A CHAIR CAN BE FOREVER …

when it is of heirloom quality and the design is beautifully classic. Shown is one of the many in our collection by Heritage in ebony and white leather. 110.00.

W & L Furniture, 6th floor.
Complete Banking and Trust Services

American Security & Trust Company

Daniel W. Bell, President and Chairman of the Board
C. F. Jacobsen, Vice Chairman of the Board

Main Office: 15th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.

The National Metropolitan Bank and its successor, American Security and Trust Company, have been the depository for the D.A.R. since 1896.

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Judd & Detweiler
INCORPORATED
(Established in 1868)
PRINTERS

THIS MAGAZINE IS FROM OUR PRESSES

FLORIDA AVE. & ECKINGTON PLACE
WASHINGTON 2 • D.C.

"GENEALOGICAL SERVICE WITH CITED AUTHORITY"
(American and Foreign)

BY
THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL COMPANY, INC.
GENEALOGISTS AND PUBLISHERS
80-90 EIGHTH AVENUE NEW YORK 11, N.Y.

Continuing a half century of work in Family Research, Coats of Arms, Privately Printed Volumes

Publishers of "Colonial and Revolutionary Lineages of America" and other historical and genealogical serial volumes. Correspondence or interviews may be arranged in all parts of the United States.
A warm welcome awaits all members of the
NATIONAL SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
to visit one of the most beautiful jewelry stores in the world

Complete displays of official insignia, souvenirs and stationery

Official Jewelers and Stationers for over fifty years

J.E. CALDWELL & CO.
CHESTNUT & JUNIPER STS., PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.
Store hours 9:30 to 5
Closed Saturdays during July and August
Contents

The President General's Message ........................................ 715
The Medical Corps in the American Revolution—Col. Cole Davis, M.D. ........................................ 717
The Six Flags of Texas—Vera Cain Kerbow ........................................ 720
The Revolutionary Oak at Guilford Court House, North Carolina—Mrs. J. A. King ........................................ 723
What Tamassee Has Meant to Me—Mrs. Zora Butte Barnett ........................................ 724
The Race that Refused to Vanish—Kenyon Cull ........................................ 725
The Essentials of American Citizenship—Kenneth Gurley ........................................ 729
If—Miss Virginia B. Johnson (Jr. Membership Committee) ........................................ 731
Notes from the Registrar General—Mary G. Kennedy ........................................ 732
National Defense—Mary Barclay (Mrs. Ray L.) Erb ........................................ 733
State Activities ........................................ 739
With the Chapters ........................................ 741
Genealogical Source Material—Jean Stephenson ........................................ 747
D.A.R. Library Booklet—Ruth Hussey ........................................ 753
Minutes, National Board of Management, June 5, 1958 ........................................ 755

ISSUED MONTHLY BY
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Publication Office: ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, 1776 D St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Signed articles reflect the personal views of the authors and are not necessarily a statement of D. A. R. policy.

Products and services advertised do not carry D. A. R. endorsement.

Single Copy, 35 Cents. Yearly Subscription, $2.00

Send checks made payable to Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R., 1776 D Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

MABEL E. WINSLOW, Editor

Mrs. John J. Wilson, National Chairman
D. A. R. Magazine Committee

Mrs. Robert F. Kohr, National Chairman
D. A. R. Magazine Advertising Committee

Copyright 1958 by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution

Entered as second-class matter, December 8, 1924, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1979
Preceded by the Grand Union (Cambridge) Flag, a patrol of Colonial Militia marches from the Public Magazine at Williamsburg, Virginia. This flag is always much in evidence at Williamsburg in the weeks preceding July Fourth each year, termed “Prelude to Independence.”

Benjamin Franklin was Chairman of a three-man Committee that met in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in November 1775 to design a Flag for the United Colonies. It was first unfurled by General Washington at Cambridge on January 2, 1776, and proclaimed to be the National Standard of the Army; it served as the Flag of the Revolution until passage of a resolution brought before the Second Continental Congress by the Marine Committee and adopted June 14, 1777, as follows:

Resolved, that the flag of the United States be 13 stripes alternate red and white, that the union be 13 stars white in a blue field representing a new constellation.
Do you ever review the chronology of the American Revolution and attempt to evaluate the importance of events that culminated in the winning of our independence? It is especially interesting to take a month-by-month account of the War and to note how certain happenings affected the final outcome of our fight for freedom.

For example, August is a month usually overshadowed in our history by mighty October, which witnessed the second battle of Saratoga and the victory at Yorktown. However, the British probably would not have been defeated at Saratoga if Americans had not won the battles of Oriskany (New York) and Bennington (Vermont); the actual military strength on each side in these battles seems miniscule judged by today's standards, but the results in each instance had vast importance. The blockade of the Virginia Peninsula by the French fleet in August 1781 was a logical preliminary to the final victory at Yorktown.

The British plan in 1777 was to have the troops under General Barry St. Leger move east from the Mohawk Valley to Albany, joining those of General Burgoyne coming down Lake Champlain by way of Fort Ticonderoga and of General Howe proceeding north from New York City. The strategy was planned to sever permanently the Northern and Southern Colonies and make it impossible for the various Continental armies to join forces. General St. Leger's defeat at Oriskany in August disposed of one prong of the triple threat. General Howe, meanwhile, moved South to Philadelphia instead of north to Albany; thus his army was absent from the rendezvous. General Burgoyne, desperate for supplies in the face of the American General Schuyler's "scorched-earth" retreat down the Champlain Valley, sent an expedition to Bennington, Vermont, to attempt to capture food and ammunition stored there for the Continental Army. The defeat administered to the British forces by the Green Mountain boys on August 16 was a stunning blow to General Burgoyne who, at Saratoga, met Americans encouraged by the double victories of Oriskany and Bennington.

Four years later, on August 30, 1781, the French fleet under Count de Grasse engaged two British ships posted off the Virginia capes as lookouts, capturing one and pursuing the other into the York River. On August 31, the fleet anchored in Chesapeake Bay and blocked the mouths of the York and James Rivers. Thus the stage was set for rendering the British fleet ineffective, preventing the escape of General Cornwallis from the Virginia Peninsula, and helping to insure the victory at Yorktown.

These August events of long ago should be an inspiration and a challenge to Daughters of the American Revolution, loyal soldiers of today in never-ending skirmishes with subversive forces in our beloved country. The victories we win may seem unimportant at present, but who knows? They may set the stage for another decisive Saratoga and another glorious Yorktown!

President General, N.S.D.A.R.
It was indeed a high moment in the lives of two Californians when young and lovely Jill Visnak of Upland, California met the distinguished and affable Richard Nixon, Vice President of the United States. The meeting took place at the Capitol Building in Washington, D.C. on Wednesday morning, April 16, 1958 when the Sixty-seventh Continental Congress of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution was in session.

In commenting upon the visit that Jill paid him, Mr. Nixon remarked it was a pleasure to meet the charming and talented Miss Visnak and stated further that both he and Mrs. Nixon enjoy greeting the delegates attending Continental Congress and that they shall never forget the friendly and cordial reception extended to them on many occasions.

Jill, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Joseph Visnak, was in Washington to participate in the program on opening night of the Continental Congress on Monday, April 14, 1958. For her part in the program she read the poem “I Am The Flag” which was written for Jill to read at the California State Conference in February, 1958 by Mrs. Ruth Apperson Rous of Los Angeles, California. Mrs. Rous is National Chairman of the Flag of the United States of America Committee, N.S.D.A.R. and Honorary State Regent of the California Society, D.A.R. The President General, Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, was a guest at the California Conference and was so impressed with Jill’s recitation of the stirring poem that she at once invited her to give it at the opening session of Congress.

Honors were not new to Jill. In Junior High School, she won first place in the girls’ class in an essay speech contest on America which was sponsored by the Fathers’ Division of San Marino P.T.A. It was published in the San Marino Tribune and she was invited to many civic groups to give her oration entitled “The Blessings of Liberty.” It won first prize for the Mark Hopkins Society, C.A.R., Arcadia, California, to which she (Continued on page 754)
PHYSICIANS took a prominent part in government in colonial days. Five physicians signed the Declaration of Independence, and there were twenty-one physicians in the Massachusetts Colonial Congress, or Assembly. It might be said that a physician started the Revolution. Dr. Joseph Warren had a large practice in Boston and was in a position to keep close watch on the activities of the British, so when General Gage gave secret orders for a detachment of troops to proceed to Lexington and capture John Hancock and Samuel Adams and then to Concord and destroy the arsenal, it was no secret to Dr. Warren, who sent Paul Revere on his ride to arouse the countryside. Had it not been for Dr. Warren, the Minute Men would not have been standing on the Green, and the first shot would have not been heard until later. As a recognition of this service, the Massachusetts Colonial Congress appointed Dr. Warren a Major General, but he declined, saying he was not qualified. Then he enlisted in the ranks and was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill—great glory, but an unwise expenditure of a valuable life, for Dr. Warren would have made a superb Director General of the Medical Service.

