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The President General’s Message

A RECURRING THOUGHT in recent weeks on my tour through the states of the Pacific Northwest and the Rocky Mountains was of the measure in which we owe these great regions to the farsightedness, judgment, initiative and diplomatic skill of one man—James Monroe, our fifth President.

April 28 of this year marks the bicentenary of the birth of Monroe, and a resolution passed by our 66th Continental Congress urged the chapters of the National Society to promote proper observance of this date—and of December 2, the date of the enunciation of the Monroe Doctrine—in their own meetings, in the schools and through any of the available media of communication and public relations.

We have good reason to remember and observe these dates with respect and gratitude. The joint occupation of the Northwest and the famous Declaration that has come to be known as the Monroe Doctrine are two of the outstanding achievements of the Monroe administration. But there were other important issues, such as the agreement for the limitation of armaments on the Great Lakes, the agreement on the Labrador and Newfoundland fisheries, and the acquisition of Florida, which were also successfully concluded.

In all these issues, and indeed throughout his long career of public service, Monroe displayed, in the words of W. C. Rives, “untiring application and indomitable perseverance.” His great contemporaries—Jefferson, Madison, Calhoun, Benton, John Quincy Adams—all spoke in praise of him. In turn, his recognition of Adams, and the appointment of Adams as Secretary of State, contributed importantly to the success of his administration.

“By the Doctrine which bears his name,” says the Dictionary of American Biography, Monroe “is now indissolubly connected with one of the major dogmas of American foreign policy.” I should like to underline that word dogma, and suggest you take it in its strictest, most literal sense, with gratitude to the memory of the man who defined our country’s traditional foreign policy so clearly and fearlessly.

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

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Bicentennial of the Birth of James Monroe

by George Harrison Sanford King

Vice-president

James Monroe Memorial Foundation, Inc.

This month marks the two hundredth anniversary of the birth in Westmoreland County, Virginia, on April 28th, 1758 of James Monroe, fifth President of the United States of America. Although several biographies have been written on the life of the man who held more public offices than any other before or since his time, it is my privilege to record here some facts relative to his forebears in the Northern Neck of Virginia as well as some items of interest which have escaped the attention of others.

James Monroe was the second child and eldest son of Spence Monroe (1727-1774) and his wife nee Elizabeth Jones and was born on his father's plantation at the head of Monroe Creek, Westmoreland County, Virginia. The house site and about seventy-five acres of land is now owned by the Monroe Birthplace Monument Association who plan to develop it as a shrine.

Major Andrew Monroe, the immigrant ancestor of the President, immigrated from the highlands of Scotland about 1640 and settled in St. Mary's County, Maryland, but due to various political and religious troubles they removed to Westmoreland County, Virginia, in 1648, and in 1650 received an extensive grant of land upon that body of water later to be known as Monroe Creek or Monroe Bay. Later he received other land grants and increased his holdings in this quarter by purchase. With Colonel John Washington (ancestor of General George Washington) he was elected to the vestry of Appomattox Parish on July 3, 1661. Major Monroe often appears on the Westmoreland County records and is once styled "Seignior," which designation was not applied to any other seventeenth century Westmorelander. He died intestate in 1668 leaving issue by his wife Elizabeth (traditionally nee Alexander) two sons who left numerous progeny, the younger of whom was William Monroe (1666-1737), the great grandfather of James Monroe, and upon a part of whose lands he was born.

William Monroe, Gentleman, married Margaret Bowcock, daughter of Thomas Bowcock of Westmoreland County. He was a planter, and resided upon his lands on Monroe Creek where he died testate in 1737 in the seventy-first year of his age, having out-lived his son Andrew Monroe, sometime Sheriff of Westmoreland County, who predeceased him in 1735. Sheriff Andrew Monroe married Mrs. Christian (Tyler) Monroe, daughter of Charles Tyler, Gentleman, and widow of Spence Monroe, his first cousin, by whom she had two daughters, viz: Eleanor Monroe who married August 20, 1738, Dr. James Bankhead, and Sarah Monroe who married George Gray. Andrew and Christian (Tyler) Monroe were the parents of three children, viz: Spence Monroe (1727-1774), Andrew Monroe (c. 1730-1775) and Jane Monroe who married in 1747 John Chancellor, Esquire, (1726-1815). The fact that the eldest son of Andrew and Christian (Tyler) Monroe was named for her deceased husband, Spence Monroe [son of Andrew Monroe (1661-1714) and Eleanor Spence, his wife], has caused endless confusion in the Monroe pedigree. Shortly after the death of her second husband in 1735, Mrs. Christian (Tyler) Monroe Monroe married thirdly Richard Fry by whom she had no issue.

In 1737 Spence Monroe (1727-1774) received by the terms of the will of his grandfather, William Monroe (1666-1737), a plantation in Westmoreland County upon which he was later to reside and where his distinguished son was born. In this same year he also received a legacy from his maternal uncle, Joseph Tyler, of a Negro slave named Muddy, and in 1743 his guardian, Dr. James Bankhead, apprenticed...
the said Spence Monroe (with his consent) and also his Negro slave Muddy, to Robert Walker, joiner and house carpenter of the adjoining county of King George, both to learn "the mistery of a joyner." There are references in the Westmoreland County records which show that Spence Monroe followed the trade of a cabinet maker, as well as operating a tobacco plantation. In 1766 he was one of the signers of the Leedstown Resolutions, authored by the Honorable Richard Henry Lee, which asserted in bold language the rights essential to civil liberty and constitutes one of the first formal defiances to British rule subsequently maintained by the Revolution. Among the signers of this important document were General Washington's brothers Samuel Washington, Charles Washington and John Augustine Washington; his cousins Laurence Washington and Lewis Willis; and Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Ludwell Lee, Francis Lightfoot Lee, William Lee, Richard Lee, William Grayson, John Monroe, as well as other prominent men, whose names appear on a handsome memorial tablet on the interior walls of the courthouse of Westmoreland County.

Spence Monroe was married in 1752 to Elizabeth Jones, daughter of James Jones of King George County who died testate in 1744 and Hester Davis, his wife, who was the daughter of Joshua Davis, Gentleman, of Richmond County, a prominent colonial attorney at law of the Northern Neck of Virginia, and from whom James Monroe probably inherited his legal ability. James Monroe tells us in his autobiography that his maternal grandfather "emigrated from Wales" and died possessed of considerable property some of which descended to his mother.

The children of Spence Monroe and Elizabeth Jones, his wife, were as follows: (1) Elizabeth Monroe who married Captain William Buckner (1753-1800) of "Mill Hill," Caroline County, and left issue; (2) James Monroe (1758-1831), our subject; (3) Spence Monroe who died in young manhood; (4) Andrew Monroe (c. 1764-1826) who married Frances Garnett of Essex County, and left issue two sons, viz: (a) Augustine Garnett Monroe, attorney at law, and (b) Colonel James Monroe (1799-1870), member of Congress from New York; and (5) Joseph Jones Monroe (c. 1772-1824) who married first in 1790 Elizabeth Kerr, second in 1801 Sally Gordon, third in 1808 Elizabeth Glasscock, and fourth in 1821, Huldah Hubbard. He was an attorney at law and removed from Virginia in 1820 to Howard County, Missouri, where he died leaving issue.

Colonel James Monroe as a young attorney at law in Fredericksburg. From the original at the James Monroe Law Office and Museum, Fredericksburg.

When James Monroe was in his early teens he attended the school of Parson Archibald Campbell a few miles from his father's plantation, and John Marshall (later Chief Justice of the Supreme Court) was a classmate; they became life long friends. At 16 he was sent to the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, then the Capitol of Virginia, and while he was there his father died in the fall of 1774. On November 9, 1775, when he was yet seventeen, he was initiated and entered apprentice in the Williamsburg Masonic Lodge, and there became associated with those who were fanning the flames of insurrection against the rule of King George the Third.

It was due to the generosity of his maternal uncle Judge Joseph Jones (1727-1805) of "Spring Hill," King George County and Fredericksburg, that young Monroe was able to continue at the College
of William and Mary after the death of his father. Judge Jones was educated in England as a barrister and returned to Virginia about 1752 at which time he was admitted to practice in several of the county courts. About this time he married Mary Taliaferro, daughter of Colonel John Taliaferro of "Snow Creek," Spotsylvania County, and sister of Lucy Taliaferro, wife of Colonel Charles Lewis, the brother of Colonel Fielding Lewis of "Kenmore" who married Betty Washington, sister of General George Washington. Mrs. Jones died in 1777, and Judge Jones shortly married Mrs. Mary (Waugh) Dawson, daughter of Alexander Waugh of Orange County, widow of the Rev. Musgrove Dawson of Caroline County, and mother of the Honorable John Dawson (1762-1814), Member of Congress, of Spotsylvania County. By his second marriage he had an only child, Joseph Jones, Jr. (born in 1780) who died unmarried in young manhood. Judge Jones was a member of the House of Burgesses, the Continental Congress and Judge of the General Court of Virginia. He was an intimate friend of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, William Fitzhugh of "Chatham" and many other Revolutionary worthies. He died in Fredericksburg on October 28, 1805 and by the terms of his will his favorite nephew, James Monroe, was his principal residuary legatee.

In Williamsburg young James Monroe experienced the excitement of the prelude to the American Revolution—the announcement along Duke of Gloucester Street by the town crier of the battles of Lexington and Concord, and the rifling of the Virginia Powder Magazine by the British. With his enraged classmates he drilled and paraded on the Palace Green in full view of Lord Dunmore, destined to be the last Royal Governor of the Virginia Colony. He had just passed his eighteenth birthday when he read in the Virginia Gazette of the signing of the Declaration of Independence at Philadelphia on the 4th of July 1776 and all in Williamsburg then knew the Revolutionary struggle was immediately at hand.

In August 1776 Lieutenant James Monroe left Williamsburg with his regiment, the Third Virginia Infantry, and joined the Continental Army at the headquarters of General Washington near New York. He served under Colonel Hugh Mercer of Fredericksburg and was with his regiment during the engagements at Harlem, White Plains and Trenton. During the latter battle he was wounded and carried a British musket ball in his shoulder the remainder of his life. He was with General Washington at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, during the difficult winter of 1777, and later participated in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. Before the termination of hostilities Monroe rose to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, being then but 23, having won the confidence of his superior military commanders. There is little doubt that he valued the highest a recommendation written in General Washington's own hand which said in part: "He has in every instance maintained the reputation of a brave, active and sensible officer." Washington and Monroe were our only Presidents to serve in the Revolutionary Army.

Lord Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, Virginia, on October 19, 1781 and early the following year the various counties of Virginia held an election to choose their representatives to the first General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia. Monroe was then residing at "Spring Hill," the plantation of his uncle Judge Joseph Jones in King George County some ten miles
below Fredericksburg on the Rappahannock River, and was duly elected to represent the County of King George. In June 1783 he was elected a member of the Fourth Congress of the Confederation and during the next three years he was in his official capacity almost constantly associated with George Washington, Thomas Jefferson (under whom he had previously studied law), James Madison and the Honorable Richard Henry Lee.

The winter of 1785 found Monroe in New York City, then the capitol of the nation, attending the sessions of Congress and involved in a whirl of activities, but not entirely confined to duties of state for he had found time to win the hand of the beautiful daughter of Captain Laurence Kortright of New York and returned to Virginia to inform his honored uncle of his intentions.

Having decided to begin the practice of law in Fredericksburg, Monroe purchased on February 6, 1786 lot number 127, the deed naming the grantee “the Honorable James Monroe, of the County of King George, Esquire.” He returned to New York City and on the evening of the 16th of February 1786 he was united in marriage at Trinity Church to Miss Elizabeth Kortright. So soon as Judge Jones heard of the event he wrote his nephew that he had prepared a house for him in Fredericksburg and the young couple established themselves in the two story brick mansion house now standing at 301 Caroline Street which was owned by Judge Jones. Here in December 1786 was born their eldest child, Eliza Kortright Monroe.

Colonel Monroe opened his law office in 1787 at the location which he had purchased for the next three years he was a familiar figure about the streets of Fredericksburg and at the court houses of the surrounding counties. The James Monroe Memorial Foundation, Inc. has restored the quaint little brick office upon the lot originally purchased by Monroe and maintains it as a shrine. Here may be seen an authentic collection of his books, papers, and furniture, together with many of the personal belongings of himself and his wife such as china, silver, jewelry and wearing apparel.

While he was thus situated Colonel Monroe received the following letter from the Honorable Richard Henry Lee who was then at “Belle View” the seat of his brother Thomas Ludwell Lee on Potomac Creek in Stafford County a few miles from Fredericksburg:

Belle View
June the 18th 1787

Dear Sir

An unforeseen interruption deprives me of the happiness of waiting (as I intended) on Mrs. Monroe and yourself, that I might take your commands to New York for which place I am now on my way. My servant now attends to receive any commands that your Lady or yourself have to transmit, which I shall take much pleasure in conveying. I have it in charge Sir from Mrs. Lee of Stratford to present her respects to Mrs. Monroe and to express her wish that she may have the happiness of seeing Mrs. Monroe at Stratford this summer. And may I add that my Mrs. Lee will have much pleasure in entertaining Mrs. Monroe at Chantilly.

With my compliments and with every wish for the health and happiness of yourself and your Lady, I remain dear Sir

Your friend and servant

Richard Henry Lee

Addressed:
James Monroe, Esq:
in Fredericksburg
By Charles

The year 1787 was an eventful year for James Monroe as he was hardly settled in his new abode than he was appointed a member of the Common Council of Fredericksburg and was also elected to the Virginia General Assembly. He was also elected a vestryman in Saint George’s Episcopal Church of which the aged Mrs. Mary Ball Washington, the mother of General Washington, was a regular attendant.

(Continued on page 447)
ADVENT, which begins today, is one of the best constructed seasons of the Church year. It is coherent in meaning. Furthermore, the meaning shines through plainly and unambiguously. Impressively also, it may be added.

Judgment is one of the main strands of Advent concern. Often, in quieter times, we have difficulty—when Advent rolls around—to show that there is such a thing or to give examples of it. But recent events, especially the Russian satellites, have made the task of the Advent preacher easier.

There is judgment in the satellites, in the missiles that can travel from one major segment of the earth's surface to another, in the scientific capability of the Russians revealed by these developments.

These events have had the typical characteristics of judgment. First, they are from beyond, reminding us that man never has his destiny completely in his own hands. There is always a Factor beyond man to be considered. In judgment the Factor that is beyond man speaks and acts. Second, judgment is always dramatic, sudden, unexpected. It is like a thief in the night, the return of a traveller. The startling suddenness of the judging event confirms that it comes from beyond.

Third, judgment is undeniable. A person who has heard some shocking news tells himself vainly that he did not hear it, or he says to another, “Say it did not happen.” But it did happen. Fourth, judgment is painful. We use other words to refer to happy surprises. If we use the word judgment at all we use it to point to agony, humbling, dismay. A judgment is a wound.

Finally, while the judging event comes from beyond us, it comes from us as well. The Factor from beyond us gives what we deserve. Judgment is like a dialogue, with two speakers; a transaction, with two responsible agents. If we are undone we have undone ourselves.

The satellites, then, are telling us something about ourselves. It is to our interest to find out what it is.

In the first place, the satellites are a judgment on our science.

There is soon to be a congressional inquiry into the whole matter: where we are, how it came about, what is to be done. Despite resolutions to subordinate the political aspects, some name-calling will no doubt be heard. Each party feels that the other is responsible. But it will appear, most likely, that each party has solid achievements—and blind spots. Congress will try to show that the Administration is at fault, and the other way around. But both of them share the credit for what we have done, and the blame for our manifest failure.

Money will figure in the investigation. Have we spent enough? It will be seen that when the Administration asked for money an economy-minded Congress refused it, and again, when Congress has appropriated money an economy-minded Administration has refused to spend it. We have the money. What kind of people is it that haggles when its national existence is at stake?

Interservice rivalry will be shown to have played a part in our falling behind. It is a thing to be deplored, yet not only so. The competition has turned our search in a number of directions. The diversity and mutual criticisms of the different approaches may in the end be beneficial.

The investigation will show that our undue concern about secrecy has discouraged scientists, tied their hands and delayed activity, like any other sick spell.

All this will be useful. The question is whether the investigation will reach the deeper crisis disclosed by the satellites. The deeper crisis is pointed out in The Organization Man, by William H. Whyte, Jr. The author is talking, not about defense, but about the teaching and practice of science in America. His explanation, written in 1956, before the satellites, explains what is wrong in the deep sense.

First, there is in America a disdain of basic research. It is part of practical America's scorn of intellect—"the fear of
the expert,” “eggheads,” “long hairs.” Well, we can have our fun. We can continue to despise erudition. But, says the judgment, we cannot do that and have adequate defense in an age of science.

If we run over the list of those whose research made the atom bomb possible we see that every one of them was European or American with European birth and background—Bohr, Rutherford, Einstein, Pergam, Fermi, Lisa Meitner, Oppenheimer. And Edward Teller, the so-called “Father of the hydrogen bomb” is a Hungarian.

(At the congressional investigation, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Garrison Norton said, “most of the ‘really creative work’ in basic science has been done by foreign-born scientists. He said atomic scientist Ralph Lapp had prepared a list of the top men in the fields of nuclear physics and mathematics during the period 1905-45, and that he had checked on it with other scientists. ‘Lots of Russians’ and only one American (Michelson) were on the list.” Washington Post, Dec. 17, 1957.)

Besides the absence of basic research there has been a decline of free research, research that follows the vagrant breezes of curiosity and is not interested in whether a thing “works” or “pays.” Finally, says Whyte, there has been an emphasis on the technically useful group in research and a de-emphasis on the individual, in whom creation breaks through.

This being the case, will further scientific education help? When the problem is the American preoccupation with technology rather than basic research? Or when the problem is the research group absorbing and asphyxiating the creative individual? Will not further education simply confound our difficulties?

The satellites and related developments are also a judgment upon our moral fibre.

In simpler, easier times our moral fibre may be sufficient for the tests of the day. But this is not an easy time. We are confronted by a dynamic, restless adversary, an adversary both merciless and unscrupulous. The question is, is our moral fibre equal to the actual situation, not some imaginable situation that does not exist?

Are we good enough to assume the role that is offered to us, the only role relevant to the day’s need and to our strength? Do we have the resolution and insight to lead the coalition of free nations, winning their salvation as we win our own?

The answer is that we are not equal to the challenge of the day if we propose to meet it by spare time activity. Important segments of our work-time activity will be forthcoming before we sweat this one out successfully. So far we have devoted to the task only energies and funds that we could spare readily. The main thing was “gadgets as usual” or “leisure as usual.” We are not mobilized, not our thoughts, not our anxious concern. Meanwhile, opposite us is the supreme opponent of our national story.

Beside military wisdom and resolution, our role demands continued, and indeed, expanded aid. Are we good enough for that? I admit that our help of others has been unique in the narrative of mankind. Of course our capacity to help has been unique too, both our wealth of material goods and our technology. But the ability to help does not of itself produce help. We have had generous good will (not remembered sufficiently by others) and a wise eye to our own interests in helping others (not remembered sufficiently by ourselves).

The Russians have been forced to imitate our help of the underprivileged peoples, so humane is it, so wise and far-sighted too. But their help has been minute. They have driven hard bargains where they have helped. Their assistance has been the evil shadow, the ugly caricature of our own. If we have not been good enough, not generous enough, how much worse the judgment upon them.

(Since preaching this sermon, judgment has overtaken its information concerning Russian assistance. Their aid has been much more extensive than I realized. Also more wisely administered, less grossly tied to immediate political advantage. In the matter of economic aid also Russia is overtaking us at a frightening rate.)

The need is present. The poverty, disease, illiteracy of mankind may not outrun the ability to relieve it; certainly it equals that ability. Are we morally good enough to carry on? Lately there has been evidence of faltering, and even former friends of foreign aid have acted as if they have “had enough.” The Vice President, no “internationalist,” has said that the program must be carried on, also increased.
Are we good enough to assist the lawful aspirations of backward, shackled peoples? Are we afraid of our own handiwork? Wendell Willkie found, as he wrote in *One World*, that the revolutionary ferment of our time comes from The American Revolution. The torch of democratic self-rule, civil guards of the person, liberty of the individual shone to the ends of the earth because it was held aloft by us. Are we ashamed of our work, or perhaps frightened that men have received our gospel? Are we good enough to lead where we have begun to lead, and not to cast off our spiritual children, nor be indifferent? The Russians have exploited the dreams and stirrings of mankind. They have made capital of our indecision or reaction or slow-footed assistance. They have themselves fastened on men a worse tyranny than any they have known. They have prostituted for dark purposes the hopes generated by our revolution. Here again, their judgment is worse. But their worse judgment does not excuse us. We know that our help has been feeble, where we have not been indifferent, where we have not opposed the bloody footprints that lead to freedom. Last of all, the satellites and the rest have been a judgment on our spiritual adequacy. As soon as the new developments flashed into the sky we showed our hand. The kind of thing we said showed the kind of people we are. At first we said in effect “No one can be ahead of us.” Our pride was offended at the very idea that anyone can excel us in anything, especially the dirty, backward Russians. Convinced that it was so, that the Russians had outstripped us in important areas, we came about in the wind with a rush. Then we said in effect, “Though great danger threatens, nothing can happen to us. No danger is too great for us, no lead too advanced for us to overtake.”

Back of the opposed ideas lies the assurance that America is heaven’s darling, that no one can be better than we are in anything, that nothing can happen to us. It is true that heaven has bestowed many favors upon us, favors enough for a darling. It is perhaps not remarkable that our head has been turned. But heaven has no darlings. There is no guarantee that any nation shall always excel or never be wounded grievously. Israel was “the Chosen People of God” but Israel was not excepted from the common human lot for that reason. When judgment was current, Israel received the worst judgment just because it was God’s people: “You only of all the nations of the earth have I known, therefore...” (Amos). Finally God pulverized the national life of Israel—His people—and scattered the people to the four winds of the world. No, heaven has no darlings. If we are God’s people, let us be afraid.

Our dismay in recent days, as the abyss opened before our feet, shows that we have laid up treasures on earth. No earthly actuality can be a complete fulfillment for the spirit of man. Our offense and our despair show that we have thought so. We have reversed the Biblical position that this is a lost world. Thus our pride in man’s work, in our work, has made possible a fall that could not have come to us if we had reposed our hope in the right place.

To be sure, God is pledged to fulfill humanity. Mankind is His project. To say that God is omnipotent is to say that He fulfills and completes what He starts. Our fears that all is lost if a particular world is overturned is lack of belief in God. Our consternation in the face of the earthquake shows that we have put our trust in the wrong place and have withheld it from the right place. “God,” not this or that, “is our refuge and our strength, a very present help in trouble.” “Yea though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death I will fear no evil for thou art with me.” God is our fullfiller and He comes bringing His own guarantee with Him.

We have had a rough time. Judgment is not gentle in its way. It is an iron fist. But judgment is never an end; it is always a means. “I desire not the death of the wicked, but rather that he may turn from his wickedness and live.” Judgment is not unkind. It is brought upon people in hope and because of love.

So it is, in a day when we are dazed and staggered with judgment. The hope is that it will open our eyes and cleanse our heart and set us on the right way. (Continued on page 422)

**Past Vice President General Passes Away**

Nettie Morgan Heath (Mrs. Benjamin D.) passed away February 1, 1958. A member of Mecklenburg Chapter of North Carolina, she was Director General 1917-1920 and Vice President General 1921-24.
His forebears came from Scotland, settled in York County, Pennsylvania, and served in the Revolution and other early wars of this country. The McGuffey's were strong and independent folks and devout Presbyterians.

Alexander McGuffey moved to Washington County, Pennsylvania, about 1790, he was a farmer, but his activities included hunting and Indian fighting. In 1797 he married Anna Holmes, daughter of a Scotch-Irish farming neighbor and a niece of another noted Indian fighter.

William Holmes McGuffey was born—in the best American tradition—in a log farm house in Claysville, Washington County, Pennsylvania, just off U.S. Route 40 and on Pa. State Route 251, which is a few miles east of West Alexander near the West Virginia border. He was born September 23, 1800, the second of eleven sons and daughters. In 1803 his father bought 185 acres in a trackless wilderness near what is now Youngstown, Mahoning County, Ohio. His father cleared a field in this wilderness and built a log cabin as a new home for his family; in the autumn he brought his wife and three children to their new home. William and his sister, Jane, made the journey in baskets suspended over the back of a horse.

There were no school advantages for the children. The mother was anxious for her children to have all the advantages of their time, she taught William the rudiments of an elementary education. The father cooperated as best he could and arranged for William and his sister Jane to take their trundle beds and provisions and live in the home of Reverend William Wick, first pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Youngstown, Ohio. The pastor taught the McGuffey youngsters all he could in his spare time. They learned rapidly and in turn passed their learning on to the younger children.

In 1806 a Presbyterian school at Darling- ton, Pa., known as the Old Stone Academy, located on the road from Pittsburgh, Pa., to Cleveland, Ohio, through Youngstown, Ohio, and thirty miles from the McGuffey home, began its useful career. It was chartered February 24, 1806 and was used until the school moved to a two-story, red brick building.

After studying at Darlington for two years, William began his eventful career by teaching a term of school in Calcutta, Columbiana County, Ohio, in the year 1817, at the age of seventeen. While in Calcutta he attended the Longs Run Presbyterian Church.

He had to interrupt his academic career more than once to earn some money by teaching. He would walk miles to borrow books and read at night by the light of the fire, committing to memory all literature which came into his possession.

From 1820 to 1826 he attended Washing- ton College, now Washington and Jeffer- son College at Washington, Pa. He graduated from there with honors. His studies had been almost solely Latin, Greek, Hebrew and Philosophy. He had very little learning in Mathematics, Science or History. He received his A.B. in 1826 and even before graduation he was appointed pro- fessor of ancient languages at Miami Uni- versity, just getting under way at that time. The first president of Miami University was the Reverend Robert Hamilton Bishop. He was preaching at Paris, Kentucky, and was representing the college among the churches of that state. It was here that he met Wil- liam Holmes McGuffey who at that time was teaching his private school and was active in religious service. It was here that Reverend Bishop offered McGuffey a posi- tion as a professor of Ancient Languages at Miami. He was to begin his work in the latter part of 1826 and later the chair of moral philosophy. He spent ten years at
Miami and during those years compiled the Eclectic Series of school books.

William McGuffey's younger brother, Alexander Hamilton McGuffey, was with him at Miami. Alexander was sixteen years younger and was educated under William's direction.

Soon after William Holmes McGuffey began his professorship at Miami he met Harriet Spining, the daughter of Judge Isaac Spining of Dayton, Ohio. They were married April 3, 1827. In 1828 he built a home for his bride south of the building in which he taught.

On March 29, 1829 William Holmes McGuffey was ordained as a Presbyterian Minister in the Presbyterian Church in Oxford, Ohio.

A museum was opened in the Alumni Library of Miami University in honor of William Holmes McGuffey. A memorial built of granite and bronze in his memory stands in the court yard of McGuffey Hall. It shows his head and shoulders. The Federation of McGuffey Societies unveiled this memorial. At the base of the memorial pedestals are tablets on which are inscribed the names of the societies which contributed to the fund for the memorial. Ernest Bruce Haswell of Cincinnati, Ohio, was the sculptor.

McGuffey resigned August 26, 1836, and became the President of Cincinnati College, where he taught many subjects and on Sunday lectured on proverbs in the College Chapel, which the citizens filled to capacity. He could repeat, at the age of twenty-one, many books of the Bible, and could repeat sermons which he had heard only once.

Dr. Daniel Dark was one of the prime movers in the College of Cincinnati. His daughter Elizabeth later became the wife of Alexander Hamilton McGuffey, younger brother of William H. McGuffey.

In 1839 William H. McGuffey accepted the presidency of Ohio University at Athens, Ohio. He held the office for four years, then returned to Cincinnati and was professor for two years in Woodward College, this being only a temporary position. His brother Alexander was also a professor at Woodward College.

While president of Ohio University, William H. McGuffey received the degree of Doctor of Laws, conferred on him by Indiana University. He was at this time in the fullness of his intellectual powers, an experienced educator, a popular speaker on educational and religious subjects and his fame had gone out into the world.

In 1845 we find William Holmes McGuffey at the University of Virginia as Professor of Natural and Moral Philosophy, which position he filled with great credit to himself. He delivered his lectures in language that expressed his thoughts and without notes. "He taught with the simplicity of a child, with the precision of a mathematician, and the authority of truth."

William Holmes McGuffey, D.D.L.L.D., died May 4, 1873, having taught for twenty-eight years in the University of Virginia. He is buried in the University Cemetery at Charlottesville, Virginia. So ended the life of William Holmes McGuffey, teacher, professor, minister, lecturer, compiler of school books, and a tradition. He died without leaving a will. He was an active campaigner for free schools all his life, and lived to see it accomplished with some of his students among the leaders.

In his passing he left no written records. He did not write any books on philosophy. His three thousand or more sermons and lectures are only a memory. He trained himself to speak extemporaneously and never used notes; but all of his discourses were carefully prepared, and McGuffey, like Socrates of old, is a great tradition.

He was married twice, his second wife was Laura Howard of Charlottesville, Va. The high school in Charlottesville, Va. was named for him in honor of his work in behalf of the public schools.

William Holmes McGuffey was a picturesque and forceful individual in his own right and deserves a historical note apart from compiling school books, over which the intelligentsia are inclined to deride his memory. It would be a good thing if the old-time McGuffey school books were put back into our schools.

William Holmes McGuffey, in the recollection of Dr. W. M. Thornton of the University of Virginia, was a man so ugly so as not be easily forgotten, he had a huge mouth, a portentous nose, sandy reddish gray hair—worn so long it curled up a little over his ears, a vast forehead heightened by baldness. His eyes snapped and twinkled at you from behind steel-rimmed glasses; he carried a stout walking stick; his speech was crisp and trenchant.
At Miami they still recall stories of McGuffey's appearance there, wearing a suit of Bombazine, black in color, a silk stovepipe hat and usually carrying a cane. He was characteristically and habitually neat in his person and apparel. Dr. Thornton remembered McGuffey's apparel was a little eccentric; the most old fashioned he ever saw outside a museum. For his Sunday morning lectures to his class in Biblical studies he would array himself in a dark blue coat with brass buttons somewhat like the evening dress coat of the present day. Around his neck was a high linen collar surrounded by a voluminous black-silk stock. When he first came to Charlottsville in 1845, he wore knee breeches with black silk stockings and low shoes fastened with shining buckles. In after years he reconciled himself to trousers, but it seemed that this was his only concession to modernity. He taught his students how to think and stimulated their interest by the clearness of his own thinking and explanations.

William Holmes McGuffey's parents are buried in the New Bedford, Pa. Presbyterian Cemetery, his grandparents are buried in the Deer Creek, Pa. Cemetery.

The McGuffey Readers

The Ohio country was known as that vast area west of the Alleghenies into which ambitious and adventurous Americans made their way after 1800. It was known as the country of the Reverend William Holmes McGuffey, D.D., LL.D., whose readers sold in excess of 122,000,000 copies, probably did more to mould American thinking than any other single influence except the Bible. McGuffey's readers were eventually used in over thirty-seven states. He was always campaigning for free schools, and was one of the first in a cause in which he was active all his life.

Free common schools had been in existence only a short time in Ohio and the books that were available at that time were compiled by New Englanders emphasizing hell-fire and Puritan martyrs. They seemed strange to the children of Scotch-Irish and German backwoodsmen. Looking for books that would be better suited to the needs of Western youngsters, a Cincinnati publisher approached William Holmes McGuffey, who, by the way, was already eminent as a Presbyterian Minister and Professor at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. William Holmes McGuffey knew western conditions and western minds. "Western books for Western people" was the slogan of clever Cincinnati publishers and it was very effective.

In 1834, Truman & Smith, Cincinnati publishers, were publishing a primer, a grammar and one or two arithmetics. Mr. W. B. Smith of Truman & Smith, a shrewd bookman, saw the need for new school texts, so Mr. Smith went to McGuffey at Miami. Result: the McGuffey Readers, which won out over all competition in the West and even the South. There were readers on the market at that time, Worcester's Readers and Pierpont's Readers were two of them. These were Eastern publications, with Eastern ideas. Faced with the scarcity of teaching material and with great ideas about teaching methods, Professor McGuffey in his home near the campus at Miami University, compiled his first readers and tested them on his own and his neighbors' children. He would call them together by a shrill whistle by blowing through the knuckles of two fingers. If the children liked the stories he read to them, the stories were put into the readers. The material chosen for each reader was suited to the child's age. The first and second readers were published in 1836; in 1837, the third and fourth were printed; the fifth book was printed in 1844.

In 1836 there were about 1,000,000 children of school age in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois.

It was out of McGuffey's First Reader that Western children learned:

"Twinkle, twinkle, little star,
How I wonder what you are,
Up above the world so high,
Like a diamond in the sky."

At Miami University, beside his routine courses, he coached the debating teams; preached every Sunday at the nearby Presbyterian Church; and organized elementary classes for his own and neighboring children. It was for these groups of little ones that he first developed the material that went into the Readers.

It seems that between the years of 1836 and 1844 William Holmes McGuffey was so busy with the duties of being a college president that the publishers turned to his younger brother Alexander Hamilton McGuffey, who having been with his brother at Miami University all the time the first four readers were compiled and tested,
knew his brother's whole educational system. So it was natural that the publishers turned to Alexander to help compile the fifth reader which became the most famous of the lot.

A clue to the popularity of the readers lies in the personality of the man who compiled the first editions. A basic reason for the McGuffey Readers success was that they presented a complete code of ethics and behavior through the medium of poems and verses. In many pioneer homes they were the only books beside the Bible.

In truth, the McGuffey Readers were a minor incident in the life of the man whose name they immortalized; he made little money out of them. His publishing contract called for royalties up to $1,000, after which he did not share in the profits. Later than 1845 he seems to have exercised only remote advisory control over the successive revisions and additions.

His younger brother Alexander, who helped him with the original Primer and the first four readers, was the chief compiler of the speller and the fifth reader. The sixth reader, the High School reader and the Speaker were prepared by the editor and educators chosen by the publishers. The whole series was drastically revised six years after McGuffey's death and from time to time after that, but the essential ideas and many of the selections were still McGuffey's.

The McGuffey era was the age of declamation. The circulation of newspapers was limited; there were no radios or television; so Fourth of July speeches were in order, and at family gatherings youngsters recited "pieces" like "The Village Blacksmith" or "The Old Oaken Bucket," learned by heart from the Fourth Reader.

McGuffey himself took the art of declamation very seriously. His original readers, as well as later editions, contained elaborate instructions on how to read. McGuffey and his successors had the notion that a speaker should be heard as well as understood. From the earliest editions, directions were given regarding the use of the voice.

Many a youth read Shakespeare and extracts from Edgar Allan Poe, Charles Dickens, Tennyson, Longfellow, Walter Scott, Byron, Gray and many other writers. Ex-Governor Cox of Ohio, wrote in his autobiography, "Like most other Ohio children of the period, I owed much to the Readers of William Holmes McGuffey. I went through these in order . . . and they not only made me master of many classic selections of English and American literature, but aroused in me a thirst for more reading in the masterpieces of our tongue."

James Cox was Dean of the College of Cincinnati. Alexander Hamilton McGuffey was a lawyer and was a professor at Cincinnati College and helped compile the fourth, fifth and sixth readers.

Minnich has offered some theories:

The McGuffey Readers taught the child to read from the start. McGuffey had more illustrations than other readers.

His texts taught the fine art of speaking, and speaking correctly.

The McGuffey readers adapted material for the minds of children, avoiding the theological mysticism of New England.

They presented stories about nature and experiences familiar in rural and small-town childhood.

Publishers notice in the front of the sixth reader states that: "the widely extended approval and patronage bestowed upon the Eclectic Educational Series for years past, have given to them a constantly increasing demand. Their sale is not equalled by any other School Books in the United States."

The above Publisher's notice was copied from McGuffey's new Sixth Eclectic Reader, was owned by Jemima A. Murray, bought in Guilford, Columbiana County, Ohio, December 26th, 187—(the last figure of the year has faded out).

The seven parent publishing houses of the McGuffey School Books were located in Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1839 Cincinnati became the center of the book business west of the Allegheny mountains, and the principal place of their printing. One of the Cincinnati publishers was Wilson, Hinkle & Co.; others were Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, Philadelphia; Stevens & Seymour, New Orleans; Clark & Maynard, New York; and it is said a publishing house in Beaver, Pa. also printed McGuffey books.

