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WITH June and the onset of summer, the tempo inevitably changes, the pace of work slackens. Application to the tasks at hand becomes more difficult; ambitious and important projects are shelved until autumn; groups that have worked closely and diligently together all season disperse. Now, it is vacation plans that assume prime importance. Summer, for millions of fortunate Americans, is a time, even if brief, of welcome interruption in the year's routine: a time of release, refreshment and renewal.

I suggest, however, that it might well be a time of reappraisal. For just a short time, before the full flood of summer bears us away, it might, I think, be an excellent idea if we took our cue from our young people finishing up these last weeks of the school or college year, and reviewed, reappraised, evaluated our year's work in the light of the original objectives and aims of our National Society.

Those objectives—historical, educational and patriotic—are still the touchstones for our work; and our work, on every level from National Headquarters to the smallest chapter, is valuable and valid only in so far as it adheres to those original objectives. I think it would be extremely useful and helpful if our members would evaluate the work done in their respective chapters and states to determine to what extent their programs have adhered to—and not only adhered to, but perpetuated and furthered—the objectives of the National Society.

We are sometimes criticized and censured for losing sight of our original objectives, for straying afield, for wandering—or stumbling—into areas in which we have no special competence. Whether or not there be any truth in these charges, the sincere evaluation, on many levels, of our work, such as I suggest, would constitute both safeguard and guide for the future, and would help us hold to the lines laid down for us by our Founders. And I would like to think that through such evaluation our program might take on yet higher meaning and more enduring value.

There is one area of summer activity about which I would like to say a word. Many of you will see new faces, make new friends. That will be your opportunity to render yet another service to the Society, if you will tell them about the work of the Society, and arouse the interest of potential new members. You can tell them how to become members and you can be of very real help in the preparation of application papers. The nationwide expansion of our membership is a work in which all can participate, and there's no time like summer to get on with this job.

President General, N.S.D.A.R.
I am the Flag
by Ruth Apperson Rous, National Chairman
The Flag of the United States of America Committee

I am the Flag of the United States of America.
I was born on June 14, 1777 in Philadelphia.
There the Continental Congress adopted my stars and stripes as the National Flag.
My thirteen stripes alternating red and white, with a union of thirteen white stars in a field of blue represented a new constellation—a new nation dedicated to the personal and religious liberty of mankind.

Today forty-eight stars signal from my union, one for each of the forty-eight sovereign states in the greatest constitutional republic the world has ever known.

My colors symbolize the patriotic ideals and spiritual qualities of the citizens of my country.

My red stripes proclaim the fearless courage and integrity of American men and boys and the self sacrifice and devotion of American mothers and daughters.

My white stripes stand for liberty and equality for all.

My blue is the blue of heaven, loyalty and faith.

I represent these eternal principles: Liberty, Equality, Justice and Humanity.


I typify that Indomitable Spirit of Determination brought to my land by Christopher Columbus and by all my forefathers—the Pilgrims, Puritans, Settlers at Jamestown and Plymouth.

I am as old as my nation.


I voice Abraham Lincoln’s philosophy, “A government of the people, by the people, for the people.”

I stand guard over my nation’s schools, the seedbed of good citizenship and true patriotism.

I am displayed in every schoolroom throughout my nation: every school yard has a flag pole for my display.

Daily thousands upon thousands of boys and girls pledge their allegiance to me and my country.

I have my own law—Public Law 829, The Flag Code, which definitely states my correct use and display for all occasions and situations.

I have my own special day, Flag Day; June 14 is set aside to honor my birth.

Daughters, I am the sacred emblem of your country, I symbolize your birthright, your heritage of liberty purchased with blood and sorrow.

I am your Title Deed to Freedom, which is yours to enjoy and hold in trust for posterity.

If you fail to keep this sacred trust inviolate, if I am nullified and destroyed, you and your children will become slaves to dictators and despots.

Eternal vigilance is your price of freedom.

As you see me silhouetted against the peaceful skies of my country, remind yourself that I am the Flag of your country—that I stand for what you are—no more, no less.

Guard me well, lest your freedom perish from the earth.

Dedicate your lives to those principles for which I stand, “One Nation under God, Indivisible with Liberty and Justice for All.”

I was created in Freedom—I made my first appearance in a battle for Liberty.

God grant that I may spend eternity in my “land of the free and the home of the brave,” and that I shall ever be known as “Old Glory,” the Flag of the United States of America.
The Sixty-seventh
Continental Congress

Mrs. Thomas Burchett
National Chairman, Press Relations Committee

The Sixty-seventh Continental Congress
of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution was held Monday, April 14 through Friday, April 18, 1958. The theme of the programs was "The Fruits of Freedom." The week preceding the actual span of the Continental Congress dates was marked by a hum of busy activity about Constitution Hall, Memorial Continental Hall and the Administration Building. A quick visit into various offices revealed well ordered arrangements for busy days ahead. Courteous and efficient staff members were happily presiding over beautiful offices made more lovely by exquisite floral arrangements.

One such visit was to the Administration offices where a pleasant interview with Mrs. Marguerite Schondau, Executive Secretary to the President General and Mrs. W. Eugene Gary of the Queen Alliquippa Chapter, Pittsburgh, and Chairman of the Platform Committee for Continental Congress, was most revealing. It was Mrs. Schondau who said that approximately 4,000 members could be seated in Constitution Hall and her estimate was for approximately 120 persons who would be seated on the huge platform on opening night. Mrs. Gary has a notable record in that she has served continuously on the Continental Congress Platform Committee since 1928, having become National Chairman of the Committees in 1931. It is her attention to minute details of arrangements that leads to the smooth running of the vast platform. For each session chairs are rearranged and name cards placed on them to fit into the seating plan for the next session.

A bus tour to historic Gunston Hall, April 12, was a pre-Congress event of unusual interest for the delegates and visitors who had already arrived in the city. Approximately one hundred twenty-five persons went on the tour which had been so carefully planned by Mrs. B. Harrison Lingo. Mrs. Lingo is a member of the Colonial Dames of America and was an active participant in that organization when they were made custodians of Gunston Hall by appointment of the Governor of Virginia after it had been presented to the Commonwealth of Virginia by Mr. Louis Hertle in memory of his wife, a member of the Colonial Dames of America.

Mrs. Lammot du Pont Copeland, the First Regent of Gunston Hall, in 1951, spoke on Gunston Hall at the Friday session of the Continental Congress. She is a trustee of the Henry Francis du Pont, Winterthur Mansion in Wilmington, Delaware and maintains an enthusiastic interest in authentic restorations.

The city of Washington seemed ready for the coming of the Daughters of the American Revolution; the cool, late spring season seemed to have even held back the cherry blossoms so they could extend a gladsome welcome, for during the days of the Continental Congress, they came out in all of their breath-taking beauty.

The perennial beauty of the buildings and grounds of the National Society presented an enhanced and new loveliness. This beauty was a result of one of the first official acts of Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, the President General, who with an inherent love of the beautiful, had directed a program for the planting of exquisitely rare and beautiful shrubs, bulbs and flowering plants. These are now in full fruition.

It was a beautiful Sunday preceding the Congress. Various groups were going to the churches of their choice. The writer of this article, being a Methodist, chose to go to the Foundry Methodist Church, which is an historic church in mid Washington dating back to 1814 and to the days of Bishop Francis Asbury. The magnificent
church was resplendently lovely with beautiful music and a challenging sermon.

The Memorial Service on Sunday afternoon was conducted by Mrs. Frederic A. Groves and Mrs. Bruce L. Canaga, the Chaplain General. Deceased members numbering 3,515 were memorialized. Immediately following the close of the Memorial Service, the President General placed a wreath upon the Founders' Memorial Monument. Wreathes had been placed in the morning at the Tomb of America's Unknown Soldier in Arlington Cemetery and at the Tomb of George and Martha Washington at Mount Vernon.

The Sixty-seventh Continental Congress was formally opened on Monday evening, April 14. Again the great silk flag unfurled over the President General, Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, who is twenty-third in that long succession of Presidents General who have served the National Society since 1890. Mr. Harold Maynard, Business Director, relates the following facts concerning the beautiful flag in Constitution Hall: it is 12 by 18 feet in size, made of silk, at least twenty years old and looks as if it were perfectly new. While it is not noticed when the processional music is being played, there is a definite noise as it is released and unfurled. It requires four men at work for two hours to get it in place for re-unfurling as is done after its use. Until the skylights were removed a few years ago there was an element of danger present for the men who did this; that is no longer present. The unfurling of the flag is done by an electric push-button back of the stage—for this a skill is necessary since there is a split timing of ten paces for the President General, as she approaches the area of the dropped flag—this being done in a way that it unfurls directly over her in the line of procession. A signal is given from the floor to the one who pushes the electric button from the stage.

The Processional which entered to the strains of the United States Marine Band with Major Albert F. Schoepfer, Director, included the President General and National Officers escorted by Pages with flags of many states.

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

A message from the Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower, the President of the United States of America, was read. Quoted from his message is the following:

"Meeting in historic Constitution Hall, you are especially mindful of the primary body of laws which unites the people of our land. Over the years, strengthened by the wise provisions of the Constitution, Americans have moved forward to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity. Now the general welfare of the United States, as envisioned by our Founding Fathers, is intimately involved with the welfare of all the free peoples of the world. This has opened up vast areas of opportunity to serve mankind in the high tradition of American freedom. Congratulations to the Daughters of the American Revolution for their role in preserving our exalted past and best wishes as they continue to add to the growing traditions of our beloved country."

The Honorable Wilber M. Brucker, Secretary of the Army, was presented.

Other greetings were brought by Mr. David B. Karrick, Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, by Mr. Eugene P. Carver, Jr., Past President General, National Society, Sons of the American Revolution and by Mrs. E. Stewart James, Senior National President, National Society, Children of the American Revolution. Mrs. James presented Dorothy J. Buckton, National President of the Children of the American Revolution, who was escorted by Frazer F. Jones, color bearer, Delaware State President, C.A.R. Young members in costumes of the Colonial period who greeted the President General and presented her with a Colonial bouquet, were Lynn Foster Moses, Rebecca Moore Odell Society, Kansas, and Miller Vernon Young, Wakefield Society, District of Columbia.

The Cabinet officers were all present and included the following:

Mrs. Frederic Alquin Groves, the President General; Mrs. Robert Milton Beak,
the 1st Vice President General; Mrs. Bruce Livingston Canaga, the Chaplain General; Mrs. Harold E. Erb, the Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Herbert Patterson, the Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Frank Garland Trau, the Organizing Secretary General; Miss Faustine Dennis, the Treasurer General; Mrs. J. Randolph Kennedy, the Registrar General; Mrs. Lowell E. Burnelle, the Historian General; Mrs. LeRoy Fogg Hussey, the Librarian General; Mrs. Ralph Williams Newland, the Curator General; Mrs. Herbert C. Parker, the Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution.

Vice Presidents General present were: Mrs. Loretta Grim Thomas, Mrs. George Albert Kernodle, Mrs. Ross Boring Hager, Mrs. James D. Skinner, Mrs. Marshall H. Bixler, Mrs. Herbert D. Forrest, Mrs. Sam Stanley Clay, Mrs. Charles Curtis, Mrs. Donal Speare Arnold, Mrs. Palmer Martin Way, Mrs. Donald Bennett Adams, Mrs. Robert H. Humphrey, Mrs. Arthur Leslie Allen, Mrs. William E. Hicks, Mrs. William W. McClaugherty, Mrs. Harold Foor Machlan, Mrs. Edwin F. Abels, Miss Ruth Stayton Massey.

Honorary Presidents General who were present were: Mrs. Russell William Magna, Mrs. William A. Becker, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., Mrs. William H. Pouch, Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, Mrs. James B. Patton, Miss Gertrude S. Carraway.

Mrs. Pouch brought greetings from the Honorary Presidents General. Miss Lillian Chenoweth brought greetings from the Honorary Vice Presidents General. Those of this group who were present were Miss Lillian Chenoweth, Mrs. C. Edward Murray, Miss Edla Stannard Gibson, Mrs. William Henry Belk, Mrs. Arthur Rowbotham and Mrs. John W. Kirkpatrick.

Miss Jill Visnak of California read the poem, “I Am the Flag” by Mrs. Ruth Apperson Rous, Chairman of the Flag of the United States of America Committee.

Other programs included Sen. William F. Knowland, Dr. Clifford L. Stanley, Mr. Robert Lee O'Brien, Mrs. Frederie A. Groves, Mrs. Katharine McCook Knox, Art Critic for the N.S.D.A.R., the Hon. Cecil M. Hardin, Mr. Graham T. Smallwood, Mrs. Frank Garland Trau and Presidents of other patriotic and heraldic organizations.

“Fruits of Freedom” was the subject of a magnificent address given by the President General. In developing her subject, she discussed the cultural aspects of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. “Our American way of life has been justified and largely fulfilled the vision and ideals of our founding fathers. Our ancestors came here from the old world with the firm intention of creating a brave new world, a Christian society, a new society. It was to be a society based upon the rights and dignity of the individual under a limited form of representative government in which every citizen would be endowed with the same rights before the laws and equal opportunities in a free economy.” Continuing further, Mrs. Groves said “... as a free people we will voluntarily make every sacrifice necessary to remain a free and Christian Nation and to defeat permanently the Godless philosophy of Communism.”

On the opening night a musical program was given by Sp/2 Thomas S. Vasilop, baritone, United States Army with S/2 Paul W. Lyddon as accompanist. “So Few Understand” was the subject of an address by the Honorable George H. Scherer, member of the United States House of Representatives from Ohio. Mr. Scherer likened the challenges which are now faced to those faced in the times of struggles at Concord, Bunker Hill and Valley Forge.

The Continental Congress Program Committee was composed of twelve members with Mrs. Ashmead White, Chairman, Mrs. Joseph B. Paul and Mrs. George F. Emrick, Vice Chairmen. Excellent programs were enjoyed throughout the sessions.

Mrs. James Shera Montgomery and Mrs. M. S. Tormohlen were organists. Other musicians who appeared on programs were as follows: LeVerne Wellens, soprano; M./Sgt. Claride R. Pedicord, harpist, S.F.C. George Myers, bugler with United States Army Band; Major Hugh Curry and Captain Samuel R. Loboda of the United States Army Band; Sp./2 Bill Trumbull and members of the United States Army Chorus; Sallie Monroe Butler, harpist; Commander Charles Bredlender W.O./3, Anthony Mitchell, and Frank Tiffany of the United States Navy Band; John Marlow, baritone and Harlan Laufman, accompanist; Mrs. Charles Carroll Hahig, leader of group singing.
Others who led in the singing of the National Anthem were as follows: Mrs. H. Valentine Meinzor, Mrs. Donald Bennett Adams, Mrs. Thelma LeBar Brown, Mrs. Marshall H. Francis, and Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan.

Others who led in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America were Mrs. Joseph B. Paul, Vice Chairman of the Congress Program Committee; Brigadier General C. J. Hauck, Jr., United States Army; Mrs. Wendell F. Sawyer, National Vice Chairman, Press Relations Committee; Mrs. Robert M. Beak, First Vice President General; Mrs. Herbert Ralston Hill, Vice President General; Mrs. Ross Boring Hager, Vice President General; Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, National Chairman, Approved Schools Committee.

Other distinguished clergymen and members who led in prayers and read Scripture from time to time were as follows: Mrs. Bruce L. Canaga, Chaplain General; Dr. Frederick Brown Harris, Chaplain, United States Senate; Dr. J. Warren Hastings, Pastor, National City Christian Church, Washington, D. C.

It was a moment of high interest when the motion picture awards were made. The best children's film was declared to be "Escape in Japan" produced and directed by Mr. Arthur Lubin. It was received by Mr. Harold Saltz representing Mr. Lubin. The best patriotic film was judged to be "Johnny Tremain" a Walt Disney production directed by Mr. Robert Stevenson. It was received by Mr. Charles Levy, director of advertising and publicity for the Walt Disney Company and representing Mr. Stevenson.

A pageant "Fantasy of First Ladies" was presented on the Thursday afternoon program by Mrs. Lowell E. Burnelle, Historian General, with Mrs. George Frederick Emrick, Narrator. Allene Wilson Phillips and Eloise Osbourne Phillips, little granddaughters of the President General, were the dreamers and as their dream was unfolded to the audience it included a dramatic procession of First Ladies in gowns of the periods when their husbands were Presidents of the United States. Mrs. Burnelle wore beautiful jewels purchased from the Court of Napoleon by Mrs. James Monroe.

Following this pageant, Mr. Lawrence Gouverneur Hoes, President of the James Monroe Memorial Foundation, spoke.

An interesting display of items pertaining to the origin of The Bill of Rights was in the Archives Room. There were included Richard Henry Lee’s autograph manuscript of his proposed amendment to the newly approved Constitution of the United States and George Mason’s autographed manuscript of his “Objections to the Constitution of Government formed by the Convention.” The Lee manuscript consists of two large folio pages and is dated from New York, September 29, 1787. Letters are included in it from seventy-four important persons at the Convention. The Mason manuscript contains two folio pages and was written from Gunston Hall, Mason’s home in Fairfax County, Virginia.

"Tumult in the City" was the title of an address by Mrs. Ray Laverne Erb on the National Defense program Tuesday evening. Also on the program at that meeting was an address by Dean Clarence Manion, author and lecturer, on "The Liquidation of Liberty."

"Science—A New Horizon" was the subject of an address by Mrs. Gladys Montgomery, President of the Women's National Press Club, when she spoke on Wednesday morning.

Mr. Ralph H. Carn, Superintendent of Tamasee D.A.R. School, and Zora Butts Barnett, graduate, Tamasee D.A.R. School, Mr. John P. Tyson, Executive Secretary of Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School, and Jane Gayle Troup, graduate of Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School, spoke.

John C. Broger, Deputy Director, Armed Forces Information and Education, Department of Defense, spoke on "Militant Liberty."

The Honorable Ralph W. Gwinn, Member of the United States House of Representatives from New York, used for his address the subject "Have You a Pet Federal Aid Program?"

"The Race that Refuses to Vanish" was the subject of an address by Mr. Kenyon Cull, Headmaster, St. Mary’s High School for Indian Girls, Springfield, South Dakota.

"The Challenge to the American Patriot Today" was the subject of an address by the Honorable Katharine St. George, mem-
her, United States House of Representatives from New York.

Elected to the offices of Vice Presidents General were Mrs. Roy H. Cagle of Asheville, N. C.; Mrs. John T. Clarke of Montgomery, Ala.; Mrs. Felix Irwin of Corpus Christi, Texas; Mrs. Allen R. Wrenn of the District of Columbia; Mrs. Clarence Wickersham Wacker of Birmingham, Mich.; Mrs. Matthew White Patrict of White Oak, S. C.; and Mrs. Frank L. Harris of Racine, Wis.

Mrs. Asa Clay Messenger of Xenia, Ohio, was elected to the office of Honorary Vice President General, N.S.D.A.R.

Regents’ night on Wednesday offered a complete résumé of the work of the entire National Society, D.A.R. as it was reported by the faithful and enthusiastic State Regents.

Toy money was used in gay, colorful “money corsages” which were sold to raise funds for the Allene Wilson Groves Cottage for Little Girls at Tamassee D.A.R. School. The District of Columbia Approved Schools Committee made up the corsages and provided the sales people to conduct the Flower Mart from a gayly bedecked floral cart which was ever present in the lobby.

A tour of the White House from 2 until 3:30 o’clock on Tuesday afternoon attracted many of the members.

On Tuesday evening the President General and the National Society were hosts to a Pages’ dance given in their honor at the Mayflower Hotel.

Many state luncheons, dinners and teas were in progress during the busy days. It was an experience of real delight to be an invited guest to any of these affairs, for one found herself almost immediately transported into the area of her host. Oft time favors told the story of the land from which the delegation had come; some of these were bottled olives from California; marble paper weights from Missouri; copper book markers with Indian decorative motifs from Colorado; note paper from South Carolina with pictures of Tamassee D.A.R. School buildings and rare cheese from Wisconsin.

Almost all committees and officers had early morning meetings ever keeping in mind that the vast group of 2787 registered members, who were present, had come to gather information to carry back to their chapter members throughout the National Society.

On Monday morning at 11:00 A.M. a program, marked by a presentation of a large photograph of Mrs. Leroy F. Hussey, Librarian General, and Dr. W. M. Silliphant, Commandant, Armed Forces Institution of Pathology, was held in the library. It was a salute from the Medical Museum of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology and was designed as a tribute to four D.A.R. members who had been in this branch of the medical service, namely: Mary Walker, Clara Barton, Jane Delano and Anita McGee. Participants in this ceremony which was presided over by Mrs. Hussey were Col. Albert E. Minns, Jr., M.S.C., USA, Col. Frank M. Townsend, USAF, Col. Joe M. Blumberg, M.C., USA, Capt. William M. Silliphant, M.C., USN, and Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, the President General.