It is apparent that Congress could not organize an army with all its departments before the outbreak of hostilities, so when the war started suddenly, there was no provision for medical service, except that in each regiment there was a Regimental Surgeon, usually a friend of the Commanding Officer and appointed by him; there were no medical supplies except the personal property of the surgeon, who carried his own kit. When the fighting started so unexpectedly on April 19, 1775, there was no organization for care of the wounded, who were carried into nearby houses, where local doctors and the neighborhood women treated and nursed them. In a few days certain of these houses were designated as hospitals and were taken over for that purpose only. There was one each in Watertown, Charlestown, and Roxbury, Massachusetts, and four in Cambridge. The doctors serving in these hospitals were supposed to get commissions from Congress, but as late as October 1775 had not received them. The Massachusetts Colonial Congress showed great interest in care of the sick and wounded soldiers, possibly because 21 of its members were doctors, and in June it ordered that all Regimental Surgeons should be examined by a board to determine their fitness. Either the examination was hard or the candidates were quite ignorant, for 6 of the first 16 failed to qualify. One of the examinees, when asked the treatment of rheumatism, said a good sweat was beneficial, and when asked how he would produce a sweat, said “have the patient examined by that board.” General Washington inspected the hospitals around Boston and reported to Congress that they were unsatisfactory because of lack of supplies and organization, as no one was responsible for discipline or in a position to give orders to the personnel. He told Congress that a medical service must be organized for the whole army.

On July 17, 1775 Congress appointed a committee to draw up a plan for a “Hospital” service. The word “Hospital” was used to include all of the medical service, field hospitals, general hospitals, transportation and supplies of all kinds—in other words, what we call the Medical Corps—and the Director General of the Hospital corresponds to our Surgeon General. Within 10 days a plan was submitted, and Congress passed a resolution establishing a Hospital for 20,000 men.

The plan provided for one Director General with pay of $4 a day, four surgeons at $1 1/3 a day, 20 mates at 66 cents a day.
each, and one nurse for each 10 sick. When there were not enough sick to justify having so many nurses and mates, they were to be dismissed, “for which purpose the pay is fixed by the day that they may receive pay only for actual services.”

Apparently Congress thought there would be little need for medical service; but it learned to the contrary during the next few years, as complaints were received regarding shortage of medicines, instruments, shelter, food and clothing.

The first Director General of Hospital (we would call him Surgeon General of the Army) was Benjamin Church of Boston, a very distinguished physician, but he sympathized with the British and soon was found to be sending information to them in code. General Washington reported the matter to Congress, starting his letter “I have now a painful, though necessary duty to perform, respecting Dr. Church.” Dr. Church was tried by court martial, found guilty of treason, and imprisoned. His successor was Dr. John Morgan of Philadelphia, one of the most eminent men of his time. He had served as surgeon in the expedition against Fort Duquesne in 1758, then studied in Edinboro, where he received his M.D. in 1763, and continued studies in London, Paris and Rome. He was a member of the College of Physicians of Edinboro, a licentiate of the College of Physicians of London, a member of the Society of Belles Lettres of Rome and an associate Fellow of the Academy Royale de Chirurgie de Paris. On his return to America he founded the University of Pennsylvania Medical School in 1765, the first Medical School in America. On entering his duties as Director General he presented to Congress regulations governing all phases of the Hospital service in detail. He would have been an outstanding Director General had he been supported by Congress in the difficulties resulting from the jealousy, insubordination and political intrigue of the Regimental and Field Surgeons. Dr. Stringer, Chief Surgeon of the Northern Department of the Army, complained to Congress placing blame on Dr. Morgan for lack of supplies and personnel. Without giving Dr. Morgan a hearing, Congress dismissed both Stringer and Morgan in January 1777.

Two years later Congress made a lame apology to Dr. Morgan for the way he had been treated and passed a resolution stating that his service had been satisfactory. He was followed by Dr. William Shippen, Jr., of Philadelphia, who held the position until 1781, when he resigned.

General Washington was always interested in the Hospital (Medical Department) and the care of the sick and wounded. On September 24, 1776, he wrote Congress “No less attention should be paid to the choice of surgeons than other officers of the Army. They should undergo a regular examination and ought to be subordinate to the Director General. The Regimental Surgeons I am speaking of, many of whom are very great rascals, countenancing the men in sham complaints to exempt them from duty and often receiving bribes to certify indispositions with a view to procuring discharges. The Regimental Surgeons are aiming to break up the General Hospital.” Apparently this letter was ignored, for it was received long before Congress dismissed Dr. Morgan on complaint of Dr. Stringer, who was extremely insubordinate. The sick were allowed to go home or elsewhere; the Surgeons often went too, and no track was kept of them. General Washington ordered that this should be stopped and that all Regimental Surgeons should bring their sick to the hospital, and regular reports of all men on sick list and of drugs and supplies on hand should be made.

Many of the surgeons were opposed to inoculation against smallpox, which is not surprising, as nearly all doctors had violently opposed it when it was introduced into Boston and Philadelphia 50 years before. General Thomas would not have his command inoculated, and he died of smallpox a few months later. On February 5 General Washington ordered that all the Army and all recruits should be inoculated.

When it was necessary to remove the sick and wounded from Morristown, N. J., to Bethlehem, Pa., General Washington wrote a kindly letter to the Moravian Brethren asking their help, explaining that public interest demanded the move and promising that every consideration would be shown the inhabitants. Again to illustrate his kindness I cite this incident: A small British ship had been captured and on it were a number of valuable books belonging to a British Medical Officer. On hearing this, General Washington ordered that the books be sent to him in order that he might return them to the owner.
The suffering due to lack of supplies, not only of medicines and surgical instruments, but of food, clothing, bedding and transportation, is hard to describe or imagine. In 1776 Dr. Morgan asked for a report of supplies on hand from all Regimental Surgeons and got replies from only 15. Dr. Morgan explained later that most of the Surgeons did not reply because they were ashamed to say they had nothing. The report for the 15 regiments showed that all instruments were privately owned and that the total on hand in the 15 regiments was 15 cases of pocket instruments, 6 sets of amputating instruments, 4 scalpels and 3 pairs of forceps for extracting bullets. This indicated that nothing had been supplied by the Army Supply Department, if there was one.

Dr. Binney was sent from the Army in New York to Philadelphia to buy instruments and found that there were none available, because all the instrument makers were engaged in making arms. In July 1777 Dr. John Bartlett wrote Dr. Potts that the British and Indians had butchered the advance guard, a general attack was expected, his Regimental Surgeons, medical chest and baggage had disappeared, and there was not an amputating instrument, crooked needle or tourniquet in the camp. Just before the battle of Long Island, Dr. Morgan sent Dr. John Warren two scalpels by special messenger and a message, “If you need more, use a razor for an incision knife.” Dr. John Cochran wrote Dr. Potts that he had 600 sick and “all stores have been expended 2 weeks past. I shall wait on his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, but what can he do but refer it to the Congress and they to the Medical Committee, who will probably powwow over it and no more will be heard of it.” As late as 1778 the capable Dr. John Warren, the Senior Surgeon of the General Hospital in Boston, wrote the Governor of Massachusetts: “For days no meat, for a week no vegetables and scarcely any medicines for near a year. The sick and wounded are furnished by the public with bread alone and must have perished but for charitable donations of a few individuals. I have made application to all departments of supply these past 12 months but can procure nothing.”

When necessary, it was the custom to commandeer private buildings for use as hospitals. One of the most trying experiences of the Medical Service was the removal of 1,000 patients from Morristown, N. J., to Bethlehem, Pa. Dr. Shippen went to the Moravians and told them General Washington had ordered that the patients be transferred to Bethlehem. This peace-loving sect received the news heroically and moved the occupants from “The House of the Single Brethren,” but it was large enough for only 400, so houses were taken over in Easton, Allentown and Lititz. The trip entailed great suffering, as it was made in midwinter over bad roads, with patients crowded in rough wagons and poorly protected from the weather. It must have taken 3 days for the trip, and many died of exposure; after arrival a “fever,” probably typhus, caused many more deaths. One report says “four or five died in the same straw before it was changed.” From this wording, I presume the straw was not in a tick. The Moravians were unselfish and worked with great devotion. Five Moravian volunteer nurses and one pastor died. At Lititz the House of the Single Brethren was occupied from March to August 1778, and 120 died in it.

In 1776 an Army hospital was established at Williamsburg, Va. The intention at first was to occupy the William and Mary College buildings but “The Palace” was decided on instead. When part of the French fleet was expected in Newport, R. I., General Washington wrote the Governor of Rhode Island asking him to provide suitable buildings for a hospital for the French in Providence. When the Rhode Island Assembly proposed to occupy the College buildings, the citizens made such great objection that it was decided to occupy the farm buildings on Mr. Vassel’s farm and to build more if necessary, so the sum of 10,000 pounds was placed at the disposal of the Quartermaster for this purpose. When this decision was made, they had been arguing over the matter for 6 weeks, and in 2 more weeks the French arrived, so it is improbable that the buildings were ready. The Surgeon with this French force was Coste, a very distinguished man, who was later in charge of the French hospital in the College buildings at Williamsburg during the siege of Yorktown. He was given an honorary M.D. by William and Mary College and later by the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Tilton was in charge of the (Continued on page 728)
TEXANS the world over are justly proud of the colorful and eventful history of the Lone Star State. Given even a mild invitation, they eagerly relate in glowing detail the fabulous story of their beloved State, which derived its name from the tribal Indian Confederacy—"Tejas," meaning friendly.

The following is a word picture of the colorful warp and woof which, woven over a period of some 200 years, shows in a measure the intricate tapestry of Texas under six flags. Her trials and triumphs under the banners of France, Spain, Mexico, the Texas Republic, the Confederacy, and the United States give Texas a notable history.