100th Anniversary 1836-1936

The one hundredth anniversary of the McGuffey reader was celebrated by the William H. McGuffey Sunday School Class at the Longs Run Presbyterian Church, near Calcutta, Columbiana County, Ohio.
W. A. Weaver was President, Anderson Pugh, Teacher, and Frank Grosshans, president. Selections from McGuffey books were read by Charles Bough, Sanford E. Fisher and Wilson F. Smith.

Scriptural selections from the readers were read by Mrs. Carl Kirkbride’s Sunday School Class and the William H. McGuffey Class.

Poetic selections were read by Mary Allison and Norman Lamping. A fifth reader selection was set to music (“My Mother’s Bible”) and sung by Reverend Loney.

Frank Grosshans and Mrs. F. Finch sang “Follow the Gleam.” The gang sang “The Old Oaken Bucket.”

Other speakers were Dr. W. A. Hobbs and Tom T. Jones. The opening prayer was by Rowland Lyon, of Longs Run Church; the closing prayer was by V. A. Schreiber.

Contract

The original contract between Wm. H. McGuffey and the parents of the scholars who attended his school is in the Museum of Miami University, a copy of the contract is said to be in the possession of the Thomas Toland family of near Frederick-town, Columbiana County, Ohio.

In the document, Wm. H. McGuffey agreed to teach for a term of four months for a fee of $2.00 for each pupil. The school was located on lot number 4 in the village of West Union, now known as Calcutta, was also known as Faulks Town.

Below is a copy of the agreement:

Master W. H. McGuffey will hold a four-month session of school in lot 4, West Union, and will tutor all scholars listed below at $2.00 for a term commencing the first of September, 1817.

Enos Thomas, four; James McLaughlin, one; John Coburn, three; John Geddes, one; John Titten, three; D. Caruthers, three; Michael Fisher, four; Joseph Heald, three; William Boler, one; Isaac Boland, two; John Quinn, one; Thomas George, Samuel Coburn, and James Heaston, (number of pupils not listed); Daniel McGinnis, six; Jacob Smith, two; Samuel Hull, two; Moses Beard, three; Hickman Ludens, three; and Michael Shirts, three.

Wm. H. McGuffey was only 17 years of age when he conducted this school for four months, and earned himself about $100.00.

Herman B. Feustel was born in East Liverpool, Ohio, son of a pioneer Potter. A china decorator by trade, his hobbies are history and photography. In his collection are many historical pictures taken both at home and abroad. His library and his collection of antiques are also hobbies. His wife is the Chapter Librarian of the Bethia Southwick Chapter, D.A.R.

OLD PORT TOBACCO

Down in old Port Tobacco, back in the days of yore
Stood many a stately mansion, along its very shore.
Once again we can see them, dormer windows and all
Brass knockers on their doors, and chimneys wide and tall.
Picture the lords and ladies, giving many a ball
To the young lads and lasses in their spacious halls.
Down to the creek came winding many a hogshead then,
Of old tobacco and barrels of corn, pushed by large black men.

Back from the stately mansions, back across the glenn
Were their many quarters, home of the Negro—then.
These mansions are now in ruin, their roofs have fallen in,
Tho their history will ever be with us, and the stories of their great men.
These have come down through the ages, and may their descendants bring
Some of the glory and lustre that should come from their offspring.
May they bring to our people a longing to restore
This colonial landmark back to its glory of yore.

Charlotte M. Dorsett
Member of Major Wm. Thomas Chapter
Soon after the British defeat at Yorktown, General George Washington took respite from the duties of war long enough to pen a letter to his old friend and neighbor, John Hanson of Maryland, congratulating him upon his “appointment to fill the most important seat in the United States,” an honor he himself did not know until eight years later.

According to the impassioned followers of John Hanson, who have come to be known as Hansonians, the Maryland patriot, and not George Washington, was the real “first President.” They point to historical documents to prove their beliefs such as the one provided by the “Father of His Country,” himself, when he wrote to John Hanson and addressed him as “President.” Hansonians cite eventful dates in American history as the basis for their doctrine. On March 1, 1781, the Articles of Confederation, or Constitution I, was ratified and the thirteen states became a nation. The new Congress did not meet until November 5 of that same year at Independence Hall in Philadelphia, and at that time unanimously chose John Hanson, the Maryland delegate, to serve for one year as “President of the United States in Congress Assembled.”

Yet today, John Hanson’s fame is known to only a comparative handful of Americans. Although a bronze statue, erected to his memory in 1903, stands in a corridor leading from the Capitol Statuary Hall, there are few legislators who can actually identify this “forgotten man” of American history, whom Hansonians fervently claim to be the rightful owner of the title “first President of the United States.”

Of this minority group who are familiar with John Hanson’s fame as a statesman, however, are the school children of Oxen Hill, Maryland, where Hanson died and is supposedly buried, who are told that he was the “first President” by a teacher, Mrs. Earla Marshall, one of his lateral descendants.

At Oxen Hill, on November 5, 1956, a million-dollar John Hanson Junior High School was dedicated at ceremonies sponsored by the John Hanson Society of Oxen Hill, at which time Mrs. Thomas Stevens George, State Regent of the Maryland Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, presented a plaque honoring the Maryland statesman. On the same day, the Stars and Stripes were flown from the roof of the Capitol in Washington, D.C., as a tribute to John Hanson on the one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of his election as “President of the United States in Congress Assembled.” This was done at the request of Maryland’s Senator John Marshall Butler.

In recent years, another Maryland town, picturesque Port Tobacco, saw a flurry of interest in the John Hanson story when a Charles County physician, Dr. Edward J. Edelen, and Mrs. Edelen, began to restore and rebuild “Mulberry Grove,” the old Hanson plantation originally settled upon in 1700 by Samuel Hanson. Here, on a 1000 acre estate that rolls majestically to the banks of the Port Tobacco River, on April 3, 1715, was born John Hanson, the son of Samuel and Elizabeth Storey Hanson. A replica of the old “Mulberry Grove” that burned in 1934 stands there today, completely reconstructed of old Colonial bricks, woodwork and even fanlights that were painstakingly collected by the owners. Here, at “Mulberry Grove” Hanson lived most of his life and a memorial tablet has been put here honoring him.

John Hanson received his education abroad and at Oxford University and afterwards returned to Maryland and married the slender, dark-haired beauty, Jane Contee, of French Huguenot origin. Alexander Contee Hanson, the youngest of four sons, was a lawyer, became Washington’s secretary and later Chancellor of Maryland. He compiled Hanson’s Laws, a legal code. Two other sons were killed in the Revolution.
The Hansons evidently lived quietly at "Mulberry Grove," John Hanson being content to live the life of a landed aristocrat with little interest in political affairs. They were friends of the Washingtons who often ferried the Potomac from "Mount Vernon," just 15 miles north, to visit the Hanson household. References to the Hansons are found in the diaries of Washington that he kept for over 20 years, but curiously enough, the pages from the year of Hanson's term as President to a year after his death are mysteriously missing.

It wasn't until 1757 that John Hanson, approaching middle-age, entered public life as a delegate from Charles County to the Maryland Assembly. This post he held every year through 1773, and moved to Frederick County where he continued as a member of the Assembly representing Frederick County.

Following the Battle of Bunker Hill, John Hanson rose in the Assembly and vehemently proposed that "We will repel force by force!" whereupon Maryland promptly drafted its Declaration of Free Men, thought by some historians to have possibly inspired the Declaration of Independence. It was through his efforts that Maryland troops were raised, equipped and plunged headlong into the struggle, being the first Southern reinforcements to reach General Washington at headquarters near Boston.

John Hanson was tireless in his fight for an amendment to the Articles of Confederation, declaring the western lands common property to be apportioned by Congress. As the original Articles stood, neither did they provide for the creation of future states out of these western lands, nor did they invalidate the claims of several states to these immense tracts. Thus the wisdom and courage of John Hanson and his fellow Marylanders resulted in the eventual creation of thirty-five additional states and the perpetuity of the Union. This issue had been before the Continental Congress for four years, delayed by Maryland's refusal to ratify, but on March 1, 1781 was finally signed and simultaneously Congress assumed a new title, "The United States in Congress Assembled."

Eight months later, on November 5, 1781, the new Congress convened in Philadelphia's Independence Hall and elected John Hanson to serve for one year as "President of the United States in Congress Assembled." At the age of sixty-six, after a quarter of a century of service and devotion to the cause of liberty, John Hanson accepted this high honor, so rightfully deserved, but he was a tired and saddened old man, grieving over the loss of his two sons in battle. He took on his new duties apprehensive of his health but with an optimistic faith in the future of the United States as evidenced by a letter that he wrote to Washington:

"I cannot avoid mentioning that the present aspect of our public affairs is particularly pleasing, and so much do we seem extricated from our perplexing difficulties, and such, I hope, is the power and force of recent experience, that we shall not relapse into our former state of imbecility and distress. May heaven still continue to smile on our efforts!"

Under Hanson's presidency that lasted one year, a busy one, many "firsts" were effected, among them the establishment of a United States Post Office Department, the Consular Service, the first national bank and the adoption of our national emblem, an American eagle holding an olive branch, thirteen arrows and a scroll with the motto "E Pluribus Unum." Another accomplishment of Hanson's was the proclamation that November 28 be a national holiday for the celebration of Thanksgiving.

John Hanson's death came only a year after his term as President had expired. He fell ill while on a visit to his nephew, Thomas Hanson, whose "Oxen Hill Manor" has become a shrine for Hansonians. His obituary, as it appeared in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, reported that "During his last hours (November 15, 1783), amidst lingering torments he steadily preserved the fortitude of a philosopher and at length met the King of Terror with the meek resignation and elevated hopes of a Christian."

Hanson is thought to have been buried at the cemetery at "Oxen Hill Manor," but there are no headstones to mark the grave. This house where Hanson died, like "Mulberry Grove," had been a wreck by fire, but was replaced by Sumner Wells, who lived there throughout his public life, in a splendid specimen of Georgian architecture, said to be one of the finest in the country.

The present owner of "Oxen Hill Manor" is Fred N. Maloof who joined the Han-
As this is written, our Congress is being asked, as one of the first orders of business, to grant the Administration a five-year extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, adopted by the Roosevelt Administration in 1934. This was a momentous departure from our traditional method of regulating commerce with foreign nations. The Constitution provides—and it remains unamended in this respect—in Article I, Section 8, that it is one of the powers of the Congress “To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations and among the several States . . .”. The 1934 Act, disregarding this Constitutional provision, transferred to the President the power to enter into trade agreements with other countries, for the purpose of making tariff concessions to exporting countries, for a period of three years, without Congressional approval.

The Trade Agreements Act was extended by Congress without significant change in 1937, 1940 and 1943. In 1945 the Act was substantially re-written to grant the Executive the power to reduce tariffs still further; and since 1948 the Trade Agreements Act has been extended, usually on a one or two-year basis, with an escape clause included to provide relief to industries which had been damaged by the operation of the Act since 1934. While this clause has been invoked by a number of damaged industries, the record of relief granted is a meager one.

From the beginning, there has been serious question as to the constitutional right of Congress to transfer its tariff responsibility under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act (RTA), but it remains legally unchallenged. Under this Act, the President has called upon the State Department to negotiate tariff reductions through trade treaties, in the form of Executive agreements, not submitted to Congress. In this way, the Tariff Commission, which formerly made recommendations to the proper legislative committee, has largely been by-passed. The chief considerations have been directed toward using tariff reductions as bargaining power in diplomatic negotiations. The emphasis has been almost entirely changed from protecting American industry and jobs to reducing our tariffs in the interest of foreign needs and wishes. We now use foreign trade control, chiefly as an instrument of diplomacy, to the detriment of the proper protection of American industry.

Two recent moves by the Executive Branch may help to meet the objections to the trade agreements program as administered by the State Department. The Secretary of Commerce was permitted in December 1957 to establish a 60-member World Trade Advisory Committee to advise him in formulating policies promoting international trade, travel and investment. Earlier, the President had formed a new seven-man Cabinet-level Trade Policy Committee, headed by the Secretary of Commerce, to make recommendations on basic issues arising in the administration of the trade agreements program. This group will now review the recommendations of the State Department before they are submitted to the President.
At first, under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, the State Department made trade negotiations on individual products with the important foreign nations, and then automatically extended the concessions agreed upon to other nations, under what is called “the most-favored-nation clause.” In 1947, this procedure was changed when we began to conduct our foreign trade negotiations through GATT, more formally known as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Again, our membership in GATT was effected through an Executive agreement, without the assent of Congress.

GATT is an international organization which was set up under the auspices of the International Conference on Trade (ITO), but Congress refused to make the United States a member of ITO. However, public statements by Administration spokesmen, including the Vice President, had again called for United States participation in ITO, an objective of the Administration since 1955, which Congress had rejected. Fortunately, the Administration’s trade agreements proposals as actually presented omitted any reference to the ITO.

Strangely enough, there is never any recognition by the free-trade proponents in and out of Government that United States tariffs are now among the lowest in the world, while many of the countries we are supporting with economic aid have been raising theirs. During the past twenty-two years of operation under the RTA agreements, our tariff rates have been lowered by the astonishing figure of 70 per cent while Great Britain, for example, has increased her average tariff from 21 to 25 per cent.

Nor is Britain alone in setting up barriers to our exports. In Europe, the four Scandinavian countries—Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland—are combining into a “common market” for free trade among themselves in order to curb foreign competition, such as ours, by the use of tariffs or embargoes. Also, the seventeen nations of Western Europe, through what is called OEEC (Organization for European Economic Control) are making similar plans. Last year, six of these nations—Belgium, France, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands and West Germany—agreed to set up a “common market” in which they, too, will trade with each other duty-free, but will impose a “common tariff” against imports from other countries, including the United States.

We can hardly object to such arrangements among the nations of continental Europe, since we showed the way long ago by creating the United States, under the Constitution, as a huge free-trade area, and it would certainly be to the advantage of Europe to follow our example. Nor would this be severely detrimental to us if we were not abandoning the very policy of protection which Europe is now adopting.

“Do we not need our foreign trade?” it may be asked. This is one of the most persistent myths advanced by proponents of free trade. The fact is that in all the industrial countries of the world, foreign trade has been decreasing in importance as each country’s industrial production grew. Were we to remove our tariffs, industry could begin an exodus to low-wage countries, now increasingly industrialized, and we would then find ourselves in the same difficult position from which other countries are now trying to extricate themselves.

Despite these considerations, which suggest the line of the nation’s best interest, the advocates of free trade seem to be redoubling their fervor without regard to the demonstrated damage already done to the economy by lower tariffs. For instance, one influential national periodical is advocating complete elimination of our tariffs; and a prominent public figure, calmly conceding that in certain cases workers’ jobs would be destroyed and industries put out of business, suggests that as a remedial measure both workers and employers could be placed on relief rolls. As was proposed in this instance, what else is Federal aid but relief?

One point never mentioned by the free-trade advocates is that it was one of Karl Marx’s favorite economic theories, expounded on one occasion in an address he delivered on January 9, 1848, before the Democratic Association of Brussels. Said Marx: “... generally speaking, the protective system in these days is conservative, while the free trade system works destructively. It breaks up old nationalities and carries antagonism of proletariat and bourgeoisie to the uttermost point. In a word, the free trade system hastens the Social Revolution. In this revolutionary sense alone, gentlemen, I am in favor of free trade.”
Also, Friedrich Engels, Marx’s sponsor, patron and collaborator, explained that “free trade is the economic medium in which the conditions for the inevitable social revolution will be soonest created—for this reason, and for this alone, did Marx declare in favor of Free Trade.”

In this, as in other fields of political action, it is time that we re-examine the policies through which, unwittingly and blindly, we have contributed to the alarmingly successful development of world revolution in the last quarter-century. While far too large a segment of our press has failed to present the American side of the free-trade issue, a small book, simply and interestingly written, appeared in 1955, which has proved most helpful and informative. This book is TARIFFS: THE CASE FOR PROTECTION, by Dr. Lewis E. Lloyd, research director of one of America’s large corporations and was published by Devin-Adair, New York. It is to be hoped that this book will be brought to the attention of Members of Congress before commitments are made which may have a permanently damaging effect on the economy. The information available from the American Tariff League is also very helpful.

The growing unemployment reported daily by the press indicates the damage already being done. The textile industry has suffered and some lines of business, such as the pottery tableware factories in California, have been destroyed. Other industries now feeling the pressure from too-low tariffs include fishing, shipbuilding, hat-making, bicycles, watch movements, some important chemicals, scissors and shears, cotton-carding machinery, some fruits and cheeses, tobacco pipes and bowls, lighter flints, motorcycle parts, some seeds (such as clover and mustard), cotton velveteen, wool gloves and mittens, hardwood plywood, musical instruments, and toweling.

So serious is the damage to lead and zinc production that Senator Clinton P. Anderson of New Mexico, recently announced that all of the lead and zinc mines in his State have been forced to close because of foreign competition, and that for that reason he could no longer support the foreign aid program.

Who is going to furnish “foreign aid” to this country should the destruction of American industries by low-wage, low-duty imports reach disastrous proportions?

What’s So Illiberal and Inhuman About Our Immigration Requirements?

By Hon. Francis E. Walter of Pennsylvania, in the House of Representatives

On September 11, 1957, President Eisenhower signed amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act which will admit approximately 60,000 additional immigrants within the next two years. Despite this liberalization, the immigration law continues to be heatedly denounced and vilified.

Violent as this criticism is, it all boils down to one simple plea, namely, that more immigrants should be admitted. Perhaps yes, perhaps no, but in either case the argument should start not with emotional outbursts, but with facts.

The largest number of immigrants to enter this country in thirty years came in fiscal 1957, and only a few less in 1956, a total for the two years of 647,000. Since the close of World War II, 2,600,000 have been admitted, and since the much denounced national-origins quota system was permanently adopted in 1924, some 5,500,000 have entered. Records were first kept in 1821 and from then to now the United States has received forty-one million immigrants, over all.

Those who attack the law talk as if every immigrant came in under the quotas based on national origins. But the quota system is only the basic premise under which we operate. Outside the quotas, 200,000 war brides and orphans were admitted after the war, and, since 1948, displaced persons and refugees, numbering 600,000 have entered, all above and beyond the quota. Furthermore, one-third of all our immigrants now come from Western Hemisphere countries, to which quota restrictions do not apply.

Nor is this the whole story. The principle of family unification in the law permits wives, husbands and children to enter outside the quota and regardless of race, color or country of birth. This results in a sort of chain reaction, totals running to some 32,000 a year. Last year 4,226 Japanese and 1,553 Chinese came in under this family-unification provision.

It is true we had no quantitative or quota restrictions on immigration for a long
period in our earlier history. But that was when we had vast, unoccupied areas of free fertile land and a far smaller population than now. Today there are seventy million more people in the United States than when the numerical quotas first went into effect.

Canada, Australia and Brazil are the only other countries whose immigration even approaches that of the United States. Canada, the only country in the world whose immigration intake is comparable to ours, and Brazil both exceed us in area, and Australia is only a shade smaller. But we already have fifty-four inhabitants to the square mile as compared with Canada’s four, Brazil’s seventeen, and Australia’s three. It hardly looks as if we had shirked our share of the world’s migration burden.

Besides, if the present birth rate in this country and the present scale of immigration continue we may have nearly forty million additional population in only twelve or thirteen years from now. To provide housing, health, welfare, educational and employment facilities for our explosively expanding population is going to be a large enough task for even the richest of nations.

To open wide the floodgates of immigration could well depress our standard of living to a dangerous level without making more than a dent on the world problem of overpopulation. Is it wrong for us to consider first the interest and welfare of the American people?

Source: Congressional Record (Appendix A-11), January 8, 1958.

This is the Enemy

In view of the popular demand for a meeting of the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.) for the purpose of negotiating a peace settlement and the recent Joint United States-U.S.S.R. Agreement on Exchanges, it is vitally important that we re-examine the nature of the enemy before we enter into any further negotiation. What are its ambitions and potential power? What do we know about its honor and integrity?

The history of the Soviet government as the enemy of all free men is fairly well established and documented. From the time of the recognition of the U.S.S.R. by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933, we have had an abundance of opportunity to witness its bad faith. In granting diplomatic recognition to the U.S.S.R., President Roosevelt defied the precedent of four previous Presidents. Presidents Wilson, Harding, Coolidge and Hoover had steadfastly refused to recognize this backward and ruthless government which had been vainly trying to secure diplomatic recognition from the Western world since 1917. None of the other leading powers had consented to recognize the Soviet. In order to overcome the public resentment against the steady infiltration of Soviet agents which had begun as early as 1931, President Roosevelt was obliged to demand the promise of the Soviets that with recognition they refrain from all forms of propaganda, infiltration or revolutionary efforts within the United States and its possessions.

The moment diplomatic relations were established, many Soviet agents entered our country under diplomatic immunity while others entered surreptitiously. Wholesale propaganda began that has never ceased. It has increased until today it is often more powerful than our liberal press. A systematic undermining of our government began with efforts to tear down our constitutional protections against such an enemy. The Soviets have long attacked the F.B.I. because it has attempted to expose the danger of Soviet operations within our own country. Soviet agents began forming organizations of our own people to condition us to Marxist economy and Soviet dictatorship.

In 1933, William C. Bullitt, then Assistant Secretary of State, was appointed our first Ambassador to the U.S.S.R. and soon became a recognized authority on Russian affairs. When the Lend Lease program was established in 1941, Mr. Bullitt suggested to President Roosevelt that he should make our gifts to the U.S.S.R. contingent upon their cooperation with the West, and upon positive proof that they had dropped their aggressive designs and that they intended to keep the promises made as a condition of diplomatic recognition. President Roosevelt replied to Mr. Bullitt that his idea was all right but that it would do no good because the Soviets would not keep their word.

Our entire relations with the Russians, now in the 25th year, have been a long succession of broken agreements, attempts to revolutionize the Western nations, and to promote world domination. A free society such as ours is powerless to fight an on-
slaught of foreign agents, saboteurs, and propagandists such as we have had in our midst for many years. Our laws permit organizations of all descriptions to form and operate. Our press and communications are open and free to all ideas. Our unions have been so infiltrated with saboteurs that it has been estimated that a few Soviet agents strategically placed in our communications, transportation and utilities could paralyze this country in a few hours, as the laborers did in Paris recently in what was called a "quicky" strike.

Our three treaty conferences with the Russians, at Teheran in 1943, at Yalta early in 1945, and at Potsdam, later in 1945, netted only one agreement which they have honored. Twenty-four agreements had been executed between Stalin and Presidents Roosevelt and Truman.

At Teheran in 1943, Stalin entered into four agreements with Roosevelt, all of which were broken. At Yalta, Stalin made six agreements, only one of which was kept, the promise to join us in our war against Japan. This proved to be one of our greatest diplomatic blunders. Before Roosevelt left for the Conference in Teheran, he was advised by six of our top military men not to permit Russia to enter our war against Japan, and so share our victory assured by our possession of the A-bomb. Roosevelt had agreed to so many Russian demands, he felt obliged to bring home tangible proof of his power to bargain with Russia, which was then our leading recipient of Lend Lease goods and was thought to be too weak to fight Germany alone. Roosevelt accepted Russia as our ally in our war against Japan, and Russia entered the war only a few days before Japan sued for peace after the A-bombing of Hiroshima. In return for the agreement to enter the Japanese war, the U.S.S.R. was granted enormous territorial rights. These concessions later enabled the Soviet Union to communize Mongolia, North Korea and all of China.

According to the agreements at the Potsdam Conference in 1945, East Germany, then occupied by the Russian troops, was to be disarmed, made a demilitarized zone, treated as an economic unit, granted free elections, and have no reparations demanded except by mutual agreement. East Germany soon became a police state with a Russian police force of 110,000. All elections were denied and millions of dollars worth of raw materials and plant equipment were confiscated by the U.S.S.R. All labor and production in this sector are still subject to Russian confiscation.

From 1943 to 1945, the agreements made between our Secretaries of State and the Soviet foreign ministers have resulted in thirteen broken agreements. Only two were honored, the one to leave Italy alone, and the other to give Austria a peace treaty. Nineteen top level conferences with the Soviets produced forty agreements; three of them have been honored. As early as the Foreign Ministers Conference in Moscow in 1943, the Soviet Government promised Austria her freedom at the close of the war. Russian troops occupied Eastern Austria and remained there for ten years after the end of hostilities in 1945. They exacted very heavy reparations, pauperizing the people and confiscating all available raw materials, plants and resources.

The Korean armistice of 1953 was gained by more than two years of hard fighting and deprivations of the United Nations forces, ninety-four per cent of which were members of the United States armed forces. Every point of this armistice agreement has been broken according to the Korean Armistice Commission whose report reads in part as follows: "... Wilful and flagrant violations of the armistice agreements, hostile and aggressive actions and murderous and inhumane atrocities against the Korean people." The Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security of the Committee on the Judiciary fully investigated the numerous treaty violations committed by the Soviet government and reported upon them. Russia's record of broken agreements is commonly known.

Let us examine how this enemy of all free men treats her own 200 million citizens. The worker's paradise and the common man's democracy have proven to be a straight jacket denying all freedoms and opportunities to every one but a few powerful officers of the Party. Russian raw materials are converted largely into arms, planes, weapons for the police state, leaving little for consumer goods. Living standards have improved somewhat, but the purges remain and no one dares to hope that he will ever be a free citizen.

The Kremlin treatment of Finland is an
example of its well known pattern of conquest through betrayal and broken agreements. The Soviets signed a treaty with Finland in 1917, which recognized her independence. Infiltrators were hard at work in Finland converting the people to Marxism and undermining their form of government. Twenty-two years later, Moscow gained vast territories of Finland by signing an agreement of mutual assistance with the Finnish Communist government in exile, a group that had lived in Russia for the past twenty years and was not empowered to grant lands to a foreign power. This instance shows the Russian technique of enslaving free peoples. First, there is the treaty of mutual assistance or friendship, then the infiltration and betrayal, and finally the coup d’état. This same program is now in the process of being practiced in the Middle East, on Egypt and Syria.

It requires no great imagination to forecast the treatment we could expect if Russia were able to take us over by infiltration, propaganda, sabotage and bankruptcy—the four techniques which she is practicing now upon our laws, our press, our vast industries and our economy. An authority on communism recently testified before the Senate Internal Security Committee that this country could be taken over by the Communists in from two to five years.

It is not surprising that the Soviet government has betrayed its promises to its own people and broken the majority of agreements made with foreign governments. Betrayal is the basis of communism. The Party demands of every member that he renounce his parents, his children, his self-respect and his God, before he can serve as a Communist. Communism is founded on depravity and cruelty, upon a belief in the superstate and on a profound disrespect for the human being. Its sole aim is to enslave the world. To do this, the Communist must betray and crush every human impulse. Once the fabric of civilized law is destroyed, there remains only unbridled power in the hands of a few. With this supreme power vested in a few tyrants scattered throughout the Russian satellites, a new Dark Age that could last for centuries could result.

The Joint United States-U.S.S.R. communique on agreement on exchanges was signed January 27, 1958 by Ambassador William S. B. Lacy, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State, for the United States, and by Georgi N. Zaroubin, Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, for the Soviet Union. This agreement provides for wide exchange in the cultural, technical and educational fields covering a two-year period. An editorial comment which was intended to acclaim this accord should serve to point out the possibility of a real threat to the United States: “It takes some of the emphasis off the dangerous power rivalry which so threatens world peace and puts emphasis on amicable interchange and cooperation — on sportsman-like competition and on healthy rivalry.” The Communist objectives have never changed so this may well be another plan to divert our attention and further undermine our way of life. Just previous to leaving our shore Ambassador Zaroubin stated that he considers this agreement the most important achievement of his five years in Washington. The Ambassador’s delight can be easily understood.

In spite of our new concessions, the Soviets have refused to stop jamming our newscasts to Russia, although this was the prime requisite of our new basis for further talks. Surely, if we cannot be given the courtesy of having our broadcasts on news and our own policies and those of the West reach the Russian people, we have little hope of ever making ourselves understood to the millions living under Russian rule.

Many of our people, including President Eisenhower, accept the happy fallacy that if we could entertain enough Russian students, teachers, and workers in this country, and show them our way of life, we could convert them to the benefits of a free society. These students and teachers are not free agents, but are the puppets of their super-state. Many thousands of such visitors have accepted our hospitality under one pretext or another and remained here without passports and have gone underground to work for the destruction of this country. The record of the Soviets is well known all over the Western world. To know the character of the enemy and to expose his methods is not enough. The civilized world must refuse to deal with him. The moral indignation of every decent citizen should force our government to stop appeasing this group of ruthless terrorists who have enslaved their own people for the past forty years.
Dollars for Defense

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

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- William Byrd Chapter—$5.00

**WASHINGTON**
- Lady Stirling Chapter—$1.00
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**National Defense Meeting During Continental Congress**

April 14—Monday afternoon at 2:30 p.m., National Officers Club Room (second floor). All members are invited to attend this meeting and hear the distinguished lecturer and world traveler, Mrs. Eugene Castle.

April 15—Tuesday evening at 8:30 p.m., Constitution Hall. Traditional National Defense program.

April 16—Wednesday 12 noon, National Board Room (third floor), Memorial Continental Hall Building. This meeting is for State Regents and State Chairmen of National Defense only.
State Activities

RHODE ISLAND

THE State Fall Meeting of Rhode Island Daughters of the American Revolution was held in the First Congregational Church of Bristol, Rhode Island on Thursday, Oct. 10, 1957 with a most beautiful fall day.

Mrs. Lawrence Vories, State Regent, presided at both sessions of the meeting which was attended by about 200 members.

Greetings were extended by the Rev. Albert E. Hutchison, minister of the church who offered the scripture reading and prayer. Greetings were also given by William P. Sousa, President of the Bristol Town Council; Mrs. John J. Ahearn, Regent of Bristol Chapter, D.A.R.; Judge Frank L. Martin, President of the Bristol Historical Society and Mrs. Leory Palmer Cox, Senior President of Rhode Island Children of the American Revolution.

Response to the greetings from the several guests was given by Mrs. Frederick N. Tompkins, State Vice-Regent.

State chairman, Mrs. Forrest B. Morgan led in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, and Miss Bessie Allen led the reciting of the American Creed. Miss Margaret Thurston Elvin led the singing of the National Anthem. Mrs. Jean Wurster organist and choir director of the church was accompanist for the musical portions both morning and afternoon and Miss Margaret Thurston Elvin was the soloist. Two of the songs sung by Miss Elvin were the favorites of George Washington.

Mrs. J. Archie Cunningham, National Vice Chairman, northern division was the morning speaker and Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, National Chairman Approved Schools, spoke in the afternoon. Mrs. Herman Weston, State Regent of Vermont, was a guest at the meeting and brought greetings from the Vermont Daughters.

The reception to honored guests and state officers was held before lunch between morning and afternoon sessions.

It will be interesting to some readers to know that Bristol Chapter, organized Dec. 14, 1891 was the first chapter organized in Rhode Island and the third in the United States. The First Congregational Church of Bristol was established in 1680.

The State Fall Meeting was adjourned with the singing of America by the Assemblage at 4 o'clock.

Susan B. Earle (Mrs. Daniel M.) State Historian

Cruise Down the Potomac

This cruise follows a course charted by Captain John Smith in 1602. As the ship leaves her berth and proceeds down the Washington Channel to Mount Vernon, you pass on the right East Potomac Park/Hains Point, which was originally swamp land and reclaimed by the Army Engineers in 1890. Mud was pumped from the channel to make an artificial peninsula which served a triple purpose; it cleared the channel, formed a bulwark to protect the newly cleared harbor and in later years provided a spacious recreation ground.

To the right of Hams Point is the Georgetown Channel, scene of the Presidential Cup Regatta, held in September every year.

To the left the old Washington Barrack (Fort McNair) one of the oldest Army Posts in the country, part of which was used as a remount station for the Army of the Potomac during the Civil War, and now the present site of the Industrial College of the Armed Forces and War College.

As you pass the Anacostia River, a main waterway to the Naval Gun Factory and used by commercial barges carrying oil, gravel, etc., one can also view the Naval Air Base, Bolling Air Force Base and the Naval Research Laboratory in turn. Directly across the river is Washington National Airport, one of the busiest airports in the country today.

Downstream lays the picturesque old city of Alexandria with its majestic George Washington Masonic Memorial. In the days of sailing schooners, up until 1850 when it reached its peak, Alexandria ranked as one of the most important ports of the Atlantic Seaboard, and at times exceeded the traffic in the New York harbor.

As you leave Alexandria you pass the famous Jones Point Lighthouse, which marks the end of District of Columbia waters and the beginning of Maryland waters. It is interesting to note that the boundary lines of the District of Columbia and Maryland waters extends to the Virginia shore line for the full length of the Potomac River.

One mile further downstream on the Maryland side is Fort Foote and a little further on Fort Washington. The site for (Continued on page 438)
With the Chapters

Poweshiek (Grinnell, Iowa) together with the Grinnell Chapter, attended the luncheon and open meeting of the Iowa D.A.R. State Board of Management in June at the Women's Quadrangle at Grinnell College. The two chapters enjoyed having Mrs. L. W. Kimberly, State Regent, as guest speaker at a joint luncheon meeting Constitution Week. Several members from each group attended the meeting of the Central District in Nevada and also the State Conference in Des Moines. A special Flag Day luncheon and program closed the season before the summer vacation.

In the present membership are seven charter members, thirteen who hold a national membership record of twenty-five or more years, and seven others with twenty or more years to their credit. Three of the latter two groups are transfers from other chapters.

The members sent a letter to the State Authorities putting the Chapter on record as opposing the establishment of a State Liquor Store in Grinnell. They also urged the Mayor to see that the Iowa flag is flown regularly.

This year the annual boxes of clothing and other gifts were sent to Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School, Christmas books went to the Children's Hospital at Iowa City, and a member contributed money to Piney Woods. Members are active in Volunteer Hospital work, the Grinnell Historical Museum, Camp Fire leadership, 4-H Clubs, Hospital Auxiliary projects, Red Cross work in the schools, solicitation in Community Drives, and through their bird feeding stations saving the lives of hundreds of birds.

Netherland (Mt. Vernon, N. Y.). An event that has created more than the usual interest in New York City, Westchester County, is the showing of the permanent collection of art to be sent to Tamassee, South Carolina D.A.R. School. This beautifully handled exhibition is being sponsored by the chapter and the D.A.R. officers and members throughout the country. However, the original idea of the art gallery and a permanent show at Tamassee came from our Regent, Mrs. William Beecher Hambright.

The Burr Gallery is at 115 West 55th Street, New York, New York. This new address is near the buildings of the now famous City Center, the place where the creative arts hold forth all the year round through with plays, dance concerts and lectures from our world famous speakers.

At the opening reception of this exhibition, 600 persons crowded the floors of the gallery. Chairmen and officers of the D.A.R., with Mrs. Hambright and Mrs. Lee, made the hours brighter and filled with the general air of the evening. The paintings are of unusual value and many of the well-known artists who are interested in giving to such a cause have donated some of their most talked about pieces. Oils and sculpture are included and other mediums add to the vital and brilliant show for this permanent gallery for Tamassee. Some great and gifted young artists may be led to more advanced training from inspiration gained through the study of these works of art.

Lane Van Hook, Press Chairman

Jane Randolph Jefferson (Jefferson City, Mo.). A great great grandmother who will be 101 years old next May 23 has recently become a member of our chapter. Mrs. Mary Eliza Simpson Owlsley, along with her granddaughter, Mrs. Earl J. Huggins, Jr., of Holts Summit, Mo., transferred from membership-at-large, N.S.D.A.R., following her admittance to D.A.R. membership on her 100th birthday.

Mrs. Huggins presented the D.A.R. membership to her grandmother as a centennial birthday gift, and the D.A.R. board of management cooperated in expediting the membership in time for the celebration. The lineage on her father's side was traced by her granddaughter to many early colonial Maryland families in Prince Georges, St. Mary's, Charles and Calvert counties.

Her Revolutionary War ancestor, Joseph Simpson, and his wife, Mary Ann Montgomery, went to Kentucky as one of a group referred to as the "Maryland League," composed of about 60 Catholic families who bound themselves together to migrate to the new pioneer country. Her family later moved to Illinois and then to Missouri.