Resolutions adopted by the 67th Continental Congress were on the following topics: appreciation to President Eisenhower for his message and to Mrs. Eisenhower for her gracious hospitality; a call upon the President, the Congress, the Supreme Court and all loyal citizens of the United States of America to protect the Constitution from threats to its supremacy; reaffirming of stand that no treaty or other international agreement which conflicts with any provision of our Constitution shall be in force or effect; commendation of Congressional Committees investigating matters pertaining to security; commendation of Federal Bureau of Investigation; commendation of comic book publishers for eliminating undesirable material and for stressing moral values and good citizenship standards; commendation for those engaging in patriotic advertising; recommending adequate military defense; the study of true and factual American history; promotion of February as American History Month; active interest in Youth Guidance; requiring Loyalty Oath to the Constitution to be taken by teachers and school administrators; continued opposition to specialized agencies of the United Nations including UNESCO and World Health Organization, opposition to ratification of Genocide Convention and Covenant of Human Rights; opposition to admission of Red China to United Nations; opposition to the socializing of American Economy; to subversive teaching in schools; to socialized medicine; to International
Labor Organization; opposition to transfer of our armed forces to the United Nations or to any international command except by voluntary enlistment; opposition to World Government; Communism; Socialism and Totalitarianism; recommendation that appointments to the Supreme Court must be from the roster of eminent jurists who have served on the appellate bench for at least five years; an urging for repeal of the 16th Amendment and support of the proposed 23rd Amendment H.J. Res. 355 which would remove Federal government from the field of private business in competition with its own citizens and re-establish Constitutional protection of our free economy; favoring a gradual reduction of annual foreign aid appropriations so that existing commitments may be terminated at the earliest possible date; urging that Congress of the United States reassert its Constitutional responsibility for regulation of foreign commerce and through the Tariff Commission refuse to extend the 1934 Trade Agreement Act allowing it to expire in June 1958; reaffirmation, by Congressional act of the passage of House Concurrent Resolution 205, now pending, which will reaffirm the complete sovereignty, in perpetuity of the United States over Canal Zone and Panama Canal; urge the proper authorities to consider withdrawal of recognition from Soviet Russia and its satellites; urging Congress to take necessary steps to stake the claims of the United States of America in Antarctica before other nations move in for possession; the N.S.D.A.R. requests Congress of the United States to withdraw from the United Nations and to demand the withdrawal of the United Nations from the soil of the United States; that members thoroughly study the subject of fluoridation of water; request that the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives institute investigation of Mental Health Legislation; adhere to racial integrity as a fundamental Christian principle and oppose miscegenation; commendation of Television Code Review Board for condemning “Subliminal Perception”; opposition to the political, economic and socialistic, one-world activities of the National Council of Churches of Christ in America and urge the church members to recognize collectivism as a real menace to the survival of our Christian Church; promotion of legislation which would prohibit publishing of pornographic material; urging Congress to take steps to preserve and protect National parks, forests and monuments; participate in 1958 program for planting trees in Theodore Roosevelt's memory and study his conservation ideals and accomplishments; request for appropriate legislation to prevent carrying out of such architectural alteration of Nation's Capitol, as would demolish or alter its appearance; the Ohio Society, D.A.R., opposes any abridgment of words or music of The Star-Spangled Banner as established by Public Law 823; resolution that N.S.D.A.R. join with other patriotic organizations in Centennial commemorating the valor and sacrifice of the patriots of the Civil War; opposition to construction of a bridge or tunnel across the Potomac which would cross part of the Lincoln Memorial grounds and destroy its relation to other nearby memorials to our Presidents; appreciation resolution voted to express gratitude to Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, the President General, for faithful performance of duties of her office and appreciation of the efficient manner in which the Continental Congress was conducted and her thoughtful consideration of others at all times; grateful appreciation to officers, chairmen, pages, staff, United States Service Bands, musicians, artists, speakers, police, firemen, press, radio, television and all other individuals who contributed to the success of the Continental Congress.

A brilliant Continental Congress Banquet occurred on April 18 at the Mayflower Hotel. The Processional entered to music furnished by the United States Marine Band Orchestra, T/Sgt. William Rusinak, conducting. The President General presided and Mrs. Bruce L. Canaga, Chaplain General, offered the Invocation. Special music was furnished when S/Sgt. William D. Jones, baritone, sang a group of traditional American songs. He was accompanied by S/Sgt. Anthony Matarrese. A brilliant address on the subject of “Greatness Passing By” was delivered by Dr. Carl S. Winters, lecturer for General Motors.

A Pilgrimage to Valley Forge on Saturday, April 19, after the Continental Congress was arranged with Mrs. Herbert I. King, as Chairman. This offered a splendid opportunity for members to go to historic Valley Forge and to see the Valley Forge (Continued on page 594)
GEORGE MASON, Virginia planter, statesman, scholar and patriot was the fourth in descent from George Mason of Staffordshire, England who, with many another “Kingsman,” left England after the Royalist defeat at Worcester in 1651 to seek his fortune in the Colony of Virginia. This George Mason had a patent of land in Westmoreland County; his son, Captain George established himself on a property called by the Indian name of Dogues Neck, a peninsula jutting into the Potomac about ten miles below Mount Vernon. Here George Mason the fourth was born 1725, heir to wealth in land and slaves, and to an honorable tradition of public service. His father was one of the band of gentlemen known as the Knights of the Golden Horseshoe, who accompanied Governor Spottswood on his famous expedition to the wild lands across the Blue Ridge Mountains. The wife of the third Mason was Ann Thompson, of a distinguished Maryland family; it was she who moulded her son’s youth for the father was drowned in crossing the Potomac River when the boy was but ten years old. He did not go to college but “read” under his father’s friend John Mercer owner of a large library.

As owner of several thousand acres of land on both sides of the Potomac River, known as plantations, young Mason learned to direct the many activities incident to the life of the times. At twenty-five he married the lovely Ann Eilbeck by whom he had nine children.

The family continued to live at Dogues Neck until sometime prior to 1755. George Mason moved to a nearby property and began the house he named Gunston Hall after the Staffordshire home of his maternal grandmother Mary Fowke in England.

In preparation for the building of the new family home George Mason had written his brother Thomas who was then a student at the Inner Temple, London, to send him an architect. Thomas secured young William Buckland born Oxford in 1734 and lived all his youth there. He had an uncle in London who kept a book shop and it was undoubtedly here that he became familiar with the architectural books of the day, among them “Swan’s, The British Architect or the Builders Treasury” London 1745, which was very popular in America.

William Buckland arrived in Virginia 1755 indentured to George Mason for a period of 4 years, at a wage of 20 pounds a year with meat, drink, washing, lodging and transportation across the sea provided. The indenture papers of 1755 are still in existence in London.

This Mason home begun in 1755 was finished in 1758. It is a small brick Georgian type of residence, low, with a steep pitched roof accented by tall chimneys at either end. The design very well known to architectural students of the Colonial period, the interior contains rooms “of outstanding richness and beauty, with door and window trim unparalleled in elaboration in Virginia.” Here can be seen the first Chinese Chippendale room in America, the Palladium Room and a unique porch. The most individualistic design is that of the south porch, facing the box hedge and river. The lines follow those on a rare Roman medal of Emperor Philip now in the British Museum. The view from the porch originally gave a panoramic view of the garden and the box hedge, of the suffruticosa or slow growing variety which was planted about the time that the house was under construction according to Professor Sargent of the Arnold Arboretum. Now grown to over six feet in height the long vista of the sunken garden and meadow land beyond bordering the Potomac is somewhat hidden except from the second story windows, such is the luxuriant growth of the box wood.

Gunston Hall completed in 1758, William Buckland journeyed to the City of Annapolis, capital city of Maryland since 1694. There he was engaged by Mathias Hammond to build the Hammond-Harwood House. He also built Paca House, Whitehall and several other historic houses of the Colonial Capital. He died at the age of 40.
respected and known for his creative work. Yale University Art Gallery owns and exhibits William Buckland’s portrait by Peale.

The year 1958 will be marked by the 250th Anniversary of Queen Anne’s grant of a charter November 22, 1708 to the City of Annapolis and the wide observance of the Bicentennial of Gunston Hall.

The United States Post Office Department has announced a commemorative stamp, showing the front view of Gunston Hall to be issued June 12th, 1958.

The date of issue of the stamp is celebrated at Gunston Hall as George Mason Day annually with a program. Stamp dedication ceremonies will be planned as a part of the 1958 program.

Ownership of the property went out of the Mason family in 1866, afterwards the estate passed through many hands and the house suffered much decay until 1912, when purchased by Mr. Louis Hertle. In the following years Mr. Hertle and his wife devoted themselves to an intelligent and sympathetic restoration of Gunston, both the house and the grounds.

In 1932 Mr. Hertle refusing offers to sell the estate conveyed the property by deed of gift to the Commonwealth of Virginia as a memorial to his beloved wife Eleanor Daughaday Hertle and a perpetual memorial to George Mason. He reserved a life tenancy for himself and appointed the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America, of which his wife was a member, as future custodians.

This most generous and patriotic act conceived and executed by Mr. Hertle has served the cause of history since a knowledge of Gunston helps to establish the name of Mason in its rightful place in American history.

When Mason became of age he took his expected place in the governing bodies in the town of his colony as a student of the Magna Charta, the Petition of Rights, the English Bill of Rights and the English Act of Settlement. His thinking and ideas concerning individual rights and the functions of government were widely respected.

He protested the Stamp Act as early as 1766 in a letter to a London newspaper in these words: “Three million people driven to desperation are not an object of contempt. Does any sensible man think that 3 or 4 million people not naturally defective in genius or courage, who have tasted the sweets of liberty, will long submit to oppression.”

The unrest in the colonies before the Stamp Act took further shape in the Lees- town, Virginia Resolutions drawn up February 27, 1766 in protest against the Stamp Act and signed by 115 local patriots among whom was Thompson Mason.

Again in 1769 when the British Parliament placed taxes on the simple necessities of life George Mason was the first to advocate a boycott. It was then Mason wrote the Non-Importation Resolutions which his friend George Washington introduced in the House of Burgesses.

In May of 1774 the news of the closing of the Port of Boston following the Boston Tea Party created great excitement in Williamsburg, the seat of the colonial government in Virginia. The delegates to the House of Burgesses ordered that June 1 should be set aside as a day of prayer and fasting. Mason wrote from the Virginia capital to a friend in Fairfax County, saying “should a day of prayer and fasting be appointed in our county, please to tell my dear little family that I charge them to pay strict attention to it, and that I desire my three eldest sons and my two eldest daughters may attend church in mourning, if they have it, and I believe they have.”

July of the same year saw a meeting of Gunston neighbors called by Washington when Mason presented a series of resolutions called the Fairfax Resolutions, which formed the basis for action by the Virginia Assembly and was also sent to Philadelphia for consideration by the Continental Congress.

Long before 1774 Mason had persistently tried to bring home to the Royal Governor that the Colonists should be per-
mitted to govern themselves without interference from the Crown, begging him to put a stop to the slave traffic while he never ceased his opposition to royal taxation. Washington talked to Mason on all these matters and Washington his junior by seven years had great respect for his neighbor’s good sense and political philosophy and drew heavily upon his advice. Gunston served as a gathering place for many of the famous Virginians—Madison, Patrick Henry and the Lees have sat within the Palladium Room discussing the events which foreshadowed the American Revolution. Thomas Jefferson drew many of the ideas he was to incorporate later in world famous language from his personal talks with Mason.

As the situations in the Colonies went from crisis to crisis Mason became more indispensable in the deliberations of the patriots. He wrote the plan for the organization of the Fairfax Independent Militia the first such company in the Colonies. The document begins: “We came equals into this world and equal shall we go out of it. All men are by nature born equally free and independent.” And it ends with these words “let us never lose sight of this fundamental maxim—that all power was originally lodged in, and consequently is derived from the people. We should wear it as a breast plate and buckle it on as our armour.”

Mason was urged to take Washington’s place in the State Assembly after the latter had become commander-in-chief of the Continental Army but he refused. He also refused to become a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1775 but much against his will he joined the States Committee of Safety. Mason was often kept in bed with illness, moreover, after the death of his wife he felt he must stay at home to see after his children. But the call of his countrymen was insistent and Mason reluctantly rode the 140 miles to Williamsburg a silent city on that May 17, 1776. This was a day of fasting and prayer for two days previously the Virginia Convention taking the place of the Colonial Government in Virginia had called for independence from Britain. The British Flag had been pulled down from the cupola over the Capitol in Williamsburg, and the Grand Union Flag of the Colonies unfurled in its place.

As a delegate, Mason was immediately appointed on the committee to draw up a bill of rights and a constitution. On June 12, 1776, less than four weeks after his arrival the Virginia Bill of Rights was adopted. Drafts of the Virginia Declaration of Rights were published in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania newspapers. It was to become the cornerstone of our Declaration of Independence and our Federal Constitution.

The first Article reads: “That all men are created equally free and independent and have certain inherent natural rights, of which they cannot, by any compact, deprive or divest their posterity, among which are the enjoyment of life and liberty with the means of acquiring and possessing property and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety.”

Article 2—reads: “That all power is by God and Nature vested in and consequently derived from the people—.” There are 14 sections altogether. Others have to do with freedom of the press, freedom of religion and trial by jury.
Convention in Philadelphia and labored through that long hot summer of 1787. But he was dissatisfied with the finished or completed document for the reason that slavery was not abolished. Another great objection, and here his influence carried weight, was the absence in the original instrument of a qualifying Bill of Rights. In fact Mason was so afraid that the National Government would encroach upon the sovereignty of the individual States that he did his utmost to prevent the State of Virginia from accepting the Federal Constitution. In the hard fight against ratification Mason had the support of Patrick Henry, James Monroe and Benjamin Harrison, while James Madison, Light Horse Harry Lee, Edmund Pendleton debated in favor of ratification.

Finally Virginia became the tenth State to ratify the Constitution but acceptance was not agreed upon until a promise had been made to introduce a set of amendments which would embody a bill of rights into the First Congress of the United States.

In September 1789 during the Session of the Congress James Madison instigated a recommendation for adoption by the various states of the first ten amendments that now constitute our bill of rights.

The Constitution became the law of our country on March 4, 1789 but the first ten amendments known as our Bill of Rights did not become law until 1791. On December 15th of that year the Commonwealth of Virginia ratified these amendments.

Mason’s Declaration of 1776. It was in fact largely due to Mason’s insistence that the most important of all the tenth, by which the powers not delegated to the Congress are explicitly delegated to the States or people, was included. It was after the adoption of the Bill of Rights by the necessary three quarters of the States that he was satisfied the new republic assured the protection of individual freedom and sovereign rights of the people. The principles which he formulated had been written into the law of the country.

Governor Randolph appointed Mason as Senator to Congress but he refused and returned to Gunston Hall where he died October 7, 1792 at the age of 67 years.

His will contained this sacred charge to his sons: “If either their own inclinations or the necessity of the times engage them in public affairs, I charge them on a Father’s blessing never to let the motives of private interests or ambition induce them to betray, nor the terrors of poverty or disgrace, nor the fear of dangers or of death deter them from asserting the liberty of their country, and endeavoring to transmit to their posterity those sacred rights to which themselves were born.”

He is buried in the Ivy grown plot overlooking the Potomac, a short distance from his home, Gunston Hall, the birthplace of our American liberties. For here it was that the ideals of our Triumphant Declaration of Independence were embodied in unperishable language and put into definite form as the heritage of the free citizens of our country.

National Society Colonial Dames of America having been named custodians of Gunston Hall raised the funds through a Board of Regents to restore the house as it was in George Mason’s day. They have also built the administrative buildings necessary to opening the place to the public. The gardens restored by The Garden Club of Virginia contain the Boxwood walk planted by George Mason. Open to the public every day in the year but Christmas.

Mrs. Lingo is a member of the National Society of Colonial Dames of America from the Commonwealth of Virginia; member of the Dorothy Hancock Chapter, D.A.R.; and former editor of Children of the American Revolution Magazine. She is vice chairman of the Congress Press Relations Committee and Senior National Historian of the C.A.R.

Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Observance

 Whereas, June 1958 has been designated as the month to feature President Theodore Roosevelt’s contributions to the conservation of natural resources;

 Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution participate in this celebration by planting trees in President Theodore Roosevelt’s memory, and by studying his conservation ideals and accomplishments. (Resolutions, Sixty-seventh Continental Congress.)
Where Is Our Self-Respect?

Where is our self-confidence, our belief in liberty, our reliance upon constitutional government? Have we so completely lost faith in our way of life that we no longer find that fighting for it is worthwhile? We cannot continue to make our previous mistakes. We cannot indulge in the luxury of believing that in some miraculous fashion we can win Russian friendship by appeasement or by the flattery of imitation. Either we must assume the leadership of the Christian world and believe so deeply in our liberties and in our free economy that we are willing to make any sacrifice to retain them, or capitulate to communism. Halfway measures are no longer possible.

In these critical days, when our every decision is all important, we find little sense of urgency operating in Washington. General concern about our economic welfare is more important to the average citizen than his survival as a free man in a Republic.

We have deliberately failed to lead the world in two vital areas which are open only to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.) and ourselves,—atomic energy and outer space. At the close of the war, we were the only atomic power in the world, but our carelessness and indifference soon invited the resourceful Russians to steal our secrets. After we lost our atomic monopoly to our enemy, we offered the Atoms-for-Peace Plan and still further weakened our position. Our allies immediately began to dream of using our supply of atomic energy for industrial use, while we are arming them with atomic weapons at no cost. Most of western Europe is cool to the prospect of our planes flying atomic bombs from their bases, although they profess to have little concern for their safety in relation to Russian atomic bombs.

While we fail to state our case in such a way as to enlist the support of even our alleged allies, Russian propaganda is becoming more and more acceptable to free people all over the world. Part of the success of the Soviet Union is due to a willingness of the small, uncommitted nations to believe that the next war need not touch them, if only the two giants will fight it out between themselves, leaving the neutral world to sit on the sidelines. Such a dream of neutrality must depend, naturally, upon the ability of small nations to secure gifts and loans from us while they obligingly accept terms dictated to them by the Soviets. We have not only encouraged small nations to accept Russian propaganda, but we have helped to finance their socialistic regimes. European countries have stolen many of our foreign markets with the manufactured goods made from our loans and technical assistance.

Instead of using our wealth and our surplus production to help less fortunate peoples to help themselves, we have very often given aid to their socialistic regimes, and by further inflating their currency, made their people more dependent than ever upon government assistance. Such a case is India, which demands that our perennial loans be made without any strings.
attached, although she is more than willing to align her foreign policy with that of the U.S.S.R. In almost every instance, India has voted with the Russian bloc in the United Nations.

A nation such as India, with its population increasing at the present rate, will always need assistance from any charitable country, providing it is not restricted by any binding conditions. If our aid is to be anything more than a palliative measure, we must attach conditions not only for its repayment to us, but also that our funds and our technical assistance be used in such a manner as to increase production, raise her living standards and to make the Indian people more independent of their government. How can we demand anything less when we remember the cost of wars started by Mussolini, Hitler and Stalin? Both John Sherman Cooper, our former Ambassador to India, and Chester Bowles, who also served us in the same capacity, insist that we must continue our aid to India indefinitely. They consider this is the only possible way to meet the challenge of the Kremlin and show the communists we are as generous and successful as they are. Here we have an astonishing phase of our State Department's logic which tells us repeatedly that we must meet the challenge of communism by slavish imitation. If the U.S.S.R. is gradually becoming the world's leading power, it has been entirely because we assisted her and because we have encouraged the free world to accept her at her own declared superiority.

By what standards can the strength of the Soviet Union be measured? Are their standards those we would voluntarily accept for ourselves? These are questions we should ask before we give any more lip service to Russian supremacy.

The Slavic races have largely lived by violence, except when they have been subjected to the cultural influences of Europe or the Orient. The Russian Czars were noted for such deliberate cruelty that the Russian people, largely peasants, were glad to accept the promises of communism. They hoped that they would no longer be enslaved but would be free men with their own homes, their own live stock, their own tools of production and a better future for their children.