In the spring of 1684, the court of Louis XIV of France was outstanding in splendor and magnificence. On a gala day it was announced that Robert, Chevalier de la Salle, the Adventurer, had returned from a voyage to that wonderland lying on the outer rim of the universe where the people were bronze in color, the land was one of mighty streams, and silver, gold and precious gems lay strewn on the flowery banks by the lavish hand of nature. La Salle petitioned the king to support an expedition to plant a French colony at the mouth of the Mississippi River. The domain and dazzling wealth to be added to the French crown, together with the opportunity to crush the power of Spain in Mexico, inclined the king to grant this request.

After necessary preparations La Salle set sail toward the setting sun with four small vessels. The Gulf of Mexico was an untried, uncharted, mysterious body of water, and the bold adventurers sailed far west of their intended destination.

However, on the first day of January 1685, La Salle landed on what is now known as the Texas Coast. At San Bernardo, on one arm of Matagorda Bay and about 6 miles from the shoreline, he founded Fort Saint Louis. In the presence of eager colonists, the prayers of priests, the saluting of adventurous soldiers, and the roar of cannon, the lily flag of France was given to the Texas breeze. But when La Salle planted this colony of Europeans on Texas soil, he unwittingly planted with them the seeds of woe, starvation and death in the hills and valleys of a peaceful land.

In these vast distances that retarded communication it was two years before the Spanish authorities in Mexico received instructions from the mother country to annihilate La Salle and his feeble force of settlers. Captain De Leon moved a company of soldiers from the Mission of Monclova, in Mexico, to carry out the sinister orders. However, the march of this expedition through weary miles of desolate country was useless, for the captain and his bloodthirsty crew were destined to meet no opposition. La Salle had been murdered by his own men in 1687 and was buried on the banks of the Nueces River. The only sentinels of Fort Saint Louis were the bleaching bones of the remaining settlers, massacred by Indian tomahawks. Three years later, in 1690, Captain De Leon, accompanied by a party of soldiers and priests, returned to the site of Fort Saint Louis and established a Spanish colony, designated as the Mission of San Francisco. Amid the singing of hymns and the roar of musketry, De Leon took formal possession of the country in the name of the Spanish king. The colorful flag of Spain was unfurled to the breeze, asserting dominion over the broad lands of Texas.

The founding of missions and establishment of Spanish domain, extending from 1690 until the secularization of the missions in 1793, were followed by an era of filibustering expeditions that ended in 1821.

Late in the autumn of 1820 a solitary figure on horseback, guiding his lonely course by the stars, rode across the uncharted prairies and trackless forests of the Spanish Province of Texas. His purpose was the fantastic idea of securing authority from the Spanish rulers in Mexico for allocation of a vast tract of land in Texas for establishing an Anglo-American colony.

That he was a dreamer was attested to
by conditions that presented almost unsurmountable obstacles to accomplishment of his design. He was unfamiliar with the language of the people; physical dangers from men and beasts were on every side. Spanish authorities, fearing encroachment by the United States, had forbidden entry of Americans into Texas, under penalty of long Mexican imprisonment. Mexico was in the throes of rebellion; and Mexico City was 1,200 miles from the place of his departure—the Spanish settlement, San Antonio De Bexar. This lone horseman, his vision sweeping the wild, primeval scenery of a forbidden domain, but visualizing the future grandness and greatness of Texas, was Moses Austin.

Before his death, which occurred at his home in Missouri on June 10, 1821, Moses Austin had proved that his was the guiding force that marked the beginning of modern history for Texas. By his last utterances he laid on his son, Stephen F. Austin, the heavy burden of solving the numerous problems that beset his vast scheme of colonization. This son, 27 years old and a man of character, promise and brilliance, took up the burden laid down by the father. The winding trail of the lone horseman was thus widened into a mighty highway along which traveled thousands of sturdy Anglo-American pioneers. These were the men who leveled the forests of the wilderness to build cabins; conquered the land with the plow; met the dangers of Indian raids and drove back the enemies of civilization and freedom; and wrested their liberty from the iron rule of Mexico to found a sovereign State.

On the same day that the Mexican Government signed a commission authorizing Moses Austin to settle and govern a colony of American settlers in Texas—August 24, 1821—a treaty was signed declaring Mexico a free and independent nation. Amid general rejoicing the flag of Mexico waved on the ramparts of the Aztecs but cast a sinister shadow over the sun-kissed plains of Texas. In December 1821, Stephen F. Austin established a settlement on the banks of the Colorado River, and the town of San Felipe de Austin became the capital of the colony. Then, having firmly established this outpost of civilization, Austin began those years of labor that impressed his genius on the unfolding history of a new nation.

In spite of protestations of loyalty by the people, Mexican authorities insisted that Texas should be ruled and governed by military force. Across the waters of the Gulf, from the south, arose the figure of Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, the self-styled “Napoleon of the West.” In his role of imperial dictator, he announced the avowed intention of crushing every semblance of liberty in Texas.

The first act toward subjugation of the people occurred September 21, 1825, at the village of Gonzales. A Mexican force appeared before the town and demanded possession of a small brass cannon that had been given to the people as a protection against marauding Indians. The citizenry sought delay while they sent out a “Paul Revere” to summon the Minute Men of the country. By the morning of October 2, 160 sturdy farmers and bold hunters had responded to the summons. After an unsuccessful parley with the Mexicans, the Texans fired the saucy little cannon, then boldly charged the enemy and completely routed them. This was the first bloodshed in the war for Texas independence.
Yet another tragic blow was to follow. Under Col. Fannin, a force of 300 men, accompanied by a group of the settlers' wives and children, left Goliad on March 19, 1836. While camped in a depression on the prairie, they were surrounded by a heavy Mexican force commanded by Gen. Urrea. After a short battle, Fannin surrendered. Under honorable terms, he expected that his band would soon be released by their captors. This was not the case, for at dawn on March 27, the prisoners were awakened, marched out from camp in small groups and shot. They were stripped of all their clothing and their bodies burned.

On the morning of April 21, 1836, the rising sun looked down on the military array of two hostile camps. Gen. Sam Houston had placed some 700 to 800 Texans in a grove of moss-covered oaks. On the south, and near the swampy San Jacinto River bottom, the Mexican army of approximately 1,600, under the notorious Gen. Santa Anna, was encamped. Waiting for that period of quiet and laxity when the Mexicans usually indulged in a siesta, the Texans attacked about 3 o'clock in the afternoon to the cry of "Remember the Alamo," "Remember Goliad." The bewildered Mexicans, too recently awakened from sleep, were completely routed; those that were not killed were scattered and lost in the morasses of the San Jacinto River bottoms. This proved to be the decisive battle of the Texas-Mexican War. It gave Texas her long-awaited independence.

A formal Declaration of Independence had been signed March 2, 1836, at the little settlement of Washington-on-the-Brazos. Since the infant republic could not yet boast a seal, Provisional Governor Smith cut a brass button from his fashionable frontier coat and made an impression on the document. On this button of destiny was an embossed star, encircled by a wreath of oak leaves. This design, set in a field of blue, with bars of white and red, later became the pattern adopted for the flag of the Lone Star State. Thereafter, for 10 years this proud flag floated over the prairies of Texas—the emblem of a free and sovereign State.

The Republic of Texas was formally recognized by the United States of America, France, England, Belgium and Holland. As a nation it had four presidents—Sam Houston, Mirabeau B. Lamar, Sam Houston again and Anson Jones.

Although growing in population and beginning to recover financially from the war, Texas desired union with the United States. On December 29, 1845, it was legally annexed, and became the 28th State of the Union. Thus was witnessed a scene that has no parallel in history—an independent government voluntarily surrendering its sovereignty and merging with another nation. With this annexation, the United States gained territory greater than France and England combined. It also opened a way to the Pacific Coast and prepared the means by which that vast domain known as the Great Southwest ultimately was acquired.

In March 1861, 15 years after Texas became a State, she submitted to her citizens an Ordinance of Secession, "The voice of a united people in favor of an immediate action to sustain the rights of the people of Texas and of the South at all hazards, and to the last extremity." Thus Texas cast her fortunes with the Southern Confederacy, and her armies marched loyally under the stars and bars of the Confederate flag. Fate was kinder to her, by far, than to any of her sister States in the South. By April 9, 1865, when the cause of the South was lost, Gen. Robert E. Lee was forced to surrender, and Texas was virtually untouched by invasion. Her economy had not been completely destroyed, as had that of the remainder of the Confederacy.

The period of Reconstruction from 1865 to 1876 was another matter. Endurance and the indomitable spirit of an intelligent and courageous people saw them through to February 15, 1876, when the "New Constitution" was ratified by the people. It is this Constitution, with numerous amendments, that is in force today.

The period from the close of Reconstruction to the beginning of the 20th Century saw Texas strengthening those industrial and commercial forces that had been depressed by the Civil War, Reconstruction, and the prostrating panic of 1873. It could be likened to a period of adolescence, for within a few years the State was able to achieve a basic growth in population, transport and industry. By coincidence, as Texas stepped across the threshold of a new calendar century, she also marked transition into a new social and economic order.