The mother of eight, Mrs. Owlsley was widowed when her youngest child was six months old. She has 22 grandchildren, 25 great-grandchildren and one great-great-grandson. She now makes her home with her son in Hannibal, Mo. Until recent years, when her sight and hearing failed, she would walk miles a day, sew, knit, quilt, and read her daily newspaper and she is still able to do many things for herself.

Mrs. R. E. Hollisway, Jr. Publicity Chairman

Bethia Southwick (Wellsville, Ohio). "Our Goodly Heritage" was exemplified at a ceremony paying tribute to William Holmes McGuffey when a bronze marker was dedicated at Calcutta, Ohio, where he began his teaching career. The program was scheduled in connection with the dedication of an addition to the Calcutta School on October 6, 1957.

Reverend Robert Fogal, Pastor of the Long's Run Presbyterian Church gave the dedicatory prayer. Mrs. Dwight MacLean, Chapter Flag Chairman led in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. Probate Judge Louis Tobin of East Liverpool, Ohio delivered the Dedication address and Mr. George M. Van Horne, Executive Director of Beaver Local School District extended greetings and introduced County and District School Officials who spoke briefly.

Musical numbers given by Beaver Local High
School students included “America Our Heritage” and “Send Out Thy Light.”

Mrs. Clarence G. Green, Chapter Regent presided at the dedication in the school yard and Mrs. Carolyn Vogel, Chaplain, offered the dedicatory prayer. In the presentation of the marker, Mrs. Green briefly mentioned the D.A.R. Objectives—Educational, Patriotic and Historical. Since the Historical work of our society emphasizes the preservation of deeds of the past, holding fast to the ideals which make the present, and helping to build a future America worthy of our proven heritage, it is fitting to honor this pioneer educator who was once a part of our community. From his humble beginning here he advanced to National fame in the educational field; he saw the need for school books and compiled the famous “McGuffey Readers” of which it has been said that they did more to mold American thinking than any single influence except the Bible.

The 16” by 22” bronze tablet on a five ton native boulder was unveiled by Sandra Thompson and Susan McDevitt, students at Calcutta School and descendants of Michael Fisher, an early settler whose children attended McGuffey’s school. They are members of Meg Latimer C.A.R. of East Liverpool, Ohio. Mr. George M. Van Home accepted the marker on behalf of the School.

Mr. Wallace McConnell of Youngstown, Ohio, a former Secretary of the McGuffey Society of Youngstown, gave the dedicatory address. He praised the pioneer educator and the contributions he had given to the educational field.

Reverend Robert Foga offered the closing prayer. Mrs. Herman Feustel was general chairman of the Marker Committee. Her husband compiled and had printed a 16 page booklet “A Memorial to William Holmes McGuffey” of which 1,000 copies were distributed to Calcutta School children, teachers and personnel, McGuffey devotees, Chapter members and friends. The booklet contained a copy of the contract between McGuffey and the parents of the pupils who attended his early school.

This worthwhile project brought about by the encouragement of local historians of the area is a source of great interest.

Janet W. Moore
Press Relations Chairman

Abraham Lincoln (Lincoln, Ill.). The dedicatory services commemorating the erection of a bronze marker on the grave of Henry Kime, Revolutionary soldier and patriot, were held Saturday, November 9, at 2 p.m. in Zion Cemetery near Lincoln. All members of the Chapter, descendants of Henry Kime and friends were invited to attend these special services which were under the direction of Mrs. Claude Brinner of Hartsburg.

Mrs. Claude Brinner, Historian, gave the introduction; Invocation was by Miss Katherine Banta, Chaplain; Presentation of the Colors and the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag by Mrs. Adeline Hartnell, member of the Correct Use of the Flag Committee; and Dedication of the marker by Mrs. Frank House, Regent, and Miss Katharine Banta.

The history of Henry Kime, written by Mrs. Ray Fortman, was read by Mrs. Claude Brinner. Hester Lucinda Klockenga, seventh generation in line of descent from Henry Kime, placed a wreath upon the grave and then Reverend Truman Sanders of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church gave the prayer and benediction.

Members of the chapter who are descendants of Henry Kime are Mrs. Edward Wiley, Mrs. Ray Fortman, Mrs. George Klockenga, Mrs. Claude Brinner and Miss Mabel Musick. Hester Lucinda Klockenga is a member of the Judge Lawrence B. Stringer Chapter of the Children of the American Revolution.

Following the services members of the chapter attended a tea at the home of Mrs. Fortman.

Kay Knochel (Mrs. Edwin), Secretary

Captain William Rowan (Livermore, Ky.). Cleopatra Place, the village home of Mr. and Mrs. William Ellis Leachman, was the scene of the annual Daughters of the American Revolution picnic, June 20, 1957, at which the honor guests were Dr. Winona Stevens Jones, Past Vice Regent, N.S.D.A.R.; Past State Regent, K.S.D.A.R.; and Current Radio and Television Press Chairman of the Kentucky D.A.R.; and Mrs. Clara Clendenin Davis, State Consulting Registrar, K.S.D.A.R. Other guests included D. Carl Ross, Attorney; Mrs. Ross of Calhoun; Mr. and Mrs. William Parker Glover of Hi-Way 136; Mr. and Mrs. Loyd G. Leachman II of Owensboro and husbands of the Daughters—Frank Atherton, Irvin Barnes, Edgar L. Cox, W. E. Render, E. C. Every, Hugh D. Thornberry and Dorsey Bennett.

Mrs. Anna Nuckols, Program Chairman, introduced the speaker, Mr. D. Carl Ross, who in his inimitable manner spoke meaningfully on “Our American Heritage.” Mrs. Hugh D. Thornberry, Regent, then recognized Dr. Jones from Lexington, who supplemented the initial address, after which Mrs. Davis installed the newly elected officers in the order of their office.

Following was an organ recital of period music. For World War II, Mr. William Glover, used his own tape recording of “Trees” by Joyce Kilmer, “Strait of Dover” and in conclusion “God Bless America” was skillfully interpreted by Miss. Loyd Leachman. Plates of hot barbecue were served at tables arranged over the grounds by Kay Lebold and Patti Nalley, both descendants of 1st Lieut. William Houston, Sgt. John Robertson, Col. Hugh Montgomery, Ranger Adam

(Left to right) Mrs. Hugh D. Thornberry, Regent; Miss Laura Lindsey, Vice Regent; Mrs. Irvin Barnes, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Frank Atherton, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. L. E. Everly, Treasurer; Mrs. Edgar L. Cox, Registrar; Mrs. William Ellis Leachman, Historian and also State Press Scrapbook Chairman of Ky.; and Mrs. W. E. Render, Chaplain. Seated at extreme right is Senior member and present Program Chairman, Mrs. Anna Nuckols.

A special feature of the evening was the presentation of an organizing Regent's Pin by Mrs. Hugh D. Thornberry, incoming Regent, to Mrs. Irvin (Irene Whitaker) Barnes, outgoing Regent, Past Regent, Past District Chairman and incoming Recording Secretary, by the Chapter members.

Miss Edith Lillian Bennett, new Junior member and Secretary of Radio Station WOMI in Owensboro, Ky., and editor of the Livermore Section of the McLean News published at Calhoun, Ky., each week, made colored and black and white pictures throughout the evening to be utilized in Chapter and State Press Scrap Books.

Edith Lillian Bennett
Press Relations Chairman

Ketewamoke (Huntington, L. L, N. Y.). In honor of our chapter's 50th birthday, some of the Ex-Regents of the chapter established what is known as an Ex-Regents' permanent scholarship fund. The Ex-Regents' who established this fund are: Mrs. Henry D. Bixby, Mrs. Maurice Partnoy, Mrs. Harold M. Smith, Mrs. Edward Heil, Mrs. Carl V. Warren and Mrs. Ronald A. Fullerton, (who originated the idea) Ex-Regent and Regent of Ketewamoke chapter at the present time. The organizing Regent, Maid Allen Klots' family were approached regarding a contribution, and her son, Mr. Allen T. Klots contributed $100 making the total sum on deposit in the Bank of Huntington $210—the purpose of this fund is to support D.A.R. Approved schools scholarships. There must remain on deposit in the Bank of Huntington the sum of $200 and the chapter may use the interest and add to the account, but this account can never be closed out in the history of the chapter. If for any reason this chapter is disbanded, then the monies on deposit must go to the National Society, who in turn will use same for D.A.R. Approved schools scholarships.

Grace Thomas Fullerton
Ex-Regent and Chairman of the Ex-Regents' Committee

Philadelphia (Philadelphia, Pa.). Mrs. Bir- chall Hammer, Past Regent of the chapter was singled out in her home town when she was named the Gimbel Award winner of 1957. She is known to thousands of children around the world as the “Santa Claus” Lady. For her program of international gift giving to the needy, she was presented with a citation and a check for $1,000 which accompanies the Award.

Mrs. Hammer's project of giving goes back to the time, when as a young girl, she was picking up Valentines one day in the Jenkintown postoffice. She was alerted by a young wistful-looking boy who hadn't received any valentines. If that was such a tragedy, how about not re- ceiving any Christmas gift? After pondering, her dream became a reality and with the help of just four girls, she sent 5,000 packages to needy children. Today her home at 1320 Fairacrc Road serves as a workshop.

She has received Commendations from Presi- dents Eisenhower, Roosevelt, and Taft. Letters of praise have come from Henry Cabot Lodge, Pope Pius XII, Bernard Baruch, Winston Church- ill, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and the late Mayor of Philadelphia, Honorable Bernard S. Samuel. She was also presented with citations from the Netherlands Red Cross and Save A Child Federation.

Mrs. Walter Price, founder of the Volunteers for the Blind and 1950 winner, introduced the new winner. Arthur C. Kaufman, Executive head of Gimbel Brothers who gave the award, stepped to the microphone and said; “It is fitting that the recipient be properly escorted to the platform.” Mrs. Hammer was greatly moved and said she was but a small cog in the Santa Claus Mail Association and that she was accepting the award by proxy because she was only one of the many hundreds of generous people who have helped to make needy children throughout the world happy during the holiday season. This was the twenty-sixth award given, the first being given by the founder, Ellis Gimbel. Last year's honors went to Dr. Jesse Royer-Greaves, founder of the only school on the continent for children both blind and mentally retarded. Seated at the table with Mrs. Hammer were Mrs. George Leader, wife of the governor of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Richardson Dilworth, wife of the mayor; Benedict Gimbel, Jr., President of WIP; Con-
gresswoman Kathryn Granahan; Mr. Kaufman; Mrs. Sitley and previous recipients of the award.

Mrs. James R. Wilson
Publicity Chairman

Commodore Perry (Memphis, Tenn.) sponsored the organization of the Michael Peeler Society, Children of the American Revolution, on December 14 at two-o’clock in the King Cotton Hotel. Mrs. Patricia O’Brien Stovall (Mrs. Jack D., Jr.) was the Organizing President and is the daughter of our regent, Mrs. Allen D. O’Brien.

In appreciation of Mrs. O’Brien’s work in the Chapter, the new C.A.R. Chapter will bear the name of Michael Peeler, ancestor of Mrs. O’Brien and Mrs. Stovall.

Mrs. Hillman P. Rodgers, State Regent of the Tennessee D.A.R., brought greetings from the State and delivered the address. Miss Carolyn Welbourn, Junior State President of the C.A.R., installed the officers as follows: Mrs. Patricia O’Brien (Mrs. Jack D.) Stovall, Organizing president; Miss Thirza Mobley, Senior Vice President; Miss Mary Mobley, President; George Allen O’Brien, Treasurer; Talbot Mathes III, Recording Secretary; Jack St. Clair, Registrar; Frank Burt, Corresponding Secretary and Miss Barbara Cotton, Chaplain. Mrs. Stovall’s twin children, Pattie Sue and Jackie, and Mrs. O’Brien’s son, George Allen, will be charter members along with twenty-seven other new members.

Mrs. Allen D. O’Brien, Regent

Gansevoort (Albany, N. Y.). In 1735 an elm tree was planted at the Northwest corner of State and Pearl Streets in Albany, New York. “The Old Elm Tree” as it is affectionately known, was removed in June, 1877.

At this time, Warren Lansing Bradt, a very young child, was watching the workmen. One of them thinking he was too close for safety told him to “move on” and emphasized it by throwing a large chip at him. The boy took the piece and cherished it through the years.

In 1936, Mr. William D. Goold, then eighty-three years of age and a friend of his, made a gavel for Mr. Bradt, the head of which is from the piece of the “Old Elm Tree.” The handle is from a piece of the same tree given Mr. Goold by a son of one of the men who cut it down. The mahogany rings on the handle are from the old Albany Academy stair rail, rescued by Mr. Goold when it was being remodeled inside, having been purchased by the City of Albany in 1930 and remodeled in 1935. The Academy was built by the well known Albany Architect, Philip Hooker, completed in 1815. The bit of dark wood at the gavel end of the handle is from a piece of Commodore Perry’s flagship sunk in Lake Erie in 1813. Pieces of this old oak were on sale at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, Pa. in 1876, where Mr. Goold bought it.

At the Annual Guest Day of Gansevoort Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in November 15, 1954, Mrs. Warren Lansing Bradt, a member of the Chapter since April 13, 1928, presented this gavel. A bronze plate on it is engraved “Presented to Gansevoort Chapter by Mrs. Warren Lansing Bradt, November 15, 1954.”

Helen B. Romer, Regent

Brouillet (Disbanded in 1949) (Vermillion County, Indiana). In 1932 the Chapter unveiled bronze markers at the graves of John Groendyke, Revolutionary soldier, and his wife, Lucretia Rappleye Groendyke, who had the distinction of being daughter, granddaughter and wife of men who served in the Revolution. Pictured is the unveiling done in the Groendyke family cemetery at Eugene in Vermillion County, Indiana, back of the Groendyke homestead now occupied by the name sake and great grandson of the Revolutionary soldier whose memory was honored.

Ora A. Doyle of Clinton, Indiana, organizing Regent of the Chapter, read a telegram from John D. Collett, a great grandson, of Indianapolis, Indiana. Mrs. A. D. Spears, Vice Regent of Clinton, Indiana, gave the story of Lucretia Rappleye, his wife. Altheda Groendyke and Robert Groendyke, great great granddaughter and great great grandson, unveiled the markers. At the closing, the Star Spangled Banner was sung, and James Bianco sounded taps, with George Chenall playing the echo.

Miss Rosa May Johnson, Past Regent

Major William Thomas (St. Mary’s City, Md.) celebrated its 42nd Anniversary last October at St. Mary’s Seminary. U.S. Indian Commissioner Glenn Emmons was speaker and Maryland State Regent, Mrs. Thomas Stevens George and other State officers were guests. We warmly support Mrs. George’s candidacy for Vice President General. She has outstanding D.A.R. record on National Building Fund, promoting C.A.R., Honor Roll, genealogical records, organizing new chapters and increasing member-
ship. We have given scholarships for years to St. Mary's Indian School, South Dakota, and are gratified that our present Sioux scholarship student makes honor roll regularly—so we were especially interested in Commissioner Emmons' statements regarding increasing educational facilities for American Indians, with many going into industry and into American life as full citizens.

On October 19, 1957 at St. Mary's Seminary in St. Mary's City, Md., Mrs. Thomas Stevens George, Maryland State Regent and Mrs. Louis C. Kuhn, Regent, Major Wm. Thomas Chapter, cut the 42nd Anniversary cake. Others shown are, left to right: Mrs. John E. Capps, Chapter Chairman, American Indians; Mrs. Glenn L. Emmons and U. S. Indian Commissioner Emmons, and on far right, Miss Miriam Abell, State Recording Secretary and past Regent of our Chapter.

Other inspiring speakers: In November, Rev. Dr. Charles Lowry of Foundation for Religious Action in Social and Civil Order, working against world domination by Communism; and in February, American History Month, Laurence Gouverneur Hoes, President, James Monroe Memorial Foundation.

We are offering this year six history medals and 48 Good Citizenship medals. We have candidates for D.A.R. Good Citizens Contest from St. Mary's and for first time from neighboring Charles County. We voted St. Mary's Seminary $50 annual award for top-ranking student in science, as timely incentive for young scientists. We plan road marker at "Ye Coole Springs," Charlotte Hall. Another honoring John Hanson of Charles County, "First President of United States in Congress Assembled" on new Hanson highway, is offered by his descendant and our charter member, Mrs. Charles Blinn. Two other charter members are still active, Mrs. Colin Burch and Mrs. Rowland Thomas. We salute the 26 far-seeing women who organized our Chapter 42 years ago. We made the Gold Honor Roll in 1956 and expect to attain it this year.

Alice Roberts Kuhn (Mrs. Louis C.) Regent

Los Angeles (Los Angeles, Calif.). Kenmore, the Fredericksburg home of George Washington's sister, was the catalyst that sparked the outstanding project of the year for the chapter. A Chapter member, Mrs. Hugh Hinton Evans, was recently named National Chairman of the Board of Regents for Kenmore, and member Mrs. E. George Luckey made available her beautiful Windsor Square home for a benefit luncheon for five hundred, to raise funds to send a deserving member of C.A.R. on a Pilgrimage to the National Shrines of our country—important ones to be Kenmore and Mount Vernon.

Built by the outstanding patriot Col. Fielding Lewis for his wife, Betty Washington, Kenmore was at one time doomed to be destroyed and was only saved through the efforts of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Kenmore was Washington's "second home," and his diary tells of constant gatherings there with his mother, his sister, nephews and nieces.

The luncheon at the Luckey home to benefit the Kenmore Youth Project of the Los Angeles Chapter D.A.R. was a distinct success and far exceeded expectations for it. Lovely hostesses, Mrs. Austin Chichester Smith, Jr., Mrs. John Ferraro, and Mrs. Charles Reading, were in attendance, dressed in ball gowns in the mode of the Revolutionary War period. A number of gentlemen were guests at the drop-in luncheon which was widely publicized in the Los Angeles press.

Mrs. Allan Langdon Leonard, Regent of the Los Angeles Chapter, introduced an honor guest, Mrs. Forrest Quinlan Stanton of Pasadena, a direct descendant of Col. Fielding Lewis.

Added interest was the attendance of women officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, guests of Mrs. Howard Fithian Kingman, wife of Vice Admiral Kingman and member of the "Defense Advisory Committee on Women In The Service" for Los Angeles and Southern California.

Mrs. Gordon Lee Mann
Press Relations Chairman

Fort Bend (Richmond, Texas). Constitution Day was observed by our Chapter with a lunch-eon Saturday at Bill Williams Restaurant in Richmond. Comfort Wood and Asa Underwood Chapters were co-hostesses to the fifty-two members and guests who attended.

Reverend R. Scott Copeland of Richmond gave the opening prayer followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag led by Mrs. Mark Kirkpatrick, Flag Chairman of our Chapter.

Mrs. Hampton Robinson, Regent of our chapter, presided along with Mrs. O. F. Carroll, Constitution Day chairman, substituting for Mrs. Mason Briscoe who was absent due to illness.

Mrs. Loretta Grim Thomas, Past State Regent and now Vice President General, gave a talk on
the subject of “Defending and Supporting our Constitution.” The closing prayer was given by a guest, Mrs. Quin of Richmond.

Other special guests were Mrs. Jane Barrow of Houston, Vice President General; Jim Haight of Rosenberg and radio station KFRD; Mr. and Mrs. Don Bryant of Richmond; Mrs. Copeland of Richmond; Mr. and Mrs. James Boone of Needville; Mrs. W. B. Killebrew of Alvin, Regent of Asa Underwood Chapter and Mrs. Russell Marlett of New Gulf, Regent of Comfort Wood Chapter.

Mrs. Edward Jenkins, Historian

Colonel John Donelson (Washington, D. C.) presented to Noyes Township Elementary School at Westport, Pennsylvania, a flag that had flown over the United States Capitol. Mrs. Francis L. McDermott, a member of this chapter, now the District of Columbia State Chairman of the Flag of the United States of America Committee, made the presentation to her old school on behalf of her Chapter. Her mother, the late Mrs. Cora R. Bailey, was a member of the Chapter and taught school in Noyes Township for several years.

Mrs. Francis L. McDermott presents Flag to Noyes Township School. Accepting it is Miss Patsy Wykoff.

Formal presentation of the Flag was made at a PTA meeting on October 21, 1957. A patriotic program was conducted by the parents and Westport teachers. Mrs. McDermott, the former Elmerdeen Bailey of Westport, gave an interesting and informative talk on the history of the Flag and its correct use. The Flag was dedicated to all service men and women of all wars from Noyes Township.

Those present were so impressed that they asked to have it repeated at the students assembly in the morning. A program of music and recitations was arranged by the Principal, Mrs. Helen DeHaas, assisted by Mrs. Agnes Foley, a cousin of Mrs. McDermott.

Miss Patsy Wykoff, a pupil, assisted the Flag Chairman in raising the Flag to the top of the pole. Following the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, Mrs. DeHaas expressed deep appreciation for the Flag and all it means.

Gloria Chapman
Press Relations and Magazine Chm.

Colonel James McCall (Washington, D. C.), “Peaceful Valley,” Washington Grove, Maryland, was the scene recently when Mrs. William B. Hardy and Mr. and Mrs. Warren Shantz were hosts to the Honorary State Regents of The District of Columbia D.A.R. The State officers of the District D.A.R. and The Colonel James McCall Chapter and The Martha Washington Chapter, members and their husbands. Mrs. Hardy is one of the Honorary State Regents and the Parliamentarian Emeritus of The D.C. D.A.R.

Although it rained, the one hundred and fifty guests made the twenty-five mile trip from Washington, D. C. to the country side and quaint Washington Grove.

Washington Grove and “Peaceful Valley” is linked with early Washingtonians who journeyed there each summer to the Methodist camp meetings in the 1870’s. The living room with its 30 foot ceiling was one of the original camp meeting tents and the thirteen rooms are filled with antiques and Americana. Mrs. Hardy, 85, is one of five generations coming to Washington Grove, her father was one of the early Methodists.

Col. James McCall Chapter was celebrating its 42nd birthday at the time of the party, while Martha Washington Chapter was founded in 1893.

Among the guests of honor were, Mrs. Harry C. Grove, Mrs. Chas. Carroll Haig, Miss Lillian Chenoweth, Mrs. Harry C. Oberholser, Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, Mrs. Roy C. Bowker, Mrs. David L. Wells, Mrs. James D. Skinner, Miss Mamie F. Hawkins, Miss Faustine Dennis, Mrs. Allen R. Wrenn, Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark, Mrs. Leonidas I. McDougle, Mrs. William Peck Howe, Miss Elizabeth W. Conrad, Mrs. Dorothy Whitcomb, Miss Ann Elizabeth Briggs, Mrs. John J. Wilson, Mrs. Louis E. Callis, Mrs. James William Butler, Mrs. Franklin T. Garrett and Mrs. Angus A. Lamond.

Anna M. Garrett (Mrs. F. T.), Regent

Mary Marion (Knoxville, Iowa). One of the most outstanding events during the two years in which Mrs. F. P. Ralston was regent, was the dedication ceremony for the stone marker, commemorating the march of the Dragoons along Highway 14, five miles north of Knoxville.

The ceremony was held June 11 in Fellowship Hall of First Methodist Church by proxy because of the heavy rains of the preceding day.

Eight state officers present were Mrs. L. W. Kimberly of Bettendorf, State Regent; Mrs. A. C. Zweck of Sioux City; Mrs. Burt Elliott of Oskaloosa; Mrs. William Ehmeke of Clegborne; Mrs. Bruce Clark of Ida Grove; Mrs. Robert A. Wright of Carroll; Mrs. W. H. Collings of Dubuque and Mrs. Hadley D. Shafer of Lake Park. Other special guests included Mrs. Earle G. Bellamy, Mrs. James Bellamy and Mrs. Marcia Reese, representing Earle, James and Mrs. Molly Bellamy Burns, who presented the landscaping at the site of the marker to the Chapter in memory of their mother, the late Mrs. Grace Bellamy.

Mrs. H. V. Bradley, Dragoon Trail chairman, was in charge of the program and Mrs. Ralston welcomed the state officers. The colors were advanced by Mrs. M. L. Hausner, Mrs. George Ramsey and Mrs. Arthur Stitsworth. Mrs. Ralston and Mrs. E. L. Kellogg, Chaplain, conducted the dedication ceremony and Mrs. J. M. Kernerick read the acceptance written by Mrs. Clara Cotter.

Mrs. John Roorda read a brief resume of the
history of the Dragoons, telling that the trail passed that way in 1835 with the first United States Dragoons under Colonel Stephen W. Kearny. The D.A.R. emblem and the words—marked by the Iowa Daughters of the American Revolution—are also carved on the marker.

In the picture Mrs. Ralston stands beside the D.A.R. Flag which she made.

Special music and a talk by Miss Tripta Sood of India, who was in the United States as part of the International Farm Youth Exchange program, completed the entertainment. Following the program, Mrs. Don Whitlatch and Mrs. John Kamerick presided at the tea. Hostesses were Mrs. Worth Darnell, Mrs. James Allen and Mrs. Wyatt Applegate and the tea chairman was Mrs. Kelley, assisted by Miss Hazel Craig and Mrs. Kamerick.

Iva E. Roorda, Publicity Chairman

General Evan Shelby (Owensboro, Ky.) observed its 60th anniversary with a luncheon in the ballroom of Hotel Owensboro, October 4, 1957.

Mrs. Lowell E. Burnelle, Historian General of the National Society was our speaker and guest. The occasion was enlivened by her vivacious wit in describing experiences connected with her work. Not all of her remarks were in lighter vein as she became very serious when speaking of the grave threat to our nation because of the subversive elements that are hacking at its very foundations. She urged that those of us who are concerned over the situation lose no opportunity to stand up and be counted.

Following her address, she was presented with a $25 check given by the chapter in her honor to the Duncan Tavern Restoration and Development Fund. Duncan Tavern is state headquarters of the Kentucky Society, D.A.R.

In the absence of Mrs. Guy Morford, Regent, Mrs. Burnelle was introduced by Mrs. Betty Short Thacker, Vice Regent, who previously had presided over a brief business session. In that session contributions were authorized to certain approved schools, the National Investment Trust Fund, the Registrar General's rebinding fund, National Defense Committee, American Red Cross, and to other worthy causes. Also, funds were provided for awards in the historical essay contest which the chapter conducts each year in local junior high schools.

Eight past regents of the chapter and many guests were present. The beautiful decorations included arrangements of white chrysanthemums and gladiolas and sprays of tinselad magnolia leaves, with rows of tinselad candles and wide blue ribbon. A large beautifully decorated birth-

day cake, marked with the figures "60" and outlined in blue candles, centered the speakers' table and was cut by Mrs. Burnelle.

Letters of congratulation were read from Congressman William H. Natcher, and from Mrs. Morford, Regent.

Miss Mary Barnett
Recording Secretary and Press Chairman

David Demarest (River Edge, N. J.). A Congressional affair was the last thing Boy Scout Troop 74 of Maywood expected when it made an appeal for an American Flag last September. The Troop found out that sometimes fate can take strange twists. Its appeal was overheard by the David Demarest Chapter who has numerous members residing in that town. Mrs. George Sauerbrey, a past Regent who is active in Scouting, contacted Congressman William B. Widnall in Washington and asked him if he could secure the Flag which would be flown over the Capitol on November 30, the date that the troop would receive renewal of its charter.

Congressman Widnall came through in All-American style and he and Mrs. Sauerbrey were on hand to officially present the Flag to the troop on December 16 at Charter Day ceremonies in the Memorial School in Maywood. In his remarks to the troop, Widnall said he had been a Boy Scout and the training helped him become a better citizen. "The future of America is in your hands," he told the youngsters. Our Chapter has made other Flag presentations but this occasion was most noteworthy.

Mrs. George S. Sauerbrey
State Chairman

Mary Washington (Washington, D. C.) was organized February 29, 1892. The first report of the Chapter is in the November 1892 issue of the D.A.R. Magazine, page 466. In the Act incorporating the Society, there were ten members mentioned. This year the Chapter will celebrate its 66th Anniversary with a colonial setting and a program entitled "Goody Heritage."

The program for the December meeting was "Our Goody Christian Heritage" with Dr. Frederick Brown Harris, Chaplain of the U.S. Senate as speaker, followed by a Christmas Buffet Supper with the Regent, Mrs. William Olin Burner, as hostess.

The National theme "Our Goody Heritage" is being carried out in all the Chapter's programs this year. At the opening October meeting "Our Goody Heritage From the Old World"
Our January program was on "Our Goodly Cultural Heritage" with a talk by Mrs. George B. Hartman, National Chairman of Buildings and Grounds. Following was a tour of the National museum and a visit to our Chapter room to view the framed copy of the song "Queen of My Heart" written by the Genealogical Chairman, Miss Juliet Cox Coleman and her Mother. It was presented to Queen Elizabeth II on her visit here and her letter of appreciation is framed with the song.

Other programs include "Our Goodly Educational Heritage" with a tour through the Burdick Vocational School and a talk by their Principal, Mrs. Etta Warehime; and "Our Goodly Industrial Heritage" given by Mr. Carlton J. Corliss, Public Relations, Association of American Railroads, at the Washington Club for our annual spring luncheon.

Part of our goodly heritage is in our country's old homes. Rippon Lodge, built about 1725 by Richard and Edward Blackburn, is the ancestral home of Captain Richard Blackburn Black and his wife, who is the Chapter's Radio-TV Chairman. Two members of the Blackburn family married into the Washington family, both thus occupying Mt. Vernon. Mrs. William Olin Burner gathered a few friends and motored us down to old Rippon Lodge where we were royally entertained by the owner and our member, Mrs. Richard Blackburn Black.

Vinnetta Wells Ranke
Honor Roll Member

San Antonio de Berar (San Antonio, Texas). A bronze marker was placed on the grave of our chapter founder, Miss Mary Eleanor Brackenridge, on October 8, 1957, at the family private cemetery six miles south of Edna, Texas. She organized the chapter on December 11, 1902 and in March 1905, Mrs. Sarah L. French presented a sterling silver gavel to her. It contains, hermetically sealed, the names of the eleven ladies who joined her as charter members. The Brackenridge cemetery is located a short distance off Highway III. A monstrous Texas granite tombstone marks the spot of several Brackenridge graves. The graves are enclosed by a five foot concrete wall that must be 100 by 200 feet in size.

Miss Brackenridge was born March 7, 1837, and died February 13, 1924. She helped organize the school at Denton and built a dormitory there. Today the school is known as the Woman's State College of Texas. She also organized the Woman's Club of San Antonio. She was the first president of the Texas Equal Franchise Society for Women.

She came to the Gallagher House in the rear of the Alamo during the first World War serving as hostess, chaperone and guide for the visitors and soldiers. "Friendship Day," now a nation-wide celebration, was declared March 7 by the Texas Legislature in honor of her birth date. Attending the solemn ceremony from San Antonio were Mrs. Lorenzo L. Skaggs, Regent; Mrs. A. M. Lyons, Chaplain; Mrs. Philip W. Harral, State Historian; Henry R. Wofford; R. H. Lehmann; F. T. Kirkham; J. J. McClelland; Gerald T. Rote; A. S. Witchell; Miss Eunice F. Karoly, personal friend of Miss Brackenridge; Mrs. John Milledge, Regent of Eschscholtzia Chapter, Los Angeles, California; also Mrs. Wm. H. Hamblem, President of the Edna Literary Club and a large group from Edna, Texas.

Our Flag were also shown.
Rosannah Waters Chapter and the following: Mrs. Rex Malone; Mrs. Claude Duke; Mrs. Joe S. Gates; Mrs. W. S. Taylor; Mrs. Calvin E. Flint; Mrs. F. L. Mitchell and Mrs. John C. Rich.

Interesting and informative talks were given on “Highlights of the 1957 Continental Congress” by Mrs. Pilkinton; “Approved Schools” by Mrs. Heaton and “Rosalie” by Mrs. Peaster. After the program, members and guests drove to the Batesville Country Club for tea.

Mrs. Henry Burns  
Press Relations Chairman

San Vicente (Santa Monica, Calif.). In accordance with the traditions of the D.A.R., we were proud to be called upon to present the second Flag to the parish school of St. Augustine By-the-Sea Episcopal Church. All the pupils were gathered in the Chapel where the Reverend Clifford E. Barry Nobes conducted a consecration service before the Flag was raised in the church yard.

Another highlight for the chapter was the presentation of the Award of Merit to Major Royal I. Lowe at the Alexander Hamilton High School at the awards assembly June 5, 1957. Major Lowe has been R.O.T.C. Coordinator for many years, charged with the interpretation of the program to students, family and faculty. Due to his untiring efforts the school has been designated an Honor School by the Department of the Army for eight years. We award two R.O.T.C. medals annually to students at this school.

Constitution Week was given emphasis in our community by the cooperation of Henshey’s Department Store. They graciously arranged a window display with appropriate articles furnished by Mrs. William G. Andes, Regent of San Vicente Chapter.

On November 16, 1957, the Micah Wethern Chapter, Miss Iola Quandt, Regent, and the Santa Monica Chapter, Mrs. John J. O’Donnell, Regent, joined our chapter at Joslyn Hall in Santa Monica for a Group Meeting . . . the object being to honor the State Regent, Mrs. O. George Cook of San Francisco. Mrs. John J. Champieux, State Vice-Regent presented Mrs. Cook, who spoke on D.A.R. projects, state and national.

“The True Meaning of Christmas” was displayed in December by the Chapter members who brought wrapped Christmas gifts and canned food which were given to the Indian Center in Los Angeles.

Elise Metzger Andes (Mrs. William G.)

Cherokee (Atlanta, Ga.). Governor Marvin Griffin proclaimed 1957 Lafayette year in Georgia because it is the 200th anniversary of the birth of Marquis de Lafayette, patriot who was a General of the American Revolutionary Forces. This anniversary was celebrated simultaneously in France and the United States during 1957.

Our Chapter had the honor to promote Lafayette week in Atlanta October 13 to 20. On October 14 from four to six o’clock, the Chapter entertained at a tea Monday, which officially opened to the public the historical exhibit depicting the life of General Lafayette. The public was invited to the Atlanta Art Association to see the exhibit which was on display in the galleries there. Charles Lucet, Minister Plenipotentiary and first Secretary of the French Embassy and Mrs. Lucet were distinguished guests.

This event held special significance for Georgia in view of the fact that as one of the thirteen original colonies, the State played a notable role in the struggle for Freedom. It was through the friendship of Mrs. Claude Fitts, Regent, and Mrs. Raymond Hilley, a native of Paris, France, that our Chapter was honored with the sponsorship of this patriotic endeavor. Mrs. Fitts sponsored Mrs. Hilley when she became an American citizen.

It is timely that the anniversary of a great patriot as was Lafayette happened to be this year. There never has been a more critical period in the history of America than the condition in which the states of the United States now find themselves. A very effective way to commemorate his birth would be to turn back the pages of history and review the hardships which the founding fathers endured to win Independence. A study of the lineage of family background of men in high political power such as the Executive and Judicial departments might be shocking to find, after tracing back, that their ancestors were not with General George Washington and General Lafayette at Valley Forge in the cold winter of 1777-78. So great
was Lafayette's love for America that he named his only son Georges Washington and one of his three daughters, Virginie.

Nora W. Blackshear, Publicity Chairman

Illiini (Ottawa, Ill.) organized in 1896, was one of the first eight chapters in this state. The name "Illiini" is the feminine form of the Indian word meaning Real or Superior Men and is pronounced Illinee.

We number 152 in membership and anticipate with interest and pride the centennial in August of the Lincoln and Douglas debate, first of the eight debates they held in this state.

In 1908 the chapter placed a boulder weighing twenty-three tons with bronze marker so inscribed in the city park where the debate was held.

Our history medals this year were awarded for the best poem. It was written about the debate by a sixth grade pupil and is as follows:

"1858 is a year to remember,
Slavery was an issue in all the states,
The year Abram Lincoln tall and slender
Met Douglas, "The Little Giant" in debate.
Across the country they stamped and beat
Douglas for slavery and Lincoln opposed,
Douglas then won the senate seat,
But Lincoln to the Presidency rose."

Our Chapter is the only one in the state asking for poetry instead of essays. We were on the Honor Roll. Approved Schools, Good Citizenship, Genealogical Records and Conservation are some of our important projects.