The terror of communism proved infinitely worse than anything experienced under the Czars, and this cruelty is still in effect. In a recent article Khrushchev shows that he is still playing the same game of deceit and liquidation as was played by Stalin for so many years. Reports state that since the latest Kremlin shake-up, Khrushchev now has the powers of Stalin. Early in Stalin's regime, six million peasants were allowed to starve on the collective farms because their food was taken to feed the city population. The slave labor camps of Soviet Russia still confine approximately fifteen million, with those of Red China a close second. Some of our own fighting men, taken prisoners during the Korean war, are still languishing in Red prisons, starved and tortured, forsaken by the country for which they fought. Is it any wonder after months of brainwashing that they begin to doubt their own free government which has done so little to secure their freedom? If our ideals concerning the dignity and worth of the human being have any validity, they should prevent our government from dealing with any government that violates international law in its treatment of prisoners of war.

There is little in the modern history of the U.S.S.R. that would entitle her to any serious consideration by a responsible government. When Franklin D. Roosevelt recognized the Soviet Union diplomatically in 1933, he amazed the civilized world. Many dire predictions were made by more mature nations that his recognition of this unchristian nation, with a philosophy of life that contradicted every tenet of the West, would end in disaster. All of these predictions have been more than justified by subsequent facts. Within a few months, Roosevelt received ample proof that the Kremlin had no intention of meeting the first condition we had required for diplomatic recognition, namely the withdrawal of her secret agents in this country. In the face of this flagrant abuse of confidence, the Russian embassy remained open and her agents began functioning in many important government positions.

Reams have been written on the broken promises of the U.S.S.R. In all the dealings of the Russian government with us and our allies from the day when the communists took over the country, the men in the Kremlin have never kept their word except when it benefited them to do so.

In spite of such a record, many countries of the West are now clamoring to negotiate with the Soviet Union on the subject of
their survival. The summit talks would concern the subject of peace, but the negotiations would be with a nation that has no scruples, no honor, no principles of decency and little intention of conducting itself according to the standards of international law. All negotiations, to be valid, must be implemented by the means of fulfilling the promises made or suitable retribution and punishment, if violated.

If we are to furnish the air force, shipping, submarines and manpower, as well as the atomic energy to protect the free world from enslavement, then we have the right to demand the full and unqualified support of the nations which expect to profit from our military protection. Instead of such a realistic program, we fail to demand any cooperation in the way of joint rearmament. While we add to our own astronomical national debt, many nations are enjoying their greatest prosperity resulting from our economic assistance and the fact that they are free from defense expenditures.

Our approach to the summit talks illustrates all too clearly the weakness of our position in relation to our alleged allies and our common enemy. For some unaccountable reason, we persist in dealing with our enemy on his own terms. Only recently Washington has asked a single firm question of Moscow: “Do you wish a propaganda circus, or do you really wish to discuss disarmament seriously?” Obviously, we cannot afford to enter any agreement not implemented by binding provisions for both inspection of all nuclear installations and complete control of all production as well as use of nuclear material. Even if inspection were at all possible, and the best authorities say it is not, it is hardly rational to believe that a nation which has never kept its word, would feel obligated morally to play the game fairly. The U.S.S.R. has never had the slightest respect for world opinion, and so the condemnation of the Christian world, after betrayal by them, would not in any way hinder her in enslaving her victims.

If we ask ourselves why the Soviet Union is able to influence the entire free world in favor of summit talks on her terms, in spite of her past record of breaking her word, we must admit that this is only possible because most of the free world outside of ourselves intends to remain neutral. They want the two world powers capable of a nuclear war to agree to peace at once or fight it out between them as soon as possible so that they can pursue their own selfish interests. While the Kremlin broadcasts their arguments throughout the free world as well as in their satellites, we have failed to present our side of the case to the remainder of the world. We should make a full presentation of our side as the first requisite to a further consideration of the summit talks.

The Soviets have very skillfully built up a strong public sentiment in Europe, North Africa and the Middle East for the withdrawal of our troops from Europe and so permit the Kremlin to create a neutral and a de-nuclearized zone among the buffer states between western Europe and the Russian satellites. This effort is undoubtedly intended to pave the way for a demand that we renounce our Strategic Air Command bases in North Africa, Turkey and Europe as a bargaining price for a summit talk.

Until we can assert our spiritual leadership and can convince the free world of the justice of our struggle against communism, we should not enter into any conference with the U.S.S.R. The United Nations should have taught us the futility of dealing with the men of the Kremlin. We should offer the western world and the uncommitted nations a working partnership with us in our struggle to remain free. Unless these nations are willing to do their part in this cold war and willing to prepare for a hot war if necessary, we should have the courage to realize that we stand alone and we should begin at once to prepare to conserve our energies and our resources for our own survival.

We Give—They Take!

When the United States entered into its recent cultural exchange agreement with Soviet Russia most of the press dutifully withheld from you news of the more alarming aspects of this arrangement. Did you know, for instance, that the main purpose of the cultural exchange program is to soften the American attitude toward the Communist regime? Did you know that, in concluding this agreement, we dropped all of our major demands, including our request for free exchange of political commentary and political speeches, free sale of periodicals, a halt to the jamming of Voice of America broadcasts? Did you know that Soviet Russia
can—and will—suppress all favorable publicity to American entertainers who will go abroad under this agreement? Did you know that Russia categorically denied every request we made for permission to visit large areas of Russia? Did you know that Russia reserved the right to veto any movies and the texts of any radio broadcasts they dislike?

Did you know that, under this cultural exchange program, we are forbidden to attempt to influence the Soviet tourists, that no American with a Soviet background can be hired as a guide and interpreter, while American tourists, fooled by the red carpet treatment, can be propagandized at will?

This is another one of those "reciprocal" agreements where we give and the Communists take. Can the Kremlin be blamed for simply capitalizing on our stupidity?

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"Police Brutality"—a Marxist Line

A previous article (February 1958 issue) on "Goals and Techniques of Marxism," pointed out the Marxist Line and how to recognize it. It is usually concealed because Marxists use the "oblique method." Marx himself has given us a clue by stating in his Manifesto that he will bring about International Socialism through Six Abolitions: The abolition of the existing government, of inheritance, of ownership of property in land, of the family, of religion and of nationalism (love of country).

The abolition of our existing form of government is being brought about largely through indirect procedure by seizing upon deeply-held convictions and by using idealistic slogans which are twisted into catchwords that will advance a part of the Marxist position. Thus, in the great Anglo-Saxon tradition, Americans hold a man is innocent until proven guilty. The Marxists have skillfully exploited this belief to protect members of the Communist Party whose guilt is extremely difficult to prove because their membership is secret and their clandestine meetings are part of a carefully concealed internal conspiracy.

Another highly successful technique in bringing about the abolition of our society as we have known it has been developed by influencing some of our courts through the appointment of men with known radical convictions. Again, our traditions are threatened by legislative proposals for excessive taxation; for weakening the observance of Sunday as America has always known it, and as a day of rest; for eliminating Christmas celebrations in the public schools; etc.

In the field of law enforcement, the Marxist attacks upon our society are extremely dangerous and extremely successful. Publications like the Daily Worker and the National Guardian, which so ably fills the place of the Daily Worker, have constantly carried criticism of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

The most common and wide-spread slogan calculated to weaken law enforcement is that of "police brutality." If police officers can be discredited or intimidated until they fear to arrest Negroes, Puerto Ricans, Mexican-Americans, or other of the so-called "minorities," even when involved in wrong-doing, then our law enforcement agents may effectively have been stymied.

The Communists are patient and work with long range plans. Let us consider some of the activities and propaganda of the past ten years—for example, the Peekskill riots when Paul Robeson was scheduled to sing there in August and September 1949. This was a dry-run planned and implemented by the Communist Party through the Civil Rights Congress which is on the Attorney General's List of subversive organizations. Approximately 2,500 men armed with baseball bats, bottles, knives and tire irons to attack the local law enforcement men were taken by bus from New York City to this rural area. Subsequently, the Communist Party charged that the residents were anti-Negro and that bigotry was the issue! It took inspired legal sagacity to debunk and to disprove the charges before the Grand Jury.

Attacks on law enforcement are extremely clever. Wherever possible, Communist writers distort local incidents in which Negroes have been imprisoned justifiably, into tremendous examples of "bias." The pamphlets on sale at the Communist bookstore mention, sympathetically and often, such cases as the "Trenton Six" (who, after years of publicity in which they were named as victims of anti-Negro prejudice, were tried and acquitted—later one of them confessed that they had indeed killed the man for whose murder they were
tried). Paul Robeson in "For Freedom and Peace" in describing his boyhood says, "My brother or I could have been one of the ‘Trenton Six’.

The "Scottsboro Boys" provided another such incident. Benjamin J. Davis, who has served a jail sentence as one of the top ten Communist leaders in the United States, says in "In Defense of Negro Rights" (on sale in the Workers Bookshop): "What was the Scottsboro case... It was the case of nine Negro boys who were framed up on a rape charge in 1931. There was a long fight to free them and to expose the hideous system which kept them in jail. I became part of the legal staff associated with the International Labor Defense... I represented the Party, the Communist Party, as a kind of general counsel."

A symposium with the title "The Negro Question," published by the Communist New Century Publishers, February 1947, says on page 5: "During the 30's Negro America was aroused by the world-wide Scottsboro campaign which was initiated by the Communists after their entry in the South, armed with the Marxist understanding of the national character of Negro oppression." On the following page this article praises the "magnificent work of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare."

Another illustration is the pamphlet, "The Ingrams Shall Not Die" which describes the "monstrous brutality" inflicted upon them; calls for mass protest rallies; letters, telegrams and resolutions to the Governor of Georgia; and letters to President Truman demanding Federal action. It was published by the Daily Worker and bears printing bug #209 on its inside page, a number which is one of the documented symbols of the Communist press. On page 14 the propaganda booklet recommends that funds be sent to W. R. Burleigh, Treasurer, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, P. O. Box 32, Americus, Georgia.

Another pamphlet bought at the Communist Workers Bookshop—and in the author's collection of Marxist literature—is "America's Thought Police." In three poses, it shows a policeman hiding the eyes, closing the ears and stopping the mouth of a handsome, despairing young man. It was also printed by the Civil Rights Congress and bears the names of the officers of that Congress on the inside cover: Dr. Benjamin E. Mays (Negro minister and one-time vice-president of the Federal, now the National, Council of Churches; Dr. Harry F. Ward, whose long record of Communist-front activities is published in Congressional reports; Mary McLeod Bethune; Stanley Nowak, Paul Robeson, etc.).

"America’s Thought Police" is particularly revealing of the way the Marxist octopus reaches out for support and supplementation. The pamphlet is particularly vehement concerning the investigations conducted by the House Committees under the Chairmanship of Representative Martin Dies and Representative John E. Rankin as "anti-Negro" and "anti-Semitic," but recommended the following: Sidney Hillman's CIO Political Action Committee; Clark Foreman's Southern Conference for Human Welfare; the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Progressive Citizens of America and the National Lawyers Guild (the latter has been called the legal arm of the Communist Party by government investigators). After calling for abolition of the various government committees investigating the Communist conspiracy, the booklet says whatever money is contributed through its medium will be used to help defend Gerhart Eisler, Eugene Dennis and Leon Josephson in combating America's Thought Police.

In 1946, Sidney Hillman's CIO Political Action Committee published a series of Pamphlets-of-the-Month, all edited by Joseph Gaer who has since been revealed as one "Eli Fishman of Bessarabia" (with an established radical record). "What Every Voter Should Know," pamphlet #9, carried another documented Communist printing bug #412 on its cover. On the back it had a picture of two policemen mauling a man who was about to fall, captioned REMEMBER THIS. The identical picture is found on page 16 in the middle spread of another Civil Rights Congress publication, "Ideas Behind Bars" bearing printing label #412 and also sold at the Communist bookshop. In addition there were pictures of Negroes being lynched; policemen holding rifles as Negroes surrendered; policemen bending down toward bloodied men on the ground. The CIO also issued a flyer showing mounted policemen pushing into a helpless crowd. Of course, no picture of
union violence against management ever was shown.

The foregoing examples prove rather conclusively that in this country there is an organized attempt by Communist-oriented influences to discredit government agencies in general and our uniformed law enforcement agents in particular.

It is, however, much more alarming to realize that many of the same influences have succeeded in penetrating the material incorporated in what are called "Human Relations Courses" and, thus, have succeeded in being in a position to indoctrinate the law enforcement officers themselves who may be taking such courses in good faith.

A case in point is the literature contained in a "Human Relations Kit," marked State Board of Education, Division against Discrimination, which was distributed at a recent convention of the New Jersey Police Chiefs. The pamphlet "Race and Law Enforcement," published by the Southern Regional Council, alone will serve to prove the thesis of this article. The Southern Regional Council now has among its advisors persons who were also active in the defunct Southern Conference for Human Welfare. Senator James O. Eastland conducted an investigation into the latter organization on March 18, 19 and 20, 1954 and in his ensuing report said: "The Southern Conference for Human Welfare was conceived, financed and set up by the Communist Party in 1938 as a mass organization to promote Communism throughout the Southern States ... The Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., was initially an adjunct of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare."

Sworn testimony before Senator Eastland revealed that a publication NEW SOUTH was designed to carry the Communist Party line. The Southern Regional Council publishes its own magazine under the same title, NEW SOUTH, and lists among its officers in the June-July 1952 issue three persons also in the now defunct Southern Conference for Human Welfare—Carter Wesley, Charles S. Johnson and Mrs. M. E. Tilly.

The investigation into the Southern Conference Educational Fund and the Southern Conference for Human Welfare by the Committee under the Chairmanship of Senator Eastland, developed sworn testimony on how the Communist Party uses friends to do the work of the Party; and on how there was a Communist plan behind the Gastonia, North Carolina, strike which resulted in the shooting and death of the Chief of Police.

Such information should be of interest to police chiefs everywhere. It is omitted from the "Human Relations Kit" of the New Jersey Board of Education's Division against Discrimination.

The pamphlet "Race and Law Enforcement" recommends two of the Public Affairs pamphlets edited by Maxwell S. Stewart who has one of the longest records in government files, and who with his wife played a conspicuous part in the activities of the Institute for Pacific Relations, described in the Senate hearings as a conscious instrument of Soviet policy. Of these pamphlets, one is the notorious "Races of Mankind" by documented Communists Ruth Benedict and Gene Weltfish. The second is "Race Riots Aren't Necessary" which bears this information on the inside cover:

"The American Council (on race relations) in cooperation with which the pamphlet was written is especially indebted to a large number of persons associated with the following organizations for suggestions and ideas—The American Jewish Committee; Anti-Defamation League of B'ni B'rith; League of Women Voters; National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; National Urban League; Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association, etc., etc. The content of "Race and Law Enforcement" is its own commentary, carrying the familiar Marxist line, emphasizing the dangers from Hitler, the Nazis and Fascists (although printed in 1953) and saying not one word on the perils of Communism and Stalinism. Typically Marxist is the allegation that "tensions" are caused by our "competitive society," by attempts to "keep ahead of the other fellow," and the striving for "prestige." Even Communist "self-criticism" is recommended in the guise of "self-surveys" and "community audits."

There is a striking similarity of expression between "Race and Law Enforcement" and former New York Police Commissioner Adams' talk (which is also included in the Teachers Kit of the American Jewish Committee). There are the old cliches on
“scapegoating”;
“rumors” are treated in the manner of “The Rumor Clinic” which was used in the Communist indoctrination course for New York City school teachers exposed in testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on April 23, 1953.

As this article is written, the metropolitan newspapers carry articles on the trial of seven young gang members, charged with the bestial torture-murder of a crippled boy. In a last desperate attempt to get the young murderers free, their attorneys are charging “police brutality.” So conditioned has the general public become to this charge that it may well influence any jury.

What can the Daughters as individuals do when charges of “police brutality,” especially in the case of the “minorities,” are bruited about in their communities? First, suspect some Aesopian purpose and the possibility of professional agitators in the background. By recognizing the Marxist line you will be in the position to assist in blocking the promotion of one of their favorite themes, “police brutality.”

Contributed by Mrs. Henry D. Strack.

Dollars for Defense

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

Alabama
Captain William Davis Chapter—$8.60
Demopolis Chapter—$2.00
Fort Strother Chapter—$1.00
Heroes of Kings Mountain Chapter—$10.00
Jones Valley Chapter—$10.71
Joseph McDonald Chapter—$3.00
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Biscayne Chapter—$15.00
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Patriots Chapter—$3.00
Pensacola Chapter—$5.00
St. Andrews Bay Chapter—$2.00
Tomoka Chapter—$2.00

Georgia
Atlanta Chapter—$1.00
Baron De Kalb Chapter—$1.00
Cherokee Chapter—$5.00
Colonel William Few Chapter—$5.00
George Walton Chapter—$3.00
Governor George W. Towns Chapter—$1.00
Hawkinsville Chapter—$1.00
Hawthorne Trail Chapter—$1.00
John Benson Chapter—$4.08
Joseph Habersham Chapter—$5.00
La Grange Chapter—$5.00
Lyman Hall Chapter—$5.00
Noble Wyemberly Jones Chapter—$5.00
St. Andrews Parish Chapter—$1.00
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John Day Chapter—$1.00

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Captain John Whistler Chapter—$2.00
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Alexander Hamilton Chapter—$5.00
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IOWA
  Alden Sears Chapter—$1.00
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  Mason City Chapter—$1.00

KANSAS
  Betty Washington Chapter—$10.00
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KENTUCKY
  Bland Ballard Chapter—$10.00
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  Francisco Garces Chapter—$5.00
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  Anna Stickney Chapter—$2.00

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  Ann Whitall Chapter—$10.25
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  Hannah Arnett Chapter—$1.00
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NEW YORK
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  Astenrogen—$25.00
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  Beaverkill Chapter—$2.00
  Captain Christian Brown Chapter—$2.00
  Colonel Aaron Ogden Chapter—$10.00
  Gansevoort Chapter—$16.00
  General Asa Danforth Chapter—$7.00
  General Jacob Odell Chapter—$16.79
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  Knapp Chapter—$20.56
  Knickerbocker Chapter—$10.00
  Koo Koose Chapter—$8.25
  Larchmont Chapter—$10.00
  Major Jonathan Lawrence Chapter—$3.00
  Major Thomas Wickes Chapter—$14.00
  New Netherland Chapter—$34.00
  New York City Chapter—$50.00
  North Riding Chapter—$35.18
  Oneida Chapter—$10.00
  Owasco Chapter—$19.00
  Richmond County Chapter—$12.00
  Ruth Floyd Woodhull Chapter—$5.00
  Saghtekoos Chapter—$15.00
  Saugerties Chapter—$5.00
  Southampton Colony Chapter—$14.75
  Suffolk Chapter—$17.00
  Sylvia de Grasse Chapter—$10.82
  Tuscarora Chapter—$5.00
  William Dawes Chapter—$18.00

NORTH CAROLINA
  Cornelius Harnett Chapter—$1.00
  Joseph McDowell Chapter—$3.00

NORTH DAKOTA
  Mandan Chapter—$1.00

OHIO
  Ann Simpson Davis Chapter—$5.00
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  Cincinnati Chapter—$10.00
  Dolly Todd Madison Chapter—$1.00
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  Wauseon Chapter—$2.00
  Mrs. Francis E. Carlow—$2.50
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  Chemeketa Chapter—$2.00
  Des Chutes Chapter—$1.00
  Portland Chapter—$1.00
  Yamhill Chapter—$1.00
  Mrs. Francis E. Garlough—$2.50
  Mrs. Albert Powers—$5.00

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  Bucks County Chapter—$5.00
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  Jacob Ferree Chapter—$10.00
  Jeptha Abbott Chapter—$10.00
  Mahanatawny Chapter—$5.00
  Pymatuning Chapter—$5.00
  Quaker City Chapter—$10.00
  Wyoming Valley Chapter—$2.00
  Mrs. Deborah Crease McLaughlin—$10.00

SOUTH CAROLINA
  Columbia Chapter—$3.00
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TENNESSEE
  Clement-Scott Chapter—$1.00
  Hermitage Chapter—$1.00
  John Carter Chapter—$9.00
  John Sevier Chapter—$2.00

(Continued on page 594)
Now Is the Time!

by Miss Virginia B. Johnson
National Chairman, Junior Membership Committee

NOW IS THE TIME. Summer is here, vacations are beginning, meetings for many chapters are over till fall. It is a time to relax and to be lazy. If, however, the Junior Membership Committee is to fulfill with distinction its primary purpose, it is a good time to take stock and to make plans. Summer is the best time of all to look for new members. Remember—securing additional members of junior age is the primary purpose of the Junior Membership Committee.

