Johnson of Seattle, Washington. This bond is awarded to the cadet who excels in Theoretical and Practical Seamanship. Cadet Johnson had an average of 88.844.

National Defense

(Continued from page 1075)

We cannot hope to command the respect of others until we are ready to be true to our own principles.

Dollars for Defense

These are challenging days to all Americans who are loyal to the Constitution. Your contribution toward DOLLARS FOR DEFENSE helps to defray the cost of the informative material which is distributed for the purpose of alerting our citizens.

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With the Chapters
(Continued from page 1084)
ing program over the local radio station WJAY.
For the past three years our chapter has made the Gold Star Honor Roll. Miss Agnes Smith is our new Regent.
Plans are in the making for a variety of activities during the coming year.
Lillian C. Reeder, Publicity Chairman

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