(Continued on page 758)
The Revolutionary Oak at Guilford Court House, North Carolina

by Mrs. J. A. King, Chairman,
Conservation and Revolutionary Oak Committees,
Rachel Caldwell Chapter, Greensboro, North Carolina

On August 8, 1957, in New Garden Cemetery, Guilford College, North Carolina, members of the Rachel Caldwell Chapter, Greensboro, North Carolina, participated in a long-desired event—the marking of the Revolutionary Oak, which stands in the cemetery. The Chapter placed a bronze standing marker, bearing the following words:

THE REVOLUTIONARY OAK

This tree stood in the center of New Garden Burying Ground. Here the first skirmish of the Battle of Guilford Court House occurred, 3d month, 1781.

Nearby are the cornerstones of the original Friends Meeting House used as a hospital during the Battle. The men who died were laid to rest under this Oak.

The ceremony was timed to coincide with the Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends at Guilford College, so that those attending might join in the service; to them the tree has particular significance because their beloved ancestors are buried in its shade. An historical account of the Revolutionary Oak follows:

This tree, a living link between the past and present, stood long before the events from which it gained its name. As far back as 1757, under its branches no doubt lingered those early Friends who had spent the day in the Meeting House and desired a last chat before parting, for it was in that year that this land was deeded for a Meeting House and a place to bury the dead.

In March 1781 the first musket fire occurred nearby that marked the beginning of the fierce and bloody Battle of Guilford Court House. When the battle was over, and the cold and heavy rains had made survival even more difficult, the Meeting House served as a haven for the wounded brought there. Quoting Cornwallis' letter of March 17, 1781, to Lord German:

This part of the country is so totally destitute of subsistence, that forage is not nearer than 9 miles, and the soldiers have been 2 days without bread. I shall therefore leave about 70 of the worst wounded cases at the New Garden Quaker Meeting House, with proper assistance, and move the remainder with the army tomorrow to Bell's Mill.

About 70 wounded British officers and soldiers and all wounded American soldiers were left behind by General Cornwallis, retreating to escape General Nathanael Greene. Those who died were buried under the shade of the Oak; those who lived were tenderly cared for by the Friends. This serves to emphasize the charitable qualities of the Friends of New Garden Meeting House, who, though suffering privations themselves, gave what they could that lives might be saved. Generations later, children from the little brick schoolhouse nearby were still playing under the Oak's friendly shade.

(Continued on page 756)
What Tamasssee Has Meant to Me*

by Mrs. Zora Butte Barnett

Class of 1939, Tamasssee D.A.R. School

In a conversation with a friend recently, I was asked what Tamasssee had meant to me. I promptly replied, “Everything.” For without the opportunity to attend Tamasssee my life might have been drab and colorless.

Having been born into a large family, I realized early in life that my opportunity for an education would be limited UNLESS help came from some source to supplement the meager advantages to be found in my rural community. For the sake of remaining in school I spent two years in the seventh grade, since transportation to a high school was not available.

For six years I remained out of school, working on the farm, where I plowed bulls and oxen on a rocky hillside. During these years I taught a Sunday School class, and perhaps this experience, with the years spent in the open, gave me a vision of what lay beyond those mountains, and I resolved to find out.

The first opportunity came when I won a two months’ scholarship to Dr. Wil Lou Gray’s Opportunity School for two consecutive summers.

When Mrs. Carl Whitmire, a teacher in our community, asked if I would like to attend high school my joy knew no bounds. My first thought, of course, was of Tamasssee and Mr. Cain. In response to my letter, Mr. Cain made us a visit in June 1936. He found me working in the torrid heat. He made a picture of our log home and then asked if I would go to Tamasssee if I were given the opportunity. My quick reply was “yes.”

In September I went to school with a two-bushel hamper filled with cornfield beans and one bushel of potatoes with which to pay for my shoes and uniforms.

After completing the four-year high school course in three years, I was graduated in 1939. The summer of this year was spent in New York as cook for a wealthy family.

The following September I entered Berea College as a freshman, where I worked and paid all expenses, including incidentals, with the exception of a $75.00 scholarship in Home Economics for the first year. During the third and fourth years I borrowed $125.00 from the D.A.R. scholarship loan fund and spent the summer working at the college in order to remain a full-time student.

In June 1943, I received a B.S. degree, and since that time I have taught in the schools of Oconee County. With the first money I received I returned the borrowed money. I now have my Master’s Degree from Clemson College.

When I left Tamasssee I went with a vision in my eyes, my diploma in my hand, a voice in my ear, and a song in my heart. The vision has never faded. I have dared to travel the star-blazed road—dared to follow the vision until tonight I stand before you an example of Tamasssee.

My greatest hope and wish is that Dr. Cain and Tamasssee LONG be spared to administer the educational affairs of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

* Presented at the Sixty-Seventh Continental Congress, April 16, 1958. Since graduation from college Mrs. Barnett has taught in the schools of her home county and has taken part in many community activities. Two years ago she was given a free trip to the National 4-H Club meeting in Chicago where she received the highest honor for service in the 4-H Club work.

The National Society regrets to report the death of:

Mrs. Grace Middlebrook Johnson (Charles Kimball) of Vermont who passed away on May 23, 1958. She was a member of Green Mountain Chapter. She held the office of Vice President General 1935-36 and State Regent of Vermont from 1932-35.

[ 724 ]
The Race That Refused to Vanish

by Kenyon Cull *

Headmaster, St. Mary's School for Indian Girls,
Springfield, South Dakota

At the New Jersey and Pennsylvania State Conferences, where I was privileged to speak, the President General requested me to present to this Congress an address entitled "The Race That Refused to Vanish." I shall attempt to do so as frankly and sincerely as on previous occasions, at this session devoted to your magnificent work among our Indian Americans, particularly that at St. Mary's School for Indian Girls at Springfield, South Dakota. No words can express our thanks to you for your continued support and interest in our work. Because so many of our girls are known to you through our scholarship plan, I shall from the outset speak to you of real persons. The names only have been changed.

There are twelve children in the Running Bird family. Three of the girls attend St. Mary's. The father has a heart condition and is unable to work. The family income for fourteen people is less than $300 a month. They live in two wooden houses and haul water from a spring two miles away. On washdays this means two trips. The two oldest girls are honor-roll students, and both plan to become nurses.

Della Looks Twice lives in a log cabin with her grandparents. There is nothing on the dirt floor besides bedding, and the furniture consists of a cookstove. Della suffers from malnutrition.

Grace One Bear lives with her mother and seven children in a new two-room Government house which was intended for an old Indian couple. Her father is in the penitentiary. Last summer, when Mrs. Cull and I called at this home to interview Grace, Mrs. One Bear could not even find the $1 application fee. We took Grace, but of course there won't be any tuition forthcoming. Grace is a Sioux Indian, an American citizen, one of the First Americans.

The High Wolf family lives in a shack 40 feet long and 12 feet wide. There are fifteen people in this house and in the shed alongside it, which has a dirt floor and serves as an overflow "guest house" for many relatives. On this reservation 40 percent of the homes have dirt floors, 25 percent of the homes are tents, and 75 percent of the houses, tents, or shacks have only one room; there is an average of 6.2 persons per room. These are some of our First Americans, and their environment is part of America, 1958.

Two years ago I had the unpleasant task of sending a girl home. Before she left she asked me if I knew what there was on her reservation; she said, "There are a few shacks, a beer joint, and a juke box and we girls sit around until 2 or 3 in the morning watching the drunks fight it out."

It is true there is very little on a reservation for a young Indian, and when there is little or no parental guidance it is easy to see why there are so many Indians in our penitentiaries, why moral standards are so low and drunkenness so prevalent. Conditions off the reservations in our small towns and the cities to which so many of our Indian people have drifted are little better than reservation life and in many cases much worse. Here they find that, unprepared for our highly industrialized society, they are unskilled and—let's be quite honest—unwanted; without work, they live in slums and soon fall a prey to the vices of our society. They are a frustrated people from whom almost everything has been taken, including their former initiative; for decades a mere pittance has been given them by a Government that assumed they were members of a race that would vanish as the buffalo did.

However, the American Indian in 1958 is far from vanishing. Figures for South Dakota alone indicate that the Indian population is rapidly increasing, and statistics show that the reservations will not adequately support 25 percent of the Indian population. No wonder, then, they drift to the towns. But they are not ready for our modern way of life and—make no mistake about this—they are unwanted and suffer discrimination and exploitation, a subtle discrimination, because the average non-Indian displays shocking ignorance con-
cerning our First Americans, an ignorance which indicates that he does not wish to recognize that there is an Indian problem, which in a few years will be extremely serious.

Exploitation continues, as ever, in the selling of land at absurdly low prices and the disproportionately high sums Indians pay for many of the necessaries of life. But after all, they are members of a race that was supposed to vanish.

These First Americans, on and off reservations, exist today with a higher rate of tuberculosis than any other racial group and with a life expectancy of 30 to 40 years. We are told, in fact, that the life expectancy of a baby born on one of our Arizona reservations is as low as 17 years. This figure can be compared with a figure of 68 years for a white person. The Indian mortality rate for pneumonia is four times the national average; for dysentery, more than 15.

Driven from their native acres with and like the buffalo, ostracized, constantly supervised, kept alive by pitiful rations, existing in hovels and shacks, these First Americans have refused to vanish. There has been considerable talk lately in the press about the starving Indians on the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota. Whether at this time they are starving or not is debatable; but the fact remains that, like thousands of other Indians throughout our land, for generations these people have never received either the right kind of food or enough of it.