Now is the time to sit down with the other junior members in your chapter and consider the prospects. Junior members join the chapter in the same way and must observe the same formalities as other members. The only difference—their ages are 18 through 35. Daughters and granddaughters of members are good prospects. Put them down on your list first. They can simply copy their mother’s application paper which is in the hands of your chapter registrar. Don’t just call them, it is too easy to say “no” on the phone. Take the time and go to see them. Tell them what the D.A.R. means to you and something of the fields of service it offers. Give your prospect a glimpse of the National Defense information available. Tell them about our approved schools. If you really explain the program of the D.A.R. your prospect will undoubtedly want to be a part of it. Perhaps she will want you to go to see the chapter registrar and help her prepare her papers. Don’t forget that help is often the most important part of obtaining a new member.

NOW IS THE TIME. After you have enlisted daughters and granddaughters of your chapter members look at your other friends. The list is probably delightfully long. You will use much the same approach as you did on the first group. Your own enthusiasm for D.A.R. will be infectious. Perhaps your first prospect belongs to a chapter in her home town and has been waiting and wanting to be invited to transfer to your chapter. Invite her.

Now is the time. Perhaps the next person on the list will have the idea that D.A.R. members all sit around and worship their ancestors. You don’t, so it shouldn’t be hard to make it plain that this is a false impression. “Why, yes, I’d like to join and grandmaw used to talk about someone fighting with Washington, but I don’t know anything about it. I suppose I should have listened to her but I wasn’t interested then.” Obviously research will be necessary.

Now is the time to begin the real work. There may be a family Bible; she may have a great aunt who belonged or you may spend time together in courthouses, libraries, and cemeteries. You will soon be so fascinated that you’ll be disappointed when your prospect already has a line with proper proof.

Now is the time to take stock again. It has been fun as well as work and look at what you have accomplished for your chapter. You will want to get acquainted with the new members the other juniors have brought and begin acquainting them with D.A.R. There is plenty for each of you to do this year. Let’s get started.

Now is the time!

Preservation of National Parks

Whereas, There is increasing pressure upon the Congress of the United States to allow commercial, utility or private interests to despoil all or parts of our National Parks, Forests and Monuments; and

Whereas, Said National Parks, Forests and Monuments were set aside by the Federal Government to preserve them for all time in their natural state;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution urge Congress to take the necessary steps to preserve and protect the National Parks, Forests and Monuments from all such desecration. (Resolutions, Sixty-seventh Continental Congress.)
**State Activities**

**MISSOURI**

The fifty-ninth Annual State Conference was held at the Robidoux Hotel in St. Joseph on March 11, 12 and 13, 1958. The theme of the conference was "Our Goodly Heritage."

Mrs. David F. Eads, State Regent, presided over all sessions and was most glowing in her praise of the State Society for its many accomplishments during the past two years.

Registration began on Tuesday morning and was followed by the National Defense luncheon. Dr. Tom W. Tolar, minister of Wyatt Park Christian Church, gave a stirring talk on our Christian heritage, the real root of our American freedom.

On Tuesday afternoon a beautiful memorial service for one hundred twenty-four departed members was conducted by Mrs. G. Baird Fisher, State Chaplain, assisted by the State Registrar, Mrs. Vernon Reppert.

The formal opening of the conference was held on Tuesday night in the Crystal Room of the hotel. A telegram extending greetings and best wishes to the Missouri daughters from the President General was read. Dr. Thomas W. Tolar, minister of Wyatt Park Christian Church, gave an inviting talk on our Christian heritage, the real root of our American freedom.

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The formal opening of the conference was held on Tuesday night in the Crystal Room of the hotel. A telegram extending greetings and best wishes to the Missouri daughters from the President General was read. The welcome address was given by the Mayor of St. Joseph, the Honorable Stanley I. Dale. Mr. Elliott Cowgill Spratt gave the principal address of the evening on "Our Goodly Heritage." He said that our religion isn't measured by the height of our cathedral spires but by the devotion of its fire-sides. We would progress greatly if we would follow the challenge of the last four letters of the word American. At the conclusion of the opening session, a lovely reception was given by the hostess chapters honoring the outgoing officers.

The reports of the officers and chairmen were given on Wednesday morning. At the conclusion of the State Regent's report, Mrs. Claude K. Rowland placed Mrs. Eads name in nomination for the high office of Vice President General of the National Society. She received the official endorsement of the assembly. The reports were followed by the Conservation luncheon with Mrs. Kossuth C. Weber presiding. She introduced the speaker, Mr. William E. Towell, Director of the Missouri Conservation Commission. He commended the Daughters for their assistance to the Department and urged us to use our influence to perpetuate and restore our natural resources so that the coming generations may use and enjoy them.

The Awards banquet was held Wednesday evening and many chapters received awards for their outstanding activities during the year. Good Citizens awards were presented to three outstanding high school girls, a $100.00 bond was given to Miss Carolyn Duvall of Malta Bend, a $50.00 bond to Miss 'Eldona Deweese of Seneca and a $25.00 bond to Miss Betty Williams of Maryville. These awards are based upon dependability, service, leadership and patriotism.

At the business session on Thursday morning, Mrs. Walter Diggs, State Vice Regent, nominated Mrs. David F. Eads for the office of Honorary State Regent for life and she received the unanimous endorsement of the conference. Resolutions on the following subjects were adopted: The Loyalty Oath, UNESCO, Holidays, Registration of Firearms, Communism in the Churches, Pledge of Allegiance to the State of Missouri and the usual Courtesy resolutions. The new state officers, duly elected, were installed. Mrs. G. Baird Fisher as State Regent and Mrs. Bentley L. Cash as State Vice Regent will be officially installed at the Sixty-seventh Continental Congress. With the singing of God Be With You 'til we Meet Again and the retiring of the colors, the fifty-ninth Annual State Conference was adjourned.

Mrs. William F. Oehler
State Historian

**NEW MEXICO**

By invitation of Lew Wallace Chapter, the Society held its Thirty-eighth Annual State Conference on March 13, 14 and 15, 1958 in Albuquerque, New Mexico. All sessions were held at the American Legion Building, 1201 Mountain Road, N.E.

The opening session on Thursday evening featured music by Mrs. Clinton Roth and the Assembly Call by Craig Dear, Bugler, followed by the Processional and the Call to Order by Mrs. Douglas B. Stone, State Regent. The invocation was given by Reverend Fulton Moore, Central Methodist Church. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by Mrs. James F. Hinkle, State Chairman of the Flag of the United States of America followed by the National Anthem, led by Mrs. Floren Thompson, State Chairman of American Music and the American's Creed, led by Mrs. David Chavez, National Vice Chairman of Americanism and the D.A.R. Manual for Citizenship Committee.

Greetings were given by Mrs. Paul C. LaRue, Lew Wallace Chapter, the Albuquerque City Commission and Chamber of Commerce, Daughters of the American Colonists, Sons of the American Revolution, United Daughters of the Confederacy and the American Legion. Response was given by Mrs. Harold Kersey, State Vice Regent.

Introductions of Mrs. John S. Weitz, our honored guest and National Vice Chairman of National Defense Committee, N.S.D.A.R.; other National Vice Chairmen and State officers were followed by introductions and greetings from the Honorary State Regents.

State Regent, Mrs. Stone, presented a fifty-year pin in "Absentea" to Mrs. Rupert F. Asplund, now living in Pasadena and unable to be present. Our other fifty-year member, Mrs. Robert K. Bell, almost didn't get here because of snow conditions. Mrs. Elaine Hughes accompanied by Mrs. Roth, sang America The Beautiful and the Colors were retired.
South Carolina's 62nd State Conference, held in Columbia on March 14-15, is one which will linger long in the memory of all who attended. The business sessions were highlighted by outstanding reports which showed a tremendous increase in all phases of D.A.R. activity. Three new chapters, the University of South Carolina Chapter in Columbia, the Elinor Laurens Pinckney Chapter of Lexington, and the Theodocia Burr Chapter of Myrtle Beach had been added during the year with five more in process of organization. Credit goes to the indefatigable work of the retiring State Regent, Mrs. Matthew White Patrick, and the Organizing Chairman, Mrs. Charles B. Elliott.

The Palmetto State Officers' Club held its annual luncheon on March 14 with its president, Mrs. Charles B. Richardson, Jr., presiding. Guests included Mrs. Roy Cagle, State Regent of North Carolina; Mrs. John Thigpen, State Regent of Georgia; and Mrs. Thomas R. Navin of Birmingham, Michigan. The speaker, Lieutenant Governor E. F. Hollings, speaking on the general theme of "Our Goody Heritage," commended the National Society for its stand for States Rights, noting that few national organizations had the courage to do so.

The beauty and solemnity of the memorial service was enhanced by its lovely setting. It was held in historic old Trinity Episcopal Church in whose churchyard lie buried many of South Carolina's greats. The memorial wreath was placed on the grave of Ann Pamela Cunningham, a South Carolina woman who was responsible for the preservation of Mt. Vernon as a national shrine. Miss Cunningham is buried in the churchyard of the First Presbyterian Church.

On Thursday afternoon in her suite at the Desert Inn, Mrs. Stone entertained state chairmen at tea on Thursday afternoon in her suite at the Desert Inn and was also hostess Friday morning at the State Regent's Breakfast, also at the Desert Inn. All sessions were opened with the usual D.A.R. ritual led by state chairmen. At the Friday morning session, there were reports from the Credentials, Necrology and Resolutions Committees with Mrs. Lawrence Cooper as timekeeper.

At 12:30, noon, the members met for the National Defense Luncheon with Mrs. W. P. Stanage, Lew Wallace Chapter, Chairman, National Defense Committee. The report for the Catering was given by Mrs. John S. Weitz, speaker, recalled her work with the Border Patrol during World War II as a representative of the Red Cross. She told of today's challenge to freedom and urged each one to "be alert!"

The afternoon session featured reports of state officers, chapter regents and special committees. The State Regent urged greater D.A.R. work during the coming year; 100% Gold Honor Roll and more members to collect Bible records.

There was a beautiful memorial service conducted by Mrs. Perkins, State Chaplain. A solo, "Sweet Peace, the Gift of God's Love" was sung by Mrs. Martha Bolton, accompanied by Mrs. Roth. Candles were lighted and tributes given to the six members who have passed on.

At 7:00 p.m. over one hundred members and guests attended the banquet at which Mrs. J. Ed Eaves, Lew Wallace Chapter, presided. The Invocation by the State Chaplain was followed by the Pledge of Allegiance, led by Mrs. Hinkle. Mrs. Travis Bogue gave a delightful musical number accompanied by Mrs. Roth.

Dr. James McRae, speaker of the evening, President of Sandia Corporation and in charge of the work for Los Alamos and the University of California Radiation Laboratory in Livermore, California, talked on Science of Today and what is expected of Science in the Future. He mentioned the three Revolutions in life today—Technology, Industry in Business and Capitalism and World Population.

The State Officers' Club held their annual breakfast on Saturday morning with Mrs. Harry Walter presiding. Mrs. Russell Bird was elected as president and the morning session was given over to business with reports of state chairmen and the Courtesy Committee. The report for the C.A.R. was given by Mrs. David Chavez, State President. After the final reading of the Minutes, the state conference was adjourned and members enjoyed the hospitality of Lew Wallace Chapter at a Buffet-Brunch from 11:00 to 12:00 noon.

Goldia Andrews
State Chairman, Press Relations
The retiring State Chaplain, Mrs. George W. Nicholson, installed the newly elected state officers with the exception of the State Regent and Vice Regent. New officers include Mrs. R. E. Lipscomb, State Regent; Mrs. Charles B. Richardson, Jr., Vice Regent; Mrs. W. N. Gresette, Chaplain; Mrs. Harold K. Jones, Recording Secretary; Mrs. B. H. Rosson, Jr., Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Charles B. Elliott, Organizing Secretary; Mrs. James W. Crowder, Treasurer; Mrs. W. J. Crowson, Registrar; Mrs. Charles M. Duke, Historian; Mrs. H. L. Simril, Genealogist and Mrs. Boyce M. Grier, Librarian.

The following directors were elected from their respective districts: District I, Mrs. George E. Keith; District II, Mrs. Guy Vaughan; District III, Mrs. Otis Johnston, Sr.; District IV, Mrs. M. G. Salley; District V, Mrs. M. L. Reynolds; and District VI, Mrs. I. T. Scoggin.

Mrs. Harold K. Jones
State Chairman Press Relations

NEW JERSEY

The 66th Annual State Conference of the New Jersey State Society was held in the historic First Presbyterian Church in Trenton on March 13 and 14. Mrs. Rudolph L. Novak, State Regent, presided.

Immediately following the opening ceremonies and procession of state officers and honored guests, Mrs. C. Edward Murray, Honorary Vice President General, presented a beautiful New Jersey Flag to the State Society. The State Regent graciously accepted this generous gift which was dedicated by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Harry S. Dalrymple. Reports of state officers and state chairmen were given. The State Historian, Mrs. John W. Wagner, announced the winner of the James Monroe Essay Contest as Marion Coen, sponsored by Acquackanok Landing Chapter. Her essay will be entered in the National Essay Contest, sponsored by the James Monroe Memorial Foundation. The State Librarian, Mrs. Frederick L. Ferris, reported that a section for the new bookstack in the National Library had been presented to the National Society in honor of Mrs. Palmer M. Way, Vice President General.

Mr. Richard Foltz, Vice President of Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, gave an inspiring address on “Increasing Patriotism During Our Nation’s Peril.”

Reception and dinner following the day’s session was held at the Hotel Stacy-Trent. The speaker was Mr. Laurence Gouverneur Hoes, President of the James Monroe Memorial Foundation, who spoke on “The Monroe Doctrine—Yesterday and Today” and a delightful program of “Monroe Miniatures” was given by Miss Grace Lang and Mr. Norman Warwick, accompanied by Mr. Kenneth Zimmerli.

At the Friday session, Mrs. Walter F. Fullam, State Chairman of D.A.R. Museum, introduced Mrs. Ralph W. Newland, Curator General, who gave a most informative address on “Our D.A.R. Museum.”

New Jersey Daughters during the past several years have become better-informed and more interested members and so Mrs. Novak brought the Conference to a close with the resolution in the hearts of all to become more active D.A.R. members during the coming year.

Mary Wendell Wagner (Mrs. John W.)
State Historian

The Sixty-seventh Continental Congress
(Continued from page 578)

Memorial Bell Tower erected and presented by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The busy halls of the buildings of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution are cleared; the silken flag has been rolled to its place high over the vast and beautiful Constitution Hall where it will remain until April 1959 when it will again sweep dramatically downward over Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, a great President General who is so successfully presiding over the affairs of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. THE END.

Correction

“Is Your Ancestor Here” on page 172 in the February 1958 issue—the correct death date for Thomas Yates should be October 22, 1823, aged 61-7-19. (b. 1762)

National Defense
(Continued from page 590)

Long Island Chapter—$10.00
Samuel Doak Chapter—$15.00
Shelby Chapter—$1.00
Volunteer Chapter—$1.00

Texas
Corpus Christi Chapter—$10.00

Vermont
Ann Story Chapter—$5.00

Virginia
Boone Trail Chapter—$5.00

Washington
Elizabeth Ellington Chapter—$2.00

West Virginia
Borderland Chapter—$5.00
Kanawha Valley Chapter—$13.00

Wyoming
Fort Casper Chapter—$1.00

Correction, March issue:

Kentucky
Limestone Chapter—$1.00
John Marshall Chapter—$3.00
With the Chapters

John Everett (Columbus, Texas). On October 30, 1957, we dedicated a bronze tablet to mark the Charles William Tait home, continuously occupied by his descendants since 1856. The ceremonies were opened with the Pledge to the Flag, led by Mrs. A. W. Hahn, Sr. The guest speaker was Mrs. Phillip W. Harral, State Historian. She spoke on “The Importance of Marking Historical Houses.” A great granddaughter, Millicent Ann Tait, gave a history of the house, here condensed: Dr. Tait was born in Elbert County, Georgia, in 1815. He attended three colleges and in 1837 received two degrees the same day—one in Civil Engineering and one in Medicine and Surgery. He could not resist the lure of new adventures in a strange land and came to Texas. Surveyors were in demand so his engineering degree aided him in securing employment with the railroad company. For his services he was given as a grant, two thousand acres of land eleven miles south of Columbus. Tait set to work clearing the land and built a log home. It was here that his nine children were born but, after losing five of them because of Malaria fever, he built a home on high ground in the town of Columbus. The logs, brick and lime for the new home were produced on the plantation and the building was begun in 1856 but not completed until after the Civil War.

Mrs. W. H. Harrison, Regent, dedicated and presented the tablet to Rita Tait, another great granddaughter. After the benediction by Father Alex J. Kraus, there was a reception. Guests enjoyed a tour of the house which was recently remodeled and redecorated. The first two floors are furnished almost entirely with antiques.

Lucile Milkow (Mrs. W. H.)
Publicity and Press Relations Chairman

Caroline Scott Harrison (Indianapolis, Ind.). On February 20 the chapter house opened its doors for its 66th Birthday Luncheon celebration. Among the honored guests were state officers and the newest members of the chapter, Mrs. Roderic Searle and Mrs. Lindsey Hathaway, as well as Mrs. William L. Horne, a fifty-five year member. Mrs. Horne delighted the group with tales of her D.A.R. experiences and incidents illustrated by articles displayed in the chapter library. One of the favorite mementos is the peach silk brocade dress given the chapter by Caroline Scott Harrison’s daughter, Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee. It is the one worn by the First Lady for her portrait which now hangs in the White House.

The scrap books furnished many an exciting memory. The walls and cases in the room are filled with silver, china, etc. but more significant in our chapter’s history including many awards of achievement not only for the chapter but the Old Glory Society, C.A.R.

To climax the birthday celebration, Dr. I. George Blake spoke on the “Washington of the West,” a story of George Rogers Clark.

Committees have been very active this year under the guidance of Mrs. J. Russell Townsend, Jr., Regent. The junior group, Golden Wheel, has increased in membership to over thirty active young women. Their bazaar of handmade articles, service to chapter and state functions and committees make them a very important part of Caroline Scott Harrison.

The Wheel and Distaff (Americanism) Committee strives to further its purpose through programs and assistance in the American History Awards to the city grade schools.

Most of the committees have an interest in the new chapter house and the funds necessary to build and maintain it. Each group has attempted to have an extra project aimed at this purpose. The Conservation Committee has elected to use the chapter house as a two-fold project. In fulfilling the aims of the committee they have not only mapped out a landscaping plan for the lovely colonial house but have created functions which produced the money for the planting of the shrubs and trees. Members and friends enjoyed a color movie of the Mayflower II at the “Mayflower Log” door which was used by early settlers of the town. Members and friends enjoyed a color movie of the Mayflower II at the “Mayflower Log” door. It was here that his nine children were born but, after losing five of them because of Malaria fever, he built a house on high ground in the town of Columbus. The logs, brick and lime for the new home were produced on the plantation and the building was begun in 1856 but not completed until after the Civil War.

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Lucile Milkow (Mrs. W. H.)
Publicity and Press Relations Chairman

Lydia Putnam (Houlton, Me.) took a most outstanding part in the 150th anniversary celebration of its town held July 17 to 24, 1957. An estimated 85,000 visitors attended the sesquicentennial celebration. For months previous to the celebration our chapter joined other civic groups in working to formulate plans for the celebration.

The outstanding achievement was the placing of sixteen markers about the town to mark the most historical spots. One was placed on the site of the Hancock Barracks and the old parade ground; another marking the first trail across the United States and Canadian borders at Houlton, which was used by early settlers of the town. Others are at the Soldiers Cemetery; at the entrance to the lane leading to the barracks; at the site of the first flagpole placed in the town in 1826; at the site of the first Post Office; and the first homes in Houlton.

The members of our chapter were given the use of Mrs. Elvira L. Johnson’s lovely old home during the week of the sesquicentennial celebration. Each afternoon between 2 and 5 p.m., chapter members, dressed in Colonial costumes, served tea to guests. Chapter members also participated each day in the parade dressed in appropriate Colonial costumes.

Among the out of town members present was Mrs. Carl Gewalt of California. She is a great granddaughter of Joseph Houlton, founder of the town. Other out of town members who assisted
during the week were Mrs. Alice I. Thornton of Connecticut; Miss Diantha Brown, Malden, Mass.; Miss Fern Merritt, Washington, D.C.; Mrs. Polly Gehr, New York City; Mrs. Ruth Sleeper, Augusta, Maine and Mrs. Molly Osborne of Florida.