Mrs. Helen L. Murdock, Historian

Havana (Havana, Cuba) was fortunate to have as a member and State Regent a woman interested in the cheerful way to study and to present facts. In 1950 a privately printed book came out which was written by Susan Curry, the Happy Historian of the D.A.R. Overseas Units. The book gave the history of each of the then Overseas Chapters which were Hawaii, Cuba, Philippine Islands, France, China, England, Alaska, Canal Zone, Italy, Puerto Rico, Germany and, just entering, Mexico.

There have been changes since then and the saddest change is the passing of Susan Curry from the Havana Chapter and from the ranks of the Daughters of the American Revolution. As Historian for all the Overseas Chapters, she helped hold together the basic wish of all D.A.R.s wherever they may be. That basic wish is the well being of the whole United States.

Katahdin (Scots Bluff, Nebr.). At a chapter meeting in October, Mr. Kenyon Cull, Headmaster, and a Sextet from St. Mary's High School for Indian Girls at Springfield, South Dakota, were honored guests. A full tuition scholarship was presented to the school from the chapter by Mrs. C. O. Lyda, Regent, and State Chairman of the American Indian Committee, in memory of the late District Judge C. G. Perry. He was honored because of his outstanding work and interest in the naturalization of new citizens in his District, and for his recognition of and cooperation with the chapter in this project.

Mr. Cull spoke on "The Race that Refused to Vanish" and said that in spite of living conditions on the reservations, diseases and vices introduced by the white man, the Indians have increased in number. He told of the early history of St. Mary's, established in 1873, as an Episcopal mission and is one of several approved schools sponsored by the National Society. Girls of all tribes and creeds are accepted and about sixty-five are enrolled this year. Their greatest need at present is a new dormitory for which money is being raised through gifts from chapters and church societies. Mr. Cull expressed sincere appreciation for the scholarship and for the increased interest and gifts from the chapters in Nebraska.

Members of the Girls Sextet, who presented a musical program and displayed their art and handicraft were Gloria Fox, an Ankara Indian; LaHoma Hamilton, Pawnee and Cheyenne; Stella Iron Cloud, Ogala Sioux; Mary Lou Wynde, Sisseton Sioux; Wanda Carter, Cheyenne Sioux and Melvina Thompson, Crow Cree Sioux. The girls and Mr. Cull were entertained in the homes of members and at a dinner by the Executive Board. They were taken on a tour of the Scotts Bluff National Monument, the Oregon Trail Museum and other places of interest.

The girls are taught to be proud of their race, families, school, church, and homemaking is stressed above all other subjects.

Flags and Welcome Cards were presented to thirty-one new citizens at the April and August (Continued on page 468)
Genealogical Source Material

Edited by

Jean Stephenson, National Chairman

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

Recently a Chapter Chairman of Genealogical Records, writing for information as to the proper way to prepare records said:

"* * * The mere copying of materials is useless to any except the most avid researcher unless it is done in proper form and is available so that those who may want to use it may find it readily."

How true! How true! If further generations are to know anything of the past of our country or our forefathers, we must (1) preserve the records, (2) copy them, (3) have them properly indexed and bound, (4) see that they are placed in as many libraries as there are copies available, and (5) see that they are classified and grouped by families and localities so that a person looking for information can find them.

The members of the Genealogical Records Committee in the D.A.R. and other organizations, members of historical societies, etc., all help to preserve records and to copy them, often see they are indexed and bound, and to some extent placed in libraries or printed. But little attention has been paid to the last and final need, that of having such records so listed and classified that a person can find what has been copied or printed, and where it is.

Libraries of course catalogue books by the author, the title, and the subject, but all too often this is not sufficient. The D.A.R. Library goes even further and prepares reference cards for the locality concerned when such locality is indicated, but often it is not.

Much material is published in periodicals, but it is not indexed except in each volume, though after many years there may be an index to a whole series of volumes.

All too often one searches for years, only to find the material was always in print, only the person searching for it had not found it. Below are listed a few examples of the unusual locations of records useful to many searchers, yet who would think of looking in those volumes for those particular records?

What is needed is a single surname index for books, pamphlets and periodical articles about a family, and an index by counties grouping together all books, pamphlets and periodical articles relating to each county in each state.

Then the searcher could first see what has been published on the family in which interested and then go through everything with reference to the locality or localities where that family lived.

This is no idle dream.

Over a period of years cards have been prepared giving the titles of all articles helpful to the genealogist published in some 400 periodicals or in book form for the period from 1908 to 1933. Guide cards have been prepared for every county in every state. Now what remains is to classify the cards. Those listing biographies or families are simple; they will be filed alphabetically under the family name. The others are more difficult and require care and research. Would anyone know that Recollections of Thirty Years is actually a local history which includes the marriages performed by a minister during a 30-year period? That volume should go under the county which was the locality of his ministry. Or "Old Pilgrim Church"? Which old Pilgrim Church? There were a dozen. One must examine the book and see where this particular one was situated. It is a job! But it can be done.

A Fairy Godmother Needed

If those interested in preserving our American heritage could locate a fairy godmother (or godfather) who would put up a sum of something like $5000, it would be possible within a year or more to have available a group of some 25,000 cards, classified by name and locality so that the researcher would be able to see whether anything was published during that very productive 25-year period on the family of interest, and if not, would be able to start with the county in which that family lived and see what has been printed, or copied,
in the way of births, marriages, deaths, court records, local history, incidents, etc. Think what such a record would mean to those trying to prove a line!

And once this was done, a volunteer group could readily follow the pattern established and bring it up to date, and go back to cover the preceding period until the "index" would be complete.

A volunteer group is already at work in going through each volume of unpublished material in the D.A.R. Library, making the necessary notes from which cards covering such material may be prepared. This information will also be thrown into the card index toward which we are all working—and which needs a fairy godmother to complete!

Once the index is complete, microfilm copies of it can be furnished to all the major libraries. Some have already asked for such an index.

Thus this information will be available everywhere in the United States.

With such a "tool for research" the major obstacle in the way of making information available to those not in the vicinity of research libraries will be overcome.

Does not some chapter or some state want to find the needed godmother?

Do You Know Where to Find—?

Vital records were not kept in Virginia. The valley of Virginia was the frontier in the 1740s-1760s. There were few, if any church buildings and few settled ministers among the Presbyterian settlers there. So baptismal records are scarce indeed. But 1074 baptisms by the Rev. John Craig are in Maxwell History and Genealogy, by F. W. Houston, Laura Cowen Blaine, & Ella Dunn Mellette (published in 1916).

A searcher for a Harford County, Maryland, marriage would seldom think of turning to the Collections of the Pennsylvania Genealogical Society, but there they are, in vol. 8. So are those of Dorchester Co., Md. In the same volume are about 600 marriages from the Fairfield County, Connecticut, record books, during the period 1692 to 1832. (These are the earliest and latest dates, but does not mean it covers all marriages during that period.)

One interested in any New England record would, of course, look for it through the many volumes of the New England Historical Genealogical Register, but who would guess that while the marriages performed by Rev. Abner Woods, in vol. 71, list six from Lyme, Conn., there are fifty-one in Antwerp, New York, and two in Lake twp., Wis., in the 1820s to 1840s.


The Genealogical Quarterly, vol. 11 (1901) has births from Walpoe, N. H. Putnam's Monthly Historical Magazine, new series, vol. 1 (1893) not only contains the Georgetown, Maine, vital records, but has some 65 marriages (all beginning with the letter A) from Canterbury, Conn.

Scattered through the National Genealogical Society Quarterly and the older issues of the D.A.R. Magazine are many vital records and church records, to be found only by taking down from the shelf volume after volume and consulting the index of each volume individually.

These are but a few of the hundreds of examples of the problem facing a researcher. If only there was a guide to lead one to the records that are available, how much simpler it would all be!

From Walter L. Sheppard, Jr., Havertown, Pa.

Tucker Cemetery, Brunswick Co., Va.

Inside the military reservation at Camp Pickett, Va., on the southern edge of the range, and just within the northern edge of Brunswick County, is a small family cemetery, containing a number of graves, of which only five are marked by tombstones. The stones are modern marble, plain, with tops rising pyramid style to points at center. Inscriptions in modern deep-cut square letters. The stones obviously are replacements for earlier markers, though no earlier identifiable stones exist in the lot. There is a tall cucumber tree in the lot, obviously planted and not a wild growth. The following are the five inscriptions.

Selina Skipwith Burwell, wife of Henry Tucker, born 1822, died 1894.

John Murray Tucker, born 1865, died 1939.

Henry Tucker, born 1810, died 1890.

Jennie Ursula Tucker, wife of Thomas J. Stone, born 1857, died 1879.

Henry H. Burwell, son of Col. Peyton Randolph Burwell, born 1816, died 1892.

From Abigail Wooleott Ellsworth Chapter, Conn.

Mills Bible

(owned by Florence B. Mills, Windsor, Conn.)

Births

Samuel John Mills, March 6, 1824.

Olive E. Mills, December 20, 1831.

Frank V. Mills, August 1, 1853.

Charles Webster Mills, February 24, 1859.

Candace Almira Mills, June 16, 1861.

Samuel Drake Mills, September 21, 1863.

Samuel John Mills, Jr., December 8, 1869.

Samuel W. Mills, March 15, 1794.
Candace Allyn Mills, October 29, 1800.
Samuel John Mills, March 6, 1824.
Fred W. Mills, October 5, 1826.
Cecelia L. Mills, June 3, 1833.

Marriages
Frank V. Mills and Kate C. Wilson, August 16, 1882.

Deaths
Charles W. Mills, June 2, 1869.
Samuel Drake Mills, November 6, 1863.
Samuel J. Mills, Jr., March 27, 1872.
Candace Allyn, December 2, 1880.

Hill Bible (owned by Mrs. Harold S. Coe, Windsor, Conn.)

Births
Daniel G. Hill, June 1, 1790.
Betsey Lozier, February 29, 1792.
George W. Hill (Athens, N. Y.), January 18, 1813.
Eliza Ann Hill (Athens, N. Y.), March 31, 1815.
Daniel G. Hill, Jr. (Athens, N. Y.), May 24, 1818.
Emily Amelia Hill (Athens, N. Y.), November 2, 1820.
Phebe Maria Hill (New York), February 14, 1822.
John Heney Hill (Killingworth, Conn.), June 16, 1825.
Mary Elizabeth Hill (Killingworth, Conn.), January 6, 1828.
Charles C. Hill (Killingworth, Conn.), December 29, 1830.

Marriages
Daniel G. Hill, was married to Betsey Lozier, December 5, 1811, Duanesburgh, N. Y.
Eliza Ann Hill, married John R. Vail, March 10, 1836, Killingworth, Conn.
George W. Hill, married Clarissa S. Freeman of New Haven, Albany, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1836.
Emily A. Hill, married John W. Wiggins of Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1839, Madison, Conn.
Charles C. Hill, married Myrta L. Hayden of Westport, Conn., June 1, 1853, Clinton, Conn.
Phebe M. Hill, married George H. Buell of Clinton, Conn., May 31, 1853, Clinton, Conn.

Deaths
Daniel G. Hill, died May 18, 1837, Killingworth, Conn.
Clarissa S. Hill, died May 13, 1834, New Haven, Conn.
Daniel G. Hill, Jr., lost at sea off Cape Hatteras in the Steamer Savannah, owned by Charles Morgan, November 26, 1841.
Betsy Hill, died March 16, 1874, Clinton, Conn.
John Henry Hill, died May 15, 1887, aged 62, Clinton, Conn.
Eliza Ann Vail died March 15, 1888, aged 73, Clinton, Conn.
Charles C. Hill, died April 12, 1893, aged 62, Stony Creek. Interment in Bradford, Conn.
Phebe Maria Buell died May 31, 1893, aged 71, Clinton, Conn.
Mary Elizabeth Hill died April 8, 1896, Clinton, Conn., aged 68, interment Hammonasset, Conn.

From Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter, Conn.
Gilbert Bible

(Owned by A. Roys Beebe.)
James B. Gilbert was married Oct. 17, 1847.
Clara R. Gilbert was born July 10, 1857.
Walda A. Gilbert was born May 2, 1862.
Maris L. G. Roys was born July 9, 1824.
Maria Lucy Roys, wife of J. B. Gilbert, died in New Haven, Feb. 1913 aged 89.
Clara Gilbert, wife of Arthur Beebe, died in New Haven, Feb. 1911 age 54.
Amos Gilbert was born September 22, 1780.
Margaret Smith was born July 29, 1789, married April 10, 1814, died December 11, 1843, age 54.
Amos Gilbert died March 29, 1855, age 75.
Amos Gilbert, 1st, died July 1814, age 60.
Dorcas Gilbert, wife of Amos, 1st, died April 12, 1835, age 99, born August 12, 1748.

Births
Amos Gilbert, born February 2, 1815.
Mervin H. Gilbert, born September 29, 1810.
John S. Gilbert, born November 11, 1820.
Eliza L. Gilbert, born November 12, 1822.
James B. Gilbert, March 9, 1825.
Marvin H. Gilbert, died December 24, 1854, age 38 in State Hospital, New Haven, Conn.

From Mrs. T. W. Higginson, Jr., Coffeyville, Kansas.
Joab Loomis Bible

(Filpah Ann Loomis, presented by Sylvester Loomis, Jan. 7th, 1846)
Joab Loomis and Filpah Hannan was married at South Hampton, Mass., Feb. 9th 1802.
The first child of Joab and Filpah, a son was born 23 of Jan. 1803, lived 18 hours.
Salmon Loomis was born at Otisco, Onondaga Co., N. Y., May 28, 1806.
Almeron Hannan Loomis was born at Otsico, Onondaga Co., N. Y., April 1st 1809.
Sylvester Loomis was born at Otsico on March 16 1811.
Samantha Loomis was born March 26th 1813.
Sophronia Loomis was born March 4th 1817.
Denmon Loomis was born at Tainesville, Ohio, April 5th 1819.
Dennis Loomis was born at Hinkley, Medina Co., Ohio, June 30, 1821.
Hamett Loomis was born at Hinkley, Medina Co., Ohio, June 7th 1823.
Aderson Loomis was born at Hinkley, Medina Co., Ohio, May 25th 1827.

Deaths
Joab Loomis died at Hinkley, Medina Co., Ohio, Aug. 23rd 1828.
Dennis Loomis died at Strongsville, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, Dec. 23, or 29th 1838.
Filpah Loomis died at Stone Church, Cataoo Springs, Cataooa Co., Georg. Dec. 16th 1854.
Salmon Loomis died at Fruit Farm, July 7, 1858, aged 52 years.
Almeron Loomis died at LaSalle, LaSalle Co., Ill., July 29th 1874.
Samantha Loomis Weed died at Luverne, Rock Co., Minnisota, March 9, 1886, aged 73.
**Denmon Loomis Bible**

**Deaths**

Denmon Hannah Loomis died at English Settlement, Marion Co., Iowa, Aug. 1865.

Daniel Harkness Loomis died at Lamed, Kans., Oct. 28, 1869.

Onward Sylvester Loomis died at Garden Plain, Adams Co., Iowa, Sept. 11th 1872.


Denmon Hanan Loomis was born at Long Valley, Calif., June 30, 1864.

Daniel Harkness Loomis was born in Union Twp., Adams Co., Iowa, Sept. 11th 1872.

Arthur Dewey Loomis was born in Union Twp., Adams Co., Iowa, Oct. 28, 1869.

Dudley Loomis was born in Union Twp., Adams Co., Iowa, Sept. 11th 1872.

**Births**

Denmon Loomis was born at Tainsville, Ohio, April 5th 1819.

Betsy Maria Harkness was born in Bradford Co., Penn. Dec. 10th 1831.

Denmon Loomis and Betsy Maria Harkness was married at Harkness Grove, Peoria Co., Ill., June 16th 1850.

Denmon Harkness was married to Misses Hattie and Jennie Farrell, Clarence, Mo.)

Z. T. Farrell was married to Miss N. J. Yelton Aug. 9th 1866.

Thomas Wm. Farrell was born January 31st 1862; died Jan. 31, 1862.

Andrew A. J. Farrell was born Feb. 24, 1863.

James L. Farrell was born Oct. 25, 1865.

Therdoire L. Farrell was born Oct. 23, 1868.

Thomas S. Farrell was born May 13, 1871.

S. E. Alice Farrell was born Jan. 15th 1874.

Rufus Deloss Farrell was born Nov. 5, 1882.

Thomas C. Arvin was born April 20th 1852.

Samuel Farrell was born Dec. 24, 1842.

Zachariah T. Farrell was born July 20, 1841.

Daniel Farrell died 27th November 1872.

John and William Farrell born Feb. 17, 1840.

Sallie C. Farrell was born Dec. 26, 1861.

Harriet J. P. B. Farrell was born March 28, 1864.

Daniel E. Farrell born April 7, 1866.

William A. Farrell born Nov. 14th 1865.

George P. Farrell born March 26, 1868.

Spicy Ann Farrell born January 1, 1874.

Emma J. Farrell born Feb. 8, 1867.

Jennie Collin Farrell born June 13, 1876.

**From Genealogical Records Committee, Washington, Olympia Chapter**

Arvin—Farrell Bible Records

(Belonged to John Arvin of Richmond, Ky., passed on to Spicy Ann Arvin who married Daniel Farrell, and died in Mo. Bible in 1956 in possession of Misses Hattie and Jennie Farrell, Clarence, Mo.)

John Arvin was born Oct. 4th 1778, married Salley Glacken, Dec. 13th 1804.

Children's age.

Elizabeth P. Arvin was born 22nd February 1806.

Nathanial D. Arvin was born 22, February 1808.

Jamisson Arvin was born 21st July 1810.

Polley Arvin was born 24th August 1812.

William Arvin was born 15th June 1815.

Spicy Arvin was born 3rd Sept. 1817.

Andrew Jackson Arvin was born 8th Sept. 1819.

John Christopher Arvin was born 9th July 1822.

Nancy Arvin was born 22nd February 1826.

Martha Ann Arvin was born 30th January 1828.

John Wm. Arvin, son of Wm. and Salley Ann Arvin was born 12th June 1846.

John A. L. Brink, son of Daniel Brink was born 11th June 1824.

Willie S. White was born. Feb. 2, 86.

Solon H. Farrell was married to Susie D. Luck, August 4, 1870.

Deaths

Jamason Arvin died 25th Nov. — his son John Arvin was born 15th May 1848.

Martha Ann Arvin died 4th April 1852.

Nancy Arvin died August 17th 1852.

Andrew J. Arvin died 18th Sept. 1856.

Polley Daughter of John and S. Arvin, and wife of Edwin Phelk, died 7th April 1857.

Thomas D. Arvin son of Nath'l and Milina Arvin was born Sept. 16th 1838.

Sally Ann Arvin, dau. of Nath'l and Milina Arvin was born Oct. 4th 1842.

Marieta (?) Arvin, dau. of Nath'l and Milina Arvin was born 5th Sept. 1846.

From the Tennessee Genealogical Records Committee, Andrew Edwards Chapter.

Wilson Family Bible

(Bible now in possession of Fort Nashborough, on the banks of the Cumberland River in Nashville, Tennessee.)

Marriage

William Wilson, and Sallie Reed Beisel, md. April 21, 1859.

Births

William Wilson, was born July 29th in 1818 Harford Co., Md.


Margaret Wilson, born Aug. 1, 1867 Lewisburg, Pa.
Deaths

Robert K. Wilson, died June 29, 1863 aged 8 mo.
William K. Wilson, died Aug. 13, 1865 aged 7 mo.
Sallie B. W. died Nov. 3, 1874 aged 40 years.
William Wilson, died May 15, 1885 aged 66 yrs. 9 mo. 16 da. St. Louis, Mo.

From Tennessee Genealogical Records Committee, Reelfoot Chapter.

Robinson Bible

(Bible bought at a sale in Paducah, Ky., where the personal effects of a family were sold.)

Deaths

William Robinson was born in the year of our Lord, 1788 January 30th, and Rebecah his wife was born in the year of our Lord 1788 November 18th.

Anna Robinson 1809 Dec. 20th.
Sarah Robinson 1813 Feb. 6th.
George W. Robinson 1814 Sept. 2nd.
Elizabeth Robinson 1816 Jan. 17th.
Samuel F. Robinson 1819 Feb. 14th.
Nancy Robinson 1820 July 22nd.
William J. Robinson 1823 April 24th.
Rebecah Virginia Robinson 1825 Dec. 24th.
Charles W. Robinson 1828 Feb. 20th.
Martha C. Robinson 1829 June 13th.

Births

Nancy Robinson departed this Life the first Day of Nov. 1823.
Samuel F. Robinson departed this Life the 7th Day of Nov. 1823.
Rebecah Virginia Robinson 1838 Apr. 11th.
Elizabeth Oen 1833 Oct. 20th.

Deaths

Nancy Robinson died July 27th 1800.
John F. Todd and Malvina M. Underwood were married the 22nd Nov. 1827.
Joseph W. Todd was born September 1st 1828.
John Warner Todd was born July 20th 1830.
George Rogers Todd was born Jan. 14th 1838.
Joseph U. Todd died April 16th 1852.
W. L. Underwood was born the 17th August 1806.
Lucy C. Henry was born the 22nd of May 1816.
W. L. Underwood and Lucy C. Henry were married the 31st of August 1831.

Stephen Fuqua Bible (1769).

Stephen Fuqua and Susannah Garrodd were married Dec. 17, 1790.
Stephen Fuqua and Nancy Ayres were married Oct. 6, 1814.

Deaths

Nancy Fuqua, consort of Stephen Fuqua, was born Feb. 22, 1769.
Susannah Fuqua, his wife was born Feb. 22, 1772.
Sarah Fuqua, dau. of Stephen and Susannah Fuqua, was born Oct. 7, 1793.
Mary Fuqua, dau. of Stephen and Susannah Fuqua, was born Oct. 14, 1796.
Stephen, son of Stephen and Susannah Fuqua, was born July 22, 1804.
Matthew H., son of Stephen and Susannah Fuqua, was born March 1, 1807.
Elizabeth Ann. dau. of Stephen and Susannah Fuqua, was born Sept. 3rd 1811.
Joe M. Fuqua, son of Stephen and Susannah Fuqua was born Sept. 3, 1811.
William G., son of Stephen and Susannah Fuqua, was born Nov. 19, 1813.
Martha Jane, dau. of Stephen and Nancy Fuqua, was born July 18, 1815.
Susannah, dau. of Stephen and Nancy Fuqua, was born Dec. 30, 1816.
John A., son of Stephen and Nancy Fuqua, was born Feb. 20, 1818.
Moses, son of Stephen and Nancy Fuqua, was born Jan. 26, 1820.
Virginia, dau. of Stephen and Nancy Fuqua, was born May 6, 1822.
Nancy Fuqua, consort of Stephen Fuqua, was born Feb. 20, 1782.
Deaths

Susannah Fuqua, consort of Stephen Fuqua, departed this life Dec. 2, 1813.

Stephen Fuqua, Jr., departed this life July 1833.

Martha Jane, dau. of Stephen and Nancy Fuqua, departed this life Nov. 1827.

Stephen Fuqua, Sr., departed this life Sept. 21, 1833 or 43.

Moses Fuqua departed this life Nov. 19, 1852.

Nancy Fuqua, wife of Stephen Fuqua, Sr., died Aug. 5, 1869.

M. H. Fuqua, died March 1, 1876, aged 71 yrs.

Virginia Follin, died Oct. 1894.

Joe M. Fuqua, died Oct. 1884.

Elizabeth Ann Williams, died Aug. 1894.

John A. Fuqua, died May 1896.

Loving graveyard, on the Clarksville Road, near Cave Spring, Russellville, Ky.

William B. Loving, son of Wm. and S. Loving, born May 31, 1806, died Sept. 26, 1822.

Harrified Ann Moore, dau. of Thos. and Isabella Moore, died July 18, 1822 aged 5 mo., 2 da.

Isabella Moore, consort of Thomas Moore, and dau. of Wm. and Sarah Loving, died Sept. 16, 1822, aged 26 yrs. 11 mo. 19 da.

Susanna J. Loving, consort of Wm. Loving, born July 17, 1809, died April 19, 1835.

Maria Loving, dau. of Wm. and Susanna Loving, born Sept. 30, 1834, died July 1, 1835.

Mrs. Sarah Loving, consort of Col. Wm. Loving, born April 1771, died June 8, 1811.

Col. William Loving, born Feb. 9, 1769 in Amherst Co., Va., died July 19, 1834.

Sarah Rebecca Loving, dau. of H. T. and E. B. Loving, born April 16, 1829, died Sept. 14, 1834.

Mary Emmeline Loving, dau. of H. T. & E. B. Loving, born March 4, 1832, died Oct. 11, 1834.

McCarley graveyard, north of Echo Valley, near Auburn, Logan Co., Ky.

America E., wife of D. McCarley, born July 7, 1823, died Dec. 21, 1853.

John McCarley, born May 31, 1864, died Nov. 30, 1849.

James McCarley, born May 21, 1797, died Oct. 1, 1859.

Sarah McCarley, born Feb. 18, 1771, died July 1, 1834.

Hugh McCarley, son of D. & A. E. McCarley, born July 7, 1846, died Sept. 1, 1846.

Infant son of D. & A. E. McCarley, born Apr. 2, 1856, died May 15, 1856.

Infant son of D. & A. E. McCarley, Jan. 27, 1849.


From Mrs. Noel Van Hayes, Minisa Chapter, Kansas:

Lamar Cemetery on Goose Island near Fulton, Texas.

Sarah Eliza Byrne, dau. R. T. and S. C. Byrne, 1866-1868.

Hannah Brundrett, died Oct. 8, 1881 (old stone bramble covered) 88 (38 possible but doubtful) — 7 months—3 days.

Next lot—

John McOskerg Brundrett, 1904-1907.

Georgia Airline Hastings, Mar. 9, 1844—Aug. 18, 1886, Mother.

Murdock W. McRae, Feb. 1832, Dec. 5, 1889.

Vincey McRae, Nov. 25, 1800—Mar. 2, 1894.

Adjoining this lot is:


Mary Fagan, 1844-1860.


Mary Ellen Kroeger, 1855-1888.

Henry L. Kroeger, Sept. 6, 1820, —Feb. 22, 1908.

Eve Thomas Kroeger, Jan. 28, 1833-July 1, 1844.


Peter Johnson, Apr. 16, 1812-July 30, 1895.

Wilhemina Johnson, May 19, 1821-Jan. 3, 1901.

Eddie Johnson, son of Theo and Bertha Johnson, 1872-1888.

Sarah A. Little, d. Dec. 10, 1863, aged 37.

James E. Madden, Sept. 11, 1820-July 6, 1896.

Adjoining this stone, Alice O. Brundrett, dau.

Geo. A. & Flovilla, 1891-1900.

Patrick O'Conner, 1-1822-Aug. 10, 1854.


P. C. (G?) Paul, June 16, 1809-May 5, 1883.


Eliz. Paul, Nov. 18, 1853-Feb. 4, 1883.

Lenora Dubois, mother and dau. on same lot.

All on same lot apparently:

Our Mother and Father:


James George McQuirk, June 22, 1866-Aug. 19, 1867.

Mariam C. McQuirk, Mar. 23, 1846-Mar. 23, 1872.

From Genealogical Records Committee, New Hampshire, Ashuelot Chapter.

Marriage Records, Cheshire County.

(Records kept by Sally Jackson Keith.)

Samuel Works and Susanna Chandler, both Westmoreland, N. H. Dec. 21, 1775.

Noah Whitman and Persia Pratt, Westmoreland, Sept. 11, 1777.

William Hutchins & Sarah Whitman, May 27, 1778.

Caleb Howe, & Lila Hutchins, Westmoreland, Apr. 22, 1783.
Squire Derby & Eunice Scott, Westmoreland, Apr. 22, 1783.
Levi Aldrich, Westmoreland, & Sybil Merrill, Sept. 12, 1783.
Nathaniel Walker & Elizabeth Gray, both Westmoreland, Jan. 4, 1785.
Levi Farwell & Judith Bingham, Apr. 27, 1780.
Reul Hooker & Lydia Tomton, both Westmoreland, Mar. 26, 1783.
Eldad Granger & Sarah Holmes, Mar. 3, 1791.
Willard Butterfield & Mrs. Nancy Dean, both Westmoreland, Mar. 9, 1792.
Martin Rogers, Westmoreland, & Phebe Harris, Sept. 1, 1793.
John Kendall & Rebecca Thompson, Chesterfield, Jan. 9, 1794.
Dr. Archibald Robinson & Polly Willson, Westmoreland, Dec. 25, 1794.
Ashbel Earl & Betty Smith, Chesterfield, Feb. 28, 1796.
Calvin White, Westmoreland, & Sally Richardson, Aug. 23, 1797.
Clark Hubbard, Swanton, Vt. & Arathusa Atherton, Jan. 28, 1798.
Roswell Burnham, Dummerston, Vt., & Rhoda Hudson, Mar. 26, 1800.
Thomas Dunham, Westmoreland, & Merriam Smith, Sept. 11, 1800.
Ezra Streeter, & Nabby Streeter, Nov. 23, 1800.
Samuel Pierce & Abigail Farwell, Jan. 5, 1804.
Solomon Lincoln & Edith Farwell, Jan. 5, 1804.
Orin Wilbur, Westmoreland, & Clarissa Paul, Chesterfield, Nov. 23, 1826.
John Darling, & Lydia Baker, Nov. 27, 1804.
David Hopkins & Hannah Cobb, Westmoreland, Aug. 3, 1806.
Silas Axtell & Anna Briggs, Westmoreland, Mar. 8, 1807.
John Partridge, Chesterfield, Mary Lincoln, Westmoreland, Mar. 11, 1807.
John Pratt, Chesterfield, & Phila Church, Westmoreland, Dec. 18, 1807.
Selina Hastings, Chesterfield, & Gerzella Evans, Westmoreland, June 23, 1808.
Nathan Amidon, Westmoreland, & Sally Stearns, Feb. 25, 1810.
Benj. Barker & Abigail Babbit, Chesterfield, Apr. 5, 1813.
Bucher (or Beecher,) Chesterfield, & Melita Penniman, Westmoreland, Apr. 26, 1810.
Nathan Franklin, Westmoreland, & Hannah Farr, Oct. 5, 1813.
Asa Keys, Putney, Vt., & Sally Britton, Westmoreland, Jan. 25, 1805.
Royal Fransworth, Westmoreland, & Rebecca Hemmingway, Chesterfield, May 16, 1818.
Morgan Cobb & Abigail Farr, Mar. 18, 1816.
Henry Hooker, Hinsdale, & Mary Daggett, Chesterfield, Oct. 25, 1816.
Caleb Briggs, Westmoreland, & Mrs. Nancy Farr, Chesterfield, Jan. 28, 1817.

Samuel Burt, Westmoreland, & Betsey Penniman, Chesterfield, Mar. 23, 1818.
Darius Daggett, Westmoreland, & Electa Furbush (or Fisher) Apr. 16, 1818.
Daniel Barrows & Sophia Clark, Westmoreland, Sept. 26, 1824.
James Wetherbee, Concord, Vt. & Henrietta Thayer, Westmoreland, June 25, 1825.
George Robbins, Westmoreland, & Sabrina Streeter, Hinsdale, Oct. 16, 1831.
Tyler Lincoln & Abigail Dunham, Westmoreland, Dec. 5, 1826.
James Magoon (? name) Westmoreland, & Matilda Stone, Apr. 8, 1828.
Zebediah Stone & Dolly Dodge, June 19, 1828.
Josiah Fairfield, Windsor, N. Y. & Laura Britton, Apr. 29, 1829.
Joseph Fletcher, Peterboro, & Sally Streeter, May 31, 1830.
Simon N. Cobb & Delana Russell, Chesterfield, Feb. 15, 1831.
Sylvanus Gravs (? ), Springfield, Mass., & Mary E. Chandler, June 6, 1833.
Josiah Marvin & Mary Ann Harris, Apr. 2, 1845.
Ebenezer Wetherell, Boston, & Laura Marsh, May 17, 1837.
Sidney Baxter & Maria Wheeler, Oct. 21, 1840.
Josiah Dodge, New York City, & Almina Presho, May 22, 1844.
Charles Arnold & Adaline Putney, both Fitchburg, May 28, 1845.
Willard R. Gline & Mrs. Luranna Wheeler, Feb. 12, 1850.
Joseph H. Buffum, Pittsburg, & Laura S. Wheeler, Feb. 27, 1850 (Walpole Buffums ?).

Querries

Reed-Tubb-Floyd—Inf. on pars, dates, places and Rev. service of Thomas Reed. When and where was he born? Went to Miss., abt. 1784 and rec. a grant of land in Adams Co., Miss. Wife was Martha . . . who? Ch: Thomas Reed, Jr., mar. Susan Tubb; Martha, mar. George Tubb, Jr.; William, mar. Jemima Stampley; Caleb, mar. Evalina Darden. There may have been other ch. Thomas Reed, Sr., d. before 1804. Want to corr. with desc. of George Tubb, a Rev. sol. from S.C., b. 1764 in Rutherford Co., N.C.; mar. (when?) to Elizabeth Floyd; ch. were Richard, Jane, Sarah, Mary, Lydia, Elisha, George W., William, Susan and sev. others. Geo. Tubb d. in Perry Co., Ala. in 1832; w. Elizabeth d. in Noxubee Co., Miss. 1851.—Mrs. Charles M. Thomas, 2840 Downing St., Jackson, Miss.

Ashcraft—Want full inf. on William Ashcraft, b. Dec. 31, 1791 in Northfield, Vt., name of his w., date of her b., mar. and d.; also name of their ch., dates of b. and d.—Mrs. Edith I. Hill, Box 558, Redding, Calif.

Tooke-(Took-Toke-Tuke)-Burt-Kolb-Culp

—Inf. on ancs. of John Tooke, b. abt. 1748 in
Brunswick Co., Va., d. aft. 1798, prob. in Ga., had eight or ten ch. Also his w. Mary Burt, b. abt. 1750, prob. in Brunswick Co., Va., and d. aft. 1763. Also on John Kolb (Culp), mar. Lucretia, born in Pennsylvania, and Angelina ? Did he have other ch. besides Jessie?—Miss Ida G. Tooke, P.O. Box 247, Ringgold, La.

Lee-Polk-Pyron—Inf. on Dr. James Francis Lee, b. in Va., 1798. Ent. col. in N. Y. City in 1812 and boarded at Jonathan Ogden's; came to Mecklenburg Co., N. C. in 1830, mar. Deborah Polk, had ten dau. and one son; phys. in Union and Anson Co., N. C. until he d. 1879. Was he rel. to the Polk family in Va., or Pa.? Also inf. on John Pyron who left Mecklenburg Co., N. C. prior to 1815 for Tenn. or the west. He serv. in Rev. from Eastern N. C., lis. in 1790 Meck. Co. census, and had bro. William who remained in Union Co., N. C.—Miss Clara Laney, Box 248, Monroe, N. C.

Adams—Desc. of Julia Minter Adams w. of William S. Adams, sons were John and Sam. Part speeded in Ala. or Ky., or Monticello, Ga., about 100 yrs. ago.—Miss Grace Minter, 1787 McLendon Ave., N.E., Atlanta 7, Ga.


Sharpnack-Rice-Wright—Want ances. of Peter Sharpnack, 1790 cen. shows liv. in Millin City, Juniata Co., Pa., also on Henry Sharpnack, b. Germantown, Pa., 1760, and w. Mary Rice. Want maiden name of Ann, who mar. Amos Wright, also date of b. mar., and d. Amos Wright living with Rezin Smith and Sarah Wright in Iowa in 1870 cen.—Mrs. Hazel Sharpnack Gunby, 516 N. Campbell, Tucson, Ariz.


Mary Matthews — Want parentage of: Jacob Matthews, b. 12-2-1776, m. Sarah Farrow, b. 6-1774, dau. of William Rice; Benjamin, Jr., b. 11-10-1776, m. David Johnson; Nancy Coke Hendron, b. 4-4-1790, m. John Rice; Rebecca Ellis, b. 11-4-1792, m. Zachariah Reid; Zachariah Pines, b. 4-19-1794, d. 1859, m. Sarah Pines, b. 6-17-1788, d. 1826, dau. of John Ensign. — Mrs. Rufus D. Elliott, 1219 Powers Run Rd., Pittsburgh 38, Pa.