Not far from such conditions and such an environment, but far enough removed from them to provide a healthy training ground for citizenship and character, there stands, at Springfield, South Dakota, St. Mary’s School for Indian Girls, founded in 1873 by a pioneer and visionary bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church—a school that is well known to most of you.

To St. Mary’s come girls from the many subtribes of the Sioux, the Oglala and the Rosebud, the Sisseton, Cheyenne, and Santee. We have in our student body Arapaho, Arikara, Blackfeet, Chippewa, Fox, Pawnee, Mandan, Shoshone, Bannock and Apache. They come from the Dakotas, Wyoming, Montana, Utah, New Mexico, Idaho, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska and Iowa. We have had them also from Colorado, California, Wisconsin and Illinois. We do not ask their degree of Indian blood because a girl who is only one-sixteenth Indian may share the same environment and have as great a need as one who is a full blood. They represent many denominations: Episcopalians, Methodists, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, and Roman Catholics.

These girls are carefully selected and interviewed in their homes during the summer by Mrs. Cull and myself. St. Mary’s provides a course of training with a four-fold purpose: First, to build and develop Christian character; second, to provide sound academic training; third, to prepare each student to become a leader among her own people; fourth, to supply guidance and financial assistance to students worthy of education on the college level. Emphasis, therefore, is placed on character and citizenship, and St. Mary’s girls are taught to be proud of and loyal to their immediate families, to the Indian people, to the church to which they belong, to their school, and last and most important, to their country. Importance is thus attached to the American, as well as the Indian way of life—they are Indian Americans.

St. Mary’s is an accredited high school—the only accredited high school solely for Indian girls in the United States. We teach all the usual subjects in the grades; and in high school, in addition to languages, social sciences, business subjects, and natural sciences, we offer creative writing, driver education, home economics, religion, and arts and crafts. Fifty percent of our students take piano lessons, and every student studies choral work; some of our singing groups are quite famous, and they are in great demand. We offer a broad and modern curriculum, yet many believe that the Indians should be trained only to make baskets and beadwork, to wear feathers, and to perform tribal dances for the entertainment of the white man!

All these subjects we teach are important, but the guidance and personal counseling before and after school every day is in many cases much more vital to the ultimate training of a St. Mary’s girl, because the Indian people have never been taught how to budget their money, how to look after their health, or to understand the importance of time.

Let me give you several examples. Wilma Three Stars came to school with $45 spending money, $5 for each month of the school year, but her grandfather only brought $10 toward her tuition; he did not understand
that the tuition was more important than the spending money, and both he and Wilma needed guidance on this point. A few weeks ago one of our parents drove 90 miles to bring $2 spending money for her daughter; both she and her family have to learn that a 3-cent stamp would save both time and money for gas. At times such lack of judgment and sense of values are disturbing; we must remember, however, that Indians have never been taught to handle money wisely—but this does not mean that they cannot learn to do so.

As I have mentioned, our Indian people present a tremendous medical challenge. Far too often they see a doctor when it is too late, and they do not understand that it is important to follow his instructions. Each year nearly half of our students are found to need glasses, and a dental bill for a typical school year amounted to $3,000.

There is no word for “time” in the Dakota language. Constantly we must emphasize the importance of time in our modern way of life, and we are becoming very successful in making our students realize it. Two years ago our entire student body was back at school after the Christmas vacation within 24 hours of the scheduled time—something of a record. The Indians did not need a word for time, but with patient training they learn quickly.

We have seven members on our faculty; to be successful, all of them must be understanding and devoted to the instruction of these underprivileged Indian Americans. The tuition asked of parents is only $100; as many pay far less and some nothing at all, our salaries are low and our need for dedicated teachers correspondingly greater. Our budget has been tripled in the past two years to provide for more students and to build a new dormitory. The Episcopal Church provides 75 to 80 percent of our annual budget, and the remainder is given by the Daughters and the Children of the American Revolution.

Our main school building, erected in 1884, is thoroughly inadequate and unsuitable for present-day use. We must build a new school that will accommodate 100 students instead of 65. This building we are planning to begin this summer; thanks to your Special Fund (Note: This had reached $2,091 by Continental Congress), this dream has been made more of a reality, though we still need a large sum before our needs will have been met.

Our training at St. Mary’s emphasizes citizenship; and whether a girl returns to her reservation as a leader or takes her place as an American citizen in a normal white community, it is the most important part of the training of a St. Mary’s girl. Each summer when Mrs. Cull and I visit the homes of our students we see the results of our work. We are not always as successful as we would wish, and sometimes we are impatient; but last summer, in every home except two there was evidence of real progress, of an increased self-respect, and once again we could say, as others had before us, “You can tell a St. Mary’s girl by the home she keeps.” But she needs more than nine months’ training, and this year we are beginning a summer program in which we ask you Daughters and church members to take a girl or two into your homes for the summer.

Many plans and projects have been started, and many agencies, organizations, and individuals believe that they have an answer to the Indian problem. Some who would help are grossly misguided and misinformed; others are enlightened and progressive; but whatever the future holds for the Indian people, one thing has become very clear—they live at present in a white man’s world and a white man’s society. To this modern society they must be encouraged to give all that was, and still is, virtuous and great of their own culture. They must learn to take from the white man’s civilization, not his vices only—his drunkenness, his immorality, and his deceit—but his virtues, too. This will only come about if we, as non-Indians, understand that our First Americans are people who have rights and privileges similar to ours.

I began this address with a frank, but, believe me, not exaggerated, picture of the environment of some of our students. I could give you many examples of the discrimination and exploitation that our Indian people still suffer. In conclusion, I would give you one answer—an answer supplied by our Indians who, with our help, can and must take their rightful places in our American civilization. It is an answer that indicates tremendous progress in spite of overwhelming odds, and a determination not to vanish as a race.
We often think of the beautiful Indian family names as quaint and picturesque—such names as Running Horse, Red Wing, and Iron Cloud; but have you ever realized that, if we had treated the millions of immigrants who make up our country as we have the Indians, Franklin Field of Roses and Dwight Heroes of Iron would never have become Presidents?

The Fire Thunder family lives in a nice new home in a small town in Nebraska. Their mother is a former St. Mary's girl; their father is an inspector in a factory. They are living as normal American citizens. Their two daughters attend St. Mary's at present. Irene Winter Chaser, another St. Mary's graduate, is the wife of a college professor and the mother of two fine children; the entire family is accepted fully in its home community. Irma High Elk, with a bachelor's degree, is teaching in Washington State, and Marie Blackbird is a fully trained nurse in a Government hospital. All have taken advantage of the training St. Mary's has offered for the past 85 years—they have all refused to vanish.

Let me tell you, also, of Ella Deloria, an anthropologist, author of the book, "Speaking of Indians." She is now working among her own people as head of a dormitory school at Wakpala, South Dakota, and is an Indian woman of culture and high character. Dr. Vine Deloria, her brother, assistant head of the Home Department of the Episcopal Church, with an office in New York, is another Dakota Indian; and Ben Reifel, a Sioux, director of the Aberdeen, South Dakota, Area Office of the Indian Bureau, has a doctor's degree from Harvard. They are members of the race that refused to vanish, and what fine examples of this race they are!

It is inspiring to note the progress made by many of our Indian citizens. Only 40 years ago many of them had not fully embraced the Christian religion, and some of them can remember the bloody massacres carried out by the white man; nearly all Indians have suffered untold privations and discrimination. From the environment of a South Dakota reservation to a doctor's degree from Harvard is a path of progress unique in the history of civilization. In our blindness, we have overlooked the tremendous advance that Indians have made in recent years. Our First Americans have been asked to adjust, in a very brief period, from the woven blanket to the electric blanket. Have you ever thought how long it has taken us, with our great heritage, to reach our present state of civilization? Thousands of years, at least.

When one looks back on the sordid and tragic treatment of the First Americans, he must stand in awe of their determination throughout the years. Perhaps their faith has, above all else, kept them from vanishing. A consciousness of this great faith I would leave with you this morning, and I would have you remember that today it alone remains, as our Indians find themselves unwanted, unprepared, unskilled, and frustrated, trying to face the complexities of modern life. Will you have equal faith in the race that refused to vanish?

* Presented at Sixty-Seven Centennial Congress, April 18, 1958.

Medical Corps in American Revolution
(Continued from page 719)

American Hospital at Williamsburg and visited the French Hospital. He wrote of the French "The patients appear neater and cleaner than in any hospital I have seen, and they were supplied with everything even to a nightcap, but the results are no better than ours." He attributed this to the method of disposal of excrement and garbage. A half hexagon built of boards extended from the roof of the three-story building into a pit in the ground, and opposite each floor there was an opening into this contraption, into which everything to be disposed of was thrown.

As I read of the trials of the "Hospital" during the Revolution, I find myself constantly making comparison with the abundance enjoyed by the Medical Department in the First World War, when I was commanding officer of the 2,000-bed Base Hospital at Camp Dix, N. J. Only twice in 2 years was I bothered by a shortage of anything. I mentioned that Dr. Binney was sent to Philadelphia during the Revolution to buy surgical instruments and found that there were none and all the instrument makers were making arms. When we opened the hospital at Camp Dix there was a shortage of instruments, and after waiting some time for my requisition to be filled, (Continued on page 730)
WHAT constitutes citizenship? Possibly the best definition for the word “citizen” is the one found in Webster’s Dictionary. It states that a citizen is a person, native or naturalized, who owes allegiance to a government and is entitled to protection from it. Neither color, race, social status, religion, trade, nor profession defines one’s citizenship. A good citizen, loving justice and believing in the dignity of man, is one who will sacrifice property, ease, and security in order that he and his children may retain the rights of free men. An American citizen is one in whose heart is engraved the immortal second sentence of the Declaration of Independence which states:

“We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.”