The chapter is proud to have taken an active part in the 150th anniversary celebration of the founding of the town of Houlton, Maine and is looking forward to helping to celebrate the 200th anniversary.

Hope Craig Wixson (Mrs. E. A., Sr.)
State Chairman of Press Relations

Thomas Wade (Wadesboro, N. C.). The January meeting, which was held at the home of Miss Mary Medley on East Wade Street, honored Mrs. C. P. Stewart of Rockingham, a member of the organization for the past fifty years. In a special ceremony, Mrs. Stewart was presented with the fifty-year pin by the Regent, Mrs. H. F. Moore.

Mrs. Benjamin Ingram gave a history of the North Carolina Society and referred to the Ft. Dobbs Chapter of Statesville of which Mrs. Stewart was a charter member. The honoree assisted with the organization of the chapter in 1907 and received her official D.A.R. number on January 9, 1908. Mrs. Stewart was the former Miss Lottie Linton of Salisbury. In 1919 she and her husband moved to Blewett Falls and she transferred her membership to our chapter.

Following the presentation, Mrs. Stewart gave a short history of her D.A.R. membership. She told about being a school teacher in 1900, work- ing for $40 per month; of going to Europe on a tour and of how she first became interested in the D.A.R. after meeting members on the boat enroute to Europe.

Mrs. Ruth A. Lyon gave a beautiful memorial paper for the late Mrs. J. C. Redfearn, loyal and valuable charter member for forty-four years. Our Regent asked for annual reports from chapter chairmen and discussed plans for the annual meeting to be held in Raleigh in March.

Mrs. L.A. DesFland of Southern Pines, talented artist and corresponding secretary for the Alfred Moore Chapter, was a special guest. Co-hostesses with Miss Medley were Mrs. Benjamin Ingram and Mrs. Paul Boylin.

Posters and essays by J.A.C. Club members from the county schools were displayed and a collection of beads for handicraft work by Indian groups was turned over to Mrs. C. C. Greene, Chairman.

At the conclusion of the program the hostesses served refreshments.

Mary Medley, Publicity Chairman

Kate Barry (Spartanburg, S. C.). Sherman W. Perry, Historian of the staff at Kings Mountain National Military Park, traced the Revolutionary War history in the south from Charles Town to Yorktown with colorful historical slides Tuesday afternoon at our chapter meeting, held at the home of Mrs. Claude Cole and Miss Bessie Poole. Mrs. Ruth Fox, Miss Corrye Shores and Mrs. Caroline Chauncey were welcomed as new members. Earlier in the day these slides were shown to students and faculty members at Cleveland Junior High School under the sponsorship of the chapter.

Business was conducted by Mrs. Paul Foster. "Good Citizen" pins were presented to high school seniors: Judy Harris, Pacolet; Barbara Powell, James F. Byrnes; Rebecca Taylor, Fairforest; Mary Curtis Boulware, Boiling Springs; and Maxine Gosenell, Chapman. Mrs. D. L. Stoddard gave a talk over Radio Station WSPA on Good Citizens Project—its history and its goals during the same week in which Good Citizens pins were presented to the five senior girls from the five respective county high schools.

Announcement was made that Mrs. Guy Vaughn of Spartanburg had been elected Director of District II at the State Conference in Columbia. Mrs. Paul Foster, regent of our chapter, then responded to the welcome of State Regent at the Regent's dinner. An announcement was also made that our chapter received the state award for the outstanding Indian Project. The scrapbook, which was made by Mrs. Emily H. Patton for this project, has been presented to Southside Elementary School. We shared second place honors on D.A.R. Magazine subscriptions and also received the Gold Honor Roll Certificate.

The 1959 state conference was held at the Cleveland Hotel in Spartanburg.

Erline H. Ballenger (Mrs. C. E.)
Press Relations Chairman

Fort Halifax (Winslow, Maine) entertained on October 26, 1957 in honor of its distinguished member Mrs. Ezra B. White, State Regent of the Maine Society, D.A.R. and also in honor of its three living charter members, Mrs. Frank Garland, Mrs. Albert Chamberlain and Mrs. Harry Norton. All four are past chapter regents.

Eight of the twelve current officers of the Maine Society, D.A.R. were present along with about seventy Daughters from all parts of the state. The meeting was held in the historic Albert Church Brown Memorial Library in China, Maine.

Mrs. Clyde Kitchin, Chapter Regent and Mrs. George Smart, a past regent and general chairman of the events of the day were assisted by Mrs. Thomas Convey and Miss Mary Washburn as hostesses. Mrs. Clifton Tracy and Mrs. Roger Nye, beautifully gowned in pink satin Colonial costumes, greeted the guests. Mrs. Richard McKallip, Chapter Vice Regent and Mrs. LeRoy
Jackson, immediate past regent, served as ushers. Miss Charmian Herd arranged the program and Mrs. Eldwin Wixson, Sr. was in charge of the publicity. Mrs. Gerard Poulin, Chapter Chaplain conducted the ritual with Miss Herd as musician. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by Mrs. Otto Larsen, State Chairman of the Flag Committee. Miss Herd presented Ovide Pomerleau, Jr., senior at Waterville High School, who read "The Night The Ghost Got In" by James Thurber. David Fullam, student at Colby College, gave a series of American Folk Songs from the time of 1850 through the Gay Nineties, playing his guitar accompaniments. He said the history of America could be traced through its folk music and a study of such music was fascinating.

Tea was served and Mrs. Tracy and Mrs. Nye poured. Mrs. Bernis Carle, in charge of the guest book, was assisted by her daughter, Miss Marjorie, and by Miss Nancy Poulin, daughter of the chapter chaplain. They took part in a ceremony in which Mrs. White was presented with a sheaf of red carnations and the charter members with Colonial bouquets. Among the guests were Mrs. Peter B. Beaaker, a past state regent and Mrs. George Davis, wife of the State President of the S.A.R.

The chapter has fifty-six members, living in sixteen different towns in Maine and seven other states and has made the Gold Honor Roll each year since the program was instituted.

Mrs. Eldwin A. Wixson, Sr.
Chapter and State Chairman Press Relations


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Kanestio Valley (Hornell, N. Y.) celebrated its 60th Anniversary December 14 with a luncheon at the New Sherwood Hotel. Honored guests were Mrs. Jay Stevens of Hornell and Mrs. Lester Roblee of Canisteo who have been members of the chapter for more than fifty years. Miss Mary Fitzpatrick of Brooklyn, a charter member, unable to be present, was also honored. Others receiving special recognition were Mrs. William Finch of Canisteo and Mrs. Leonard Ely of Hornell, both members for over fifty years and who have transferred to our chapter.

Mrs. Kenneth Maybe of Syracuse, New York State Corresponding Secretary, guest speaker, spoke on "Our Priceless Heritage." In her talk she said that the members of the National Society as direct descendants of the men and women who gave us this priceless heritage have a responsibility of keeping this way of life more than any other group of women. She also said that the society's motto "For Home and Country" encompassed the ideals of all.

Mrs. Ingraham Humphrey, Regent, presented the following guests: Mrs. Otto Walchli of Wellsville, New York, State Treasurer; Mrs. Samuel Holt of Seneca Falls, 7th District Director and Mrs. Christine A. Nies of Salamanca, 8th District Director, Mrs. Charles House, Chaplain, presented Miss Clara Comstock and Mrs. Lester Baker who gave memorial tributes to Mrs. Elizabeth Frazer McHenry and Mrs. Cora Blanche Rowe.

A reception for state officers and directors was held preceding the luncheon.

Mildred F. Tam (Mrs. C. H.)
District VII, State Vice Chairman

Chevy Chase (Chevy Chase, Md.). The Chapter observed American History Week by placing a bronze marker on the site of the original Bethesda Presbyterian Church, one of the oldest Presbyterian churches in the United States. The time was set for February 22 but because of the blizzard, it was postponed until March 7. The marking of the site in the old cemetery was a fitting companion to the issuing of a book of records of the church. This includes births, deaths and marriages dating back to 1795 and never before recorded except on the tombstones and books filed in the church. These records were obtained after months of diligent work by the Chapter Chairman of Genealogical Records, Mrs. Ivan C. Driggs. It was edited by the Chapter Historian, Mrs. Duncan Wall, who wrote a brief history of the church.

LaJolla (LaJolla, Calif.). Miss Mary E. Allen, Regent, reported at the 50th annual California State Conference that we are one of the three California chapters to win the Gold Honor Roll for the fifth consecutive time. The Chapter contributed $115.00 to Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith schools and an average of ten dollars each
to ten other D.A.R. projects. It awarded medals, gifts and certificates to students of local high schools and day schools for History, R.O.T.C., Good Citizen, Girl Homemakers and Good Citizenship projects. Interesting programs were given by outstanding local speakers who graciously donated their services.

Growth in membership continues from sixteen organizing members nine years ago to our present number of eighty-three. The Chapter stresses friendliness and having the members become acquainted with each other. It is the custom for the regent to welcome each new member with a little ceremony, to pin on her a corsage and to give her a Yearbook, the National Bylaws, the D.A.R. Handbook, a Flag Code and What the Daughters Do. Following the meeting the new member is welcomed by the members.

The letter of thanks from the Indian school for Christmas gifts received was read along with a few of the letters from the children. They made one wish we could have sent more.

Father Carillo has been the speaker at our Christmas party for the past two years. The chapter members and the C.A.R.'s have given him gifts, clothing, candy and money for his Pala Mission Christmas party, a wonderful event for all the Indian children and old folks of the Mission.

Angeline E. Allen 
Honor Roll Chairman

Quaker City (Philadelphia, Pa.) celebrated its 60th anniversary with a Birthday Luncheon held in the Independence and Constitution Suite of the Sheraton Hotel, Philadelphia, Saturday, December 7. Mrs. Frank A. Lonergan, Regent, presided and Mrs. Allen L. Baker, Pennsylvania State Regent was the speaker, choosing as her topic, "Americans, Awake." Guests included state officers, state chairmen of various committees and regents of local chapters.

Brief highlights of the early history of the chapter were given and included the following: In April, 1897, a group of women under the leadership of Miss Elizabeth E. Massey organized the chapter, the second organized in Philadelphia. Mrs. George W. Kendrick, Jr. was elected Regent. The chapter received its charter December 9, 1897 in Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia, and chapter members were the first group of women allowed to convene there. Chairs in which the officers were seated were those occupied by the officers of the Continental Congress and the same prayer book was used for the devotional part of the program.

On April 14, 1899, the General Muhlenberg Society, Children of the American Revolution, sponsored by our chapter, was founded and was the first children's chapter formed in Philadelphia. The Society was chartered in Independence Hall.

On October 15, 1900, the chapter presented to the city of Philadelphia a large boulder marker in memory of the unknown prisoners of war and soldiers of the Revolution who are buried in Washington Square. Services preceding the unveiling were held in the Chief Justice's Room in Independence Hall.

The Junior Membership Committee was formed in the spring of 1937. This committee was made up entirely of new members; Miss Dorothy deG. Jenkins (presently State Treasurer of Penna.) helped to organize them and the late Mrs. Willem A. C. Bester was the first Junior Chairman.

The chapter has a most interesting history and the members will continue their efforts to make the future as bright as the past.

E. H. Dutton
Press Relations Chairman

Mr. Pleasant (Pleasantville, N. Y.)

On January 13 the Chapter celebrated its thirty-ninth birthday with a meeting and tea at the home of Mrs. John Ferree of Pleasantville. Mrs. Eugene Bogardus served as co-hostess. It was an especially fine meeting in that it encompassed many points of the chapter's interests. There were two speakers—Mrs. Duane Nelson of Ossining, District Chairman of Press Relations, and Mrs. John A. Chattin of Hastings, State President of C.A.R. whose delightful talk was very expressive of the many achievements of the C.A.R. Societies. Understanding and appreciation of press work is due to Mrs. Nelson's excellent explanation.

The letter of thanks from the Indian school for Christmas gifts received was read along with a few of the letters from the children. They made one wish we could have sent more.

Chapter recognition of the outstanding citizen in the community seems to be our highlight of the year. We all enjoyed the preparation and the meeting at which the formal presentation took place. The award was given to Mr. Ed Anderson of Pleasantville for his unselfish and untiring efforts for the men and women in the Armed Services. He has been writing a small letter to all the service personnel from this area since the beginning of World War II. Our award also included a monetary gift to help in the printing and mailing of the letters each month.

Mrs. John Sells has been appointed by Mrs. Norman Dieter, Regent, as a new Junior Members
Chairman. We also elected our delegates and alternate for the Sixty-seventh Continental Congress. Our Regent was elected as delegate with Mrs. Arlow Stout as alternate regent delegate. Mrs. Joseph Stout was elected with Mrs. James Smith as alternate and Mrs. Wilbur Lockwood, State Chairman of American Music, alternate.

The Chapter completed plans for providing entertainment and refreshments to be presented at the Pleasantville Regents Club, a group of retired men, at their meeting the 31st of January. We are all looking forward to our big Fortieth Birthday in 1959.

E. Louise Barnhart
Press Chairman

Captain Stephen Ashby (Madisonville, Ky.) held the December meeting on the 18th with a 1 o'clock luncheon at the Parish Home. Greetings were extended to members and guests by Mrs. Brick Southworth, Regent who also welcomed Mrs. Helen Barnes, a new member. A report of genealogical records was given by Mrs. O. M. Kington and D.A.R. Magazine Chairman, Mrs. E. L. Robinson, reported an increase of subscriptions. She secured a full page of advertisement as a tribute to Madisonville when the town celebrates its sesquicentennial. The town was named for James Madison, fourth president of the United States. His name has been chosen for many cities, giving honor and tribute for his service to the Nation. Madisonville, said Mrs. Southworth, is a good town and now claims a population of 15,000. Mr. Jesse McGary, well-known resident, was the guest speaker. He gave a brief history of the McGary family stemming from Daniel McGary, the pioneer, who with Solomon Silkwood gave 20 acres each of their farms which was sold off in lots on October 1807 and became the beginning of Madisonville. Daniel McGary was the great grandfather of the speaker, and as he stated the court house stands on the McGary tract. There have been four court houses, the first built of logs, the next a frame, the last two structures brick and one of the buildings was burned during the Civil War.

As the line goes, Daniel McGary's son, Toliver, married Dorinda Young, daughter of Thomas Cadet Young, Jr., Revolutionary Soldier buried in Grapevine Cemetery near Madisonville; thus from the connection of the two Hopkins County families there stems a large following of descendants, some of whom are members of this chapter.

Toliver McGary, given 400 acres of land by his father, reared his family of four boys and seven girls in the Richland area, west of Madisonville. The last child born, Elizabeth, married Thomas McCuen, who was connected with the St. Bernard Coal Company.

Three of the McGary sons, Charles, Edwin and Toliver, Jr., leaving brother William behind, joined the Confederacy and after the Civil War, they returned accompanied by Southern wives from Mississippi. Edwin, father of Jesse McGary, went back to the Richland area and reared his family and true to tradition, Jesse visited the South often and he too brought back a Southern bride, who was an honored guest at this meeting.

Other descendants of some of the pioneers of the first settlement were present. Mrs. Dan Suthard, descendant of James Nisbet, Revolutionary soldier who was one of the first trustees of the town, gave the list of the other trustees who were Isaac Whyte, Barnabas Sisk, Horatio Pidcock, Solomon Silkwood and Richard Davis.

Mrs. Southworth, of the fifth McGary generation, related some of the experiences of her mother, Vitula Wilson Ashby, and the meeting closed with American music and a talk by Mrs. Lander Chisholm of Earlinton. Miss Molly Reynolds, soloist, sang White Christmas, The Birthday of a King and Hark The Herald Angels Sing.

The hostesses, Mrs. Arthur Corum and her three daughters, were paid a tribute of honor as the largest number of members in the chapter from one family. Others present were Mesdames John Corum, E. W. Dozier, Phillip Bishop, Charles Dunville, John Donan, J. B. Griffin, Elby Masoncup, Robert Priest, Marybeth Rudd, Elgie Sisk, Roscoe Triplett and Thelma West Young.

Marybeth Rudd, Press Chairman

Minisink (Goshen, N. Y.). We, mindful of our goodly heritage, have sought to learn about historic Orange County events and sites, often overlooked because of their nearness. Meetings of our Chapter were held at the Old School Baptist Church at Slate Hill, at the home and museum of the Middletown Historical Society, at the six-generation Wisner homestead and at the Hashbrouck House Museum in Newburgh. Knox Headquarters, Temple Hill and Constitution Island where the chain was stretched across the Hudson River in April 1778, were visited.

We know much more about local primitive art and artists, the experiences of area patriots, General Lafayette—especially spots he visited here and souvenirs thereof—about our National Society and our own chapter which was organized November 30, 1902. Our organizing regent and last charter member, Mrs. Mary T. C. (Joseph) Merritt, 101, died January 4, 1958.

Projects continued were: a full scholarship to Tamassee, county-wide observance of Constitution Week, manuals for eighty-one new citizens and, awards to fourteen senior girls and prizes for junior high school essays on the Flag of the
United States of America. Individual members have given service in the hospital auxiliary, for the cerebral palsy clinic and school, interfaith activities, etc.

We have for the first time given to Temple Hill Restoration, National Defense, a scholarship for a New York State Indian girl and the instrument fund of the Juniors. Our biggest task, however, was the reconditioning, inside and out, of our two hundred-year-old stone school house. Here we held our first meeting in the fall and hope to make more use of it in the future. Plans also include copying of genealogical records, organization of an evening group and cooperation in plans for the Hudson-Champlain Anniversary celebration of 1959.

Spring meetings will be held in Florida and Walden Churches. In June, the editor of the New York State CONSERVATIONIST will speak and Mrs. Edward Holloway, State Historian will address us at the picnic on July 22, anniversary of the Battle of Minisink for which our chapter is named.

Ruth Port Grover (Mrs. Hilton E.)

Regent

Independence Pioneers (Independence, Mo.) has recently presented large silk Flags for indoor use to two newly built schools in Independence. In November 1956 during Education Week, a Flag was given to the Ott Elementary School with the fourth, fifth and sixth grade pupils attending. Mrs. Raymond L. Ward, Chapelain and Mrs. Cecil O. Williams, Regent, arranged the program; Cam Austin, a Boy Scout and a bugler gave the "Call to Colors"; Three Scout color-bearers, Lynn Meinershagen, Pat Benedict and James Heutsell, entered with the Flag while the assembly sang the National Anthem; Mrs. Ward led the Pledge of Allegiance and presented and dedicated the Flag; Mrs. Eileen Robbins, principal, accepted for the school and thanked the chapter; Prayer by Mrs. Ward closed the program and the pupils left the assembly singing "It's a Grand Old Flag."

Mrs. Raymond L. Ward and Edward Cooper, President of student body of William Chrisman High School Division I with color guard at Flag presentation, October 9, 1957 by Independence Pioneers Chapter, Independence, Missouri.

The second Flag was presented October 9, 1957 to William Chrisman High School Division I by Mrs. Raymond L. Ward as Chairman of the Flag of the United States of America Committee under the regency of Mrs. Lee E. Mathews. A concert of American airs by the school band under the direction of M. O. Johnson preceded the assembly, "Stars and Stripes Forever" was played by the band as the eight hundred students gathered. Edward Cooper, president of the student body presided; This is My Country was sung by the combined girls' choir, mixed chorus and a cappella choir; Beverly Blum, a senior, gave the student prayer after which a trumpeter played "Call to Colors"; A color guard of R.O.T.C. cadets Rory Hedrick, Hyrum Huskey, Gary Littrell and Bruce Niblock brought in the Flag; Pfc. Don Rohrs led the Pledge of Allegiance and Mrs. Ward then made the presentation speech and dedicated the Flag. President Cooper accepted on behalf of the school and thanked the Chapter for the Flag. Mrs. Ward closed the program with "Prayer for the Flag" taken from the D.A.R. ritual. To the strains of more patriotic band music the students returned to classes.

Ardis R. Haukenberry, Past Regent

Alfred Moore (Southern Pines, N. C.). Dr. A. R. Burkot, Academic Dean of Men and professor of French literature at Campbell College, was the speaker when the members of our chapter motored to the college for their March meeting. The meeting was held in the lounge of the new Girls' Dormitory, with Mesdames Joel Layton, R. K. Footman, Henderson Steele, Alton Johnson, and Eugene Lasater as hostesses.