Matthews - Shipp - Starkweather - Hascall - Eaton - Ensign - Videto - Barrell - Winslow

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15, 1816, Culpeper, Va., and was raised by Aunt Rosie Sherman Shirley, in or near Culpeper, Va. William Jennings was dec. of Joseph and James Jennings who came from England, and set. in vicinity of Culpeper, Frederick, Kelys Ford and Haymarket. Ch. of William G. and Helen Ann Martin Jennings were: Columbia Fannie, b. July 4, 1842, Prince William Co., Va., mar. Hiram Piles in Bucshannon, Upshr Co., W. Va., on Aug. 4, 1864; Edmonier Benton, b. in Faulquier or Loundon Co., 1840, mar. Charles Meltus, and lived near Elkins, W. Va., Susan Lavinia, b. July 8, 1844, mar. Isaac Betwell, who was also b. in or around Culpeper, Va., they lived in Bucshannon, W. Va.; James, b. 1836, Jeannette Elizabeth, b. 1838; John, b. 1847; William Thomas, b. June 3, 1845; Alice Maud, b. 1849; Edward, b. 1852. William G. Jennings and w. Helen Ann Martin are both bur. in Blackburn, Mo. Need full inf. to complete genealogy.—Mrs. George B. Armstrong, 6710 Walnut Ave., Merchentville, N. J.

Duke — Want ancs. of John Duke, who d. in Montgomery Co., Tenn., 1803. Who was 1st wife? 2nd w. Patsy (who?), ch.: John, Elvy, Samuel, Becky, Dicey, Coty, Sally, Banchett, Nancy, Josiah, Philip, Miciajob, Betsey, Polly, Patsy, Charlotte. His will mentions lands in N. C.

Peake — Want full inf. on William Peake of Fairfax Co., Va.—Mrs. John S. Boulten, 5223 Putney Way, Baltimore 12, Md.

Torrey Lyons — Want name of 1st w. of Luther Torrey, b. 1751, d. 1832 (from tombstone N. Boylton, Oswego Co., N. Y.), bapt. Sept. 4, 1757 at Hanover, Mass. Could 1st w. have been a Nicol or Nicholas? In 1790 cen. was Luther liv. in Schaghticoke Twp.; 1st w. died bef. 1800 and had dau. Sally who mar. Nathan Buchanan.

Dean — (Deane) — Washington — Wish comp. data on Thomas Dean and w. Elizabeth, their son James, b. Sept. 12, 1783, Westmoreland Co., Va., mar. there in 12-8-1808 to Leannah Washington, b. Mar. 16, 1791; fam. rec. give her as dau. of William Washington and w. Elizabeth—Mrs. Virginia Dean Lawson, 15000 Blairwood Dr., Studio City, Calif.


Ware — McBride — Hudson — Inf. on James Heath Miller Ware, mar. his cousin Winifred E. S. Ware, dau. of Nicholas M. Ware, in Goochland Co., Va., 1844; moved to Huntsville, Ala. Lived in Meridianville, Ala., in 1873. Also want names of parents of James Ware who mar. Mary Hudson 1798 in Goochland, Co., Va.—Mrs. Mary Ware Wright, 1104 Floyd Ave., Richmond, Va.

Robinson — Morton — Coville — Pompey — Inf. on Clark Robinson, who came from Shfts- bury, Vermont, Bennington Co. in 1820, d. March 21, 1840. His half brother, Nathan Robinson, Jr., Pensions, 8-21-1860. mar. 1st Mary Morton of Newburg, Ohio, 2nd, Laura Chase. Also on James Coville, d. April 15, 1863, aged 89 yrs., w. Anna Seymore, d. March 6, 1863, aged 74 yrs., bur. at N. Rose Wayne Co., N. Y., they were mar. in Pompey, N. Y.—Mrs. Frederick W. Johnson, 57 Grant St., Painesville, Ohio.

Palmer — Prentice — Adams — Butts — Inf. on Benjamin Palmer, b. about 1698, son of Joseph Palmer and w. Frances Prentice; Joseph was b. 1663, d. 1710 at Stonington, Conn., mar. in 1687. Also on Nathan Palmer, b. in Coventry, Conn., 1723, mar. 1745 (who?), son of Benjamin Palmer. Was Nathan the fa. of Stephen Palmer, b. 1766, who mar. Submit Adams—Mrs. E. L. Dow, 519 Stevens St., Iowa Falls, Iowa.

Mossop — Mossum — Inf. on Rev. David Mossum, who mar. George and Martha Washington, Co. —Mrs. E. L. Dow, 519 Stevens St., Iowa Falls, Iowa.

De Rigne — Inf. on Abraham DeRigne, b. 1811. Where? Also on his fa. Byron. Also maiden name of Abraham’s w. Elizabeth. 1860 cen. Randolph Co., Mo., lists all ch. in b. Pa., (where?) except two who were b. near Huntsville, Mo.—Mrs. Florence Thompson, Jr., 1715 So. Ave. M., Portales, N. M.


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

The invocation was given by the First Vice President General, Mrs. Robert Milton Beak, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag led by Mrs. Hillman P. Rodgers, State Regent of Tennessee.

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

The President General, Mrs. Groves, filed her report.

Report of President General

It is a very real pleasure and gratification to me to greet you this morning and to thank you most heartily for your attendance at this meeting. You are the leaders in our Daughters of the American Revolution work and all that you are doing makes for the continued success and achievement of our National Society.

Those of you who attended the October Board meeting and went with us on the Fourth Bus Tour to our Approved Schools will know that we left early on the morning following our meeting, October 17, from the Mayflower Hotel, and embarked on a happy and instructive round, through the beautiful fall weather, to visit six of our Approved Schools, namely: Blue Ridge School, Crossnore, Tamasee D.A.R. School, The Berry Schools, Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School, and Lincoln Memorial University. There were 64 in two buses, and many went in private cars. This successful tour was conducted by Mrs. Jean Labat, Director, and we are indebted to her for the fine management and the many novel ideas which she arranged, all of which made the trip a most pleasant experience. You have received a full account of the tour, as written by the National Chairman of our Press Relations Committee, Mrs. Thomas Burchett, and I am sure we all agree that from our first stop at Blue Ridge School until our tour ended at Lincoln Memorial University, there was the fine spirit and generous hospitality that marked each previous tour. Nor was it all social activities, for much thought was given to the schools and their needs. Extra highlights of the trip included the privilege of going through the beautiful old plantation home of Miss Martha Berry for the first time, as arranged through the courtesy of Dr. John R. Bertrand, President of The Berry Schools. Likewise, for the first time, we had the pleasure of going through the Biltmore Estates as guests of Mrs. Roy H. Cagle, State Regent of North Carolina, and the Chamber of Commerce of North Carolina. Mrs. William Henry Belk, our Honorary Vice President General, entertained us for luncheon at the Biltmore Country Club, and when in Georgia a beautiful luncheon party was arranged for us at Avondale Estates through the courtesy of Mrs. John Thigpen, State Regent. In Tennessee, we were entertained at Rockwood by Tennessee Daughters, through the courtesy of Mrs. Harry T. Burn, former Regent of Alexander Keith Chapter and Mrs. Hillman P. Rodgers, State Regent.

In spite of the illness which occurred while on tour, there was an increasing interest in the schools on the part of the members. Warm thanks are herein expressed to our fine and courteous bus drivers, Mr. James W. Hamblin, Mr. Paul M. Robbins and Mr. Horace R. Doan, who were so courteous and
cooperative and who so expertly drove us safely from one destination to another. I am sure that our National Chairman of the Approved Schools Committee, Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, joins me in enthusiasm over the success of the tour and of the first-hand knowledge gained.

Because of the definite commitment made to be with members on the bus tour, it was necessary to send regrets to the British Embassy in Washington for the invitation which had been extended to me and to Mr. Groves to attend the reception honoring Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II on the afternoon of October 18th.

Back to Washington on Friday, October 25th, the ensuing days through early November were spent at my desk at national headquarters.

On November 9th it was my privilege to attend the concert in Constitution Hall, arranged by the District of Columbia Daughters under the chairmanship of Mrs. Anna Sandt, for the benefit of the Allene Wilson Groves Cottage for Little Girls at Tamasee D.A.R. School, Tamasee, S. C. The evening was a great success, musically, socially, and financially, for it yielded well in returns to the D.A.R. District of Columbia State Society for this cause. My heartfelt gratitude is expressed to the able chairman, Mrs. Sandt, and to all those who assisted to make the evening such a happy and profitable one.

Desk work claimed my attention for the remaining days before departure early on the morning of November 13th for the New Jersey Fall State Meeting held at Montclair. Mrs. Rudolph L. Novak, State Regent, met my train and after enjoying luncheon together, we drove to the radio station where I gave a broadcast. A tour of historic houses followed and that evening we were entertained at dinner by the State Regent. It was a pleasure to be the guest of Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow at breakfast on the morning of the 14th. The Autumn State Meeting of New Jersey opened on Thursday morning, November 14th at the First Congregational Church in Montclair, with Mrs. Novak, State Regent, presiding. The President General gave her principal address. Mrs. Novak kindly drove us back to Washington on the afternoon of the 20th. The next morning I found a photographic engagement had been made for me in my office, arranged by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, to have pictures made with the attractive polio family, Mrs. Joseph A. Sullivan and her two small twin daughters, aged six, Lindy and Sandy, all of whom had been stricken by polio, as was also a son, aged nine, who was unable to make the nationwide tour with the family in behalf of the Infantile Paralysis Drive to inaugurate this year's March of Dimes program.

Busy days at my desk ensued, with two

Honorary Vice President General as hostess.

On the morning of the 15th, Mrs. Murray and I left for Philadelphia to be present at the luncheon at the Barclay Hotel given by the Colonial Dames of the 17th Century, of which Mrs. Murray is President. This was a well-attended and beautifully appointed luncheon party, at which I gave brief informal greetings. That interesting and delightful day was fittingly concluded with a dinner party given by Mrs. Van Court Carwithen, at which I was a guest.

Returning to Washington late during the evening of the 15th, I spent the week-end going over business matters and preparing to depart early on Monday morning, November 18th, to attend the Sixty-first Annual State Conference of Pennsylvania, to be held in Harrisburg, November 18-19-20.

Through the courtesy of Mrs. John J. Wilson, a member of our Congress Program Committee, Mrs. Allen Robert Wrenn, State Regent of the District of Columbia, and I were driven to Harrisburg on the morning of November 16th. We were the guests of the State Officers' Club for dinner that evening, with Miss Hazel Glessner, President. The Conference opened formally that evening, Mrs. Allen Langdon Baker, State Regent, presiding, at which time I gave my principal address.

It was a pleasure to attend the well-attended and interesting Approved Schools Breakfast, arranged by Mrs. F. A. Paul Ziesmer, State Chairman, Approved Schools Committee.

During the Conference our American Indian work was stressed by talks given by Dr. Roger Getz, President of Bacone College, and Mr. Kenyon Cull, headmaster, who were guest speakers. A very largely attended American Indian luncheon followed the morning meeting when excellent reports were given.

Pennsylvania Daughters made the President General feel very welcome and very much at home and the visit remains a happy memory.

Mrs. Wilson kindly drove us back to Washington on the afternoon of the 20th. The next morning I found a photographic engagement had been made for me in my office, arranged by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, to have pictures made with the attractive polio family, Mrs. Joseph A. Sullivan and her two small twin daughters, aged six, Lindy and Sandy, all of whom had been stricken by polio, as was also a son, aged nine, who was unable to make the nationwide tour with the family in behalf of the Infantile Paralysis Drive to inaugurate this year's March of Dimes program.

Busy days at my desk ensued, with two
pleasant social events occurring on November 25th. It was my pleasure to be the guest of the Barons of Runnemede at their luncheon at the Washington Club on that day, by invitation of Mrs. Llewellyn Edwards, President. Later that afternoon, through the courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Eliot Lovett, we drove to Baltimore to accept the dinner invitation extended by Mr. and Mrs. Wilson King Barnes, honoring Mrs. Thomas Stevens George, State Regent of Maryland. This was a delightful evening for all present, after which I was the overnight house guest of Mrs. George at her home in Ruxton, Maryland.

The next morning, Mrs. E. Ernest Woollen, Chairman of the Personnel Committee, drove me to Washington, during which time we conferred concerning many of the problems which affect her committee.

The following days were spent in the usual busy routine preparatory to the meeting of the Executive Committee, held on December 5th with the special Board meeting for the admission of members occurring at noon on that day.

On the afternoon of December 6th, the ceremony for the presentation of the Platoon Leaders Class leadership award was held at the United States Marine Barracks. This ceremony was attended by the members of the Executive Committee. A military drill, arranged by General R. McC. Pate, Commandant of the United States Marine Corps, opened the ceremonies, at which time the President General presented the D.A.R. award, a military wrist watch to the winner, Sergeant Robert R. Leftwich, Jr., a senior at Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts, who is majoring in American studies. Sergeant Leftwich stood second out of 350 members of his Senior Platoon Leaders Class at Quantico, Virginia, attaining a leadership rating of 100 during that period. In Junior Class training session, he attained a leadership rating of 98.57. You will agree with me, I know, that it is an inspiration to meet and greet such fine young men, and to know that we have a small part in the encouragement of leadership qualities by the presentation of our annual D.A.R. awards. The afternoon’s program ended with a delightful reception given by General and Mrs. Pate.

Because of certain commitments it becomes necessary, at times, to request others to represent the President General. On November 11th, Veterans’ Day, the National Society was represented at Arlington National Cemetery by our Vice President General, Mrs. James D. Skinner, of the District of Columbia, who laid our Society’s wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

On January 2nd and 3rd, Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, Honorary President General, represented the National Society at the 20th Anniversary Celebration at Georgia Warm Springs Foundation, Warm Springs, Georgia, by invitation of the Board of Trustees of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Mrs. Harold E. Erb, our Recording Secretary General, was the official representative of our National Society at the Founders Day Luncheon of the National Society of New England Women held in New York City on January 23rd.

During the month of December it was my pleasure to send to each of the members at large a copy of our newly revised booklet, HIGHLIGHTS OF D.A.R. PROGRAM ACTIVITY, together with a letter from your President General. We feel that we wish our members at large to know of the work of the National Society, which is told to them through the pages of this publication.

The newly revised issue of WHAT THE DAUGHTERS DO is now ready for distribution. We are indebted to our Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Harold E. Erb, for compiling and editing this helpful booklet. Copies may be obtained from the office of our Corresponding Secretary General.

The National Society’s check for $500, representing voluntary contributions from our members for the annual D.A.R. Occupational Therapy Award is being sent to the American Occupational Therapy Association in New York City to be presented to Miss Susan Ellen Luckman, studying at Columbia University and residing in Brooklyn, New York, who has been selected by the Committee as the recipient of this scholarship award. We are gratified that as a National Society we can make this yearly scholarship to such worth-while professional training.

Returning to Washington on January 18th, I attended the tea given by the Keystone Chapter of the District of Columbia at the home of Mrs. James D. Skinner, Vice President General. During the evening I was the dinner guest of Mrs. John J. Wilson, member of the Congress Program Committee.

Many matters of the Society’s business, in preparation of the approaching February Board Meeting, plans for the Continental Congress, committee appointments, and final arrangements for my State Conference tour more than consumed the busy hours of the working days.

On Tuesday, January 21st, Mrs. Jean Labat, Director of our Approved Schools Bus Tour, entertained the members of the National Board Dinner Committee at a delightful luncheon, with meeting following, at which I was a guest.

On Saturday, January 25th, I was the guest of the Anne Hill Chapter of the District of Columbia, Mrs. George O. Phillips, Regent.
Due to the unexpected absence of Mrs. Phillips in California, the Vice Regent, Miss Nancy S. Scott, made the arrangements for the beautiful tea which was given in her home, at which the State Officers were present.

Since we last met we have received the resignation of the National Chairman and Editor of the D.A.R. Magazine, Miss Gertrude A. MacPeek. We regret this resignation, and we thank Miss MacPeek for her constructive work and efforts in behalf of our Magazine.

We have now in operation at national headquarters a very efficient addressograph, which we feel will be invaluable in the operation of the over-all pattern of work throughout the building.

Following the meeting of the Executive Committee on January 30th, all members of the Executive Committee were the guests of the Surgeon General, U. S. Army, when we visited the Army Medical Museum to view the exhibit "Women in Medicine" which was prepared by the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, now on display in their Medical Museum. We were welcomed by Major General James P. Cooney, Medical Corps, Deputy Surgeon General of the U. S. Army, and Captain W. M. Silliphant, Commandant of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. This exhibit held especial interest for us inasmuch as the exhibit "Women in Medicine" included four members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution —Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, who founded the Army Nurse Corps at the time she was a Vice President General of the D.A.R.; Clara Barton, member of Judge Lynn Chapter, D.A.R., the founder of the American Red Cross; Jane Delano, who organized the Red Cross Nursing Service; and Dr. Mary Walker of the Cornelia Green Chapter of Missouri, who served as a doctor in the Union Army during the Civil War. A tea followed the inspection tour, and we were gratified to learn that the United States Information Agency sent this story to newspapers all over the world.

The members of the Executive Committee attended the tea and reception at the Chapter House given by Constitution Chapter of the District of Columbia, Mrs. Leonard Noel Sowards, Regent, honoring Mrs. Allen Robert Wrenn, State Regent, on January 31st.

I wish to report that Mrs. John H. Pace of Columbus, Ohio, due to the serious illness of Mrs. Throckmorton, has consented to serve as National Chairman of Resolutions.

Due to the death of Mrs. Ralph E. Wisner, Chairman of the President General's Reception Room Committee, Mrs. Leland H. Barker of Wisconsin, has consented to serve as Chairman.

Mrs. Charles Breed Gilbert of Connecticut, and Mrs. Frank Garland Trau of Texas, have been appointed as members of the Finance Committee, taking the places of Mrs. Otto H. Crist and Mrs. Floyd E. Woolsey, both having passed away since last we met.

In closing this report, I wish especially to thank the members everywhere for the lovely Christmas greetings I received, and I wish to express my particular gratitude for their many kindnesses to me.

Allene W. Groves,
President General.

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

There was no report from the Chaplain General, Mrs. Canaga, who was not present.

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

Report of Recording Secretary General

The minutes of the October and December Board meetings were prepared for publication in the D.A.R. Magazine and proofread. Verbatim transcripts and minutes were indexed for the permanent records.

Motions adopted were typed and copies sent to National Officers and committees affected. Motions were copied again for the Statute Book and an index made.

Motions concerning the Magazine, adopted by the National Board on October 16, 1957, were sent to each member of the National Board, as voted by the Board.

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

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

Since the October report 3,353 membership certificates have been prepared and mailed to new members and a commission to a State Regent.

All requests for information and research have been given prompt and careful attention.

On January 25th it was the privilege of this speaker to represent the National Society at the Founders Day luncheon of the National Society of New England Women at the Waldorf in New York City.

The 20th edition of "What the Daughters Do," compiled and edited by this officer, arrived from the printers during December. Through the pages of this pamphlet the editor has endeavored to present the D.A.R. story based upon the reports in her office. She is happy to relate that although the format has
been altered from that of previous years the price per copy remains the same.

Adele Woodhouse Erb,
Recording Secretary General.

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

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

It is a pleasure to bring to you this report from my office from September first through December thirty-first, 1957.

A numerical accounting of supplies issued to chapters and individuals requesting this service follows: Application blanks, 17,839; Applicant's working sheets, 12,229; Ancestral charts, 2,213; What the Daughters Do pamphlets, 2,089; Ancestral charts, 2,213; What the Daughters Do pamphlets, 4,147; Membership cards, 13,200; Welcome Cards for New Citizens, 1,444; Resolutions, 1,147; Directory of Committees, 150; Proceedings of 66th Continental Congress, 7; Bylaws, 246; Transfer cards, 2,096; Information leaflets, 2,232; D.A.R. Patriotic Education booklets, 495; Miscellaneous leaflets, 1,911; Total, 61,445.

Highlights of Program Activity booklets were mailed to each of the 3,327 members admitted at the October and December Board meetings.

Orders for the D.A.R. Manual for Citizenship have been filled to the number of 37,346. Distribution according to languages follows: English - 32,824; French - 434; German - 2,312; Spanish - 1,776.

A total of 1,874 letters were received, recorded or referred to their proper department; 1,753 were answered in the office proper. Correspondence is never so heavy during the holiday season, so that personally from my home I have written 84 letters.

I am pleased to announce that the newly revised edition of "What the Daughters Do," by Mrs. Harold E. Erb, has been received. Copies may be obtained from my office at 50 each. I hope you will avail yourselves of this opportunity, while you are here and urge your members to get this new edition. It is, I believe, the finest edition we have had of "What the Daughters Do," both in looks and content.

We keep, of course, an accurate accounting of all supplies sold in the office, in terms of money as well as numbers. It may be of interest to you that in such a short period of time, requests totaling $1,689.77 have been distributed from my office.

I made several addresses in December at chapter Christmas meetings, addressed two S.A.R. groups and was an honored guest of my state at the Conference in Harrisburg in November. It was my honor and pleasure to be the roommate of our President General Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, who was the guest of honor and principal speaker at the conference.

I attended the meetings of the Executive Committee and the National Board of Management in October and December, remaining an extra day in December to attend the inspiring ceremony at the Marine Corps Barracks, for the presentation of the D.A.R. leadership award, presented by Mrs. Groves.

Katharine W. Patterson,
Corresponding Secretary General.

The Treasurer General, Miss Dennis, read her report.

Report of Treasurer General

Since the October meeting of this Board, the office of the Treasurer General has issued a revision of the "Guide for Chapter Treasurers" which was first published many years ago. A copy has been mailed to each Chapter Treasurer as well as to all State Regents, Treasurers, Registrars and Membership Chairmen.

Because the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the United States Treasury Department reported that many Chapter Treasurers were failing to file Information Return 990-A, we sent out on December 2, 1957, a second letter on the subject following one issued by us last September. In this last letter we reiterated the importance of compliance with the directive of the Treasury Department and gave suggestions about filling out the form which the Chapter Treasurers could follow with understanding. Failure of our National Society and of our States and Chapters to file these information returns could jeopardize our tax-free status.

On the recommendation of our new auditors, Price Waterhouse and Company, the National Executive Committee has passed various rulings which affect the Treasurer General's office as well as some others. Their object is to centralize and simplify the handling, within the building, of our various funds and the purchasing of equipment and supplies as well as personnel matters and our payrolls. These activities are being brought together and will no longer be scattered through various offices in the building.

The staff of the Treasurer General has been glad to cooperate with these changed methods even though they have added materially to our work load. Each one of these new rulings leads us toward greater efficiency and more exact records.

Of interest is the fact that from March 1, 1957 to January 30, 1958, we received
$7,866.42 for the Investment Trust Fund. We hope that our record will be even better in the months to come.

We are gradually improving our financial condition within our operating fund in addition to the fine results of our new arrangement with our financial advisors. This is satisfactory though perhaps not spectacular.

The 1958 dues which cannot be touched until March 1, 1958, we have invested in 90-day Treasury Bills $350,112.19, the greatest amount which we have had thus invested since we began this method of making idle money work for us.

The work of the Treasurer General is demanding, interesting and rewarding. Our President General has my deep appreciation for her constant and friendly support.

I hereby submit the Summary Statement of Current and Special Funds for the four months ended December 31, 1957, and the supporting schedule thereto.

### SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CURRENT AND SPECIAL FUNDS

**FOR THE PERIOD SEPTEMBER 1, 1957 TO DECEMBER 31, 1957**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Balance 12/31/57</th>
<th>Balance 8/31/57</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Consisting of</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cash</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Current Fund</strong></td>
<td><strong>Receipts</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Cash</strong></td>
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</table>

Notes:
* The current fund cash balance at December 31, 1957 includes $206,300 received for 1958 dues which will not be available for use in operations until March 1, 1958. The current fund balance also includes $20,118 of applicant's dues and fees which are not available for operations until the applicants are admitted to membership.

† Loss aggregating $5,064 on sales of investments during the period are for convenience reflected as cash disbursements of the special funds.
## SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS
### AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1957

### CURRENT FUND

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investment Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>90-day U.S. Treasury Bills (maturity value $160,000)</td>
<td>$158,632.43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SPECIAL FUNDS

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

#### Agnes Carpenter Mountain School Fund
- Cash to be invested | $1,026.54 |
- U.S. Treasury 3 1/4% Bonds, June 15, 1978-83 | $1,000.00 |
- U.S. Savings 2 3/4% Bonds, Series K, due 1966 | $3,500.00 |
- U.S. Savings 2 1/4% Bond, Series G, due 1959 | $1,000.00 |
- U.S. Savings 2 1/2% Bond, Series G, due 1962 | $500.00 |
- American Telephone & Telegraph 3 3/8% Bonds, due December 1, 1973 (maturity value $10,000) | $8,776.90 |
- Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. 3 1/2% Debentures, due April 1, 1978 (maturity value $10,000) | $9,300.00 |

#### Anne Rogers Minor Indian Scholarship Fund
- Cash to be invested | $160.65 |
- U.S. Savings Bonds, Series J, due 1967 (maturity value $525) | $378.00 |
- American Telephone & Telegraph 3 3/8% Bonds, due December 1, 1973 (maturity value $3,000) | $2,633.10 |

#### Anonymous Fund
- U.S. Savings Bond, Series K, due 1966 | $500.00 |
- U.S. Savings Bonds, Series J, due 1966 (maturity value $400) | $288.00 |
- U.S. Savings Bond, Series J, due 1966 (maturity value $25) | $18.00 |
- Southern Pacific 4 1/2% Bond, due March 1, 1977 | $1,000.00 |
- American Telephone & Telegraph 2 1/4% Bonds, due July 1986 | $2,000.00 |
- 50 shares Detroit Edison Stock (capital) | $1,843.75 |

#### Caroline E. Holt Educational Fund
- Cash to be invested | $514.21 |
- U.S. Treasury 3 1/4% Bonds, June 15, 1978-83 | $4,500.00 |
- U.S. Treasury 3% Bond, February 15, 1995 | $500.00 |
- U.S. Treasury 2 1/4% Bonds, September 15, 1967-72 | $200.00 |
- U.S. Savings 2 7/8% Bonds, Series K, due 1966 | $1,000.00 |
- U.S. Savings 2 1/4% Bonds, Series G, due 1961 | $5,000.00 |
- General Motors Corp. 3 3/4% Debentures, due January 1, 1979 (maturity value $13,000) | $11,717.40 |
- Pacific Gas & Electric Co. 3% Bonds, due June 1, 1974 (maturity value $3,000) | $2,532.15 |

#### Charles Simpson Atwell Scholarship Fund
- 204 shares Texas Stock (common) | $5,600.00 |
- 97 shares Detroit Edison Stock (capital) | $3,375.60 |

#### Eichelberger Americanization Fund
- Cash to be invested | $9.10 |
- 52 shares Continental Oil Co. (capital) | $1,927.02 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund</th>
<th>Investments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eunice R. Porter Scholarship Fund</strong></td>
<td>U.S. Treasury 3% Bond, February 15, 1995 ......................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fannie C. K. Marshall Library Fund</strong></td>
<td>U.S. Treasury 2 1/4% Bond, December 15, 1959-62 ................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U.S. Savings 2.76% Bond, Series K, due 1964 ..................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U.S. Savings 2 1/2% Bonds, Series G, due 1959 ..................................</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U.S. Savings 2 1/2% Bonds, Series G, due 1960 ..................................</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U.S. Savings 2 1/2% Bonds, Series G, due 1961 ..................................</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Grace H. Morris Fund</strong></td>
<td>U.S. Savings 2 1/2% Bond, Series G, due 1959 ..................................</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Golden Jubilee Endowment Fund</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Cash to be invested ..................................................................................</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U.S. Treasury 2 1/4% Bonds, December 15, 1964-69 ..................................</td>
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<td></td>
<td>U.S. Treasury 2 1/2% Bond, September 15, 1967-72 ................................</td>
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<td></td>
<td>U.S. Savings Bonds, Series K, due 1966 ..............................................</td>
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<td></td>
<td>U.S. Savings Bond, Series G, due 1959 ...............................................</td>
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<td>U.S. Treasury 3% Bonds, February 15, 1995 ........................................</td>
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<td>U.S. Treasury 3 1/4% Bonds, due 1978-83 .........................................</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U.S. Savings Bond, Series J, due 1966 (maturity value $600) ..................</td>
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<td></td>
<td>U.S. Savings Bond, Series J, due 1967 (maturity value $175) ..................</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20 shares International Harvester Co. Stock (common) ............................</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>34 shares Kansas Power &amp; Light Co. Stock (common) ................................</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consolidated Natural Gas 3 1/4% Debentures, due May 1, 1976 (maturity value $10,000)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Union Electric Co. Collateral 3 3/4% Bonds, due May 1, 1971 (maturity value $8,000)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Grace C. Marshall Memorial Scholarship Fund</strong></td>
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<td>Cash to be invested ..................................................................................</td>
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<td>U.S. Treasury 3% Bond, February 15, 1995 ..........................................</td>
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<td>U.S. Treasury 3 1/4% Bond, due June 15, 1978-83 ................................</td>
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<td>U.S. Savings 2 1/2% Bonds, Series G, due 1959 ....................................</td>
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<td></td>
<td>U.S. Savings 2 1/2% Bond, Series G, due 1962 .....................................</td>
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<td></td>
<td>U.S. Savings 2.76% Bonds, Series K, due 1966 .....................................</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Allied Chemical &amp; Dye Corp. 3 1/2% Debentures, due April 1, 1978 (maturity value $3,000)</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong>  ...............................................................................................</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Gertrude Gilpin Oliver Richards Memorial Fund</strong></td>
<td>U.S. Treasury 3% Bonds, February 15, 1995 ........................................</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Helen Pouch Memorial Scholarship Fund</strong></td>
<td>U.S. Treasury 3% Bond, February 15, 1995 ..........................................</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Hillside School Endowment Fund</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Cash to be invested ..................................................................................</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U.S. Savings 2 1/2% Bond, Series G, due 1959 .....................................</td>
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<td></td>
<td>U.S. Savings Bonds, Series J, due 1967 (maturity value $475) ................</td>
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<td>U.S. Treasury 2 1/2% Bonds, September 15, 1967-72 ................................</td>
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<td>U.S. Treasury 3% Bond, February 15, 1995 ..........................................</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Southern California Edison 4 1/2% Bonds, due February 15, 1982 (maturity value $1,000)</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong>  ...............................................................................................</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Hugh Vernon Washington Library Fund</strong></td>
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<td>U.S. Savings 2 1/2% Bonds, Series G, due 1959 .....................................</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong>  ...............................................................................................</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Julia C. Fish Endowment Fund
- U.S. Treasury 3% Bonds, February 15, 1995: $24,000.00

### Investment Trust Fund
- Cash to be invested: $432.35
- U.S. Savings Bond, Series F, due 1957: $100.00
- U.S. Treasury 3% Bonds, February 15, 1995: $15,500.00
- Commonwealth Edison 4 1/2% Debentures, due March 1, 1987: $6,105.00
- Southern California Edison Co. 4 1/2% Bonds, due February 15, 1982: $7,059.71
- Standard Oil Co. 2 1/2% Bonds, due May 15, 1971: $7,721.81
- General Motors Acceptance Co. 4% Bonds, due July 1, 1958: $5,000.00
- 137 shares E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co. Stock: $17,212.71
- 177 shares General Motors Corp. Stock: $6,213.21
- 104 shares Washington Gas & Light Co. Stock: $4,151.17
- 48 shares U.S. Steel Corp. Stock: $1,922.78
- Total investments special funds: $71,418.74

### D.A.R. Magazine Fund
- Liberty Building Association: $10,000.00
- Metropolis Building Association: $10,000.00
- Total: $20,000.00

### Mary E. Brown Ferrell Memorial Fund
- U.S. Savings 2 1/2% Bond, Series G, due 1961: $1,000.00
- U.S. Savings 2 1/2% Bond, Series G, due 1962: $1,000.00
- U.S. Savings 2 1/2% Bond, Series G, due 1963: $1,000.00
- Total: $3,000.00

### National Defense Committee
- Eastern Building and Loan Association: $5,000.00

### Valley Forge Memorial Fund
- 90-day U.S. Treasury Bills (maturity value $25,000): $24,771.79
- Total investments special funds: $350,568.95

Faustine Dennis,  
Treasurer General.

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

As Trustees of the Pension Trust Fund of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, we herewith submit the accompanying statement of cash receipts for the four months ended December 31, 1957.

Allen W. Groves,  
President General, N.S.D.A.R.

Faustine Dennis,  
Treasurer General, N.S.D.A.R.

Janie H. GlascocK,  
Clerk to Personnel Committee, N.S.D.A.R.

Trustees.
Statement of Cash Receipts
September 1, 1957 to December 31, 1957

RECEIPTS:

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<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>Employees Contributions</td>
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<td>Total Cash Receipts</td>
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<td>Balance, September 1, 1957</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Balance, December 31, 1957</td>
<td>$22,933.46</td>
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Balance consists of:

- Cash—The Riggs National Bank:
  - Trustees Account: $182.88
  - State Mutual Assurance Company Acct.: $750.58

- Investments:
  - U.S. Savings Bonds Ser. G 2 1/2% due 5/1/58: $3,000.00
  - U.S. Savings Bonds Ser. G 2 1/2% due 6/1/59: $8,500.00
  - U.S. Savings Bonds Ser. G 2 1/2% due 9/15/59: $5,000.00
  - U.S. Treasury Bonds 2 1/4% due 9/15/61: $5,000.00
  - U.S. Treasury Bonds 3% due 2/15/98: $500.00

  Total: $22,933.46

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Erb, read the report of the Finance Committee.

Report of Finance Committee

The Finance Committee met at 10:30 a.m. January 28, 1958 and because there was no quorum present, the Finance Report was analyzed, but no action could be taken.

MABEL T. RHODES,
Acting Chairman.

ETHEL RIDEN,
IMILDA B. WOOLLEN.

Mrs. Henry J. Walther, Chairman of the Auditing Committee, read the report of the Auditors.

Report of Auditors

PRICE WATERHOUSE & CO.
1000 VERMONT AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

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


We have examined the report of cash receipts and disbursements of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the four months ended December 31, 1957. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the accompanying report of the Treasurer General summarizes fairly the recorded cash receipts and disbursements of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the four months ended December 31, 1957 and the cash balances and investments as at that date.

PRICE WATERHOUSE & CO.
Mrs. Beak moved the acceptance of the Auditor’s report, which carries with it the report of the Treasurer General. Seconded by Mrs. Thomas. Adopted.

In the absence of the Registrar General, Mrs. Kennedy, her report was read by the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Erb.

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of this office since my last report: Number of applications verified, 1,434; number of supplementals verified, 118; total number of papers verified, 1,552. Papers returned unverified: Originals, 13; supplementals, 11; new records verified, 195; permits issued for official insignia, 258; permits issued for miniature insignia, 313; permits issued for ancestral bars, 220.

MARY G. KENNEDY,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Parker moved that the 1,434 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Newland. Adopted.

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

Report of Organizing Secretary General

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

Through their respective State Regents the following two members at large are presented for confirmation as organizing regents: Mrs. Ruby Landrum Therrell, Brookhaven, Mississippi; Miss Patty Ann Hall, Carthage, Mississippi.

The following four chapters are presented for official disbandment: James Monroe, Forsyth, Georgia; Mount Grace, Orange, Massachusetts; Manitowoc, Manitowoc, Wisconsin; Maunesha, Waterloo, Wisconsin.

The following six chapters have met all requirements according to the Bylaws and are now presented for confirmation: Amite River, Gloster, Mississippi; Colonel Thomas Tash, Farmington, New Hampshire; Port Ligonier, Ligonier, Pennsylvania; Theodosia Burr, Myrtle Beach, South Carolina; Nathaniel Winston, Cleburne, Texas; Captain Thomas Black, Gilmer, Texas.

IMOGENE GUION TRAU,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Trau moved the confirmation of two organizing regents, the disbandment of four chapters and the confirmation of six chapters. Seconded by Miss Dennis. Adopted.

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

Report of Historian General

Without a sense of history no man can understand the problems of our times. What did men do in 1700?, in 1775?, in 1800? We have so many of the answers to these questions in our records, letters, diaries and documents in the Americana Room.

Aside from our own history being basically cultural it is fascinating, inspiring and loads of fun! I hope you can find an opportunity to revel in the past—your past—while you are here assembled.