Good citizenship makes the good American. The essentials of good citizenship are: good character, understanding, and responsibility. To be a good citizen one must wholeheartedly live up to these essentials.

Perhaps character is the basic essential of good citizenship, for it provides a firm foundation on which the other essentials are built.

Good character is a composite of honesty, good ethics, attitude, loyalty, and conscientiousness.

A basic attitude and habit of honesty is something for which all must strive. Keeping to the rules is the only hopeful route to a good world, whether they are the rules of the universe, the nation, the school or the home.

Honesty cannot be maintained if it is being undermined by little dishonesties. Honesty with others, honesty with ourselves, and honesty about the facts of the universe are not different things. Shakespeare expresses it this way: “This above all, to thine own self be true, and it must follow as the day, the night, thou canst not then be false to any man.” Ethics deals with right and wrong, moral acts, and ideals. Surely parents and teachers should not underestimate the value of ethical standards. Parents give children their earliest surroundings, and stamp upon them the imprint of earliest influence. By the time the task of mind and character-building is passed on to be shared with the teacher, a great deal in the way of training has been accomplished. While moral training has always been important, it is particularly so at the present time for the following reason: In a system of democratic government, the laws of the country derive their authority from the consent of the governed. The strongest safeguard against lawlessness and the enactment of vicious laws is a public moral sentiment which will not tolerate the one nor support the other. This statement is as true as the natural laws of the universe. Only a morally sound person can be free.

Second, there is understanding—understanding the way our local government operates, the way our schools function, and the importance of voting. We, the citizens, must understand the way our local government performs its part, the motives of humanity, and the principle upon which our Nation is founded. Also, we must understand the problems facing us, a free people. We must recognize democratic values. An American citizen will want to act according to the laws and traditions which have been established during our Nation’s existence. These laws and traditions given us by our forefathers are those which we, the American citizens, must carry on.

A third phase of citizenship is responsibility. Good American citizens try to be-
come strong and useful, worthy of their Nation, that our country may become even greater and better. Therefore, they uphold the laws of right living which the best Americans have always observed. Stephen Benet once said:

"Let us say this much to ourselves, not only with our lips but with our heart. Let us say this: I myself must accept responsibilities. Democracy is not merely a privilege to be enjoyed—it is a trust to keep and maintain. I am an American; I intend to remain an American. I will do my best to wipe from my heart hate, rancor, and political prejudice. I will sustain my Government, and through good days or bad, I will try to serve my country."

An active citizen will share his part of the burden by helping to solve the problems of our government; often such action will mean working with other people. Children learn gradually how to live in our complex world—first in the family, then in their own groups, next, in school, and finally in the ever-widening community. Woodrow Wilson voiced his opinion about education:

"Without popular education no government which rests on popular action can long endure; the people must be schooled in the knowledge and if possible in the virtues upon which the maintenance and success of free institutions depend."

One does not have to be a statesman to be a good citizen. Even a stay-at-home mother can be a good citizen by contributing to her community a well-kept home and children that are reared to respect our country and our laws.

As a young American, I feel I am entrusted with the responsibility of being a good citizen. Good citizenship must originate in the individual. A country can only be as good as its citizens, for it will be the individuals who will shape the destiny of our country. And above all other things, we must play an active part in the church. One can hardly be true in his beliefs and ideals as a loyal American if he does not have a real belief in God and his fellowman.

One must take his place on the firing line of civic responsibility and assume the obligation of performing the duty imposed upon him by acceptance of the honor and privilege of being a citizen of this country. We are the community, and the community is our government. The United States is merely a gathering together of all the small communities into statehood and all the states to make the national picture. As each small community fulfills its responsibility, then the state will do likewise, and that in turn give assurance of a secure national picture.

Character, understanding, and responsibility—these are the attributes of every good American citizen. These qualities will enable the United States of America to remain a happy, prosperous, and respected nation.

* Kenneth won first place in the school contest with this original oration. He also won first place in the county contest and placed third in the district. He is much interested in science and already plans to work for a doctor's degree in physics. Kenneth attended the Sixty-Seventh Continental Congress as a representative of Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School and presented this address at the Approved Schools Luncheon on April 14, 1958.

Medical Corps in American Revolution
(Continued from page 728)

I asked permission to send two surgeons to Philadelphia to buy instruments. Later I got a letter from Colonel Percy Ashburn in the Surgeon General's office saying he had not intended for them to buy so much. The other shortage was during the flu epidemic in September-October 1918. The hospital had suddenly been expanded from 2,000 to twice that capacity by taking over the Engineer Barracks, and for a few days the death rate was 100 a day, so we soon had 400 corpses awaiting coffins. It seemed unbelievable that the Quartermaster could do it, but in a very short time he provided for each dead soldier a coffin, a flag and an escort all the way to his home and grave, no matter how far away; and no mistakes were made. Another time I was impressed with the efficiency of the organization was when I got telegraphic instructions from New York to be prepared to receive 600 casualties from overseas at 4 P.M. that day. All I had to do was inform the mess officer that there would be 600 extra for supper, and the medical staff to prepare for 600 admissions. No one seemed at all fussed or hurried. And in the Second World War the Medical Department was even more efficient.
If

(With apologies to Rudyard Kipling)

by Miss Virginia B. Johnson

National Chairman, Junior Membership Committee

Did you hear about the new Organizing Chapter Regent who notified the State Regent that her Chapter had decided not to appoint any Committee Chairmen? The State Regent wrote at once, insisting that at least some Chairmen be named for some of the most important Committees. To her astonishment, she received the following reply:

"We still do not think we need any Committee Chairmen, and we will not appoint any. We are all Americans, so we don't need an Americanism Chairman. We leave National Defense to the Government. We are D.A.R. members and Good Citizens so we don't want a D.A.R. Good Citizens Chairman. There are no Indians around us; we don't have a radio station here; we know that the Flag has a correct use; we approve all our schools; we don't intend to print a Magazine." *

If this Organizing Regent had ever been a member of a Junior Membership Committee that was truly dedicated to its basic purpose—increased numbers of active younger members thoroughly trained in the ideals and program of the D.A.R.—she would have made her appointments quickly. If she was ever a part of Junior Membership Committee studying the D.A.R. Handbook, What the Daughters Do, and Highlights of Program Activity, she would have had the advantages of the broad background and general knowledge of D.A.R. work engendered by such a study group. Has your Junior Membership Committee pursued this course of study so thoroughly that YOU would be incapable of her reply? If not, that is the very thing for this year's programs.

If you are alone or a member of a large Junior Membership Committee, you know well that we all learn by doing. After your initial survey of committee work, you may want to volunteer your services to one of the Chapter Chairmen. Explain that you want to learn more of the work of the Committee and ask if you may help. Select a committee to which your talents and time equip you to make a real contribution.

If you are especially versed in American history and political institutions you might work with the Americanism Committee in teaching evening classes for the foreign-born seeking American citizenship. Undoubtedly there are many other ways that the Chapter chairman would find for you to really help. Work diligently, and learn all you can; you will soon be incapable of this Organizing Regent's answer.

If you want to be a better informed citizen who isn't willing to leave National Defense entirely to the Government, there are many ways that your National Defense Chairman may find for you to assist the work of this committee. Perhaps she would like you to present the National Defense topics at an occasional Chapter meeting. You might best help by taking the material to Junior Membership Committee meetings and presenting it there. Possibly the chairman would like you to call Chapter members, reminding them of the letters they planned to write to a Senator or Congressman expressing their views.

If you feel you are a Good Citizen—a D.A.R. Good Citizen—that is fine. But the existence of such a National Committee suggests more. Do you and all the Junior Members in your Chapter know about this constructive program? Your Chapter chairman would probably welcome your help. High-school students respond well to younger women appearing on the school program to present the award.

(Continued on page 754)
Notes from the Registrar General

INFORMATION FOR CHAPTER REGISTRARS was printed early in June. A copy of this publication, which may be ordered from the Corresponding Secretary General, should be in the file of each Chapter Registrar.

Available by September 1st will be our new verification manual, Is That Lineage Right? It is a training manual for the examiner of lineage papers with helpful hints for the beginner in genealogical research. It may be ordered from the Treasurer General for fifty cents a copy.

Entirely too many letters are written to request photocopies, certified, or attested copies of proof that should accompany the application when it is submitted.

The complete data, as given by an applicant, are accepted for her parents and grandparents, unless there appears to be some error or discrepancy. If any date or place in the first two generations cannot be furnished, the applicant is requested to make a statement as to the unusual circumstance it cannot be furnished, and have that statement certified or attested.

Proof is requested for all dates and places prior to the generation of the grandparents. If the reference is to a published record or to typed records sent in through the Genealogical Records Committee, which are in our D.A.R. Library, the title, author and date of publication of each volume, together with the volume number and page should be given. If the reference is to an unpublished record or to a volume not in our D.A.R. Library, a photocopy, certified or attested copy should be sent with the application.