Dean Burkot was introduced by Mrs. Footman. He referred to some of the horrors of the past, translating from the French, an account of the French Resistance during World War II. In the course of his remarks, he stated that the preservation of the principles of freedom depends on our being able to overcome the drug of complacency, declaring that we have been spoon fed into a complacent state by what we hear on TV and radio. Only by working for it, he concluded, can we keep our freedom, and by putting our trust, not in material things, but in the things of the mind and the spirit.

The meeting was presided over by the Regent, Mrs. Lucien P. Tyson, and was opened with the Ritual, Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, and the singing of The Star Spangled Banner.

Mrs. Jack Phillips reported for the nine members who attended the State Conference.

Commemorative Wedgwood plates and ash trays of Tryon Palace were displayed by Mrs. Jordan, District Director. Mrs. J. J. Hume gave a report on the Chapter's progress in furnishing the dining room of The House in the Horseshoe, this being the chapter's restoration project for the year.

After the meeting a tea was given, decorations being spring flowers in blue and gold. Special guests during the tea hour were members of the college faculty and faculty wives.

Ruth Harriss Tyson, (Mrs. Lucien P.)

Regent

Jonas Bronck (Mount Vernon, N. Y.) celebrated its sixtieth anniversary with a luncheon at the Knolls Inn on February 16. The chapter was organized the day after the sinking of the Maine in Havana harbor. Mrs. George A. Kuhner, past Regent, told the members and guests. One of the first projects was to send 106 comfort bags to soldiers from the vicinity then in camp. They contained many useful articles ranging from beef tablets to corn cob pipes.

During these years many tablets have been
placed at historic sites. A Memorial Pavilion dedicated to all Mount Vernon patriots was started and largely financed by the Chapter. In the floor is the D.A.R. insignia in mosaic.

Historic St. Paul's Church, a National Shrine, with its ancient graveyard has been of special interest. Bronze markers have been placed at the graves of eleven Revolutionary soldiers and also five granite stones. Headstones were erected at the graves of Hessian soldiers who died in the church when it was used as a hospital by the British during the Revolution and at graves of Revolutionary soldiers accidentally unearthed and identified only by their Continental Army buttons.

When St. Paul's Church was restored, the chapter bought a large pew and was successful in having the New York State Organization give the pulpit as part of its Golden Jubilee celebration.

During World War I the members made more than 5000 articles for the Red Cross and gave generous contributions. Then came World War II, and six days every week for the duration, our members staffed a booth on our main street for the sale of war bonds and victory stamps. A War Wagon was presented to the Red Cross with appropriate ceremonies at the City Hall Plaza.

The work of the Approved Schools Committee has been very popular and a vast amount of clothing contributed as well as a scholarship maintained. Once we had the honor of having our Good Citizenship girl win the National award. An active Americanism Committee sponsors a party each year for the graduates of the Americanism classes for aliens in a Junior High School.

Georgia Bremer, California State President, C.A.R., first recipient of the Kenmore Youth Project, receiving her award from Mrs. Allan Langdon Leonard, Regent of the Los Angeles Chapter, D.A.R., and Mrs. E. George Luckey, member of the chapter and Vice Regent on the Board for The Kenmore Association.

Oushola (Washington Parish, La.). Chartered in November 1954, our chapter is only four years old but is history minded. Our first dedication was the Historical Marker secured for the First Protestant Church in the State of Louisiana outside of the City of New Orleans (that one was a Union Church), erected in January 1955 about four miles north of Franklinton. This was the Half-Moon Bluff Church organized in 1811, chartered in 1812, from which came four other churches.

In July 1956, we erected a marker to the first seat of government of our parish. This was the courthouse which was actually a pioneer's barn, that of Judge Thomas C. Warner, three and a half miles south of Franklinton, and used when the parish was created by the State Legislature in May 1819.

October, 1957, a marker was dedicated at the site of the crossing of the original Indian Trail and road of 1812 Troops with the state highway between Franklinton and Bogalusa, nearly halfway between the two. This road was known to have been used by the Choctaws from time immemorial as their path from Mobile, Alabama and Biloxi through what is now Columbia, Mississippi, to the lake route to New Orleans (by-passing the dangerous Honey Island Swamp and other marshes), and to Baton Rouge and Natchez.
The Parish government improved this road for trading purposes, the Act for this being passed in 1822. White men are known to have used this road before 1600.

We have had approved and soon we will erect a marker for the first school of the parish. Soon after the very first settlers came, on the banks of the Creek named for the Revolutionary Ancestor—John Bankston—in a log house erected by him near a spring. This is about five miles west of Franklinton and was used each summer about four—never more than five months from about 1810. By 1812, the little church was being used as a school; by 1814 one was started on the other side of the parish, the northeastern portion, on Adams Creek. Those of the southeastern section, too far to ride horseback to Bankston Creek, attended over the line in St. Tammany Parish.

Markers have been placed at the graves of an 1812 ancestor, two Revolutionary ancestors, Richard Dillon and Jacob Alford all in September 1957. Already marked were the graves of Joseph, James and John Ford, John Warren and John Bankston. We have located and plan to mark those of Isaac Carter and his wife on Bankston Creek, attended over the line in St. Tammany Parish.

Rich in New England tradition and ancestry, Granville, Ohio affords many opportunities for our Chapter and all other organizations to participate in events of historical and patriotic importance. In 1955 the Village celebrated its Sesquicentennial at which time historical homes were opened to the public and dramatic episodes presented early events in Granville life. The Granville Historical Museum was also opened to the public. The Historical Society had purchased a small stone structure built in 1815-16 and besides putting it in condition, they added a wing at the rear, using the same local Waverly sandstone and the same architecture of extremely pleasing proportions. Governor Frank J. Lausche was principal speaker at this Dedication and it was followed by a reception-tea at the College-Town House for which D.A.R. members Mrs. C. D. Coons and Mrs. Raymond Evans were committee chairmen.

In 1954 we secured a lovely roadside park just three and a half miles from Franklinton on the Bogalusa Highway. Cutting the ribbons for its driveway was our first "Miss Washington Parish," Bobby Gene Alford, lovely daughter of one of our members. Native Iris and a bed of southern shrubs surround the Granite marker for our Confederate Ancestors on one side and at the other is a large magnolia tree with redbuds beside it and a bronze plate in memory of our Pioneer Ancestors. A second park has been granted us at Angie, near the Louisiana-Mississippi line on the Columbia-Bogalusa Road. A similar program and dedication is planned about May 1959.

Our Chapter was called in to assist the Chapters of the Baton Rouge Area, and took the lead in acquiring for the State an official "Hall of Fame," which was adopted by the State Commission in September 1957. Acquisitions approved and exhibited include two bronze busts, an early painting, and other items of interest. The Hall of Fame is located in the Rotunda of the Old Louisiana State Capital Building. We feel proud of our four years' labors along historical lines.

Mrs. Genevieve Martin Branch, Regent

Granville (Granville, Ohio) received the award "Organization Making the Best Appearance" in the July 4, 1957 parade. Mrs. H. C. Randolph, Regent, represented the Statue of Liberty and made a patriotic picture as she rode in a red convertible with the letters D.A.R. in blue on white banners to distinguish the organization.

Mrs. Irwin Davis, Vice Regent and chairman of the float committee, rode with the driver of the car, Mrs. Walter H. Seidel.

Mrs. Jeane Owen Randolph poses as Statue of Liberty at 4th of July parade in Granville.

Chartered in 1909, the Chapter has always maintained The Old Colony Burying Ground laid out in 1805. Markers there bear names of eight Real daughters, twenty-one soldiers of the Revolution and many settlers from Granville, Massachusetts the first in 1806.

Under the guidance of Mrs. Randolph, we are proud to have qualified for the Gold Honor Roll this year and while she was still a Junior Member last year, to have attained the Silver Star.

Mrs. Byron H. Lytle, Librarian

Mrs. D. R. Irwin Davis, Vice Regent and chairman of the float committee, rode with the driver of the car, Mrs. Walter H. Seidel.
In assembling information on parents, grandparents and great-grandparents before starting the major portion of the research, do not depend solely on personal recollections, information from relatives, family letters or even the family Bible. Names become confused, generations are "telescoped" and places are apt to be wrongly identified. Nearly all of us "know" a great many things about our family that just are not so!

As all future research will be based on the facts which provide a starting point, it is worth taking time to be sure of the facts.

**Birth and Death Certificates**

Birth and death certificates are seldom utilized for this purpose, yet they can be of much value. The reason they are overlooked is, of course, because with the exception of the New England states, and a very few others, such records were not generally kept until the present century.

The starting date of maintenance of state-wide records of this nature varies greatly in the different states, some beginning in 1900 and others not until 1926. Those years are so near to us that they seem too late for records to be useful, yet often that is not the case. For example: You want to trace a grandmother, whose name was Mary Pierce and her husband John Snow. You do not know where she was born or her parents' names, but you do know that she died at a ripe old age in 1909 in Indiana where she was living with a daughter. All her children are now dead. There is no one who can give you information from their own knowledge. Indiana started keeping death certificate records in 1907. So you write to the Division of Vital Records, State Board of Health, Indianapolis. For a fee of $1.00 you can get a copy of the death certificate. It shows that her daughter reported she was born August 11, 1822, in Steuben Co., N.Y., the daughter of William Pierce and Elizabeth —— (name unknown). So now you have something on which to base your future work.

But do not be disappointed if no death certificate is found, or if some of the blank spaces on it are not filled in. Prior to 1930 there was not the insistence on keeping such records that there is now. However, probably 85% of the deaths and 75% of the births are recorded from the date records were started in each state.

In some states such records were kept from an early period. Delaware has kept them since 1861, Iowa since 1880, Michigan since 1867, New Jersey since 1848, New York since 1880 (except the cities, some of which kept them from a much earlier date), Wisconsin since 1840. In the New England states records were kept in the Towns until the state took them over, as Massachusetts did in 1850, Rhode Island in 1852, Maine in 1892, and Vermont in 1897.

Sometimes a state kept birth and death records for a time and then discontinued it. For example, in Virginia such records were kept for the period 1853-1896, and then not again until 1912, but some of the larger cities continued to keep them in the interim. In Pennsylvania, the State Library had some years ago (they may have been transferred to the State Department of Health by now) birth, marriage, and death records for the years, 1852, 1853, and 1854. These were particularly full records, those of birth showing the parents and brothers and sisters, while the marriage and death records showed the parents.

Your library probably has books from which you can get the address of the state agency that keeps such records in each state. In doubt, a letter can always be addressed to the Division of Vital Statistics at the state capital. Reference works such as Kirkham's *Research in American Genealogy*¹ and Everton's *Handy Book*² contain this information and a note of the date from which such records were kept. We understand that steps are being taken to issue a booklet containing exact information as to what is available from state
sources on all vital records. When those undertaking this project have completed arrangements or when such booklet is available, announcement will be promptly made here.

In writing for a birth or death certificate, be sure to give as much as possible of the following information: Full name of the person who was born or died, date (especially important is the year) on and place at which birth or death occurred, sex and race of person, and for the birth certificate the names of the parents.

Marriages are a different story. In the majority of states the record is still in the county or city where the marriage took place or the license was issued. The dates from which marriages, or the issuance of marriage licenses or marriage bonds, were recorded varies greatly. In some states, as late as 1906 no record was made of a marriage in any public record. A church record, a Bible record, or some other private record is the only source. In the absence of a clergyman (and in many communities there were often vacancies) marriages were performed often by a Justice of the Peace. Such records as he might make (and often he made none) were personal records and unless found among his papers are now lost forever. For that reason, descendants of Justices of the Peace should look most carefully through old books and papers belonging to such an officer to be sure that his notes of the “marriage lines” are not there.

Now and then one is surprised at finding public records kept from an early period for the locality involved. The State Division of Vital Statistics of Iowa has marriage records since 1880 and Michigan since 1867, although, naturally these are not complete. Sometimes, not always, the marriage record gives the parents of the parties.

Census Records

The 1880 Census is the latest that can be consulted, but it is valuable as it gives the state in which the parents of each person was born. Even though it does not give the names of the parents, knowing the state of the parent’s birth is most helpful. The census records of 1870, 1860, and 1850, list every person by name. Earlier census records give the name only of the head of the family and the number of persons in such household, divided into various age groups (which differ in each census).

It is desirable to check with the census of 1880 and 1850, and if convenient the intervening ones, for the record of any persons who were living at that time who are either in the direct line of descent or brothers or sisters of such person. In this way the migration westward and approximate dates of such migration can be determined. From the various places of birth given for various members of the family a clear picture of the various residences of the family can be secured, and this will be very helpful in guiding your library work.

Do not be disturbed if conflicting statements as to ages or places of birth are found for the same person in the census of different years. The information was given by different persons each time, as a rule, and frequently the correct age was not known or not stated. Ages of children under 10 were as a rule correct. The state of birth may indicate an actual state of birth or be the one in which the person grew up, or one from which the family had removed shortly before the birth. But even so it gives a clue as to the changing residence of the family.

The question is frequently asked: Where may I see census records?

The originals are of course in The National Archives, and such originals or photostats or microfilms of them (when the originals have become too fragile for use) may be seen there by anyone who goes there to do so.

The surviving schedules of the 1790 Census have been printed and indexed and are to be found in most large libraries. In a few instances, individuals have copied and indexed specific counties of certain states for certain years. Usually these are in the D.A.R. Library and a copy in the State Library of the state concerned.

Many libraries have purchased microfilms of the 1850 or other census records. The D.A.R. library has microfilms of all 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880 census records.

As census schedules are unindexed it takes considerable time to go through them. Also, many persons are not where they can consult the records at the National Archives, the D.A.R. library or their state library. So the usual way to “see a census record” is to employ someone to search the census for you. Write The National Archives (Washington 25, D. C.) for the name of someone who can do it. You will be sent a list of persons and you may make your own arrangements with any name you select from the list. Charges vary some-
what, but are on the whole reasonable. The cost depends on the size of the schedule to be searched and therefore the time required. Obviously to search an entire state costs considerable; if you know the county it is not so much. The more information you can furnish the searcher (state, county, township, etc.) the less time will be required for the search and therefore the lower the cost.

Remember always that while census records are important and a valuable aid in identification, in determining ages and places of birth, and in general helping to fill in the "picture" of the person and his or her family you are trying to re-create, they are not to be considered as infallible. Aside from lack of knowledge of all ages of all members of the family, the informant may not have cared to give exact details for many reasons. Usually, however, statements as to birthplace of the person being enumerated can be depended on, particularly those of children under ten. And by checking the information from two or three successive census enumerations one can form a fairly good idea of the ages of anyone.

Remember also that names are spelled as they sounded to the enumerator. A simple name like Bernard is shown in the same census of the same state but taken by enumerators in different districts as Bernard, Barnard, Barnhard, Barnot, Barnhart, Barnerd, Bonnod, and Bunnard. And Sinclair may be also St. Clair, Senclere, Sinkler, Saintclare, and, strangest of all, Cinquelar. In going over a census record, keep the pronunciation of the name in mind, as well as the spelling to which you are accustomed.

Through death certificates (and possibly birth certificates or marriage records) and the census, together with family records, you can usually get an ancestor placed in the locality where he or she was resident prior to 1830 and possibly as early as 1800. Then one begins work in the library or among original records.

(Continued from May)

1784

Thomas Pattison, of Stockbridge, and Prudence Williams; of Kensington; Mar. 25th.
Salmon Cowles, and Eunice Strong; Kensington; Mar. 25th.
John Deming, of Canaan, and Hannah Johnson; of Worthington; Oct. 28th.
Samuel Lee, of Worthington, and Sybil Stanley; of Kensington; Nov. 17th.

1785

Oren Lee, and Charlotte Heart; of Worthington; Dec. 2nd.
Benjamin Gilbert, and Mary Hamlin; of Middletown; Dec. 16th.
Edmond Meriam, of Meriden, and Huldah Peck; of Kensington; Dec. 23rd.

1786

David Cowles, and Eunice Payne; Kensington; Apr. 21st.
John Williams, and Allis Bailey; of Kensington; May 15th.
Moses Deming, Jun., of Worthington, and Sally Norton; of Kensington; June 16th.
Jonathan Sagd, of Westfield, and Mary Bronson; of Kensington; Aug. 11th.
Simeon Saxton, of Guilford, and Rhoda Belden; of Kensington; Nov. 24th.
Oliver Stanley, and Kezia Judd; Kensington; Dec. 25th.

1787

Allen Pryor, of Windsor, and Polly Wells; of Kensington; Jan. 24th.
Jabez Cowles, and Betsey Scovill; of Kensington; Mar. 12th.
Selah Stanley, and Rhoda Goodrich; Kensington; Apr. 3rd.
Solomon Winchell, Jun., and — Doolittle; of Kensington; June 15th.
Gideon Hart, and Lyntha Langdon; Kensington; June 25th.

1788

Ezekiel Root, Jun., of Farmington, and Sintha Cole; of Kensington; Mar. 19th.
Solomon Evarts, of New Durham, and Betsey Cole; of Kensington; Apr. 8th.
Amos Hosford, of Worthington, and Jerusha Clark; of Kensington; Apr. 26th.
Joseph Foard, of New Durham, and Mitty Scott; of Kensington; May 2nd.
Salmon Goodrich, and Abi Hart; Worthington; May 3rd.
Edward Pattison, of Worthington, and Charlotte Holister; of New Britain; May 30th.
Nathaniel Thomson, of Farmington, and Sarah Root; of Kensington; June 14th.
Rev. William Robinson, of Southington, and Anne Mills; of Simsbury; Aug. 13th.
Abel Barns, of Meriden, and Charlotte Winchel; of Kensington; Aug. 15th.
Amos Newel, and — Root; of Southington; Dec. 4th.

1789

Isaac Upson, of Waterbury, and Sylvia Lewis; of Southington; Jan. 10th.
William Pattison, and Wealthy Lawrence; Kensington.
Salmon Hart, and Ruthe Norton; Kensington; Jan. 31st.
Bela Strong, and Sarah Hart; Kensington; Feb. (7th.)

1790

Elisha Woodruff, of Southington, and Abigail Galpen; of Kensington; Mar. 5th.
Elijah Stanley, and Sabra Smith; Kensington; Nov. 27th.
Benjamin Cowles, of Meriden, and Lavina Peck; of Kensington; Nov. 27th.
Joseph Finch, of Southington, and Sarah Peck; of Kensington; Nov. 27th.
1789
Zebedee Beckley, of Worthington, and Elizabeth Belden; of Kensington; Feb. 8th.
Christopher Meriman, of Meriden, and Polly Bronson; of Kensington; Nov. 26th.
Roger Winchel, and Martha Shaw; Kensington; Dec. 30th.
John Gilbert, of Worthington, and Olive Welton; of Kensington; Dec. 31st.

1790
James Percival, Jun., and Betsey Hart; Kensington; Jan.
Matthew Peck, and Huldah Rice; Kensington; Apr. 22nd.
Selah Cowles, of Kensington, and Lucy Smith; of Worthington; Aug.
John Hooker, and Abigail Goodrich; Kensington; Sept. 5th.
Asahel Hart, of Worthington, and Abigail Cowles; of Kensington; Sept. 23rd.
Joshua Parsons, of Farmington, and Abigail Moor; of Berlin; Oct.
George Atkins, of Middletown, and Betsey Hart; of Kensington; Dec. 23rd.

1791
Submit Bailey, and Phebe Rugg; Kensington; Apr.
Joseph Alcox, of Farmingbury? (Farmington), and Selina Cowles; of Kensington; Apr.
Israel Williams, of Hartland (?), and Martha Stanley; of Kensington; Oct. 31st.
Amos Gridley, Jun., and Drusilla Barrit; Kensington; Nov. 16th.
Leman Gaylord, of Bristol, and Rhoda Drigs; of Kensington; Dec. 12th.

1792
Jesse Dickinson, and Chloe Allen; of Kensington; Apr. 12th.
Stephen Kelsey, of Worthington, and Hannah Hart; of Kensington; Aug. 12th.
Appollos Dean, and Sally Cowles; Kensington; Dec. 31st.

1793
Timothy Tryon, and Roxa Smith; Kensington; Apr.
William Gaylord Cobley, of Harwinton, and Phebe Tryon; of Kensington; Nov. 6th.
Asa Hopkins, of Hartford, and Abigail Burnham; of Wethersfield; Oct. 16th.

1794
Ozias Cowles, and Sally Belden; Kensington; Jan. 1st.
Gideon Judd, Jun., and Zitty Belden; Kensington; Jan. 29th.
Samuel Lee, and Sally Burnet; Kensington; Oct. 30th.
Frenus Hulbert, of Kensington, and Lucy Hart; of Southington; Nov. 6th.
Samuel Peck, Jun., of Kensington, and Polly Upson; of Meriden; Nov. 27th.
John Dunham, of Kensington, and Lucy Tryon; of Worthington; Nov. 27th.