There are two separate classifications in the office—Americana and D.A.R. material which is, in a sense, Americana, too, but we hope to separate them in order to make both our country’s history and that of our Society’s easily obtainable to you. A plan for cataloguing the items has been moving at a rapid pace in order to have the documents convenient for reference and use by our members and those others who are interested in early research.

We are putting our saga of American history in a handsome setting and we are well on our way to this accomplishment. Lighted wall cabinets, paint and pictures are a part of our plan. We hope you will be intrigued by a glance into Americana in April.

We are very appreciative of your response to the preservation fund which is making it possible to expand and develop our records. To date we have received twenty-seven American History Month proclamations.

Since the first of October, 1957, our department has issued 343 History Certificates; 457 American History Medals; 4,935 American History Month stickers; received $254.50 as contributions to the Archives Restoration Fund and 30 gifts to our Americana collection. States and chapters have reported a total of 72 markers of various types as having been placed.

Following is the list of gifts received for the Americana Room during the months of October, November and December 1957:

District of Columbia—Constitution Chapter, Mrs. Lois Wells Hall Henderson: Holograph letter from Pension Office re claim for pension by Eli Seegant, Revolutionary soldier.


Mary Desha Chapter, Mrs. Milmae Gray: 2 Letters from Mrs. Mary H. (Short) Willis, Librarian General 1909, to Mrs. Milmae Gray, January and February 1956, describing the
death of Mary Desha, one of the Founders, and difficulties of 1909 concerning the Judge Chalkley papers.

Francis Scott Chapter, Mrs. R. Harvey Sargent: Books—Elements of Geography, Ancient and Modern, published 1830; Volume I. Letters of Madame de Sevigne to her daughter and her friends—an enlarged edition, translated from the Paris edition of 1806—in nine volumes—Vol. 1 published in London 1811. Letters cover period from 1647-1696; History of England during the reign of King William and Queen Mary, the reign of Queen Anne, the reign of King George, 1688-1727; printed in 1735.

Florida—Manatee Chapter, Mrs. Blanche Hendrickson: Newspaper—The Chenango Patriot, Volume III, Number 109—Tuesday, April 30, 1811, New York.

Indiana—Vanderburgh Chapter, Mrs. Marvin Karch (Jessie Kellams): Safe Conduct passes of Captain Henry Gonterman/Gunterman/Countryman/Countryman, 10 October 1777 and 8 May 1780.

Maryland—Erasmus Perry Chapter, Miss Mildred N. Getty: Autographed photograph of Mrs. Grover Cleveland “Frances F. Cleveland,” November 9, 1888; Autographed photograph of Grover Cleveland, November 8, 1888, “Grover Cleveland.”


Missouri—Elizabeth Benton Chapter, Muriel L. MacFarlane (Mrs. Omie Peter): Land Grant to Stephen Gibson in Wayne County, Georgia, by the Governor of Georgia, David M. Mitchell, 17 November 1812 and of Independence of America 37th.


Shining Mountain Chapter, Ida M. Ellsworth, deceased, by her daughter, Gladys E. Knowles: Leaflet regarding capture and death of J. Wilkes Booth—April 27, 1865.


Short Hills Chapter, Mrs. C. F. Mueller: Newspaper—Madison County Herald, Volume I, number 50, April 14, 1814, New York.

New York—New Rochelle Chapter, Mrs. Edwin Smithson, nonmember; Clipping from New York Herald Tribune, 1 March 1891, describing formation of New York Chapter, through Mrs. Donald B. Adams.

Ohio—Colonel George Croghan Chapter: Calling card with Mrs. R. B. Hayes on one side and the signature “Lucy W. Hayes”—on reverse, through Mrs. Marshall Bixler.

Rhode Island—Esek Hopkins Chapter, Mrs. Edward C. Swayne: Commission of Alexander Boss as Ensign with rank of Captain in Scituate Light Infantry—8 May 1809; Commission of Alexander Boss as 2nd Lt. with rank of Major in Scituate Light Infantry—6 May 1811; Marriage Certificate, 21 August 1803, Alexander Boss and Mercy Bowen, Scituate, Rhode Island; Bill to Alexander Boss for one “Cherry stained coffin for Mrs. Boss, paving brick and fixing cap stone” 6£—44—November 3, 1838 by John Westcott, Plainfield, R. I., paid March 20, 1839.

Virginia—Virginia Frontier, Mrs. Mary M. Galt: Copy of the New York Times for Wednesday, October 26, 1892. Account of death and service of the wife of the President, Benjamin Harrison, and also the first President General of the N.S.D.A.R.

Miscellaneous Additions—Holograph card on reverse of calling card of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, Mary Lord Harrison, 1940; holograph card Mrs. James K. Polk, Polk Place, Nashville, Tennessee, May 16, 1888; holograph signature—Harriet Lane Johnston, Wheatland near Lancaster, Pennsylvania; four-page note paper manuscript in handwriting of Mary Todd Lincoln, 1870.

The following historical reference books and pamphlets have been added to our reference library:

Authorship of the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, by Francis Bellamy.


South Carolina—Lancaster County—Tours by Viola C. Floyd.

Virginia—“Brothers of the Spade”—Correspondence of Peter Collinson, of London and of John Custis, of Williamsburg, Virginia, 1734-1746 by E. C. Swem.
West Virginia—Washington Bottom, Story of Wood County, West Virginia, by Nancy Stout Beckwith.

HELEN C. BURNELLE, Historian General.

The Treasurer General, Miss Dennis, moved that 164 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Trau. Adopted.

Miss Dennis reported the following changes in membership: Deceased, 523; resigned, 978; reinstated, 164.

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

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

Report of Librarian General

The arrival of two new bookstacks and two filing cabinets makes evident the necessity for additional floor space in our D.A.R. Library.

A steel filing cabinet, honoring Mrs. Allen R. Wrenn, State Regent, District of Columbia Society, D.A.R., was presented by the District of Columbia D.A.R. Library Committee, Mrs. James W. Butler, State Librarian.

A steel filing cabinet, honoring Mrs. Leroy Fogg Hussey, Librarian General, N.S.D.A.R., was presented by Koussinoc Chapter, D.A.R. of Augusta, Maine.

A steel cabinet for storage of our microfilms is being presented by the California State D.A.R.

Returning to Washington October 25th, from an interesting and instructive Approved School Tour, I attended the meeting of the District of Columbia D.A.R. Library Committee at the Chapter House. Books for the Library were presented.

The Bangor Public Library in Bangor, Maine had microfilms made of all material sent in by the Genealogical Records Committee of the Maine Society, D.A.R. This work was done at our D.A.R. Library in Washington by the Recordak Corporation.

Twenty-one volumes of 1880 Census records were released to Kansas Society, D.A.R.

The January bill for binding 453 Library books was $1,454.40.

The accessions received in the Library since the October Board Meeting number 183 books, 103 pamphlets and 15 manuscripts.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE [ 395 ]

BOOKS

ALABAMA


Descendants of Daniel Bendar. C. W. Bender. 1946. From Twickenham Town Chapter.


ARIZONA

Arizona State History of the D.A.R. Ethel M. Clark. 1921-30. From Mrs. Mary Frits through Cochise Chapter.

CALIFORNIA


COLORADO


CONNECTICUT


DELAWARE


DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA


Following 2 books from Mrs. Guy Withers through Susan Riviere Hettzel Chapter: The Glory That Was Gold. The Central City Opera House, Denver, Colo. 1934. The Old Dutch burying ground of Sleepy Hollow in North Tarrytown, N. Y. 1933.


Seth Sweetser and His Descendants. Philip S. Sweetser. 1938. From Army and Navy Chapter in honor of Mrs. Rex Hayes Rhodes.

Pennsylvania

Following 4 books from Pennsylvania D.A.R.:
- Portrait and Biographical Record of Lancaster County. Compiled and presented by Mary W. Lambeth. 1927.

West Virginia

- Cemetery Readings in West Virginia, Fairmont and Grand Magisterial Districts, Marion County. 1941. From Col. Morgan Morgan Chapter.

Rhode Island

Following 2 books from Rhode Island D.A.R.:

Tennessee

- Index to the First Book of Records of the Dutch Reformed Church of Brooklyn, N. Y. W. V. Ledley. 1957.

Texas

- The Pettis Family. A. Bohmer Rudd. 1957.

Virginia


Wisconsin

- Daughters of the American Revolution Year Book Wisconsin 41st Annual State Conference. 1956-57. From Wisconsin D.A.R.

OTHER SOURCES

Genealogy of Shadrack Barnes of Rowan Co., N. C. Who was a Soldier in the Revolutionary War. 1957. Compiled and presented by Pickney G. McElwee.

National Society Daughters of the American Colonists 29th Yearbook. 1957. From the compiler.

World Almanac and Book of Facts. 1958. (2 copies)

PAMPHLETS

Arizona

Probable Descendants of Richard Skinner. From Arizona D.A.R.

Colorado

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CONNECTICUT


DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA


Following 2 pamphlets from Helen B. Sargent through Frances Scott Chapter:


Following 8 pamphlets from Mrs. Patry Borgenstrum through Col. John Washington Chapter:


The Researcher. Vol. 1, No. 4; Vol. 2, No. 3. 1927.


The Octagon House Built in 1798-1800. 1956. From Mrs. Eleanor L. Woodruff through Army and Navy Chapter.


George Washington's House, 1620-1821. 1887. From District of Columbia D.A.R.

The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography. Vol. 64, No. 1; Vol. 65, No. 3. 1956, 1957. From Mrs. William S. Eley through Army and Navy Chapter.

Marcia Burns Chapter. D. C. Fiftieth Anniversary 1907-1957. From Miss Paustine Dennis through Mary Bartlett Chapter.

GEORGIA

The Yarborough Family. From Katherine G. Tunnell through Nancy C. Choates Chapter.


ILLINOIS

Butler, Harris, Lamb Family Record. Docia Conyers. 1957. From Mrs. Charlotte A. Zartman.

Centennial History of State Route Church, Burna, III. 1857-1957. From Miss Mary Belle Pickup through Prince- ton-Illinois Chapter.

John Elderskin and Some of His Descendants. 1896. From Illinois D.A.R.


IOWA

Ringer Genealogy. Helen R. Emerson. 1957. From the compiler.

First Presbyterian Church of Cibichon, 75th Anniversary 1882-1957. From Mrs. William Ehmeke.

KENTUCKY


MAINE


MARYLAND

A True Relation of the History of King & Queen Co. in Virginia 1627-1790. 1957. From Mrs. Thomas Godfrey through Col. Teach Tilghman Chapter.

MICHIGAN


MINNESOTA

History of Fillmore County. J. W. Bishop. 1858. From Red Cedar Chapter.

NEBRASKA

St. Paul Methodist Church, Lincoln. 1957. From Mrs. Henry M. Cox through St. Leger Cowley Chapter.

NEVADA

Following 2 pamphlets from Valley of Fire Chapter:


NEW JERSEY


NEW YORK

Genealogy of the White Family, Jennett Nichols Vanderpool. 1899. From Margaret I. McKay through Col. Marlin Willett Chapter.


NORTH CAROLINA

Monroe and Union County. 1925. From John Foster Chapter.

OHIO

Some Descendants of Robert Dennis of Portsmouth, R. I. 1957. From Mrs. Elaine D. Young through Ohio Chapter.

Berlin Township and Delaware County History. Anne C. S. Phast. Vols. 4 & 5. 1957. From the compiler.


 PENNSYLVANIA

The Life of David Brainerd, Missionary to the American Indians. Victoria B. Davis. 1957. From the compiler through Scronton City Chapter.


Early Wills and Administrations of Northumberland County, Also Same of Union, Mifflin and Indiana Counties. Charles A. Fisher. 1950. From Mrs. Vincent Godshall. Jacob Herbst and His Descendants. Mary & Lillian Rowe. 1957. From the compilers through Gettysburg Chapter.

ROHDE ISLAND


TENNESSEE

Tennessee Van Dyke Genealogy. Thomas N. Van Dyke. 1940. From Judge David Campbell Chapter.

TEXAS


VIRGINIA


The Jamestown 350th Anniversary Historical Booklets. 23 Nos. 1957. From Virginia Frontier Chapter.

WISCONSIN


OTHER SOURCES


The Octagon House Built in 1798-1800. 1956. From Mrs. Eleanor L. Woodruff through Army and Navy Chapter.


George Washington's House, 1620-1821. 1887. From District of Columbia D.A.R.

The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography. Vol. 64, No. 1; Vol. 65, No. 3. 1956, 1957. From Mrs. William S. Eley through Army and Navy Chapter.

Marcia Burns Chapter. D. C. Fiftieth Anniversary 1907-1957. From Miss Paustine Dennis through Mary Bartlett Chapter.

THE JAMESTOWN 350TH ANNIVERSARY HISTORICAL BOOKLETS

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Samuel Sands of Baltimore, Md. and The First Printing of the Star Spangled Banner. 1926. Compiled and presented by William N. Wilkins.


Centennial Reunion of Scott Descendants. 1957. From Mrs. Maureen Johnson.


The Beales of Chester County, Pa. Mary B. Hitch. 1957. From the compiler.


From William R. McCann.

From Agnes Dickinson Lee Chapter.

One Hundred Years of Methodism in Tattnal County, Ga. George Austin. From Mrs. J. A. Brown through Biscayne Chapter.


First Methodist Church Directory, Osceola. 1957-58. From Marion Beale.

Bible Records of the Bruce Family. From Mrs. Martha H. Bates.

The Monroe Enquirer, Feb. 1912. From John Foster Spratt.

Ruth V. Hussey, Librarian General.

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

Report of Curator General

It is with that same little glow of inner comfort known to every housewife on that day that the silver stands gleaming and fresh flowers fill the vases and she receives unexpected guests, that I report to you the comment and approval that is coming to the Museum, and I wish time allowed a detailed report of all that is moving forward in this department.

Work is now in progress in the following State Rooms, from small projects to complete renovations: Rhode Island, Kentucky, Alabama, Indiana, New York, Missouri, Ohio, Wisconsin, Oklahoma, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Delaware.

These many pages are a record of gifts and they are filed with this report. Also a copy of the first Bulletin of the Friends of the Museum Committee. May I remind the State Regents that, of necessity, the Bulletin content stops as of September 30th. Each membership, as well as the money, has been recorded as correctly and meticulously as the reports of our various chairmen make it possible. Records since September 30th will appear in the next Bulletin. Your generosity and interest make it seem like Christmas every time the Curator General returns to Washington, and we are trying to show our appreciation by giving your Museum the loving care it truly deserves.
**Gift List**

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**South Carolina**—$20, 10 chapters; Art $7, 3 chapters.

**South Dakota**—$5, 1 chapter; Orchid $48.

**Tennessee**—$8, 5 chapters.

**Texas**—$28, 11 chapters; Art $1, 1 chapter.

**Virginia**—$92, 41 chapters; Art $5, 5 chapters; Orchid $99.32.

**Washington**—$25, 16 chapters; Orchid $52.20.

**West Virginia**—$16, 2 chapters. Small silver spoon, 18th Century, Miss Anne Lloyd Baylor, Bee Line Chapter.

**Wisconsin**—$1, 1 chapter; Art $1, 1 chapter.

**Kathryn L. Newland, Curator General.**

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

**Report of Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution**

The 1955-1956 report to the Smithsonian Institution, edited by Mrs. Edgar R. Fuller, past Reporter General, has been published and is available from our Business Office at $1.75 a copy. The work on compiling the report of the 1956-1957 activities of our National Society is progressing.

Numbers of letters come to me concerning government markers for the graves of Revolutionary soldiers. For your information, these are secured directly from the Department of the Army, Office of the Quartermaster General. Forms of application for such markers may be secured from the Office of the Historian General or directly from the Office of the Quartermaster General, Memorial Division, Washington 25, D. C. The placement of these and any other markers should be reported to the Office of the Historian General for inclusion in the card catalogue of markers.

The Reporter General is concerned only with the report of located graves of Revolutionary soldiers. As a result of our returning to our State Historians the incomplete, typed data concerning these located graves, the data now being received is much more complete and usable. We are happy that we have been helpful to them and appreciate their efforts to have it reach us in a usable form.

The mail which reaches me at my home is heavy and the mail which is reaching the office directly is sufficient to show the interest of our members, and our chapter and state officers in accomplishing the work in connection with the responsibilities of the Reporter General.

The number of members and nonmembers, interested in research, who call at the office...
which is connected with the Americana Room, continues to increase.

In making my rounds of talks before groups I find it of particular interest to talk on the work of this department in connection with the over-all work and efforts of the National Society.

Ines Gautier Parker, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution.

Mrs. Robert F. Kohr, Chairman of the D.A.R. Magazine Advertising Committee, read her report.

Report of D.A.R. Magazine Advertising Committee

It is most gratifying to report to you that approximately $50,000 has been secured so far this year from advertisements sold by individual D.A.R. members in all parts of the country. Your chairman wishes it were possible to thank each and everyone individually. We have had some splendid ads, many of which have already been published. There are still ads in the office for some of the future issues. We work on at least three issues at the same time. For instance, the February issue will be mailed next week, the March issue has already gone to the printers and the material for the April issue is being assembled. We thus are constantly looking at least two months ahead. Many ads for publication in May and June have already been received. These issues have sponsors, but we need sponsors for the summer, fall and winter months of 1958, and the spring months of 1959, so that our last year will produce at least as much advertising revenue as our first two years.

Sometime during February the State Advertising Chairmen will receive a list of the chapters in her State that have qualified for Point 8 of the Honor Roll—those chapters that have sold ads between February 1, 1957 and February 1, 1958. This list can be submitted to the State Honor Roll Chairman for the official count. A copy also goes to the National Honor Roll Chairman. Compiling these lists entails a great deal of work, and is possible only because of the excellent records that have been kept by Mrs. Checcia throughout the year. May I point out that the Honor Roll date is the date the ad is received in the office—not the publication date. The Honor Roll has been of great help to this Committee. It has pointed up the fact that along with other committee work the Magazine is a chapter responsibility.

Special thanks to all of you for your kindness, your friendliness, and above all for your help in explaining the advertising program to our members. Special thanks also to you, Madam President General, for your kindness.

Mabel Kebler Kohr, Chairman.

Mrs. George B. Hartman, Chairman, read the report of the Buildings and Grounds Committee.

Report of Buildings and Grounds Committee

Since we reported to you in October, the new windows in the corridors of Memorial Continental Hall have been installed and we are very much pleased with the results. We had selected the type of windows which we considered most likely to blend with the old style windows and, to our delight, the job was so perfect that from the outside it is difficult to tell the new windows from the old. On the inside, new radiator covers with removable fronts and tops were built under the windows giving the appearance of wide window sills. So, from all sides the new windows are a great improvement.

Another much needed project that has been started is the remodeling of the clerks’ kitchen, and here wonderful changes have been made. First, the old inconvenient kitchen was divided by a ceiling-high partition to make the kitchen work space more compact. The stove was moved to the pantry and a new double stainless steel sink with electric disposal was installed in a birch cabinet with formica top. The splash board behind the sink was extended up to the high window frame. A metal table with formica top gives ample counter space. This portion of the kitchen was painted and the walls of the pantry and the dining area were thoroughly scrubbed, as were all the chairs and tables. Two unsightly but sturdy tables in the pantry sections received an uplifting coat of paint and new top coverings. The clerks are as pleased with the results as we, and I invite you to inspect these quarters while you are in Washington.

The other part of the old kitchen was prepared as a workroom for the new Speedumut machine. The walls and ceiling were painted a bright cheery yellow, and a matching asphalt tile floor laid. New fluorescent lights were installed and two work tables were made to fit one end of the room. These were built high enough to facilitate storage of machine parts underneath. In this way the old kitchen has been changed into two pleasant and convenient work places.

At the last Board meeting I showed you a piece of corroded pipe from the Memorial Continental Hall spouting. This time I have another water problem to report. A water pipe in the attic of the old portion of the Administration Building leaked through the ceiling of the National Defense office. This water pipe services all the rest rooms on the second floor of this section of the Administration Building. At first, we hoped to
replace only a part of the pipe, but, finally, believing it would be cheaper in the end, we accepted the plumber’s advice, and the entire thirty-six-year-old pipe was replaced. This is another example of the type of replacement problem continuously arising, and emphasizes again the importance of the Investment Trust Fund to help maintain our buildings.

The second stage of this administration’s three-year relandscaping plan for our grounds has been confined to the D Street side of the buildings. A new hedge similar to the one on C Street was planted along Memorial Continental Hall and two chinese hollys were placed on either side of the D Street steps to the balcony. Three hemlocks were planted in front of the wall which parallels the Administration Building with spreading yews between, and an upright yew at the Constitution Hall end. Thirty-four cherry laurel one on C Street was planted along Memorial and Mr. Berry, our gardener, will be making that important decision as to the proper time to plant the tulip bulbs which he tries to have in bloom during Congress week.

The yews and azaleas planted on the C Street side last year ought to be more beautiful this spring after a year’s growth. Soon the lawns will be having their spring fertilizing and Mr. Berry, our gardener, will be making its cultural position that Constitution Hall holds in the community, and how much revenue it produces for the Society, it is quite important that we make our paying guests as comfortable as possible.

With this thought in mind we painted the walls of the Lafayette Room, removing the false windows. Lillian Pierce, our faithful head maid, recovered the sofa and bolster pillow used in this room, doing quite a professional job—another example of our Lillian’s accomplishments.

A number of chapters from the surroundings area have taken advantage of the Buildings and Grounds invitation to hold chapter meetings here, followed by a tour of our buildings. These meetings are held in the Assembly Room in the Administration Building. The members are greeted on arrival by the Buildings and Grounds Chairman or a member of the Committee and given a short talk on the history and development of our buildings and their valuable contents. After this they are escorted to the “Americana Room.” Leaving this room they are met by our guides who conduct them on a tour of the state rooms and the museum. We sincerely hope many more chapters will take advantage of this opportunity to acquaint themselves with the many treasures at our national headquarters.

Preparations for Continental Congress in April are now under way. The National Chairmen wishing to hold committee meetings have been assigned meeting rooms, and arrangements have been made for the states to hold meetings and open house in their respective rooms.

As you know, Constitution Hall stage is best suited for concerts and lectures. However, during the season other types of entertainment which require limited stage settings take place here. The Society has eight screens approximately 8 x 12 feet which are used on the stage. These screens have needed recovering for some time, and this fall before the season opened, we found a soft gold fabric which would blend with the decora-

tions in the hall and lobby, and our men recovered the screens, doing an excellent job. These screens are also used at the end of the C Street lobby, when, because of shortage of room backstage, we cannot accommodate the persons performing in our varied programs. Constitution Hall, designed to meet the Society’s needs and not as a public auditorium, has most inadequate dressing room space. One room on the north side of the building, and the Lafayette Room on the south side, are the only places available as dressing rooms, consequently the Buildings and Grounds office is used for this purpose. About one-quarter of the programs booked in the hall require this additional space. Realizing the cultural position that Constitution Hall holds in the community, we are more than willing to do whatever it takes to accommodate our paying guests.

We are having a good season in Constitution Hall. We shall have more to relate about our events in our Congress report. However, I would like to mention one interesting item. In the fall the Radio Corporation of America set up very intricate equipment back stage in order to make recordings of the National Symphony Orchestra. These recordings will be released in the near future.

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My deepest appreciation and thanks go to all who plan and work, not only for Congress, but throughout the year to maintain our Buildings and Grounds.

Ethel D. Hartman, Chairman.

Mrs. Ray Laverne Erb, Chairman of National Defense, reported informally to the Board.
Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, Chairman, Approved Schools Committee, reported on Tamasee and Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. Schools.

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

This is a good time to be giving a report because while time is short, nevertheless there is still time enough to get contributions in to be counted for the current year. The Approved Schools Committee, it would seem, is feeling the result of the business recession too, so we need to get our contributions in if we are not to fall behind.

There are items over which we have no control, which can affect our totals greatly. In general these are bequests and direct contributions. To date I have no report of any bequests and our direct contributions are off a bit. Last year Kate Duncan Smith received direct contributions for the Lane Chapel, about $25,000.

While I have only a few projects to report, they are wonderful ones for one reason or another. At Kate Duncan Smith, Indiana will paint the Schlosser Cottage, the home of our Agriculture teacher, at a cost of $175.

At Tamasee, these projects, all for the Allene Wilson Groves Cottage have been taken: Massachusetts has pledged $600 for the general building fund. South Carolina will take the house mother’s living room at $2,000. The District will take one-half of girls’ room “E” at $1,000. Mrs. Charles Atwell of Texas has sent us an additional $1,000. Indiana, having previously taken the front porch at $625, has taken an additional project, the basement at $1,200.

Rochambeau Chapter, Paris, France, has sent a gift of $21. California members have changed their project at Tamasee. They will give the walkway leading from Ohio-Hobart Hall and Texas Friendship Cottage, cost $1,000, and at the cottage one-quarter of girls’ room “C” at $500. By Congress time there will be an additional gift for the cottage.

Rhode Island will take the last two of the lavatories at $200 and will give $50 to the General Fund.

The fund has been enriched by State Conference gifts or money corsages to Mrs. Groves as well as personal gifts as follows: Indiana State Conference, $100; Mrs. Roscoe C. O’Byrne, Indiana, $100; Mrs. Dillon A. Cady, N. Y., $50; National Chairman and Vice Chairmen, N. Y., over $50; Pennsylvania State Conference, over $200; Mrs. Jean Latat, $100; From Approved Schools Tour, $394.84.

We have now paid or pledged $26,657.84 which leaves $13,342.84 still to be raised.

Since October cash sent through the Treasurer General’s office was $21,703.46 to Kate Duncan Smith and $26,213.73 to Tamasee, a total of $47,917.21. In the same period $13,207.48 was sent to the Cottage making a total in this fund of $16,670.68.

Direct contributions to Kate Duncan Smith were $8,369.13 and to Tamasee $2,441.15, a total of $10,813.28.

The District of Columbia gift came largely from the Symphony Night at Constitution Hall which they sponsored. Under the magnificent leadership of the State Chairman, Mrs. Anna B. Sandt, this was a huge success and is expected to become an annual affair. The District has additional money and will earn more through the sale of money corsages at Congress. A booth will be set up in the corridor near the Approved Schools booth. The work on these corsages, for the major part, will be done ahead of Congress by an amateur group so if advanced orders with check, could be sent, it would help considerably. Corsages may be ordered in any amount from $3.50 up. All this money, except a nominal amount for cost of materials, probably 50 cents, will go to the Cottage. You may state your color preference as to ribbon too, if you wish. In fact the Committee would like that. Please send your orders to Mrs. Anna B. Sandt, 6813 Brookville Road, Chevy Chase 15, Maryland.

As you know 64 members took the Approved Schools Tour in October. There were many and varied views on the several schools we visited, but I feel a common view held by all of us was our pride in our own two schools and our responsibility for them. I am frequently asked if the development of industry in the south has not brought schools to these areas and is the D.A.R. needed. I can answer most emphatically that we are needed more than ever. It is true that there are some schools ten to twenty miles from ours, but no school is doing or could do the job we are doing. Kate Duncan Smith is the only junior-senior high school in a 100-mile area. Tamasee is the only school with a boarding department. What would happen to those 250 children from remote areas who not only need an education but also a home?

What school could provide the enriched curricula we offer at our D.A.R. schools, a program designed to meet the needs of the students and adults it serves? There are no schools in either state regardless of location that provide the health program, the home economics program with practice cottages, the fine agricultural program with laboratory farms, the opportunity for shop work and the handicraft work. The responsibility for D.A.R. is to expand our facilities, to assist those capable of higher education to become teachers, lawyers, doctors, social workers—whatever they are capable of becoming and for those who are trained to work with their
hands, to make it possible for them to make their best possible contribution to the American way of life.

I would like to tell you of a program at Pouch Cottage. As I was walking around the grounds taking pictures at Tamassee with one of the little girls, she said, "Would you like to go in the Pouch basement?" I said I didn't think so and she persisted "They have flowers and a fish pool." I caught the urgency in her voice and realized she wanted to go in. I was amazed to see what was being done. Top soil had been brought in, placed around the sides and in the center of the room. It was surrounded by stones to hold it in place. Growing was the most beautiful green grass, rhododendrons and a flower I did not know. Bulbs have been planted and there in the center was the little pool with the gold fish. In a cage was a quail which had broken its leg and which was being cared for until well enough to be released. This project was being taught by Mr. Dupree after school hours and the boys, either cub or regular scouts, were earning nature badges by learning and doing.

Christmas was a very happy time at both schools. Parties were held and the children were all well remembered with gifts, nuts, fruits and candy. Both Mr. Cain and Mr. Tyson said there was a much better distribution of gifts for the older boys and girls than ever before. I think the Christmas part of our committee work is almost the nicest thing we do, bringing joy and gladness to children who have all too little of it.

In early December, I received an invitation from the New Netherlands Chapter, New York, inviting me to attend a preview of an Art Collection for Tamassee at the Burr Galleries, New York City. The Regent, Mrs. William Hambright, is the daughter of Mrs. F. M. Hicklin, first Treasurer of Tamassee. On December 5th, I was in New York attending another chapter meeting and was able to attend a meeting of New Netherlands Chapter. Mrs. Hambright reported that she had contacted Mr. Cain who promised to find a place to put the collection. From other reports, I gathered that there were 36 artists represented who donated the pieces to the collection. I was not able to go to the preview but I do hope that this "Tamassee D.A.R. School Permanent Collection of Art," as New Netherlands Chapter has designated it, will bring inspiration and appreciation to Tamassee students.

I would like to urge you to continue your scholarships, the lifeblood of our schools, but especially, I wish to stress the dormitory. As you know, since this is a project of this administration, it must be finished before April 1959. This means it must be built by then. I have told you of the need and if you could have seen the barren little house where these precious little girls live, I know you would make a greater effort to make the Allene Wilson Groves Cottage for Little Girls, a reality, now.

As mentioned earlier, we still need to raise $13,342.16. Projects left are in the $2,000 plus category, therefore, I believe that most of this money must be raised by individual gifts. I wrote in the Christmas Tamassee Sun-Dial, "Gifts do not need to be large to be helpful. Many of our members can give only one dollar and most of them not more than ten." There are many State Conferences in the offing now and may I ask the State Regents to ask their members to give to the Cottage? We need one dollar from less than 15,000 members in an organization of over 183,000. Surely, this group can reach 15,000 members with a dollar. If a state has a project, remember that this personal gift of one dollar is not to be applied toward that, as that pledge is already counted in our total. Our hope is to start building in early spring. We will appreciate prompt payment of pledges and the individual gifts of one dollar—I assure you, you will never find a bigger bargain for a dollar than this, providing a home for 24 nice little girls.

Thank you all for your wonderful support. MARJORIE S. HOWLAND,
Chairman, Approved Schools Committee.

Mrs. Beak moved that a fund to be named the Edna Davis Starkey Crist Endowment Fund be created for the Allene Wilson Groves Cottage for Little Girls. Seconded by Mrs. Newland. Adopted.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Erb, read the proposed Standing Rules for the Sixty-Seventh Continental Congress.

Standing Rules for the Sixty-Seventh Continental Congress of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution

Rule I.

a. The Resolutions Committee shall recommend to the Continental Congress all resolutions approved by a two-thirds vote at a meeting of the Committee.

b. At its discretion, the Resolutions Committee may report to the Continental Congress without recommendation any resolution approved at a meeting of the Committee by a majority vote that is less than two-thirds.

c. By a two-thirds vote, the Committee may decide not to report a resolution submitted for its consideration.

d. The Continental Congress may, by a majority vote, order the Committee to report
at a specified time a resolution which the Committee has voted not to report.

c. Resolutions drafted by the Resolutions Committee itself may be reported or recommended to Continental Congress.

d. The Resolutions Committee may file as a resolution an opportunity to explain its purpose and import to the Committee, if so requested by the proposer.

e. Resolutions presented by the Committee shall be read to the Continental Congress one day and voted upon the following day, with the exception of Courtesy Resolutions which may be voted upon immediately after presentation to Congress.

f. No resolution or any part of its tentative content shall be for press release until after it has been officially acted upon by the Continental Congress.

Rule II.

a. Recommendations in the reports of National Officers and National Chairmen submitted to the Continental Congress shall be referred without debate to the Resolutions Committee, which shall formulate resolutions covering these recommendations and report them to the Congress.

b. Recommendations submitted by the National Board of Management shall be presented direct to the Congress.

c. The Resolutions Committee may give

Rule III. Each motion offered during Continental Congress shall be in writing, signed by the maker and the seconder, and sent immediately to the Recording Secretary General. The maker of the motion must rise and give her name and that of her Chapter and State.

Rule IV. No member shall speak in debate more than once to the same question on the same day, or longer than two minutes at one time, without leave of the Assembly, granted by a two-thirds vote without debate.

Rule V. All reports and other material for the printed Proceedings of the Continental Congress shall be typed, ready for printing, and sent immediately to the Recording Secretary General.

Rule VI. Reports of State Regents shall be limited to two minutes each. If both State Regent and State Vice Regent are absent, the report shall be filed without being read, except that in the case of a State Regent whose residence is geographically outside the United States the report may be read by the Chairman of Units Overseas.

Rule VII. Any business unfinished at the time of recess shall be resumed at the next business meeting.

Rule VIII. There shall be no public presentation of gifts during a meeting of the Congress other than those provided for in the official program.

Rule IX. Nominating speeches for candidates for national office shall be limited to one nominator's speech of two minutes.

Rule X. Doors shall be kept closed during all meetings of the Congress except when ordered opened by the presiding officer or the Chairman of the House Committee. They shall be opened briefly before each major feature on the program.

Rule XI. Registration shall close one-half hour after adjournment of the afternoon meeting on the day preceding the election of officers. An alternate registered before the official closing of registration may be transferred from alternate to delegate upon compliance with the requirements of the Credentials Committee at any time during the business meetings of the Congress.

Rule XII. Election of officers shall take place on Thursday, April 17.

a. Polls shall open at 8:00 A.M.

b. Polls shall close at 2:30 P.M.

* (Bylaws: Article VIII, Section 5).

Mrs. Beak moved the adoption of the proposed Standing Rules for the Sixty-Seventh Continental Congress N.S.D.A.R. as read by the Recording Secretary General. Seconded by Mrs. Hager. Adopted.

The Board proceeded to the unfinished business from the last meeting. After a preliminary discussion of a Medal of Award as proposed by the Chairman of the Committee on Americanism and D.A.R. Manual for Citizenship, the meeting recessed at 12:30 p.m.

The afternoon meeting was called to order by the President General at 1:35 p.m.

Mrs. Thomas moved that a medal for Americanism be created for adult naturalized citizens who have demonstrated outstanding ability in trustworthiness, service, leadership and patriotism, the distribution to be under the supervision of the state regents and state chairmen. Seconded by Mrs. Hill. Adopted.

Mrs. Patterson moved that the Reviewing Committee be discontinued as a subcommittee of the Program Committee as authorized by the National Board of Management February 3, 1949, and that it be established as a special committee to be known as the Program Reviewing Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Beak. Adopted.

The President General called upon the Recording Secretary to read a letter she had received from Mrs. Charles M. Vanner, State Corresponding Secretary, Massachusetts State Society, incorporating a resolution which was adopted at the State Board of Management meeting held in Boston on January 17 in regard to Miss Gertrude MacPeek's resignation as Chairman of the D.A.R. Magazine Committee and Editor of said magazine. The State Regent of Massachusetts, Mrs. Alfred N. Graham, explained that the regent of Miss MacPeek's chapter presented the
resolution which was adopted by a 19 to 16 vote.

Mrs. Rodgers, State Regent of Tennessee, reminded the Board that the rulings adopted by the National Board on October 16, 1957, constituting the directive for the operation of the Magazine, were adopted by a large majority vote after considered action on each point of the survey involved.

Mrs. David D. Porter, representing Mrs. E. Stewart James, National President of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution, addressed the members regarding the need and urgency for senior leadership in C.A.R., and said that there were large societies of C.A.R. that were being forced to disband because of lack of leadership. Mrs. Porter suggested that special recognition be given for this type of work on the Honor Roll. As it stands at present C.A.R. is listed as one of seventeen other committees.

The President General suggested that the members of the National Board give serious consideration to constructive ways to meet this situation.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Harold E. Erb, read the supplemental report of the Registrar General.