A certified copy of a record is an exact copy of a complete record (Bible, tombstone, baptismal or other record) that has been sworn to by the person making the copy in the presence of, or has been authenticated officially by, a notary public or other official authorized to take oaths, such as a Justice of the Peace or a Clerk of the County Court. A notary public can be found in most banks or real estate offices.

In lieu of certification by a notary, a copy prepared in the same manner will be accepted as an attested copy by the Registrar General, N.S.D.A.R., if it bears a statement that the applicant declares it to be a true and correct copy and such statement is attested to (authenticated) and signed by the applicant in the presence of the Chapter Registrar and one other Chapter Officer who also sign as witnesses.

Too often, sufficient evidence is not furnished to prove the parentage of the son or daughter named in the lineage for each generation. Most applicants know their own parents and grandparents and can furnish dates and places for those generations. The applicants may know the names of their great grandparents. But when a search is made for a great grandfather, there may be more than one man of that name in the same community. One could be the great grandfather. Another could be his nephew, his cousin or his uncle. There should be some proof through will, deed or other record identifying the specific man of that name as the one the applicant has placed in her lineage. It has happened that more than one man of the same name have wives of the same first name, so if the parents of the wife are not known, more confusion may arise.

When an application is complete with dates and places and is accompanied by proof for the parentage from one generation to the next, it is a simple matter to verify it rapidly. Your cooperation is requested in advising applicants preparing applications to make them complete, accurate and to send the necessary proof as far as possible.

Identification of a service record with the soldier is often difficult. It helps if that record can be identified with the locality in which the soldier lived.

The Roster of Soldiers from North Carolina in the American Revolution lists many soldiers by districts, while the ancestor's land or will or other means of identification is by counties. So it is often necessary to determine what counties were included in a District.

Did you know that on page 377, Volume XV of The State Records of North Carolina, by Clark, we find the following:

"There were six Districts in N. C. in 1780. "Salisbury District containing the fol-" (Continued on page 746)
National Defense

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

Propaganda with Entertainment

UNDER the United States-Soviet agreement on cultural exchange Russian dancers and musicians are scheduled to come to the United States. Recently, according to newspaper reports, some audiences in our theatres and concert halls have stood as the Russian National Anthem was played. Many Americans are wondering if the members of these various audiences are familiar with the words and what they clearly indicate.

Premier Nikita Khrushchev has expressed great admiration for the young Texas pianist, Van Cliburn, who recently won the $6000 Tchaikovsky International Piano competition in Moscow. For a $6000 prize the Russians are getting $6,000,000 worth of favorable propaganda. The men in the Kremlin are experts in this field, and at the moment all are smiling while Americans flood the box offices.

We suggest you study the words of the INTERNATIONAL:
Arise, ye prisoners of starvation:
Arise, ye wretched of the earth,
For justice thunders condemnation,
A better world’s in birth.
No more tradition’s chains shall bind us.
Arise ye slaves, no more in thrall:
The earth shall rise on new foundations,
We have been naught, we shall be all.

Refrain:
’Tis the final conflict,
Let each stand in his place.
The Internationale
Shall be the human race.

The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics has adopted this international song of the proletariat as its National Anthem.

The Pattern Emerges

Russia’s avowed intention of world domination and eventual enslavement has been published many times in many languages. In spite of Khrushchev’s declaration, “We shall bury you,” the free world has chosen not to believe that Russia could or would enslave them. Hitler’s plan for domination of Europe was also widely published; but again, the free world, including Western Europe, did not choose to believe “Mein Kampf,” although there was always an abundance of evidence that Hitler had the military might to carry out his plans.

Lenin’s program for world wide enslavement was much more pretentious, based upon infiltration, revolution, lies and false promises. Most important of all, as we are slowly discovering, his plan was rooted in human frailties such as gullibility and the love of power. To overcome law and order in the Western republics, the communists were forced to convince their victims that constitutional government was enslaving them and that centralized dictatorship would give them liberty. To destroy the free economies, the Kremlin agents have induced them to finance the socialist reforms which the communists promise but never deliver. France has brought on her present economic crisis by financing social reforms she could ill afford.

Today the few free governments left in the world are exposed to Russian agents, infiltrated pressure groups and rabble
rousers. Not only diplomatic relations are breaking down, but ordinary social disciplines and restraints are in the discard. A chain reaction of violence is erupting all over the world, with the result that an armed police force is usually necessary to restore order and a temporary, centralized government is pressed into service to execute emergency measures. This is the position France was in in June, 1958.

Communism has never been accepted voluntarily by any free people who were exposed to its terror and torture. Today we see this regime spreading all over the globe, with well trained cells of agents operating in any country that happens to possess important raw materials, waterways, a strategic position or a market for consumer goods. This cruel system could never have spread over such vast territories, except for the stupidity and acquiescence of the West. In spite of the brainwashing and propaganda, no nation accepts communism for what it has done for its present victims, but only for what they believe it will do for them by redistribution of their local wealth and property, and through the socialistic promises of full employment, government pensions and promised security from want. Such promises can only be financed by the profits of the private capitalist systems of the West. Such people are led by their own selfishness and materialistic ambitions to believe they can profit by the confiscation of their neighbor's property. It was upon such human ambitions that Lenin based his dream of enslaving the free world. This dream, assisted by Stalin's additional techniques, is now more than sixty per cent realized.

One-fourth of the earth's surface and one-third of its people are now living under communist regimes. Events confirm that Lenin's schedule of conquest has been adhered to faithfully. Asia was to be conquered first; and through her domination Russia planned to weaken European markets, which has already happened. Africa was to be reached through the Middle East, and South America through infiltration. Europe was to be taken over peacefully by economic pressures, with the result that the United States would be completely isolated from world markets. After adopting more socialistic reforms than she could safely finance, the United States "would fall like an over-ripe fruit" into Russia's hands.

The lay mind, particularly in the West, is unable to comprehend the devious workings of the Slav mentality. If one were to portray in one picture the concept of communist conquest, a better example could not be found than the frequently published photograph of an Asiatic landlord, sitting cross legged on the ground, stripped of all of his possessions, with his hands tied behind him and with a guard aiming a gun at his back.

What was this man's crime? As a property owner he had invested his earnings and savings, and what he hoped to pass on to his children, in private property. In doing so, he had given people of lesser means houses to live in, factories to work in, markets stocked with goods and produce, or farms where laborers could raise their crops. This man was a criminal in the eyes of the communists because he had contributed his private means to his community. In any community where citizens may own their own homes, work for private employers, rent farms from private owners, and be independent of the government, these citizens would fight for those homes and the civil liberties that go with such a system of private capitalism. Lenin ruled that the destruction of the principle of private property was the first essential for the destruction of individual rights, and therefore the prime consideration for establishing communism.

This landlord's property will not be divided among the members of his community, as the infiltrators always promise, but will be owned by the State and enjoyed by the new class of overlords, which the Kremlin has created to administer their inhuman regimes.

It is true that this treatment of a landlord is found only in smaller communities, but the confiscation of private property applies equally to national boundary lines, waterways and industrial plants. Nasser's rise to power as the leader of the Arab world was based upon his success in the confiscation of the Suez Canal and upon the acquiescence of the West to such a policy.

The symbol of the helpless landlord is significant in that it exemplifies the very successful technique of the communists. The victim is first made helpless by due process of law, although the law was a legal decree made in Moscow. In this case
the Kremlin decreed that no property was to be owned by any one but the State. Once this law is established without his vote, the landlord is punishable by law. The next step is to destroy all previous values, all community pride and self-respect. Having established the rule of terror, the helpless landlord is beaten and prosecuted by his former tenants and employees, so that the community is involved in his humiliation and suffering. When the community finds out that his property will not be divided among them, they cannot complain because it was they who punished the landlord for his crimes; and therefore, they are committed to the destruction of private property anywhere.

We, too, have flirted with the destruction of private property rights. Rent controls still prevail in New York state, although they have been abandoned in most other states. There are countless cities and towns still wearing the scars of tenements and slums, built during rent controls, which denied the owner sufficient profits to pay for good construction. Rent control is not the only legal measure supporting socialist measures. Our Supreme Court has recently denied congressional committees the right to question security risks, thus crippling the government in its attempt to eliminate foreign agents and saboteurs. The higher courts have long favored labor’s monopoly in business and its power in politics, by which it has become a Third Force, which could destroy our free economy. The “Equal Justice Under Law” once guaranteed by our Constitution, is rapidly becoming a system of unequal favors granted to pressure groups, particularly if they are composed of racial minorities and/or aliens.

What has happened in France could happen here within the next two or three years if we permit it. The French crisis grew out of the complete paralysis of the government and its leaders. This paralysis arose from the fact that the French people were so completely surrounded by socialist and communist groups, that no matter which way they turned, the enemy was in a position to grab additional power. Although millions of once free people in our Western Republics have been won over to communist philosophy, it is only because they were weak enough, ambitious and materialistic enough to be attracted by its false promises. Communism appeals to selfish irresponsibility. It can only be eradicated by a new spiritual dedication to the saving of our nation, no matter what the personal cost may be.

We must put a permanent end to the wholesale activities of subversive groups within this country. We must reject as unconstitutional the opinion of the Supreme Court that any effort we may make in our own defense, is “illiberal” and “unconstitutional.” Our first duty to ourselves and to the free world is to survive as a loyal people under a sovereign government.