1795
Aaron Parsons, and Dorcus Bronson; Kensington; Jan. 15th.
Linus Saxton, of Guilford, and Thankful Cole; of Kensington; May 4th.
David Wright, of New Britain, and Abigail Wadsworth; of Kensington; May 4th.
Cyprian Hart, and Lucy Hooker; Kensington; Dec. 24th.

1796
Elijah Hooker, Jun., and Polly Judd; Kensington; Apr. 21st.
Elijah Atkins, and Sarah Williams; of Berlin; Sept. 4th.
Samuel Pardy, of Southington, and Lucretia Peck; of Berlin; Sept. 4th.

1797
Joel Camp, and Rebeckah Nichols; of Berlin; Jan.
Moses Cook, of Chatham, and Dorithy Percival; of Berlin; Jan.
Ashbel Dickinson, and Lucy Peck; of Berlin; May 7th.
Sumit Hart, and Clarissa Hopkins; Berlin; May 9th.
James Jones, of Cheshire, and Polly Stanly; of Kensington; Aug. 2nd.
Darius Monor, and — Butler; of Meriden; Aug. 2nd.
Thomas Blake, and Sally Smith; of Berlin; Aug. 10th.
— — — — of Buckland, and Polly Smith; of Kensington; Sept.
Asa Andrus, of Farmington, and Hannah Burnet; of Berlin; Sept.
John Edward Blake, and Lydia Gridley; of Berlin; Oct. 25th.
Reuben Dunham, and Betsey Norton; of Berlin; Dec. 14th.

1798
Amos Upson, of Southington, and Dorcas Alford; of Berlin; Apr.
Russel Cole, and Susannah Hooker; of Berlin; May 7th.
Gideon Norton, and Lydia Cole; of Berlin; May 7th.
Aroswell Hinsdale, of Harwinton, and Sibil Winchel; of Berlin; Aug.
David White, Esq., of Chatham (New York?), and Polly Prior; of Berlin; Sept. 15th.
Sylvanus Dunham, of Southington, and Theodotia Peck; of Berlin; Nov. 5th.
Isaac Smith, Jun., of Southington, and Huldah Atwood; of Berlin; Nov. 11th.
Levi Hough, and Lois Meriman; of Meriden; Dec. 24th.
Martin Bronson, and Asphia Bronson; of Berlin; Dec. 30th.

1799
Saxa Hooker, and Clarissa Stocking; of Berlin; Jan. 23rd.
Ira Grayham, and Asenath Peck; of Berlin; May 14th.
Joseph Hulet, and Mary Hopkins; of Berlin; Aug. 22nd.
Ozias Gilbert, and Polly Wright; Worthington; Oct. 20th.
Seth Becklet, and Huldah Richardson; Worthington; Oct. 27th.
Bridgman Brown, and Roxa Hart; Worthington; Oct. 31st.
Oliver Hart, Jun., and Sally Bronson; Kensington; Nov. 25th.
Dan (Dean) Johnson, and Lois Sage; Worthington; Oct.
John Pike, b. April 14, 1702, Pasquotank Co., in Alamance Co., N.C. Want pars. and data on Imhoff-Bayla-Nix--Charles Loeffler or Leffler of -Jacob Diffendorf, (son of Henry, emigrant.)


Archibald Campbell, b. 1763 Va., d. aged 109 in 1870 Cannon Co., Tenn., lived with son Thomas Campbell 1870; will prob. 1871, Woodbury, Tenn. Want data on Archibald. His son Thomas Campbell, mar. wid. with 5 ch. sec. wife. Pernisia Armstrong 1851. Want name of 1st wife.

George Walker, d. July 24, 1874 Warren Co., Tenn. law partner, Sarah Sloan, b. Mar. 30, 1874. Legend says from N.C., Geo. d. leaving two dau. Widow mar. 2nd a —Travis, went to Texas, d. abt. aged 100, had two sons, Albert and Cecil Travis both surviving in Texas. Want inf. on any of these.—Raymond F. Hill, 112 Creighton Ave., Nashville 6, Tenn.


Huddleston—William Huddleston and wife Jane, had grant of land in S.C., d. Hancock Co., Ga., will prob. 1806, sons James and Joseph were exe. Want names of rest of his children.—Mrs. Laura K. Thomas, King Bruaert House, Hinsdale, Ill.


Henry Miller, d. ca. 1854, and wife Martha Armstrong, 1855 bur. (?) Walnut City, Appanoose, Iowa. She had sister Mary who lived in Troy Twp. Monroe Co., Iowa, Want pars. of Henry and Martha. Will exc. inf. on Barber, Elliott, Adams, McConnell, Dunn all of Westmoreland Co., Pa.—Mrs. John Bulter, 616 S. St. John St., Lyons, Kans.

Loeffler (Leffler) - Prager - Braun (Brauns) - Imhoff-Bayla-Nix—Charles Loeffler or Leffler of Wheeling, W. Va., mar. Catherine Prager 1862. Want name of village in Germany where he was b. Like to corr. with any of Loeffler fam. of Wheeling, W. Va.

Want inf. on George Braun or Bruns; son of Mrs. Caroline (Becker) (Windel) Braun (or Bruns).

George Braun (or Bruns) b. in Weende, Hanover, Germany, July 20th 1849. Came to this country app. 1853, mar. Emma — Had Eddie (was in Sacramento abt. 1903), Mabel, Alfred, and Hazel. Hazel mar. a — Bartlett, other rel. lived in and near Wheeling, W. Va. Want to corr. with desc., or have any inf. about them.

Imhoff fam. of Wheeling, W. Va., inf. wanted. Barbara Bayla, mar. Nick Imhoff in 1851 in Wheeling, W. Va., welcome corr. with rel. or desc. of Barbara; also will corr. with anyone with name Imhoff concerning the fam.

Robert Barner Nix, b. 1912, son of Laura Barner Nix; resided in Culbertson, Montana and Sioux Falls, S. Dak.—Mrs. Joseph O. Barner, P.O. Box 33223, Los Angeles 33, Calif.

Bell-Roberts—Fanny Angeline Bell, b. Sept. 22, 1878 in Va., mar. Dr. Ardemus Dunbar Roberts, Dec. 12, 1805, d. Mar. 13, 1840. Who were her pars?—Mrs. Hallie D. Child, 214 S. Olive Drive, Mesa, Ariz.


Rebecca Stahl, b. Mar. 13, 1848 in Wells Co., Ind., d. July 22, 1913 at Jasper Minn. Her f. was John Stahl, mar. Susanna Rice July 23, 1846 in Wells Co., Ind. Want inf. on the fams.—Mrs. Elizabeth S. Lever, 910 Greenville Circle, Columbia 3, S.C.

Short-Giltnner-Underwood-Gibson-Brown—Reuben Bennett Short, b. 1813, Lexington, Ky., f. b. in Ga., m. in S.C. Want data on pars.


Kessler-Rardin-Heardon-Lindsay—Simeon Kessler, b. in Germany, d. in Vigo Co., Ind., wife Elizabeth Rardin, dau. of Jacob Rardin, who d. near Calif., Ky., and wife whose maiden name was Lindsay, wish b., d., and mar. records. Want to corr. with those who have this line.—Mrs. Chas. Cotta, 1712 Narlem Blvd., Rockford, Ill.


Susan Franklin, 1st wife of Shugan Jones, b. abt. 1727, d. 1761, Granville Co., N.C., in 1762 she mar. Nathaniel Henderson of Granville Co., N.C. Want data on her pars.—Mrs. Walter M. Cline, 210 High St., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Goodwin-Crafford Goodwin, will dated Nov. 18, 1850 filed in Panola Co., Miss., mentions his wife, not by name. The fol. ch. are named:


Stephan Pickerill or Pickrell, who mar. — Susy or Betsey Hitt, they were from Fauquier Co., Va., in 1832 or 1833 to West Va. Had son Levi. Want inf.—Mrs. Vincent R. Furrie, 3503 Burk St., Parkersburg, W. Va.

**Van Houten-Eddsall-Tweedy-Blakely-Williams**—William Vanhoutin (Van Houten), b. 1773 N.J., d. 1839 in Ill., mar. Catherine Eddsall, dau. of Benjamin Eddsall, 1751-1834, and wife, Sarah Burt. Catherine was b. 1773 N.J., d. 1849 Ill. Want inf. on William and Catherine, also on Benjamin Eddsall, and his f. Jacobus Eddsall, b. 1724/5-188/1, and wife Charlotte Barton.


Decker bro. all b. in N.J., Abraham, 1803, Moses, 1806 and Levi Elston, Feb. 7, 1811, came with pars. from Sussex (Old Deckertown), N.J., abt. 1824 to what is now St. Mary's, W. Va. In 1830 these bro. bought land Washington Co., Ohio, near Marietta where all lived and d. pars. bur. on Brouse Farm near St. Mary's, W. Va. Want inf. on pars. of the Decker bro., pars. living in 1880.


Ephraim Carle (Carr, Carrol), will dated Mar. 12, 1805, prov. Apr. 15, 1806 Montgomery Twp., Somerset Co., N.J. Was his wife Ruth, dau. of Joseph Higgins who mentions dau. Ruth Carle in his will in 1782? Want inf. on both fams.


**Arnold-Weaver**—Margaret Arnold, b. Sept. 9, 1794, d. Apr. 24, 1858, mar. June 24, 1813 at Dwansburg or Oblong, N.Y. Desire her ances.

Peter Wing Weaver, s. of Joseph and Zerviah Wing Weaver, b. Pawling, N.Y., Sept. 9, 1790, d. Syracuse, N.Y., Feb. 24, 1824. Want inf. on pars. and ances.—Mrs. Thomas Morrison, 3 Mayflower Rd., Plympton, Mass.


John Seams, Sr., b. Oct. 4, 1728, Swansea, Mass., d. May 10, 1813, Clarendon, Vt., mar. Patience Hopkins, b. 1734, d. May 1, 1791 Clarendon, Vt. Want inf. on Patience and her ances.—Miss Margaret I. McKay, 310 Second Ave., Frankfort, N.Y.

**McGill-McIntosh-Herrington** — Sarah Elizabeth McGill, b. Aug. 23, 1825, Sumter Co., S.C., mar. Minto Witherspoon McGill, Dec. 21, 1848, moved to Camden, Ark., Jan. 1857, dau. of Rev. soldier, William McIntosh, b. April 7, 1764, Sumter, S.C. His 3rd. wife was Elizabeth Herrington. Want inf. on Sarah Elizabeth's m. and pars. of Elizabeth of Herrington.—Mrs. James D. Luttrell, Sr., Box 8737, Dallas 16, Texas.

**Cable-Crise** (Kris) — Jonathan Cable, b. 1782, Brothers Valley, Somerset Co., Pa., d. 1847 Stark Co., Ohio, mar. Elizabeth Crise (Kris) (Continued on page 616)
Wyoming—the Equality State

by Mrs. Paul W. Schwaiger
State Advertising Chairman

Ft. LARAMIE, near the mouth of the Laramie River, was established in 1837 to control the fur trade of the Arapahoes, Cheyenne and Sioux Indians.

The United States expedition, commanded by John S. Fremont, explored the Wind River mountains and South Pass in 1842. From this time the favored route to the Pacific coast led through Wyoming but the aridity of the land and the pronounced hostility of the Indians were not conducive to settlement. For the protection of the immigrant trains, the United States government built Ft. Kearney in 1848 and purchased Ft. Laramie in 1849. Indian hostilities were active between 1851 and 1868. A Mormon settlement was made on the Green River in 1853 but later they retired to Salt Lake City.

Gold was discovered on the Sweet Water River in 1867 and the population increased rapidly. The territory with its present boundaries, was organized in 1868 and was admitted to the union in 1890—the 44th state to be admitted.

Wyoming is 365 miles long and 275 miles wide. The highest point of elevation is Gannett Peak, 13,785 feet, located in Fremont and Sublette Counties with the lowest level on the Bell Fourche River in Crook County, 3100 feet.

In grass area we rank 8th in the United States, having 97,914 square miles of which 366 represent water surface.

Mining, oil drilling and refining, agriculture, cattle and sheep raising are the most prominent occupations of our state. Jade was discovered in 1941 and the valuable Uranium in 1955.

The State Capitol, located at Cheyenne, is of Corinthian Architecture and Classic design (resembling the National Capitol) and the interior is finished in cherry, oak and butternut wood. The Cornerstone was laid May 18, 1887 and was finished on March 29, 1888.

There are some one hundred Historical sites in Wyoming which are visited annually by tourists from all parts of the world.

Many National Forests are located throughout the state—Teton, Big Horn, Medicine Bow and many others. The Wapiti Ranger Station, located west of Cody, oldest forest ranger station in the United States, was established in 1903.

Yellowstone Park, first national park created in the United States in 1872, is located in the northwest part of the state and is visited every year by thousands of persons who thrill at the boiling mud pots, hot water geysers, many bubbling hot springs and the much photographed Old Faithful geyser plus many beautiful water falls, lakes and rivers. The park consists of 3,472 acres. The tourist, whether driving the 153 miles of highway or taking one of the 900 miles of foot or saddle paths, will see wandering herds of elk, moose, deer, buffalo, black and grizzly bears.

The world’s largest hot springs, located at the Hot Springs State Park at Thermopolis, has a flow of 18,600 gallons every twenty-four hours.

Some of the annual events of interest are the Green River Rendezvous Pageant held at Daniel, Gift of the Waters Pageant, written by Mrs. Harriet Horton and D.A.R. members, is held at Thermopolis, All American Indian Day Days held at Sheridan, Sun Dance—Shoshoni and Arapahoe—held at the Wind River Indian Reservation.

(Continued on page 627)
WYOMING CHAPTERS
DAUGHTERS
OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION
HONORING STATE
OFFICERS ELECT
1958—1960

Mrs. Geo. W. Campbell
First Vice Regent
FT. CASPER CHAPTER
CASPER

Mrs. C. O. Edgington
Recording Secretary
JACQUES LARAMIE
LARAMIE

Mrs. Lloyd Schaefer
Registrar
LUKE VOORHEES
LUSK

CHEYENNE CHAPTER
CHEYENNE

ELIZABETH RAMSAY
WHEATLAND

LUKE VOORHEES
LUSK

Mrs. Lyman B. Yonkee
Regent
WASHAKIE CHAPTER
THERMOPOLIS

Mrs. Paul W. Schwaiger
Chaplain
CHEYENNE CHAPTER
CHEYENNE

Mrs. John W. Laverty
Historian
FT. CASPER CHAPTER
CASPER

FT. CASPER CHAPTER
CASPER

SHERIDAN CHAPTER
SHERIDAN

Mrs. J. Porter Kennedy
Second Vice Regent

Mrs. Glenn W. Oliver
Treasurer
CHEYENNE CHAPTER
CHEYENNE

Mrs. Paul W. Brewer
Librarian
ELIZABETH RAMSAY
WHEATLAND

JACQUES LARAMIE
LARAMIE

WASHAKIE
THERMOPOLIS

MEDICINE WHEEL
POWELL

SHERIDAN CHAPTER
SHERIDAN

INYAN KARA
NEWCASTLE

STATE CONFERENCE
CHEYENNE
1958

[ 610 ]
GROUP PICTURE OF FORT CASPER CHAPTER, CASPER, WYOMING

Taken December 10th, 1957—Casper Women’s Clubhouse in background

Reading left to right—seated on ground: Mesdames: Vernon Proffitt, William A. Hocker, Fay Peebles, George W. Campbell (past Chapter Regent and State First Vice Regent), John W. Lavery (past Chapter Regent); Seated on Chairs reading left to right: R. Robert Duncan, C. G. Cypresman (past Chapter Regent), (Colonial Flag) by Mrs. Thomas Cooper seated (honorary past State Regent, past chapter Regent, now member of Board of Trustees of Casper Women’s Clubhouse, and Charter member), Mrs. Marvin L. Bishop (past Chapter Regent), Fremont Michie (past Chapter Regent), Walter Gray Davis (Regent), Warren D. Skelton (past chapter Regent of Washakie Chapter, Thermopolis, Wyo.), Alexander H. Wood; Standing left to right beginning with face half shown: Grace Horneback, Chas. Piersall, J. W. Fitzpatrick, Frances Scoby Webb, Fred N. Hahn, W. Franklin White, W. D. Johnston, (flag), M. E. Hayes, George M. Reif, I. E. Clark (honorary past State Regent & past chapter regent), A. C. Keyes (past chapter Regent and designer of Wyoming State Flag & holding the Wyoming State Flag); the two members standing directly behind Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Keyes are: left to right: Mrs. O. T. Evans, Wm. Schouboe, continuing left to right standing next to Mrs. Keyes and to right of Wyoming State Flag: L. A. Parker (past Chapter Regent), Norman C. Base, Wm. H. Burnett, A. L. Soderberg, (in front of Mrs. Soderberg standing:) Mrs. Alex Simpson (past Chapter Regent); directly behind Mrs. Simpson standing: Joe O. Young, then continuing left to right: Maurice F. Griffith, R. E. Cartmill, A. W. Stricker, Miss Nita Stewart, Pershing L. Geiger, John S. Clark.

Absent when the picture was taken were the following resident members, the Mesdames: Claude L. Blakeslee, Bob Blevis, T. H. Cherry, George Chopping, Ray Chorney, J. R. Clark (past chapter regent), Fred Cotman, (Miss) Cordell Collen, Morgan Davis, H. B. Durham, James H. Foose, John W. Coo, George H. Glinther (past chapter regent), Earl E. Hanway, George Henderson, F. R. Hillman, C. H. Horstman (past chapter regent and charter member), Carl E. Horstman (past chapter regent), H. H. Hult, J. E. Hurley, Glenn W. Johnson, Freeman Johnson, H. R. Lathrop (past chapter regent and charter member), Cecil E. Lucas, Sally Gard McCracken, (Miss) Mary Michelle, W. G. Miller, W. C. “Babe” Miller, (Miss) Mary Ellene Moore, Clarence Morley (past chapter regent), Wm. C. Nicolaysen, Gerald G. Nicolaysen, Swan Osterlund, (Miss) Anna May Pearce, M. E. Robertson, T. C. Tenkin (past chapter regent), Ann Hamlin Watts, (Miss) Carol Mae Wilson, A. E. Winter and Donald A. MacQueen.

The Hudson River Valley

by Mrs. Dwight L. Monaco
New York State Chairman of Magazine Advertising

On a rocky peak in the Adirondacks which the Indians called “the cloud splitter” lies Lake Tear-of-the-Clouds, from whose waters a little brook begins. Joined by others, the deepening stream flows southward for over 300 miles, past Storm King, Bear Mountain, and the awesome cliffs of the Palisades, past the great piers of Manhattan Island, and then channels a deep undersea canyon that extends into the vast Atlantic more than 135 miles beyond Ambrose Lightship and nearly a mile and a half below the surface of the ocean.

In the little towns along its banks once stood whitewashed or yellow brick houses, and from Manhattan to Albany, every cove and craig of the river had its legend. At Hell Gate, a man known as Pirate’s Spook, whom Peter Stuyvesant had killed with a silver bullet, appeared in stormy weather in his little boat. The ghost of Rambout Van Dam, a resident of Spuyten Duyvil who was cursed forever for defying the Sabbath, rowed with muffled oars back and forth across the Tappan Zee. Men heard the eerie chant of a ship’s crew at midnight when the moon was up near Point-no-Point and captains of all real Dutch ships used to lower their peaks when they approached Thunder Mountain, in deference to the goblin in a sugar-loaf hat who was keeper of the mountains.

All of these legends persisted when Washington Irving made his first trip up the Hudson in 1800. As he grew up around Tarrytown and Sleepy Hollow he absorbed the magic of the old Dutch life, as well as the knowledge of those people on whom his charming distortions were based. Katrina Van Tassel of “The Legend of Sleepy Hollow,” for example, was actually the belle of the Van Alen family, whose portrait hangs in their old house near Kinderhook. And Ichabod Crane was modeled after a cruel schoolmaster who taught where the present Crane School now stands, near Rensselaer.

Today there is a bridge near the place where Ichabod Crane saw the Headless Horseman. It is a short walk to the place where Washington Irving is buried, near the ghosts of the river he loved so well.