Supplemental Report of Registrar General

Number of applications verified, 91. Total number of verified papers reported to Board Meeting today: Originals, 1,525; supplementals, 118; total, 1,643.

MARY G. KENNEDY,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Beak moved that the 91 additional applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society, making a total of 1,525 admitted on this day. Seconded by Mrs. Erb. Adopted.

Drawing was held for seating at the Sixty-Seventh Continental Congress.

Mrs. David F. Eads read the report of the Special Committee to Survey the Distribution of States within the Seven Divisions, in the absence of the Chairman, Mrs. Edward R. Barrow.

Report of Special Committee to Survey the Distribution of States within the Seven Divisions

This Committee submits the following report in compliance with the motion adopted by the National Board at the regular meeting held October 16, 1957, as follows: "That the names of the divisions be left to the committee for further consideration, to be reported at the February Board meeting."

The Committee recommends the following names:

**Northeastern** for the Division comprised by Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont.

**Eastern** for the Division comprised by Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia.

**Southeastern** for the Division comprised by Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Canal Zone, Puerto Rico.

**Central Eastern** for the Division comprised by Indiana, Michigan, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia.

**North Central** for the Division comprised by Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin.

**South Central** for the Division comprised by Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas.


These names are logically related, and appropriate to the three geographical sections of the United States in which the divisions lie:—Eastern, Central, and Western. Thus, Northeastern, Eastern, Southeastern, and Central Eastern clearly indicate the location of the four divisions in that section. The name Central Eastern is recommended for the division comprised by Indiana, Michigan, Kentucky, Ohio, and West Virginia, for several reasons. The name is similar in form and connotation to the names of the other divisions of that section; it combines "Central" and "Eastern," which were the names of the divisions in which some of the states were included prior to the redistribution; and because it is the more central area of the Eastern section.

The names of North Central and South Central are suited to the two divisions of the Central section, and are clearly indicative of their location.

Since all the states of the Western section are included in the Western Division, it seems that the name of that division is appropriate, also.

As stated, this Committee recommends the names for the seven divisions as presented in this report.

JANE E. BARROW,
Chairman.
Mrs. Eads moved that the names of the seven divisions in the report of the Special Committee to Survey the Distribution of States within the Seven Divisions be: Northeastern, Eastern, Southeastern, East Central, North Central, South Central, Western. Seconded by Mrs. Tonkin. Adopted.

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

The meeting adjourned at 3 p.m.

Adèle Woodhouse Erb, Recording Secretary General.

Junior Membership Committee

Junior Membership Dinner, Palladin Room Shoreham Hotel, Sunday April 13, 6 P.M. Reservations with Miss Mary Manning Price, 3020 Tilden Street, N.W., Washington 8, D.C. accompanied by a check for $6.00.

Junior Membership Panel Discussion 9 A.M. Monday, April 14, Red Cross Building, Executive Committee Room, second floor, Administration Bldg., 17th and D. All those interested in Junior Membership are invited. Chapter and State Regents are especially urged to attend.

Miss Virginia B. Johnson
National Chairman

Junior American Citizens

The State Chairman of The District of Columbia, Mrs. Nelson Budd, and the Vice Chairmen have invited the State Chairmen of Junior American Citizens Clubs and State Regents to be their guests for a JAC Roundtable and Tea to be held at the D.C., D.A.R. Chapter House, 1732 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. from 2 to 4 on Monday April 14. Come and meet others who are working for JAC. The National prizes will be awarded at this time. This will take the place of the former JAC Breakfast and Roundtable. Please notify Mrs. Nelson Budd, 910 S. 26th Place, Arlington, Virginia before April 1 of your intention to be present. Interested persons who want to know more about forming JAC Clubs are welcome. Roundtable will be at 2:00 followed by Tea.

Fourth Approved Bus Tour

Picture of the entire group that went on the Fourth Approved Bus Tour October 17, 1957. It was taken in front of the Lincoln statue, Harrogate, Tennessee. (Center of first row) Mrs. Allene W. Groves, President General, N.S.D.A.R., and Dr. Robert L. Kincaid, President of the Lincoln Memorial University, standing at her side. (See page 55 of the January 1958 issue for further details.)
HONORING PRESIDENT JAMES MONROE
IN WESTMORELAND
APRIL

JAMES MONROE
FIFTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
AUTHOR OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE
1758 — 1958
THE 200th ANNIVERSARY OF HIS BIRTH

COUNTY, VIRGINIA

1758

JAMES MONROE LAW OFFICE AND MUSEUM
HISTORIC FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA
WHERE JAMES MONROE PRACTICED LAW
1786 — 1789

"DOCTRINE"

[ 409 ]
Compliments of

GEORGE MASON GREEN CO.

REALTORS

2039 Wilson Boulevard
JA 4-1400
Arlington, Va.

INSURORS

Compliments of

NORTHERN VIRGINIA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
Edsall Road and Shirley Highway
Alexandria, Virginia

Greetings
COLONEL JOHN BANISTER CHAPTER, D.A.R.
PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA

Compliments of
PRESTWOLD CHAPTER
SOUTH BOSTON, VIRGINIA

Compliments of
BERRYMAN GREEN CHAPTER
SOUTH BOSTON, VIRGINIA

Greetings
MARGARET LYNN LEWIS CHAPTER, D.A.R.
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

Compliments of
COUNT PULASKI CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Pulaski, Virginia

Compliments of
JAMES ALLEN CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Crewe, Virginia

JOHN RHODES CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Honors the late Mrs. Eugenia Mears Thompkins
Luray, Virginia

Dedicated to the memory of Revolutionary leaders and places of historic fame for whom and which the chapters in District VII, Virginia D.A.R. are named.

Arizona’s Conservation Committee reported that three trees were planted on the campus of Arizona College and Universities. The trees were the offspring of the Washington elm which stands on the Capitol grounds in Phoenix. (66th Congress proceedings, Mrs. Arthur C. Worm, State Regent.)

Oklahoma has 73 J.A.C. clubs with 2,493 members; close supervision was given them; the preamble was learned; the Constitution was studied; cultural and historical programs were given; trips to industries and factories were made. (Mrs. Earl Foster, State Regent, 66th Congress Report.)

[410]
Honoring
MRS. EVERETT L. REPASS
HONORARY STATE REGENT

Virginia State Regent 1947-1950
Vice President General 1950-1953

This page is affectionately dedicated to our Honorary State Regent by the following chapters of District VII, Virginia D.A.R.

Alleghany
Col. Abram Penn
Col. Wm. Christian
Col. Wm. Preston
Floyd Court House
Fort Trial
Fort Lewis

Gen. James Breckenridge
Gen. Joseph Martin
Gen. Wm. Campbell
Margaret Lynn Lewis
Nancy Christian Fleming
Patrick Henry
Peaks of Otter
In Honor of
MISS ANNE TUOHY
Distinguished and Valued Member
The Eastern Shore of Virginia Chapter

Be Sure to Visit
CUMBERLAND GAP
NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
Where Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia Meet
Cumberland Gap, Tenn.
Routes No. 25E, 25W, 58
Compliments
Major George Gibson Chapter D.A.R.

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Roanoke, Virginia
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PENINSULA BANK AND TRUST CO.
Williamsburg, Virginia
"Serving Williamsburg and the Peninsula"—Member F.D.I.C.
YORK HARDWARE
Hardware Paints
Yorktown, Virginia
Compliments of
POWELL VALLEY NEWS
Pennington Gap, Virginia
THE CHESAPEAKE RESTAURANT
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HOTEL BRISTOL
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Richlands, Va.

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Richlands, Virginia
Front St.

THE RICHLANDS NATIONAL BANK
Richlands, Virginia
Member F.D.I.C.

Hicksford Chapter, D.A.R., Emporia, Virginia

The Chamber of Commerce of Emporia, Virginia, extends an invitation to all traveling Daughters of the American Revolution to visit our town.

Here in the cradle of our great Democracy lies Emporia, once the ancient village of Hicksford, situated on the old Halifax Road (traveled by George Washington, Lafayette, Spottwood, and many other colonials). Now, a growing metropolis of 7500 on the busy highway 301. Hanging on the walls of the County Clerk’s Office is a Roster listing the names of the Revolutionary Soldiers from Greensville County. Might you be looking for another Revolutionary Ancestor? If so, stop by.

Twelve Things to Remember
1. The Value of Time
2. The Success of Perseverance
3. The Pleasure of Working
4. The Dignity of Simplicity
5. The Worth of Character
6. The Power of Kindness
7. The Influence of Example
8. The Obligation of Duty
9. The Wisdom of Economy
10. The Virtue of Patience
11. The Improvement of Talent
12. The Joy of Originating

—Marshall Field
MRS. HARRY KEITZ  
_Virginia State Chairman Magazine Advertising and Regent_  
COLONEL WILLIAM ALLEN CHAPTER

Congratulates Virginia Daughters for winning first prize last year at Continental Congress for obtaining greatest volume of advertisements for the D.A.R. Magazine.

For Safeguarding your funds  
Deposit with this Conservative Bank  
THE FARMERS BANK  
Windsor, Virginia  
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

APRIL

United States Presidents born this month:  
James Buchanan (1791)  
Thomas Jefferson (1743)  
James Monroe (1758)  
Ulysses Simpson Grant (1822)

April Births—Signers of the Declaration of Independence:  
Samuel Chase—Maryland  
Lyman Hall—Georgia  
Benjamin Harrison—Virginia  
Thomas Jefferson—Virginia  
Lewis Morris—New York  
Roger Sherman—Connecticut  
William Williams—Connecticut

States that entered the Union:  
Louisiana—1812  
Maryland—1788

THE SIGN

How shall I know that spring has come again?  
My winter-weary eyes peer down the street,  
Seeking her footsteps in the melting sleet  
And snow, but all my watchfulness is vain;  
My eyes can find no traces of her feet.

Maybe I'll know her by the flowers she'll bring,  
The smell of purple violets, and yet  
A flower's scent is easy to forget;  
At least until one starts remembering  
Some other spring, some other violet . . .

But if, high in her hair, she wears a bird,  
A red-winged bird that sings his heart out, oh,  
I shall no longer wonder, I shall know  
At last that spring is here again; no word  
Is needed—God's own voice has told me so.

Sara Smith Campbell

Sara Smith Campbell is a member of the Paducah Chapter, Paducah, Kentucky.
Hotel
JOHN MARSHALL
Fifth and Franklin Sts.
500 Rooms • 500 Baths
Rates from $6.00
Air-Conditioned Rooms Available

Hotel
KING CARTER
Eighth and Broad Sts.
250 Rooms • 250 Baths
Rates from $4.00
Air-Conditioned Rooms Available

Hotel
WM. BYRD
Near Broad St. Station
200 Rooms • 200 Baths
Rates from $4.50
Air-Conditioned Rooms Available

Hotel
RICHMOND
Overlooking Capitol Sq.
300 Rooms • 300 Baths
Rates from $4.50
Air-Conditioned Rooms Available

Owned and Operated by
RICHMOND HOTELS, INCORPORATED
ALL HOTELS HAVE TELETYPewriter CONNECTIONS
George Washington’s
Celebrated Agreement

by Maud Proctor Callis
State Historian, D.C., D.A.R.

THIS famous document, executed March 30, 1791, pertains to the procurement of 6111 acres, or approximately one-tenth of the land lying in the very heart of the original Ten Miles Square, the “Federal Territory,” which became the District of Columbia. This acreage had been selected as the site of the new “Federal City,” as President Washington modestly referred to his memorial city “Washington.”

The area was mostly farmland situated entirely on land ceded by Maryland; it faced the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers and extended inland to The Boundary, now Florida Avenue, continuing westerly to Rock Creek branch, south and east of Georgetown. Thus the original city of Washington was a city within the District of Columbia. At the time President Washington felt that only a small area for the Seat of Government would be needed. However, he wanted the whole territory to be Ten Miles Square so there would be room for the nation’s capital to expand as the country grew and prospered.

An act “Establishing the Temporary and Permanent Seats of the Government of the United States” generally referred to as “The Residence Act,” enacted July 16, 1790, as amended March 3, 1791, made Philadelphia the temporary capital of the United States for the ten years ending in 1800, at which time, Washington, the permanent capital, would be in readiness for Congress and the Federal Government to move in.

This law approved George Washington’s selection of the site along both sides of the Potomac. Maryland ceded in 1788 approximately 64 square miles of her land, including Georgetown. Maryland also ceded waterways, including the Potomac River where it passes the District of Columbia “up to high-water mark on the Virginia shore,” so that the present District contains about 70 square miles of land and water ceded by the State of Maryland.

Virginia ceded in 1789 about 36 square miles of land, including Alexandria. Virginia’s grant, however, was retroceded in 1846.

The Residence Act empowered the President to appoint three Commissioners to procure the land, survey and mark the territory, plan the city, lay out its streets, and perform all the necessary acts for the establishment of the new Federal capital.

But there were obstacles in the way; the principal gimmick being: There was no money appropriated by Congress for the establishment of the nation’s permanent capital! Regardless, the President chose the Ten Miles Square and successfully established the permanent seat of government by being able to conclude his Celebrated Agreement.

Complying with the provisions of the Act, George Washington appointed the following tremendously capable men as Commissioners:

General Thomas Johnson (1732-1819), of Frederick, Md., probably the foremost Marylander of his time. He had known the President since they were sixteen years old, surveying in Maryland. While representing his State in the Continental Congress, Johnson made the motion to appoint George Washington Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army. Later Johnson became Governor of Maryland, and in 1791 he was an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. George Washington needed an able attorney for this project; hence he appointed General Johnson head of the Board of Commissioners.

Hon. Daniel Carroll (1730-1796) of the Maryland landed gentry. His plantation home “Rock Creek” is now the section Forest Glen. Carroll was a member of the Continental Congress and the Constitutional Convention. His brother, John Carroll, was the first Roman Catholic Archbishop of the United States. Both men were Revolutionary patriots.
This was painted by John Trumbull in 1791—the year President Washington wrote his Celebrated Agreement, bringing into being his memorial city, "Washington."

President Washington's adopted son, George Washington Parke Custis, said that this is the most correct likeness in oil of George Washington's body, which was always erect and muscular.

Dr. David Stuart (1753-1815), physician, son and grandson of ministers of the Church of England, in Virginia. Stuart was much younger than the other Commissioners. He had married the widow of John Parke Custis, son of Martha Washington—thus becoming a welcome member of the George Washington family. Stuart had excelled as a student and had an amazing capacity for good work which qualified him as one of George Washington's right-hand men. Dr. Stuart's son, Charles Calvert Stuart inherited his father's plantation "Chantilly" and resided there. Union soldiers burned the home and its contents during the Civil War. Probably among the most precious possessions lost was the portrait of Dr. David Stuart, so that there is no extant likeness of him. The level acres of Chantilly are in the news today, for they are among those selected for Washington's second commercial airport.

For the technical requirements of surveying and delineating the Territory, George Washington appointed Major Andrew Ellicott and for planning the city he selected Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant, both prominent men and well qualified for their respective assignments.

Major Ellicott's appointment came soon after he had completed surveys of the boundary lines of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia. The Celebrated Agreement was dated March 30 and Ellicott located and fixed the first boundary, or South Cornerstone, on Jones' Point, which was dedicated with pomp and ceremony on April 15th. Subsequently, the other "milestones" were located a mile apart and erected along the boundary line of the District. Under the care of Governmental agencies, and with the help and loving care of civic-minded citizens, and, in late years, under the protection of the Daughters of the American Revolution, almost all of the Milestones are practically intact today.

Pierre L'Enfant's lofty ideas of the selection of the sites for our important Government buildings and for the wide streets and spacious parks, are largely responsible for the symmetry and beauty of Washington City today, and a testimony to his ability and foresight of the development of our great country.

With the able assistance and indefatigable efforts of the above-mentioned men, and of other patriotic citizens, the effects of the Celebrated Agreement materialized into our beautiful Federal capital without the expenditure of one cent from the Federal Government or the imposition of taxes for the purpose. To consummate such an agreement was a stroke of genius on the part of George Washington.

Naturally the landowners, upon the selection of the site of the Seat of Government on their lands, anticipated tremendous profits. In addition, jealousies and dissention arose among them. They became hard to deal with. This necessitated the personal intervention and prestige of George Washington and a trip from Philadelphia—a trek of not less than four days' travel each way.

George Washington arrived in Georgetown the morning of March 29th and held conferences with the Commissioners, the Surveyor, the Engineer and the landowners at Suter's Tavern. Here the President laid before the proprietors of the farms a pre-

(Continued on page 436)
Gifts with a heritage

Authentic Williamsburg Restoration reproductions are these: the brass Scissors Candle Snuffer, 7.50; Stieff pewter helmet inkstand, 15.00; Stieff pewter candlestick, 15.00 each; Wedgwood Queen's Ware Posy Holder, 11.00. Mail and phone orders invited, National 8-7730. From a collection* on the Seventh Floor; at Spring Valley and 7 Corners.

*See these and other gift ideas in our Booth at the D.A.R. Convention.

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SUBURBAN TRUST COMPANY
HYATTSVILLE—SILVER SPRING
MARYLAND
14 CONVENIENT LOCATIONS
RESOURCES OVER $110,000,000.00
MEMBER F.D.I.C.

Mention, “I read it in the D.A.R. Magazine.”
Queries  
(Continued from page 382)

inf. on pars. of their son's wife, Annie Young, b. 1774, Va., d. April 13, 1854, Franklin Co., Ga., mar. 1792.—Mrs. Steve A. Masone, 87 Clendenny Ave., Jersey City 4, N. J.

Knable - (Kanable) - Clark - (Clarke) - Hinton — Inf. on ancs. of John Knable, and his w. Mary Ann Clark (Clarke), they lived in Bed- ford, Pa., where three ch. were born, Melchor, James, Druscilla. They moved to Mo., then to Ill. Was Fred Knable the father or uncle? John's mother may have been a Hilton. He had sister Fanny who mar. Friend, and moved to Ill.—Mrs. Susie Goold Slayton, Yates City, Ill.

King — Want full inf. on Jesse (or Jessup) King, b. Vt., 1817, and w. Lucretia (maiden name not known), b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., 1816, mar. about 1835, prob. in Ohio. Resided Licking Co., Ohio, from 1835, or earlier, until 1859 when moved with family to Jefferson Co., Ill.—Mrs. Merrill H. King, Prairie Road, R.F.D. #3, Aurora, Ill.

McMinn - Harlan — Want full inf. on fol. Robert McMinn, Sr., b. (where and when?), mar. Sarah Harlan, b. 9-23-1730 (where), both bur. in Hampshire, West Va.—Mrs. Melbourne F. Smith, 1316 Benjamin Ave., S.E., Grand Rapids 6, Mich.


Watson - MacDowell - Berry - Parks Hogue (Hoge) - Hunter — Inf. on Samuel Watson, b. 1731, (in Pa.?), d. 1810, emigrated to Mecklenburg Co., N. C., to York Co., S. C. before Rev. He mar. 1758, Elizabeth MacDowell (1738-1817), dau. of Mary MacDowell, b. 1709 in Scotland, d. Mecklenburg Co., N. C. 1789: ch. Samuel, John, Hugh, Robert, James, David, William, Elizabeth, mar. John Barry; Mary, mar. 1st Howe, 2nd John Eakin. Espec. desire to know present owner of Col. Samuel Watson's Bible, which was in posses. of J. A. Berry family of Atlanta, Ga., ca. 1918. Also inf. on sons, John, b. 1770, d. 1830 in East Tenn., Robert and Hugh. Did this Hugh Watson mar. Margaret MacDowell, dau. of John MacDowell, (1743-1795) and Jean (Jane) Parks, or Mary Parks, dau. of John Parks (1751-1795) all of Mecklenburg Co., N. C.? Need pars. of Lucretia Hogue (Hoge), h. 1810 in S. C., mar. 1829 Samuel MacDowell Watson, b. 1806 in S. C., d. 1878 in Ark. Also inf. on John Hunter, b. Tenn., mar.

(Continued on page 432)
Where to Eat in Washington

Restaurants on this page and the next page are recommended for your use while you are in Washington. Patronize these and other firms which patronize our Magazine.

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Daily ..................................11:45 A.M. to 9:00 P.M.
Sunday .................................. 1:00 P.M. to 9:00 P.M.

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FAMOUS FOR FINE
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Served Cafeteria Style

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MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

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WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

CABLE ADDRESS, ROBJONESCO

Old Cloths Needed for D.A.R. Buildings

Old sheets and other cloths are badly needed by the Buildings and Grounds Committee for use in cleaning and dusting our D.A.R. buildings. When purchased, these cost 75 cents per pound and the materials are not durable. Members are earnestly requested to send old cloths to the Buildings and Grounds Office, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.
For Lovers of Americana

DEPART FROM WASHINGTON on an air conditioned motor coach. This expertly conducted tour thoroughly explores an area both beautiful and rich in American History. See Williamsburg, Monticello, Ashlawn, Jamestown, Yorktown, Fredericksburg and the magnificent Skyline Drive. Overnight stops at the sumptuous John Marshall Hotel, Richmond and THE INN. Williamsburg. From Washington, 8:30 a.m. every Monday and Thursday.

Send for free illustrated brochure.

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10 Other Tours of Washington, D.C.

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In loving memory of my dear Mother, Mrs. Mary F. Davidson by Mrs. Anna M. Garrett of Col. James McCall Chapter, D.C. D.A.R.

FRIENDSHIP FLOWER SHOP
FLOWERS FOR EVERY OCCASION
L. M. Holsinger, Prop.
3236 Wisconsin Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Judgment from the Sky
(Continued from page 347)
Reverend Stanley, Th.D. Professor of Systematic Theology, Virginia Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Virginia, preached this sermon in St. Thomas’ Church, Washington, D. C., on December 1, 1957.
Sunshine and Cottons

— — they go together as happily as Jelleff's and Cottons! Nelly Don, L'Aiglon, Korell and Lynbrook are among our great favorites, catering to all sizes, to casual as well as dressier needs.

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City and State: _______________________________________

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In Memory of

MRS. FRANK S. RAY
LIVINGSTON MANOR CHAPTER, D. C., D.A.R.

In loving memory of MRS. GRACE ALLEN
Deceased May 9, 1957
ELIZABETH JACKSON CHAPTER, D. C., D.A.R.

In Memory of

MRS. CARL R. MARKWITH, REGENT
Captain Wendell Wolfe Chapter, D.C., D.A.R.

In Memory of my Beloved Son

HARRY J. GEISS, JR.
who died in Biloxi, Miss., Feb. 14th, 1957
Mrs. Harry J. Geiss
“Our Flag” Chapter D. C., D.A.R.

In Memoriam

Miss Roberta P. Wakefield
Deceased June 7, 1957

In Memory of

MRS. EVELYN R. CURRIEN, REGENT
COL. JOHN DONELSON CHAPTER, D.A.R.

Compliments of

RUTH BREWSTER CHAPTER
D. C., D.A.R.

AMERICAN EAGLE CHAPTER, D. C., D.A.R.
Honors Mrs. Myron J. Ferren on her 10th birthday

Honoring

MRS. RICHARD C. LONG, Regent
Sarah Franklin Chapter, D. C., D.A.R.

In Loving Memory of

MRS. ALFRED NEWTON ADAMS
Member of Constitution Chapter, D. of C.
1873 1957

In Memory of

Mrs. Ross L. Fryer, Mrs. Allison Hyatt, Mrs.
John A. Mattos and Mrs. Otis H. Hullings.
Victory Chapter
Washington, D.C.

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JA 5-7200

Excellent Record Set for Advertising in This Issue.

District of Columbia Daughters secured advertisements for this issue totaling approximately $1,970.00. Each year the District Daughters sponsor the April issue. With the aid of Mrs. Allen R. Wrenn, State Regent and other members, the ads were under the direction of Mrs. Virginia Lambert, State Chairman and Mrs. Alice Schreinert, Vice Chairman D.A.R. Advertising.

Kentucky Daughters made an outstanding record under the capable leadership of Mrs. F. Clagett Hoke, State Regent and Mrs. J. G. Johnson, State Advertising Chairman. Of the 71 Chapters, 39 sent in advertisements for the total value of $1,105.00. Fincastle Chapter came first with $160.00. Second was Hart Chapter with $152.00. Third was St. Asaph Chapter with $120.00.

The Maryland Daughters under the direction of Mrs. Thomas Stevens George, State Regent, and Mrs. Edward J. Sybert, State Chairman of Advertising sent in over $600.00 worth of ads for this issue. Ads were received from all 34 Chapters in the State Society. Chevy Chase Chapter led with $290.00; General Mordecai Gist Chapter was second with $112.00.

In this April issue we have ads from 33 States and Mexico.
OFFICIALLY APPROVED BRONZE MARKERS, MEMORIAL TABLETS, PICTURE AND FURNITURE PLATES

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Solid Cast Bronze 9½" x 6½"
Complete with Stake or Bolts

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The Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter, Washington, D. C. needs the September and November 1894 issues of the D.A.R. Magazine to complete a full set of volumes. Anyone having either or both issues available, please contact the D.A.R. Magazine Office, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

John Hanson the Maryland Patriot

(Continued from page 354)

sonian ranks in 1952 when he bought the place with the idea of turning it into a museum to house, particularly, Hansonian memorabilia.

The Dr. Edward Edelens, who own the house where Hanson was born and lived most of his life, are opening "Mulberry Grove" for the annual Federated Garden Club Pilgrimage this spring. At this time, Charles County, created in 1658, will hold its tercentennial celebration and will join with Hansonians in their determination to rescue their native son, John Hanson, from historical obscurity to the place of honor that he so rightfully earned as "President of the United States in Congress Assembled."

Alice Bailey Shaw (Mrs. Clifford F.) is a member of the Colonel Thomas Dorsey Chapter.
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Successor to the firm that buried General George Washington and America's original Statesmen located In Old Alexandria, on Mt. Vernon Blvd. 520 South Washington Street Alexandria, Virginia
“Maryland Free State”

by Eunice White Mann (Mrs. Charles E., Sr.)
Historian, Washington Custis Chapter, D.A.R., Baltimore, Md.

THOUGH diminutive in size Maryland is rich in historic and cultural advantages. Her first colony was settled (1649) in Saint Mary’s City. Dedicated to Religious Toleration that all men should be free to worship according to their own belief. Hence the name “Maryland Free State.”

Four of her sons signed the Declaration of Independence. (Paca, Stone, Carroll and Chase).

In Annapolis State Capital the Colonial State House built 1772 is still in daily use, where George Washington resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief after winning American Independence.

Historic Annapolis Inc. lists 60 buildings, known to have been constructed prior to 1800, and twelve other structures thought to have been built just after the Revolutionary war. Some historians believe it to be the only registry of its kind in a Colonial City.

The United States Naval Academy also in Annapolis founded in 1845 by George Bancroft, historian educator and Secretary of the Navy. During the war between the states the Academy was moved to Newport, Rhode Island, but was brought back in 1865, where it has since remained. The grounds of the Academy proper now comprise about 235 acres along the west bank of the Severn River.

Markers leading on the Key Highway to Fort McHenry where Francis Scott Key wrote our National Anthem the “Star-Spangled Banner” while being held a prisoner on a British ship of war gives an inspiring view from the old fort. Francis Scott Key is buried in Frederick, Maryland where the U. S. flag is never lowered over his grave, waving proudly from dawn to dawn.

Baltimore’s population has extended in the outlying sections, locations which formerly seemed remote are now comparatively adjoining. The section of Green Spring Valley with its beautiful green hillsides and Dulaney Valley, still retain many of the historic Colonial landmarks. Prominent among them is Hampton House built 1784 by Charles Ridgley and the former home of Maryland’s Governor Ridgley.

Hampton House has recently been acquired by the U. S. Government as a shrine and show place. The House Committee operates a public dining room in the main building. Many of the furnishings of the original owners have been retained.

Baltimore’s population is somewhat more than a million. Washington Monument in Mt. Vernon Square is the first formal monument erected to George Washington and for this Baltimore is called the Monumental City. An equestrienne statue to the memory of General Lafayette was erected before its base in 1924. Of interest in the older section of the city are the rows of houses with white marble steps.

Across from the Monument, the Peabody Conservatory of Music, Art and Library is located, now celebrating its one hundredth anniversary. Also the Walters Art Gallery in this locality containing priceless collections of art from every corner of the globe. The Peale Museum founded by the brother of the internationally famous artist, Rembrandt Peale is on Holliday Street near Saratoga Street.

There is also to be recalled Westminster Presbyterian Church and cemetery where Edgar Allan Poe is buried and which is said to have buried in its one-quarter (1/4) acre lot, more military men than any cemetery in the country.

Maryland takes pride in her hospitals and colleges, to mention a few. Johns Hopkins in research and development, University of Maryland in agricultural, medical and hospital training. The University also claims the honor of having the oldest dental college in the United States.

Baltimore’s population has extended in the outlying sections, locations which formerly seemed remote are now comparatively adjoining. The section of Green Spring Valley with its beautiful green hillsides and Dulaney Valley, still retain many of the historic Colonial landmarks. Prominent among them is Hampton House built 1784 by Charles Ridgley and the former home of Maryland’s Governor Ridgley.

Hampton House has recently been acquired by the U. S. Government as a shrine and show place. The House Committee operates a public dining room in the main building. Many of the furnishings of the original owners have been retained.

Cedars of Lebanon and Larch are among the many rare varieties of trees. Prominent in the spring is the dainty English daisy which dots the lawn overlooking the beautiful Rose Garden, landscaped of French design and where the Ridgley family burial ground (reserved) is located.

[ 431 ]
Hampton House is of Georgian architectural design. The grant originally comprised seven thousand acres (7,000). Approaching the house one can but feel the spirit, the early charm and warmth of hospitality enjoyed by the Ridgley family who delighted in entertaining and to discuss the many theories in agrarian fields of interest which was theirs through heredity from their forbears.

Baltimore was the home of two sensational romances of international interest. The marriage of Betsy Patterson (B 1784) daughter of a Baltimore merchant was married with Jerome Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon Bonaparte (December 24, 1803). Napoleon refused to recognize the marriage and prevented the wife from landing on the continent when she went to Europe with her husband. She sought refuge in England, while Jerome went to Paris and finally yielded to his brother's demand for an annulment of the marriage. Betsy Patterson later returned to her home in Baltimore, where she died (1879) at the age of ninety-five years.

Just a little more than a century later Wallis Warfield Simpson of Baltimore was married to the Duke of Windsor (1936) who renounced the throne as King of England to marry the “Woman I love” this marriage also created international fame.

We would indeed be remiss to omit two of the most recent engineering feats in Maryland.

First the Chesapeake Bay Bridge linking the Eastern and Western shores of Maryland. Opened to traffic July 1952. The largest continuous entirely over water steel structure in the world. This $45,000,000 bridge now restores between the two sections of the state a link which has not existed since the days most Marylanders travelled by boat and the Chesapeake Bay itself was their highway.

Next, the Baltimore Harbor Tunnel commenced 1955, completed November 1957. This is a seventeen (17) mile express through-way of the Baltimore Metropolitan area. It dispatches traffic through the heart of the city and under its harbor. This twin tube tunnel is the largest trench tunnel in the world. It's twenty-one (21) sections were built in shipyards, floated to location, and sunk into place beneath the harbor floor into prepared trenches.

The Bay has always dominated Maryland life. The first settlements sprang up beside the rivers flowing into it. To the early colonists according to one historian, the Chesapeake was “Their highway and their market house,” which gave tidewater Marylanders a facility of communication with one another and with the outside world, not possessed by any other Colony on the Continent.

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Queries (Continued from page 419)

Elizabeth (who?), dau. Paralee, mar. Dr. Hugh Parks Watson, of Grant Co., Ark. (1830-1921).

---Mrs. John Witherspoon Ervin, 2605 N. W. 30th St., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Patterson - Snider - Keller — Inf. on William Patterson, mar. Mary Snider, dau. of Jacob and Elizabeth Keller Snider, who came to Lewis Co., W. Va., from Highland Co., Va. bef. 1850. Names of sons were, Thomas, James and John. They prob. lived on Calf Pasture River, and later Bull Pasture River.—Mrs. Thelma Osborn, Carmichaels, Pa.


Bruce - Ballard - Satterwhite - Higgonbotham — Inf. on William Bruce, b. 1752, Albemarle Co., Va., mar. Annie Ballard in 1775. Also on her pars. Also his relationship to Rachel Eggleston, Horatio Bruce, Jacob Bruce, Rachel Bruce Satterwhite and Mary Bruce Buck-trout.

Rachel Bruce, b. ca. 177?, prob. Northumberland Co., Va., d. 1837 Alexandria, Va., mar. ca. 1798, prob. York Co., Va., Jeremiah Sullerwhite, Caroline Co., Va. Want her ances. and branch of Bruce family. Were her pars. Rachel Eggleston and Horatio Bruce, or Virginia Sanford and (Continued on page 434)
Honoring

Mrs. Thomas Stevens George

(Esther Ridgely George)

State Regent of Maryland

By

The Maryland State Society

Daughters of the American Revolution

[ 433 ]
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Queries
(Continued from page 432)

Jacob Bruce. What is her relationship to William Bruce, and Frances Bruce Banks, w. of Gerard Banks, Jr.? Rachel Banks, mar. 1764, John Higgonbotham, Caroline Co., Va.


Wilson - Napier - Lackey — Want name, dates, and places of wife of Thomas Wilson, whose will prob. in Lincoln Co., Ky., Aug. 5, 1841. Made no mention of his wife. Ch.: Adam, twin sister Margaret (Peggy) who mar. Benjamin Napier, Aug. 29, 1811, and Patsy, mar. William Lackey.—Mrs. Kate B. Purvis, P.O. Box 458, Central City, Ky.


THE CHURCH THAT NAMED BETHESDA

The Bethesda Presbyterian Church is one of the oldest Presbyterian churches in the United States. The church edifice was built in 1820 in Montgomery County, Maryland, on the National Old Trails Road ten miles north of our Nation’s Capital. Presbyterians were worshipping in this area as early as 1716. Early settlers built the original stone church, which took its name from the Biblical Pool of Bethesda that was referred to by St. John as a place of healing. The edifice burned in 1846 and was not rebuilt until 1850. The present building, shown above, has great charm with its Greek architectural lines and Gothic windows. Tradition says that Presidents have worshipped here.

The area now known as Bethesda took its name from the original church. It has a population of about 74,000 and is known as the world’s greatest health research center. In 1926 the church edifice was sold and is now a place of worship for Baptists.

A bronze marker was placed on the site of the original church on February 22, 1958, by the Chevy Chase Chapter, N.S.D.A.R. The Regent, Mrs. Eliot C. Lovett, made the dedicatory presentation to the community. The marker was accepted by Honorable John R. Reeves, President of the Montgomery County Historical Society.

Sponsored by the Chevy Chase Chapter, Chevy Chase, Maryland

Mrs. Eliot C. Lovett, Regent
Mrs. Robert L. Jarnagin, First Vice Regent
Mrs. Walter B. McEachern, Second Vice Regent
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George Washington's Celebrated Agreement

(Continued from page 416)

liminary map of the new city, pointed out to them that their farmland would sell at a greater profit as lots, that other sites were available and under consideration, and finally advanced his proposition, as follows:

1. The landowners to deed free to the Government the necessary ground, 3606 acres, for streets and alleys.

2. The Government to purchase 541 acres, at $66.66 per acre or $36,099.00, the land upon which to erect the Federal buildings, and

3. The remainder of the land, 1964 acres, to be divided into city lots—in all 20,272, of which 10,136 were to go to the landowners and the other 10,136 lots free to the Government.

(Later Uncle Sam sold his lots for $741,024.45, which not only paid for the land, but financed the erection of the Federal buildings.)

During the conference of March 29th, George Washington exercised all of his persuasive arguments to make the landowners agree to his proposal. However, as no decision had been reached, George Washington told the proprietors to go home and think it over.

The next day, March 30th, the landowners acceded to the President's proposition and signed GEORGE WASHINGTON'S CELEBRATED AGREEMENT.

April 15, 1791, the day of the dedication of the first Milestone, at Jones' Point, is indeed a momentous day as the actual birth date of the District of Columbia. I humbly submit that it would be fit and proper if April 15th were proclaimed "District of Columbia Day."