There are, of course, many survivals of the old Dutch houses. Fort Rensselaer is an old brick building built about 1705, and used as a fortress against the Indians. It was here that Dr. Richard Shuckburgh is supposed to have written the words of “Yankee Doodle” while seated on the curb of an old well in the garden. Fishkill, one of the most attractive villages along the Hudson, has the Hendrick Kip House and a Dutch Reformed Church built about 1784. Nearly all the towns along the valley have one or more examples of the Dutch heritage. At Albany is the Ten Broeck Mansion, and it is here where the records for the State Organization N.S.D.A.R. are kept. Here, too, is the Schuyler Mansion, the scene of Alexander Hamilton’s marriage, and “Gentleman Johnny” Burgoyne’s confinement after Saratoga. The Madam Brett House at Beacon, is interesting and beautiful. It was purchased for preservation and is a D.A.R. Chapter House.

On Staten Island is the Voorlezer’s House, believed to be the nation’s oldest elementary school building. At Broadway and 204th Street in New York City is the Dyckman House, built in 1783, which is now a museum. Another old Dutch House is the Senate House at Kingston, built in 1676 by Colonel Wessel Ten Broeck and partially burned by the British in 1777.

Although the Dutch Tradition has been fastened to the Hudson Valley there were far more numerous and influential groups from other nations who followed them. The Billop House on Staten Island and Fraunces Tavern in lower Manhattan, where Washington said farewell to his officers in 1783, are two fine examples of pre-Revolutionary period.

The Glen Sanders Mansion, at Scotia, was erected in 1713 by Capt. Johannes Glen, son of the founder of Scotia, Alexander Lindsey Glen. The Mansion has never changed hands, except by inher-

(Continued on page 618)
With Pride and Affection
The Daughters of New York State

Present

MRS. THURMAN C. WARREN
State Regent of New York
In loving memory of

GLADYS BALCH WOOLSEY

Died October 19, 1957

Charter member, Colonel Aaron Ogden Chapter, December, 1929
Regent, Colonel Aaron Ogden Chapter, 1947-1950
Chairman, Nassau-Suffolk Regents’ Round Table, 1948-1949
New York State Treasurer, 1950-1953
Chairman State Finance Committee, 1953-1956
National Auditing Committee, 1953-1956
National Vice President Finance Committee, 1956-

THE NASSAU-SUFFOLK REGENTS’ ROUND TABLE

Anne Cary Chapter
Colonel Aaron Ogden Chapter
Colonel Gilbert Potter Chapter
Colonel Josiah Smith Chapter
Darling Whitney Chapter
Ketewamoke Chapter
Lord Sterling Chapter
North Riding Chapter
Oyster Bay Chapter
Ruth Floyd Woodhull Chapter
Saghtekoos Chapter
Seawanhaka Chapter
Southampton Colony Chapter
Suffolk Chapter

William Dawes Chapter
It was she who started the movement for women's rights, after visiting Mrs. Lucretia Mott in London. Mrs. Stanton decided to call a women's rights convention at her home town, Seneca Falls, New York. This was done July 19 and 20, 1848, and the rights were signed by sixty-nine women and thirty-two men.

This began her active public career, during which she constantly championed equal rights for the two sexes; specifically, more intelligent divorce laws, equal rights of property and of suffrage and equal educational advantages.

Mrs. Stanton lectured in the United States, Canada, England and Scotland. She presided over the first international council of women held in Washington, D. C. She spent her life for the cause of women suffrage.

This page sponsored by the members of Sa-Go-Ye-Wat-Ha Chapter, Seneca Falls, New York.
GENERAL ASA DANFORTH CHAPTER
Syracuse, New York

Mrs. James E. Clyde, Regent

Honoring with deep appreciation our Revolutionary Ancestors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Ancestor</th>
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<tr>
<td>Aldrich, Louise (Mrs. W. S.)</td>
<td>John Slater</td>
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<td>Andrews, Katherine Mason (Mrs. G. H.)</td>
<td>John Sweetland</td>
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<td>Richard Comfort</td>
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<td>Joseph McKune</td>
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<td>John McDowell</td>
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<td>Seth Whitney</td>
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<td>David Thurston</td>
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<td>Joseph Fowler</td>
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<td>Billings, Reba Sleeth (Mrs. H. J.)</td>
<td>Joseph Temple</td>
<td>VT.</td>
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<td>Boyd, Hazel Cady (Mrs. S. V.)</td>
<td>Elisha Cady</td>
<td>N. Y.</td>
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<td>Brewster, Edith Bowen (Mrs. F. L.)</td>
<td>Timothy Teall</td>
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<td>Brown, Melba G. (Miss)</td>
<td>Jacob Staley</td>
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<td>Byington, Shirley Barnett (Mrs. G. C.)</td>
<td>Samuel Bibbins</td>
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<td>Clark, Jeannah (Miss)</td>
<td>John Bosworth</td>
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<td>Clyde, Ruth Thorne (Mrs. J. E.)</td>
<td>Benjamin Bosworth</td>
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<td>John Thorne</td>
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<td>Colog, Dessa Hilton (Mrs. A. H.)</td>
<td>Capt. Peter Hilton</td>
<td>N. Y.</td>
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<td>Duryea, Mina S. (Mrs. A. H.)</td>
<td>Samuel Stowell, Jr.</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
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<td>Guflfas, Bertha Raynor (Mrs. L. V.)</td>
<td>John Sebastas</td>
<td>N. Y.</td>
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<td>Jaeggili, Georgiana Thomas (Mrs. H. R.)</td>
<td>Samuel Hollis</td>
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<td>Kaufmann, Jennie Bentley (Mrs. E. C.)</td>
<td>Jonathan H. Hazard</td>
<td>N. J.</td>
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<td>Knowles, Harriett Clark (Mrs.)</td>
<td>Capt. John Bentsley</td>
<td>N. Y.</td>
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<td>Lay, Minnie Rosina Tarbox (Mrs. M. W.)</td>
<td>John Bosworth</td>
<td>Mass.</td>
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<td>Leonard, Helen Fitzgerald (Mrs. C.)</td>
<td>John Ramesell</td>
<td>R. I.</td>
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<td>Love, Winifred Seelye Myers (Mrs. F. C.)</td>
<td>George Kennedy</td>
<td>N. Y.</td>
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<td>Markham, Lena Hoose (Mrs. F. H.)</td>
<td>Michael Seelye</td>
<td>N. J.</td>
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<td>Markham, Ruth Brown (Mrs. F. H.)</td>
<td>David Parks</td>
<td>N. Y.</td>
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<td>Meech, Janet (Mrs. D. A.)</td>
<td>Capt. John Belknap</td>
<td>N. Y.</td>
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<td>McLusky, Vivian Seelye (Mrs. J.)</td>
<td>John Huse</td>
<td>N. Y.</td>
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<td>Melvin, Mertie Myers (Mrs. F. W.)</td>
<td>Gideon Seely, Jr.</td>
<td>N. Y.</td>
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<td>Monterey, Doris Sheldon (Mrs. A.)</td>
<td>Frederick Curtis</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
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<td>Pearce, Caroline Kellogg</td>
<td>Capt. John Van Patten</td>
<td>N. Y.</td>
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<td>Pastill, Roberta Flaherty (Mrs. T. W.)</td>
<td>Benjamin Kellog</td>
<td>Mass.</td>
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<td>Rauscher, Lutie Wood (Mrs. Frankie)</td>
<td>Jeremiah Wood</td>
<td>N. Y.</td>
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<td>Rhines, Beatrice M. (Miss)</td>
<td>John Satterlee</td>
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<td>Christopher Moyer</td>
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<td>Ross, Alice Brayton (Mrs. W. O.)</td>
<td>James Hamilton</td>
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<td>Ross, Eleanor B. Lay (Mrs. M. A.)</td>
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<td>Seaver, Catherine A. Clark (Mrs. C. D.)</td>
<td>Capt. Eliza Cranson</td>
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<td>Spire, Nancy Leigh Woodson (Mrs. L. J.)</td>
<td>Col. John Palsey</td>
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<td>Stewart, Roseann (Miss)</td>
<td>Reuben Riceley</td>
<td>Va.</td>
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<td>Walrath, Pauline Chaguill (Mrs. E.)</td>
<td>Tucker Woodson</td>
<td>Va.</td>
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<td>Wells, Pauline Brewster (Mrs. C. J.)</td>
<td>John Ellis</td>
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<td>Willson, S. Mabel (Mrs.)</td>
<td>John Harris, Sr.</td>
<td>Va.</td>
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<td>Maj. William Seaber</td>
<td>N. Y.</td>
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<td>Charles Humphry, Sr.</td>
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<td>Jesse Steele</td>
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<td>Obadiah Gore, Sr.</td>
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<td>John Matthew Brown</td>
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Franklin County, N. Y. about 1818. Want record of their s. Nelson Perkins Willey, b. Sept. 5, 1819, Ogdensburg, N. Y. Want proof of Nelson's parentage. Was Samuel Sanborn's w. named Polly (Mary) Rolfe, if so, where was she b. and who were her pars.? Samuel b. Salisbury, N. H., Dec. 1762, moved to Bombay, N. Y. 1805. Hirum Sanborn was b. in N. Y. 1805, and prob. Peter also.—Mrs. Warner T. Ball, 4161 East 16th Ave., Denver 20, Colo.


[ 616 ]
THE REGENTS ROUND TABLE OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY

HONORS

MRS. DONALD BENNETT ADAMS
Vice President General, N.S.D.A.R.

In appreciation of her inspiring leadership, vivacious humor,
and devoted loyalty to our Society.

Ann Hutchinson
Gen. Jacob O'Dell
Harvey Birch
Jonas Bronck
Keskesklick
Knapp
Larchmont
Bronxville
Hastings
Scarsdale
Mount Vernon
Yonkers
Pelham
Larchmont

Mohegan
Mount Pleasant
New Rochelle
Pierre Van Cortlandt
Ruth Lyon Bush
Tarrytown
White Plains

Ossining
Pleasantville
New Rochelle
Peekskill
Port Chester
Tarrytown
White Plains
The envy of some of the great Museums for loan: the purpose of which was to finance the aid of the French in the American Revolution. It is still the private home of Mr. and Mrs. Glen Sanders direct descendants of the original builder. The furnishings are white, Chippendale and Duncan Phyfe.

Among the interesting papers on file is a promissory note for interest given to John Smith. It is still the private home of Mr. and Mrs. Glen Sanders direct descendants of the original builder. The furnishings are white, Chippendale and Duncan Phyfe.

Among the interesting papers on file is a promissory note for interest given to John Smith.

Treason Hill House at West Haverstraw, was occupied during the Revolution by Joshua Hett Smith. It was visited by Gen. Washington frequently and was his headquarters during August 1781. Lafayette, Alexander Hamilton, Rochambeau, and Aaron Burr are among the great names associated with it. Here Gen. Benedict Arnold concluded arrangements with Major Andre for the treasonable transfer of West Point to the British.

In 1807 Robert Fulton had steamed up the river to the Clermont, and his wife’s powerful relative, Chancellor Livingston, soon controlled a monopoly on the building and operating of all boats propelled by “force of fire or steam.” Fulton’s “folly” was christened in honor of the house which now stands near Germantown. Built in 1729-30 by Robert Livingston.

Many of the historic houses in the state are owned or maintained by the D.A.R. Others are under the jurisdiction of the State Historical Sites Commission such as Clinton House at Poughkeepsie and Guy Park Manor at Amsterdam. During the twentieth century, many of the great manorial estates along the Hudson River between New York and Albany were gradually turned over to institutions, schools and clubs....

(Continued on page 629)

GU-YA-NO-GA CHAPER
Penn Yan, New York

The following members honor with pride their Revolutionary Ancestors

[618]
REGENTS' ROUND TABLE OF GREATER NEW YORK

HONORING
Chairman
Mrs. Daniel J. Schatz
Major Jonathan Lawrence Chapter

Secretary
Mrs. Wm. Beecher Hambright
New Netherland Chapter

Treasurer
Mrs. Nicholas R. Jones
Manhattan Chapter

CHAPTER
Abraham Cole .................................................. Mrs. Raymond J. Kirchmyer
Battle Pass .................................................... Mrs. Louis Harris
Benjamin Romaine ........................................ Mrs. Wilson D. McKerrow
Elizabeth Annesley Lewis ................................ Mrs. Frank G. Davis
Ellen Hardin Walworth ..................................... Mrs. Reginald C. Wand
Fort Greene .................................................. Mrs. Maurice E. McLoughlin
Fort Washington ........................................... Miss Alma Hayes
General Nathaniel Woodhull ............................. Miss Mildred Behlen
Golden Hill .................................................. Miss Theodora S. Root
John Jay ....................................................... Mrs. Edwin C. Esplin
Knickerbocker ............................................... Miss Jessica Shipman
Major Thomas Wickes .................................... Mrs. Richard Mann
Mary Murray .................................................. Mrs. Walter F. Murray
Mary Washington Colonial .............................. Mrs. J. West Rulon Cooper
Matinecock ................................................... Mrs. Michael P. Mussett
New York City ................................................ Mrs. Samuel C. Carter, Jr.
Richmond County ............................................ Mrs. A. W. Roberts
Rufus King .................................................... Mrs. Bernard Hegeman
Staten Island ................................................ Mrs. Kirby W. Holloway
Washington Heights ...................................... Mrs. John G. Matthews
Women of '76 ................................................ Mrs. Donald S. K. Mackenzie
Printers?

IT NEED BE NO PROBLEM

Our experience will make it easy for you. We have done D. A. R. printing for years—from stationery forms and bulletins, to State Year Book.

WRITE FOR INFORMATION

The Freeman's Journal Co.
Cooperstown - New York
Established 1808

New York Advertising
New York Daughters procured approximately $1,260 worth of advertising for this issue of our Magazine.

Mrs. Dwight L. Monaco, New York State Advertising Chairman, was in charge of the advertising in her State and was assisted by Mrs. Thurman C. Warren, State Regent, and other members. 106 of the State's 178 Chapters sent advertisements.
These Chapters of the Eighth New York District join in honoring their retiring State Director

Mrs. Christian F. Nies

Abigail Fillmore—Buffalo
Benjamin Prescott—Fredonia
Catharine Schuyler—Allegany County
Jamestown—Jamestown
Katharine Pratt Horton—Buffalo
Major Benjamin Bosworth—Silver Creek
Mary Jemison—Warsaw
Olean—Olean
Patterson—Westfield
Salamanca—Salamanca
Te-Car-na-wun-a—LeRoy

THE ARLINGTON HOTEL
OF BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK

Is proud to welcome the members of
The Daughters of the American Revolution
TO THEIR SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL
NEW YORK STATE CONFERENCE
OCTOBER 1st, 2nd AND 3rd
1958
A Cordial Welcome Awaits You At
FORT TICONDEROGA
Ticonderoga—New York

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

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

Fort Ticonderoga, now restored, is open to visitors every day, May 1st to November 1st. Special commemorative pageants and ceremonies July 12th and 13th, 1958 at Battle of Carillon (Fort Ticonderoga) Bicentennial. History of the Fort told by colored slides to D.A.R. groups. Regents of Chapters write directly to

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Queries
(Continued from page 616)

Dannor, b. Frederick Co., Md., Mar. 1759, moved to Westmoreland Co., Pa., about 1791, to Jefferson Co., Ky., about 1801, to Harrison Co., Ind., about 1804 then to Clay Co., Ind., where he died.—Mrs. Wayne V. Pitts, 110 Berry St., Greensdale, Ind.


(Continued on page 630)

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Rhode Island and Wyoming Ads

To the Rhode Island Daughters we give thanks for approximately $350 worth of ads in this issue. Rhode Island Independence Chapter, which has sent many previous ads, came first with $145 in ads. Rhode Island's 23 Chapters are represented in this issue. Mrs. Walter J. Brown, State Advertising Chairman, was aided by Mrs. Lawrence F. Vorries, State Regent.

Wyoming Daughters sent ads for this issue from every Chapter in the State. Fort Casper Chapter led with the most money. In charge of the advertising was Mrs. Paul W. Schweiger, State Advertising Chairman. Mrs. Adolph George Yonkee is State Regent.
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This page is presented with pride and affection by all the Rhode Island Chapters.

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BLOCK ISLAND

[ 625 ]
Jacksonville, Katherine Livingston, Fort San Nicholas, St. Johns River, Kan Yuk Sa, Ponte Vedra, Jean Ribault, Princess Issena, with Maria Jefferson, St. Augustine and Edward Rutledge, Lake City, the Chapters comprising District I, F.S.D.A.R. were invited in February, American History Month, to welcome the aircraft Carrier, U.S.S. Ranger, the largest ship afloat, when it docked at the Mayport Carrier Basin for the first time.

The name Ranger has been a significant one in Naval history since the first Ranger, a frigate, sailed against the British in 1777 under the command of John Paul Jones who negotiated the first salute to the American Flag, thereby receiving the first recognition of the American Republic by a foreign power.

The Ranger's Insignia is the Minuteman, a symbol of those first continentals who withstood the British at Concord and Lexington on April 19, 1775, so naturally the Daughters were delighted to welcome to port the commanding officer of the latest Ranger, Captain Charles T. Booth II, who entertained them in his quarters before they were privileged to attend Divine Service and a guided tour of the sea giant. It is a veritable floating city and quite impressive statistics could be quoted on all features, but a young sailor anxiously awaiting shore leave, summed it up in a short if not salty manner, "The Ranger has everything except wine, women and—trees!"

Shown shaking hands with Capt. Booth is Mrs. John Boyd, Regent Jacksonville Chapter. Left to right are Mrs. James Boyd, Jr., Regent Ft. San Nicholas, Mrs. Robert A. Johnson, Regent Katherine Livingston, Capt. Booth, Mrs. Boyd, and Mrs. Raymond Sage, Recording Secretary, St. Johns River.

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Wyoming—the Equality State

(Continued from page 609)

tion and Rodeos are held in many towns
and the "Daddy of all" at Cheyenne. There
are many Dude Ranches where the tourists
will find entertainment.

Many famous persons are among the his-
torical names found in records such as
John C. Fremont, Gen. Wm. T. Sherman,
Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Dodge, the Ames
Brothers, Wm. Cody (famous Buffalo Bill),
Jim Baker, Tom Horn and others. Promi-
nent persons to hold firsts in office are
Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, Governor and
Mrs. Cort F. Meyer, elected to Superintend-
ent of Public Instruction who was the first
woman in the United States to be elected to
a State Office—1894. Esther Hobar Morris
was known as the Mother of Woman Suf-
frage, 1870 and John Colter was the first
white man to enter Wyoming in 1807.

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The Hudson River Valley
(Continued from page 618)

In the Adirondack Mountain region one may visit Fort Ticonderoga which stands on a promontory and commands a breathtaking view to the north and south of Lake Champlain as well as the outlet to beautiful Lake George.

Before the American Revolution, French and English military strategists were quick to realize that the juxtaposition of Lake Champlain, Lake George, and the Hudson River provided an excellent highway for military purposes. Between 1689, when the first invasion was launched and 1814, when the last was attempted, every southward attack failed. Regardless of what the commanders might have wished, the height of land commanded by Fort Ticonderoga always became the focal point for that particular collision. During the Revolution, the bastion had begun to disintegrate. As one enters the Place d'Armes they are reminded that through the same passageway famous men of history, such as Gen. George Washington, Gen. John Burgoyne, Ethan Allen, Benedict Arnold and Col. John Brown have walked. After General Burgoyne's surrender in 1777, the Fort remained in the hands of the Americans.

William Ferris Pell purchased the fort in 1820. His great, great, grandson, Stephen Pell, devoted the greater part of his life to its restoration and collections for the museum.

In 1959, the Hudson-Champlain Celebration will be held. This will mark the 350th Anniversary of the discovery of Lake Champlain. Fort Ticonderoga and many interesting points southward to New York City will be feature attractions for guests of New York State to see, enjoy and relive its history.

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Queries
(Continued from page 622)


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June

Signers of the Declaration of Independence born in this month:

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States that entered the Union:

Arkansas—1836.
Kentucky—1792.
New Hampshire—1788.
Tennessee—1796.
Virginia—1788.
West Virginia—1863.

INDEX TO THE VIRGINIA COURT RECORDS
OF SOUTHWESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, 1775-1780

This index of 55 pages lists more than 2,640 names and is a gold mine of genealogical information. The original source was the county court minute books kept during the period when Virginia claimed and exercised jurisdiction over what is now Washington, Greene, Fayette, Westmoreland, and Allegheny Counties, Pennsylvania. Abstracts of names referred to in the Index will be made on request.

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[ 630 ]
In the April issue, page 433, honoring Mrs. Thomas Stevens George, it should have read:

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