While many prominent citizens were at this dedication, George Washington was not among them—although his heart was there. According to his diary, he was "hard traveling" along rough dusty roads from Petersburg, Virginia, south to the Carolinas and Georgia, on a speaking tour to allow the citizenry of the new Republic to see their first President in the flesh and to hear from his own lips the realization of their great dream: the establishment of their Republic as "the land of the free and the home of the brave."
The Maryland State Society D.A.R. is justly proud of their State and of the men whose loyalty and service brought distinction to her, one of the Thirteen Original Colonies. After the Revolutionary War, Congress disbanded the existing Naval forces, believing them to be an unnecessary expense. In 1794 American shipping was being preyed upon by the Barbary States: Congress authorized the building of a small Navy. President George Washington chose Joshua Humphreys, naval architect of Philadelphia, to design six frigates. The Constellation was the first ship of the New Republic to put to sea fully equipped and manned. It was the training of her crew of 220 seamen and 40 marines, and the institution of gunnery practice under Capt. Thomas Truxtun, that gave him the title of “the Father of the United States Navy.”

This wooden ship, 170 feet long and 40 feet wide built at Samuel and Joseph Sterett’s shipyard with David Stodden builder, was launched amid great fanfare in Baltimore, Maryland on September 7, 1797. On June 24, 1798 the Constellation put to sea. After her shakedown cruise she was dispatched to the West Indies which were infested by French Privateers that preyed on American shipping. There the Constellation defeated and captured her first warship, L’Insurgente, the pride of the French navy and crippled La Vengeance.

During the War of 1812, the Constellation was blockaded in Chesapeake Bay by the British Fleet. She took the principal lead in the engagement at Craney Island where a British attempt at invasion was repulsed with the loss of 8 gunboats and 410 men.

The history of the Constellation closely parallels that of our nation. She sailed around the world, calling at ports in China and Hawaii, paving the way for the “Open Door Policy” and annexation of the Territory of Hawaii. She was active during the Civil War in the Mediterranean and Gulf of Mexico. She took relief supplies to Ireland during the famine of 1880 and served as a training ship at Newport and the U.S. Naval Academy.

In World War II the Constellation served as Flagship of the Atlantic Fleet and from her wooden decks were issued the orders that sank the Nazi submarines.

On February 9, 1954, twenty-nine Maryland organizations created a Constellation Committee that succeeded in defeating a bill to scrap the Constellation and in having her, instead returned to Baltimore.

This grand old lady of the sea is remarkably preserved. Her hull is composed of 35% of the original material which is mostly live-oak timber and pig-iron ballast.

It will cost $1,200,000 to restore the Constellation and $800,000 to berth her permanently at Fort McHenry, the birthplace of the Star-Spangled Banner, in Baltimore, Maryland. The U.S. Department of Interior has agreed to maintain her thereafter.

Together Fort McHenry and the Constellation will form America’s most dramatic and historical monument and will serve as an inspiration to generations to come.
FINCASTLE CHAPTER, N.S.D.A.R.
Founded 1902
Louisville, Kentucky

Fincastle Chapter takes its name from pre-Revolutionary days when Kentucky was part of Fin-
castle County of Colonial Virginia. The county was named for the Irish Estates of Robert Din-
widdie, Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, but the name was later changed to Washington County.
The following members of Fincastle Chapter wish to honor their Revolutionary War ancestors.

Nell Gabbert Adams (Mrs. John)
Sgt. Ellis Fisher, Virginia

Mary Temperance Blakey
George Blakey, Virginia

Margaret Calhoun Bryan
(Mrs. Clarence F.)
Lt. George Calhoun, Penn.

Rebecca Overstreet Bryan
(Mrs. Robert E.)
Jeremiah Veatch, Maryland

Anner Hall Crutcher
(Mrs. Philip Speed)

Dorothy DeLong
Joshua Jones
Washington Co., Virginia

Josephine Kennedy Fenley
(Mrs. Richard B.)
William Withers, Virginia

Annie D. Swain Gabbert
(Mrs. Lucien L.)
Colonel Samuel McDowell, Va.

Bird Calhoun Greer
(Mrs. Edward H.)
Lt. George Calhoun, Penn.

Nell Farnsley Hagan (Mrs.)
Capt. Jacob Van Buren, Sr.

Gertrude Nave Hardeman
(Mrs. Isaac)
Richard Applegate, Pa.-Ky.

Lucille Brown Hill
(Mrs. John B.)
William Keene Withers, private, Va.

Frances Bryan Hoke
(Mrs. F. Clagett)
Wm. Bryan, Pa.

Mallie Prince Hunter (Mrs. Wm. B.)
William Prince, Captain, S.C.

Augusta Phillips Johnson
(Mrs. Richard L.)

Katherine Smith Kelly
(Mrs. Clinton W.)
Josiah Boone, Sr.

Elizabeth Anderson Mason
(Mrs. Malcolm)
Gen. George Graham, Charlotte, N.C.

Sue Feighan McGowan
(Mrs. George)
Gerard Hopkins, Maryland

Mary Harvey Moore
(Mrs. Robert H.)
Jesse Tiamball, Connecticut

Isabella Swain Rogers
(Mrs. John C.)
Edward Swain, Massachusetts

Jean Todd Scott (Mrs. Frank E.)
George Snapp, Penn.

Lillian Nell Stone (Mrs. Warren T.)
Lt. Alexander Walker, Virginia

Sudie Bond Stuart (Mrs. Wm. P.)
George Eriddle

Taska Dunn Taylor (Mrs. George)
John McWilliams, Virginia

Beverly Osborne Wade (Mrs. T. M. Jr.)
Patrick Henry, Virginia

Merry Townsend Watkins (Mrs. Shelton)
Jesse Kirby, Warren Co., Ky.

Frances Cox West (Mrs. Augustus S.)
John McCall, S.C.

Cruise Down the Potomac
(Continued from page 362)

this Fort was selected by Washington him-
self and original plans drawn up by Pierre
L'Enfant, who laid out the city of Wash-
ington, his last public work. The first
fortress was erected in 1808, destroyed in
1814, when the British advanced on the
Capital. The present Fort was rebuilt in
1898. Facing Fort Washington on the Vir-
ginia side is Fort Hunt.

Next you pass Mount Vernon, Virginia,
home of our first President, George Wash-
ington, from 1754 to the time of his death
in 1799.

Opposite Mount Vernon is Marshall Hall
Amusement Park, one of the largest operat-
ing Amusement Parks in the State of Mary-
land. This was the site of the home of
Thomas Hanson Marshall, First Chief
Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, friend
and neighbor of George Washington. Also
on the Maryland shore is Indian Head
Powder Mfg. Plant. A naval proving
ground was established there in 1892.

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On a small landscaped plot at the end of the bridge across the forks of the Big Sandy River to West Virginia, a bronze plaque on a large stone marker bears this inscription:

On the Point, 700 feet East of this spot in the Spring of 1789 was established the First Settlement in this section known as

VANCOUVER'S FORT

Charles Vancouver was granted 15,000 acres on Dec. 17, 1788, by Gov. Beverly Randolph of Virginia. He and his men cleared land, built the Fort and planted a crop. A year later they were driven out by the Indians.

This tablet erected by the Louisa Chapter, D.A.R., 1946.

Other settlers gradually trickled into the land around the Forks until by 1822 there were enough to warrant the establishment of a County Seat. The town was named after Louisa Ward who had the good fortune to be born on the day her father, Joseph Ward, was serving as the clerk for the organizing commission.

Louisa is now a charming residential town of 2,000 population with many fine homes on its wide, tree-lined streets. Situated in a good farming and dairy area midway between the Tri-State (Ky.-Ohio-W. Va.) industrial area to the north and the coal fields on the south, ready markets are found for all produce. Our most valuable export crop is our young people who go away to find work in industry.

Many famous people have grown up in Louisa, the most notable being the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the late Fred M. Vinson.

Louisa Chapter, established in 1942 under the leadership of Mrs. Effie Fraley McGuire, is proud to honor its home town and the cooperating businesses who made this page possible:

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Dedication of a marker at the grave of Colonel George Nicholas in Lexington, Kentucky, October 2, 1956. Two of his descendants, John Dudley Judy and George Nicholas Bascom, placed a wreath at the marker. Colonel Nicholas, born in Virginia 1755 and died in Kentucky 1799. He was retired as a Lieut. Colonel after a long and heroic service in the Revolutionary War. He was one of the Committee of Five to ratify the Federal Constitution in Virginia; on coming to Kentucky became the Father of the Kentucky Constitution; established the first Law School in Kentucky at Transylvania University; was the first Attorney General of the state, and was a candidate for governor when he died at the early age of 44 years. In June, 1957 a historical highway marker was placed just inside the gate of the old Episcopal burying ground in Lexington where he lies buried. This marker was sponsored by the Col. George Nicholas Chapter.
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Honoring Mrs. J. V. Hardeastle, Regent

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Lexington, Kentucky

Greetings from
CYNTHIANA CHAPTER, Cynthiana, Ky.
Mrs. Ward Remaker, Regent

Greetings from
CAPTAIN JOHN LILLARD CHAPTER
Grant County, Kentucky

Greetings from
CAPTAIN WENDELL DURY CHAPTER
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Greetings from
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Florence, Kentucky

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JEMIMA JOHNSON CHAPTER, D.A.R.
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CAPTAIN JACOB VAN METER CHAPTER
Elizabethtown, Kentucky

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Russellville, Kentucky

Greetings from
TRABUE CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Nicholasville, Kentucky

HONORING
MRS. V. D. ROBERTS
PAST REGENT AND STATE HONOR ROLL CHAIRMAN

Compliments of
A. F. CROW FUNERAL HOME
GLASGOW, KENTUCKY

Greetings from
CAPTAIN JOHN WALLER CHAPTER
Lexington, Kentucky

In the March 1958 issue of the magazine, page 321, under The Oak Hill article the Virginia Travel Bureau was given as a source of information and it should have been Virginia State Travel Bureau, Washington, D. C.
The first Court House of logs was erected on the 20-acre tract of land donated by Daniel McGary, which was in connection with 20 acres given by Soloman Silkwood, thus the 40 acres was sold off in lots and became the beginning of Madisonville, October 26, 1807. There have been four Court Houses on the present site, one of which was burned during the Civil War.

The town took its name from James Madison, who became the fourth President of the United States. This small hamlet grew from 37 inhabitants in 1810 to 602 in 1860. Today Madisonville is a progressive little city, and at a sesquicentennial celebration, the Mayor, Mr. David Parish gave the population as 15,000.

COURTESY OF
Captain Stephen Ashby Chapter—Madisonville, Kentucky

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OWENSBORO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
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The Dr. Thomas Walker Chapter
Find the records in
Barbourville, Kentucky,
Court House to be the fourth oldest in
the State of Kentucky.

THE C. H. PARSONS CO.
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Greetings from
BIG SPRING CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Georgetown, Kentucky

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE
Founded in 1787
while George Washington
was yet alive
A producer of leaders in education,
industry, science, ministry and
government service
GEORGETOWN, KENTUCKY
Home of Big Spring Chapter, D.A.R.

Without free speech no search for truth
is possible; without free speech no discovery
of truth is useful; without free speech
progress is checked and the nations no longer
march forward toward the nobler life which
the future holds for man. Better a thousand-
fold abuse of free speech than denial of free
speech. The abuse dies in a day, but the
denial slays the life of the people, and entombs the hope of the race.

Charles Bradlaugh

Imperatives for Peace
The Twelfth National Conference on Citizenship, meeting in
Washington last September, chose as its theme “Impera-
tives for Peace”. More than seventy nation-wide organizations
participated with eight hundred members attending. For the
first time the sixty D.A.R. Chapters of the District of Colum-
bia were invited to send representatives. There were inspiring
group discussions, a luncheon discussion meeting with about
five hundred participating, a youth panel, Musical Americans
by the U. S. Army Band and the climax of the Naturalisation
Court proceedings with the D.A.R. participating.

“Imperatives for Peace”, the Conference theme, was key-
noted at the opening session by Dr. J. Raymond Seeger,
Deputy Assistant Director, National Science Foundation. Dr.
Seeger discussed three imperatives for peace. One: Stand up
yourself. “The land of the free” may yet become a lost
colony unless it is also “the home of the brave”. Eternal
vigilance is still the price of liberty. Be still and know—
yourself. Two: Lift up others. Each of us must grow as a
person—“with malice toward none, and with charity for all”.
Be still and know—others. Three: Look up to God. You have
heard the desperate cry, “Peace at any price”, but peace
cannot be bought. Peace, in short, is a spiritual achievement.
We must not forget that the foundations of the United States
are embedded in spirituality. Our first political agreement,
“The Mayflower Compact”, began “In the name of God”.
Abraham Lincoln solemnly reminded us “a nation, under
God, conceived in liberty”. Our material coins bear “In
God we trust”. In our flag salute we pledge our loyalty to
“One nation, under God”. As creatures we must ever look
up to our Creator. Be still and know—GOD!

Dr. Arthur P. Crabtree, head of the New York State
Bureau of Adult Education, in his summarization of the
Conference said: “We know that some things we know to
be true in these anxious times. We know that scientific
progress has brought us to the brink of the most terrifying
alternative we have ever faced—peace or annihilation. Yet,
in spite of these disquieting facts, man alone has a divinely
inspired belief in his immortal destiny. Dr. Seeger con-
tinued “I believe that this Conference's greatest gift to me
has been another reassurance that somehow, and in some
way, man's destiny is in God's hands and, in spite of our
transient moments of error, it will find its ultimate realiza-
tion with the unfolding centuries of time.”

Marceline G. Burtner (Mrs. William Olin)
Regent, Mary Washington Chapter

Compliments of the
WINCHESTER BUILDING
& SAVING ASSOCIATION
Winchester, Kentucky

Limestone Chapter, Maysville, Ky.
invites you to visit our
Albert Sidney Johnston Shrine
at Washington, Ky.
Bicentennial of the Birth of James Monroe

(Continued from page 344)

In 1790 Monroe was again honored by being elected United States Senator from Virginia to fill the unexpired term of his cousin Colonel William Grayson (1736-1790), son of Captain Benjamin and Susanna (Monroe) Grayson of Prince William County, Virginia. He filled this position with dignity and credit until May 1794 when he was appointed envoy to France by President Washington.

The subsequent long service of James Monroe to his native state and country has been detailed by several biographers and it must suffice here to remind the reader that he was twice elected Governor of Virginia; served as Minister to France, Spain and England; served as Secretary of State and Secretary of War and was twice elected President of the United States (1817-1825). During these intensely busy years, which embodied the War of 1812 in which he took an active physical part, he also negotiated with Robert R. Livingston in France for the purchase of Louisiana, and in Spain for the ceding of Florida; worked unceasingly for the opening of the West and—perhaps his greatest achievement—enunciated the Monroe Doctrine in 1823. Soon after his inauguration in 1817 he journeyed to Charlottesville and was present at the cornerstone laying of the first building on the University of Virginia campus together with ex-Presidents Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. He was later a member of the Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia. He entertained the Marquis de Lafayette in the White House and again at his residence “Oak Hill” before his esteemed friend and comrade in arms returned to his native France.

After two terms in the White House, President Monroe retired to his elegant estate “Oak Hill,” in Loudoun County, Virginia, but his native state again called him to public service and he was chosen president of the Constitutional Convention of 1829-1830.

Mrs. Monroe died at “Oak Hill” September 23, 1830 and was buried there. Mr. Monroe went on an extended visit to his

(Continued on page 478)
Greetings from Texas

COL. GEORGE MASON CHAPTER
GARLAND, TEXAS

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Honoring
Mrs. S. B. Raley, Regent
and Past Regents
HENRY DOWNS CHAPTER
Waco, Texas

Bus Trip to Gunston Hall, Virginia—Saturday, April 12th

On Saturday prior to the opening of Continental Congress, April 12th, a bus tour will be conducted to Gunston Hall, home of George Mason, author of the Virginia Bill of Rights. This historic and beautiful spot has especial significance this Bicentennial Year when particular attention will be focused on Gunston Hall. Mrs. B. Harrison Lingo is in charge of the tour. Tickets are $1.75. Buses will leave from D.A.R. National Headquarters, C Street side—at 1:15 P.M. returning about 5:00 P.M. Please send checks payable to—
Mrs. B. Harrison Lingo, Chairman
c/o—Business Office
1776 D Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.
not later than April 9.
This tour is made possible through the courtesy of the Board of Regents of Gunston Hall, National Society, Colonial Dames of America.
A table will be in the lobby of the Administration Building on the morning of April 12th, from 9 to 12 noon, to answer any questions.
PIETY HILL CHAPTER
Birmingham, Michigan

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1921-1922
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Beatrice Langstroth Wisner
Life Member
1909-1957
Chairman President General's Reception Room
1956-57
Lansing Chapter, Lansing, Michigan

IN HONOR OF MRS. GRACE L. H. BROSSEAU
Organizing Regent, Hannah Tracy Grant Chapter
Albion, Michigan

Annual House and Embassy Tour
Announced

You are invited to the 17th HOUSE AND EMBASSY TOUR that annually benefits the Washington Home for Incorables. This year's tour will be held on the afternoon of Saturday, April 12, from 2 to 6:15 p.m.

Ten outstanding official and private residences will be open to the public, all within easy walking distance of each other in or near Sheridan Circle and the Kalorama section. Five embassies: The Netherlands, Luxembourg, Philippines, Chile and Turkish Republic. Five residences: British Economic Minister and Mrs. Guy Thorold, Honorable Frances P. Bolton, Honorable and Mrs. C. Douglas Dillon, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Shawley and Mr. and Mrs. Jesselin Bodley.

Tickets may be purchased in advance at $4.50, this includes refreshments, and they will also be available from the AAA Association, 1712 D. St., N. W., Washington, D. C. and from all the residences on the tour.
Beautiful to view is the large American Flag flying in the breeze from PEACE PIPE CHAPTER’S staff and marker on Genesee Mountain located in the first park of the Denver Mountain Parks. Colorful ceremonies have been held at the base of this standard on Flag Day each year since 1911, at which time the Chapter makes the annual presentation of the flag to the City of Denver.

Both the flag flying at this high altitude and the fine picnic spot have attracted many tourists to enjoy the wonders of Colorado.
Contributions for Registrar General’s Rebinding Fund

**Connecticut**
Jude—$4.00

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Button Gwinnett—$4.00

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Ninian Edwards—$4.00

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Red Mill—$4.00
Watch Tower—$5.00

**Pennsylvania**
Merion—$10.00
William Penn—$10.00

**Vermont**
Ann Story—$4.00

**Virginia**
John Alexander—$4.00
Kate Waller Barrett—$2.00

The care and protection of our Bound Application Papers made possible through Chapter contributions for this fund is greatly appreciated.

Mary G. Kennedy
Registrar General

*RIPON COLLEGE*
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for your son or daughter

Write: RIPON COLLEGE
Ripon, Wisconsin

Lord, let me never tag a moral to a tale, nor tell a story without a meaning. Make me respect my material so much that I dare not slight my work.

Help me to deal very honestly with words and with people, for they are both alive. Show me that as in a river, so in a writing, clearness is the best quality and a little that is pure is worth more than much that is mixed.

Teach me to see the local color without being blind to the inner light.

Give me an ideal that will stand the strain of weaving into human stuff on the loom of the real.

Keep me from caring more for books than for folks, for art than for life.

Steady me to do the full stint of work as well as I can; and when that is done, stop me; pay what wages Thou wilt, and help me to say, from a quiet heart, a grateful Amen.

Henry Van Dyke
HONORING

MRS. FRANK LESLIE HARRIS
Honorary State Regent
Wisconsin State Regent 1953-1956

The Wisconsin State Society, and the Wisconsin State Board in appreciation of her inspiring leadership and outstanding accomplishments as State Regent, proudly present Mrs. Frank Leslie Harris as a candidate for Vice President General, 1958.
The Basis of True Americanism

All of the “Freedoms” are the basis of true Americanism.
1. Freedom of speech
2. Freedom to pursue happiness
3. Freedom to worship as we choose
4. Freedom to do as we please as long as we do not violate the rights of others
5. Freedom of education

All true Americans must have a deep love of country. We must live and practice real Americanism, by being good citizens and obeying the laws.

We are proud to protect our country against all enemies. They may be Communists inside our own country or enemies on the battlefield.

Americanism is something more than a few pretty words. It is a way of life, not like the life in Russia. Our government does not take everything we make and give us a few trade stamps like they do in Russia. We can buy what we need if our salary is sufficient. We have a voice in our government. It is a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

The above is from an essay written in the Spring of 1957 by Donna Gail Pulley, age 14, a 9th grade pupil of Oak Grove High School, was entered in the Americanism Contest of local school and given honorable mention. Her mother, Mrs. T. N. Pulley, Jr., is a member of General William Carroll Chapter, D.A.R.
HONORING

MARY VIRGINIA DOCKING

Wife of the Governor of Kansas, George Docking

Betty Washington Chapter, Lawrence, Kansas, proudly presents its distinguished member, the First Lady of Kansas.
Honoring
MRS. EARL CECIL MOSES

Senior National First Vice President
of the Children of the American Revolution

by
JEREMIAH HOWARD CHAPTER
Daughters of the American Revolution

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her services to the chapter

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Mrs. William C. Crawford
James Ross Chapter, D.A.R.
Kansas City, Kansas

W. D. RAY
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TOMAHAWK CHAPTER, D.A.R.

Make it your habit not to be critical about small things.
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FRANCIS MARION HOTEL
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It contains over 2,000 names, descriptions of the arms, the name of the first of the family in America, the date of his arrival and place of settlement, and, in the majority of instances, the town or country whence he came.

The plan of the work resembles in the main that of Burke’s General Armory in England, except that the latter includes only the arms of persons of British ancestry, whereas the American book goes further, including the arms of those whose ancestors came from continental Europe. According to the statement of the editor as contained in the preface, the descriptions of the arms, and the data, carefully collated and verified, have been inserted only when actual examination of the necessary records has shown the family to be entitled to the distinction.

The scope of the Registry, not being limited to any prescribed locality, but embracing the known arm-bearing families of all the States in the Union, makes it the most comprehensive book of the kind published. It also contains a glossary of heraldic terms and a dictionary of terms used.

Queries (Continued from page 434)
on these families.—Mrs. T. V. Lewis, R.D. #1,
Cambridge Springs, Pa.

Hyatt — Kinna — Mumma — Ransom — Killinglebeck — Lowe — Inf. on ch. and gr.ch. of
William Hyatt, b. 4-28-1783, d. 2-17-1848, mar.
3-10-1813, Margaret Ann Kinna, b. 5-5-1789, d.
5-7-1860, both of Frederick Co., Md. Also on
Mr. Mumma, mar. twice, of Washington Co.,
Md., ch. by 1st mar. went to Ill. Also on
Francis M. Ransom, b. 1847, Kankakee Twp.,
LaPorte Co., Ind., mar. 6-14-1887, Martha J.
Killingbeck. Also on Sarah M. Ranson, b. 1848,
LaPorte Co., Ind., mar. 10-18-1868, J. F. Hollowell. Also Elias M. Lowe, Jr., b. 1834, d. 6-15-
1896, last of Holt Co., Nebraska, mar. 4-29-1865,
Anna E. Benford, b. 1847, d. 12-4-1889.—Mrs.

Southern Book Company, St. James Hotel,
Charles Street at Centre, Baltimore 1, Md., announces the reprinting of a definitive book on
American Armory.

The reprint, Crozier’s General Armory, a registry of American entitled to Coat Armor, edited by William Armstrong Crozier, Southern
Book Co., St. James Hotel, Charles Street at Centre, Baltimore 1, Md., Wrappers $5.00, Cloth
$7.50.

Although published in 1904, no other work
surpassing this has yet appeared on the market.

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GREETINGS from NEBRASKA CHAPTERS

FORT ROBINSON HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND MUSEUM

The latest addition to the State Historical Society and Museums of Nebraska is located on U.S. Highway 20 just four miles West of Crawford, Nebraska in the scenic Pine Ridge country at old Fort Robinson. Here one can trace the settling of the Plains by man. Colorful exhibits interpret the dramatic story of the Indian and the white pioneers.

This museum was first opened to the public on June 3, 1956. Colorful exhibits in the museum summarize the story of man in Western Nebraska from prehistoric times to the present. The museum is open all year. There is no admission charge at any time.
DAUGHTERS of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION

CARILLON TOWER

on

UNIVERSITY of NEBRASKA CAMPUS

Lincoln, Nebraska

This beautiful Carillon Tower was given to the University by Mr. Ralph S. Mueller, a graduate of the class of 1898.

Genealogical Records

This section in the Historical Building at Lincoln has about 4,000 volumes.

It is the largest in the State.

It includes 166 volumes of D.A.R. lineage books and 4 volumes of indexes besides many other records compiled by the Nebraska Daughters.

Much credit is due them for the development of this section both personal and financially.
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JOHN SEVIER CHAPTER, D.A.R.
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City of Springfield, Tennessee

MAYOR JOHN R. LONG

GREETINGS

1957 MAGAZINE INDEX
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Index for 1956 available at 50 cents.
Price of 1957 Index to be announced later!
D.A.R. MAGAZINE
1776 D St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

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1957 MAGAZINE INDEX
Soon to be available
Index for 1956 available at 50 cents.
Price of 1957 Index to be announced later!
D.A.R. MAGAZINE
1776 D St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.
This downtown church in Nashville, Tennessee was organized in 1814, and has been a continuous site of worship since that time. President Andrew Jackson was received into the church in 1838. James K. Polk was inaugurated governor here 1839. The building was used as a hospital by the Federal forces during the War Between the States.

The building was designed in the Egyptian style by William Strickland, architect of the Tennessee State Capitol and was dedicated in 1851. This is the third building on the site, the two previously having burned.

Sponsored by the Nashville Council of Chapters

Cumberland  Rachel Stockley Donelson  Belle Meade
Campbell  Robert Cartwright  Robert Cook
Col. Thomas McCrory  Fort Nashborough  French Lick
Gen. James Robertson  Gen. Francis Nash  Gen. Wm. Lee Davidson

[ 461 ]
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39th Star Chapter, Watertown, S. D.

JOHN HART CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Elkins, West Virginia
Home of Davis & Elkins College

GREETINGS FROM BARBOURSVILLE CHAPTER
and TOLL HOUSE MUSEUM
Barboursville, W. Va.

Compliments
MAJOR WILLIAM HAYMOND CHAPTER
Fairmont, West Virginia

Greetings from
WEST AUGUSTA CHAPTER
Mannington, W. Va.

Greetings
GENERAL ANDREW LEWIS CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Lewisburg, West Virginia

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First Permanent White Settler
In Kanawha Valley
WILLIAM MORRIS CHAPTER
Charleston, West Virginia

In Loving Memory of
Winnie Walker Geiger
(Mrs. D. D.)
Organizing Regent
Buford Chapter
HUNTINGTON, W. VA.

Greetings
REVEREND JOHN ROBINSON CHAPTER
Tulsa, Oklahoma

Greetings from
CIMARRON CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Stillwater, Oklahoma

Greetings to
MRS. EARL FOSTER
Regent of The Oklahoma State
National Society, Daughters
of the American Revolution
from Oklahoma City Chapter
Lewis Chapter, Eufaula, Alabama

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Colonial Williamsburg
WILLIAMSBURG, Va.—Patrick Henry's personal copy of the Virginia House of Burgesses Resolutions Against the Stamp Act, with his signed description of the document, has been presented to Colonial Williamsburg for permanent exhibition in the Chamber of the House of Burgesses here in the restored 18th-century Capitol.

This exceedingly rare document, recording one of the first colonial protests against taxation without representation, was presented to Colonial Williamsburg by Mrs. Olivia S. Lawson of Philadelphia in behalf of the heirs of Charles L. Hamilton of that city. Hamilton bought the manuscript from a direct descendant of Patrick Henry. Hamilton's heirs, eight grandchildren, donated this contemporary record for display in the room where the Stamp Act was so heatedly denounced by Patrick Henry in his celebrated Caesar-Brutus speech.

This undated manuscript copy of the five Resolves Against the Stamp Act, passed by the Virginia legislature on May 30, 1765, is one of the few surviving pieces of original evidence concerning the adoption of these resolves. The text is not in Henry's handwriting, but the reverse side bears his signed account of the Stamp Act Resolves and ensuing debate, apparently written a number of years later.

The half million visitors a year who enter the Chamber of the House of Burgesses in Williamsburg will now be the readers of Henry's warning.

[ 462 ]
Jimmie Holland was a braw young Scottish Highlander who came to the New World in the mid-1700's and became embroiled in a turbulent series of exploits which included fighting pirates, Indians and—as a stalwart in the American Revolution—the British. Jimmie's king-sized adventures have been chronicled with gusto and flavor in this fictionalized biography by his great-great-granddaughter, Nellie Holland Russell.

"When he donned his Highland bonnet," she writes, "adjusted it at a jaunty angle, threw his plaid around his shoulders so that it fell in folds of just the right length, and rested his hand carelessly on the dirk in his belt—well, even some of the neighbors who didn't like the Holland family too well had to admit he was a 'handsome bit of a lad.' They would hasten to add, 'But he will never bring honor to the Clan by hard work or thrift. A reckless, careless lad—that's what he is.'"

Aye, reckless and careless he was, but with a keen mind and the heart of a lion. The heart he gave to the fiery Scottish lass, Jerutha, whom he took with him to the New World, and the excitement of their lives together was presaged by their voyage on the hell-ship Bonnie Seagull. Then came adventures and misadventures in Virginia and North Carolina, culminating in Jimmie's serving with a group of patriotic swamp fighters against the British in the Revolution.

Although dominated by the lusty Jimmie and hot-tempered Jerutha, The Bonnie New World offers a gallery of other well-drawn and picturesque characters and captures the wild and colorful atmosphere of life in America before the Declaration of Independence.

Originally written for the teenagers in Nellie Russell's family the book will be a find for the young-in-heart of all ages, particularly for those with a taste for headlong tales of high adventure based on historical fact.

With numerous illustrations and a Foreword by W. T. Wilcox, Superintendent of Schools.

The SAGA OF ANDERSON (Texas), written by Irene Taylor Allen, who has been a schoolteacher in Anderson for almost thirty years, should be of great and lasting interest to the citizens of Anderson and of Grimes County and to their descendants. Mrs. Allen, relying upon an enormous variety of books, newspaper articles, documents, letters and conversations, as well as her own knowledge and experience, has told the story of the region from the exciting Indian fighting days of over a century ago to 1957. The book contains chapters on such aspects of life in Anderson as the geography of the region, travel, transportation and communication, business and industry, politics, religion, education and culture; the sterling contributions of Anderson's residents in war as well as in peace.

Mrs. Allen knows the people of Anderson first-hand, as a veteran teacher. She writes about them by name. She honors them and their city as they have honored her.

The SAGA OF ANDERSON is not only the story of Anderson; it is also the saga of Grimes County and, in miniature, an epic of the Lone Star State, of the South, and of pioneer America. It will make fascinating and valuable reading to every single person, young or old, in the Anderson area, and should be a textbook in the schools of Texas for years to come.

Irene Taylor Allen was born and reared in Kentucky, where her ancestors came from Virginia when Kentucky was still a part of Virginia, and where she taught school prior to her marriage to James H. Allen in 1921.

The Allens have one son, James Taylor, who, with his wife, Nancy, lives in Anderson. The Allen father and son are partners in a grocery grain, fertilizer and cattle business in Anderson. There are two grandsons—Pat and Mike.

Even though Mrs. Allen comes from "My Old Kentucky Home," she is a real daughter of the Lone Star State. The Allens moved to Anderson in 1927. In 1928, Mrs. Allen began her tenure of service in the Anderson School. She has been Sunday School Superintendent of the Anderson Baptist Church for the last quarter of a century.

Although Mrs. Allen has written a number of articles for publication by the local papers, this is her first published book.
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Santa Plays Host in Genealogical Division—Christmas 1957

“Santa Claus,” namely Mrs. Marguerite Schaufler and the Treasurer General, Miss Faustine Dennis, brightened the Christmas party in the Genealogical Division of the Registrar General’s Office.

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Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Gate
President Eisenhower standing by the gate located on the Capitol Grounds in Bismarck, North Dakota, June 11, 1953.
The gate was designed by Prof. N. T. Rolfe and executed by Haile Chisholm, who was an instructor in metallurgy at the N.D.A.C. for thirty-five years.
In February 1931 the N.D. State College conferred on Mr. Chisholm the Honorary Degree of “Master of Artisans.” Ten letters N-H-G-P-R-A-S-R-D-E are wrought into the framework of the gate. Each letter indicates an activity of Theodore Roosevelt.

Mary Vail (Mrs. W. H.) Long
Regent of Dacotah Chapter
National Society, D.A.R.
Members of Dacotah Chapter, Fargo, N. D., honor their Regent for distinguished service, especially in the promotion of the study of American History in the public and parochial schools of this community.
sessions of the Naturalization Court held at Gering, Nebraska. The Americanism Committee in charge were Mrs. Sidney Dallas, Chairman; Mrs. Emily Trout; Mrs. Harold Wells, and Mrs. Dan Ramsey.

At the Christmas Tea, held in the home of Mrs. Rex Emery in Gering, Mrs. Margaret Bayer, Past Regent of the Philippines Chapter and now a member of Katandin, presented a program on "The Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem." She gave a most interesting talk on the early history and present day conditions of Palestine and the church which is said authentically to be built over the place where Christ was born. She showed colored slides taken during her recent trip to the Holy Land while a musical background of appropriate Christmas carols was played by Mrs. E. L. Littlejohn.

Each year on Memorial Day, flowers are placed by the chapter on the grave of Rebecca Winters, a "real daughter" of the American Revolution, who died and was buried along the Mormon Trail in 1852. She was the daughter of Gideon Burdick, a drummer boy with Washington in the Crossing of the Delaware at Trenton.

With a membership of 102, Katandin is enjoying a steady growth, having admitted twelve new members during the past year, including two new Junior members and three sets of mothers and daughters.

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Sharing Trade Secrets

A booklet compiled and edited by Mrs. Wilson King Barnes, State Editor, Maryland State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, is an excellent publication which is cleverly illustrated throughout and full of material that will be valuable to all who are fortunate enough to have a copy.

Mrs. Barnes in her Foreword says “Since there is no opportunity to share with you my thoughts in regard to the work of State Editor other than the few brief minutes at the Early Bird Meeting at the Continental Congress in Washington which so many of you cannot attend, I felt that I would like to pass on to you the little knowledge that I have gained in regard to publicity and public relations, however, full well that many of you have a far broader acquaintance with this work, and that there is much which you could and I hope will pass on to me and my successor. I trust that in some small way, by relaying my thoughts to you, I may in some measure repay the great debt that I owe the State Regent of the Maryland State Society for affording me the privilege of serving the D.A.R. and our Country.”

The booklet is dedicated to Mrs. Burchett as follows:

Dedication

To Mrs. Thomas Burchett, National Press Chairman, N.S.D.A.R., who by her unfailing interest, encouragement and invaluable suggestions has inspired all of her fellow D.A.R. workers in the field of Press Relations to tell with eager pens the magnificent contribution of the Daughters of the American Revolution in carrying out the three objectives of the Society: education, history and patriotism.

The State Editor of the Maryland State Society, D.A.R. dedicates this pamphlet, “Sharing Trade Secrets” with the hope that its contents will be of as great assistance to the State Press Chairman as the National Press Chairman’s assistance and advice have been to her. Elizabeth Chesnut Barnes State Editor, Maryland State Society Daughters of the American Revolution Baltimore, Maryland March 1, 1958
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**TOTAL**                          |                    | **2,831**                         | **182,762**         | **2,580**           | **185,342**
Bicentennial of the Birth of James Monroe

(Continued from page 447)

daughter Mrs. Gouverneur in New York City and died there on July 4, 1831 in his 74th year. In 1858 the State of Virginia removed the body of President Monroe from New York to Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond, Virginia, and erected a handsome memorial over it, and in 1903 the bodies of Mrs. Monroe and Mrs. Gouverneur were removed from the private cemetery at “Oak Hill” and interred by his side.

President and Mrs. Monroe were the parents of three children: (1) Eliza Kortright Monroe (1786-1840) who married in 1808 in Albemarle County, Virginia, Judge George Hay; (2) a son who died September 28, 1800 slightly over a year old; and (3) Maria Hester Monroe (1802-1850) who married on March 9, 1820 in the White House her maternal first cousin, Samuel Laurence Gouverneur, Senior, of New York. Both of the daughters of President and Mrs. Monroe left issue.
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