The final and perhaps the most difficult job ahead of us is for each individual to ask himself just what his personal freedom is worth to him in money, hard work and personal sacrifice, and then be prepared to pay the price that freedom will demand. If you believe that serfdom could never overtake a civilized nation such as we believe ourselves to be, give a thought to the fate of the aristocrats of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, China, Vietnam and Indonesia. They, too, refused to believe that their property could be destroyed and that they could lose every civil right, even the right to live itself. The pattern of world conquest is emerging ever more rapidly and we have always known that the United States was the prime target. Time is running out for compromise and indecision. If each American assumes his patriotic responsibility, there can be no doubt of the outcome. We shall remain free people.

“U.S. Reds Set to Infiltrate Rails”

Victor Riesel, writing in the NEW YORK MIRROR, May 26, 1958, reported “Orders from Moscow” as follows:

“Chicago—In the New York headquarters of the Communist Party, U.S.A., there recently arrived directives from Moscow for ‘penetration’ of America’s nerve system—the rail lines. Chicago, with 34 rail lines converging on it, is the solar plexus of this system which some day may have to hurtle men and machines to some boundary or port of embarkation.

“It is no surprise, therefore, that the Communist time-table calls for the shifting of their national headquarters here.

“There are skeptics abroad in the land who will laugh and say there’s too much Alfred Hitchcock type intrigue in all this. But the nine top Communist Party leaders
who make up their new National Executive Committee—the American praesidium—will not laugh.

"They will wonder who betrayed them or talked out of turn about their orders to pull ‘sleepers’ out of other industries and switch them to the rails.

"The skeptics are wrong.

"It is a fact that loyal Party members are being dispatched now to various key cities throughout the country—including this one. They are under orders to set up special ‘railroad clubs,’ in these districts. These clubs are the units which are being woven into a national network under a single director now in New York, but soon to operate out of Chicago.

"There are those who say that the Communist Party organization is about as effective as a Prohibitionist rally in a skid row saloon.

"But it took Communist Parties of less than 3,000 members in Peru and Venezuela to shake our world. The American Communist Party can muster more than that number at public rallies where every man and woman knows he's being observed.

"This past May Day, the official Communist Party packed New York’s Carnegie Hall with 2,500 disciplined Communists, who roared when the chairman, William L. Patterson, shouted: ‘The future is ours.’

"At the Los Angeles May Day rally, 1,200 turned out. Thousands of others, in aggregate, came out to lesser meetings across the land. Lustyly they sang the ‘International,’ shouting again and again that the ‘International Soviet shall be the human race.’"

**Educational Television**

Educational television (ETV) will do away with the need for costly spectator space in gymnasiums, swimming pools, etc., since the athletic events can be piped directly into the classrooms.

ETV will do away with the need for costly auditoriums and assembly halls, since closed-circuit television can bring together, electronically, all the pupils of a school.

These claims were made by speakers at a convention of the American Association of School Administrators, according to an Associated Press dispatch date-lined St. Louis, February 26 (1958). The news release begins:

"Television in the classroom soon may be the most dominant force in American education."

The article continues:

"Entire schools will be remodeled or rebuilt because of it."

This, at a time when most communities are staggering under fantastic school taxes and bond issues floated to pay for extravagant same-size-cubicles-all-on-one-floor that the educational leaders have been crying for in recent years!

It is startling to realize that our school administrators would let such a view of education become a major theme of their convention. They seem to have disregarded the fact that ETV is not the ultimate solution of the educational problem; that adequate classrooms, superior classroom teachers, and a well-rounded program of traditional instruction are necessary before ETV can function; that the cost of education must be based realistically on the taxpayer’s ability to pay for it.

Should school administrators be permitted to make ETV “the most dominant force in American education”? It has been proven that people can learn by both visual and verbal methods. It has never been tested whether people can learn or teach by visual methods alone, without a verbal foundation. Granted, illiterate persons, in underdeveloped areas, have been taught by means of charts and slides and films—“one picture worth a thousand words”—but the visual material has always been prepared by other persons grounded in our literary heritage. Too much emphasis on visual learning may detract even further from verbal learning—educating by television, taken to its extreme, might create a generation even less able to read and write than today’s school population. It is debatable whether people who can neither read nor write will be capable of individual, creative thinking; will be able to teach, or to think, or to express themselves. Making ETV the “most dominant force in American education” might well pave the way to creating the mass mind.

With the thought of gaining a concrete idea of just how unrealistic some ETV proponents can be, let’s return to the school administrator’s convention. The news release quotes the speakers as follows:

An architect:
“What does (ETV) mean to the interior design of American schools? Plenty, said (the architect) . . . New rooms may be long and narrow. Some may be six-sided. Class-rooms may be in clusters, with removable walls to expand or contract their size. Entirely new theories of lighting and acoustics must be developed to meet the complex problems of television in the classroom.”

A Board of Education member: “. . . school laboratories will be equipped with individual viewing screens (receivers) at every student’s seat . . . A new type of flat television screen, only a few inches thick, will make the old style row of blackboards as outmoded as McGuffey’s reader.”

What are the implications of such a set-up? Will a chemistry laboratory have students filling every desk, all day long, every day of the week, with up-to-the-minute, live-action programs being piped to them? If not, the expensive equipment will sit idle at each desk in the chemistry laboratory while the pupils who take chemistry (and also those who do not) are sitting in history or English class; taking mathematics or languages; spending their time in the library, study hall, gymnasium, manual arts shop, home economics room, music room, or graphic arts class.

Why favor only the chemistry laboratory with individual receivers at each desk? Will individual receivers be needed at each stove or sewing machine for the home economics classes; work bench or lathe for the manual arts classes; easel or drawing board for the graphic arts classes? (Of course, the value of teaching chemistry by TV is doubtful because chemistry requires color in many reactions and experiments, and present equipment available for TV in the classroom is only for black-and-white.)

All this may seem ridiculous. There is literally no end to which the experts will not go if the taxpayers and parents do not stop them. “Experts” mean the promoters who disregard ETV’s limitations. Among those with a vested interest in promoting ETV are the architects who would like new schools to design. Then there are equipment manufacturers who would welcome a vast, untapped market for thousands of TV cameras and receivers, mountains of tubes and other electronic components, and the millions of miles of wire and cable required for closed-circuit TV. TV in the classroom is big business! Conscientious educators warn that TV must be introduced into the school slowly, if at all.

The promoters state that ETV will solve the shortage of classrooms and teachers. There is little basis for this claim. If TV is to be piped into the classrooms, there must be classrooms to hold both the pupils and the TV receivers. Secondly, there must be teachers to integrate ETV into the regular lessons, introducing each program and following it up with discussion, demonstration, or practical application. Rather than taking the teacher’s place, TV in the classroom makes the teacher more important than ever.

Then there are the difficulties of adjusting class schedules to coincide with TV schedules. Elementary-school schedules might be rearranged with comparative ease, but high-school schedules are much more rigid.

There are production demands on an already overworked teaching staff. A great deal more time is required to prepare a simple television program than to prepare for a conventional classroom period. A university president has stated it this way: “Whereas three hours may prepare a 50-minute lecture, something like 20-30 hours is required to prepare a 27- or 28-minute discourse for the television audience.”

Obtaining and retaining production personnel for local ETV stations introduce additional difficulties. For an actual closed-circuit ETV station in the mid-West, the following ten persons were needed three hours a week for the production of just one course: one instructor-actor, two proctors, two cameramen, one combination floor director and dolly pusher, one video control engineer, one audio engineer, one switcher and one director.

Above and beyond the administrative difficulties of fitting ETV into the existing educational plant, there are the financial aspects. To add ETV to our schools, even without changing their basic interior design, would incur the largest expense item ever introduced into school budgets. Taxpayers and voters, who have long been puzzled by increases in estimated school budgets would be flabbergasted by astronomical increases in terms of hundreds of thousands of dollars required by the installation and upkeep of TV in the classroom. A sample budget, taking a rural high-school population of 1,837 pupils as a basis, might look something like this:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Budget 1957-1958</th>
<th>Proposed Budget 1958-1959</th>
<th>Provides for:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$ none</td>
<td>$180,000.00</td>
<td>TV pickup and test equipment—studio cameras, control consoles, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>23,000.00</td>
<td>92 21” receivers for 1,837 pupils (one receiver per 20 students) @ $250.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>59,000.00</td>
<td>Installation costs—cable, labor, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>5,100.00</td>
<td>Running spares and repair parts—cathode-ray tubes, electronic components.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>1,500.00</td>
<td>Electrical power (50,000 KWH @ 3¢).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>17,500.00</td>
<td>Salaries for TV administrative and production staff (3 persons).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>14,400.00</td>
<td>Salaries for TV operation and maintenance staff (4 persons).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>$299,600.00</td>
<td>Total TV expenses</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

That estimate of almost $300,000.00 is for a modest, minimum requirement system for local production of TV programs for the classroom—nothing about individual receivers at every desk. It may be argued that local production costs can be reduced or eliminated entirely by producing programs centrally, and recording them on film for subsequent showing over ETV facilities in the schools. It is true that centralized production would reduce local production costs, but a mass approach and mass regimentation of lesson content would restrict individual variations that allow some classes or schools to move ahead more rapidly than others, and would eliminate adapting local courses of instruction to the varying progress of individual students.

If ETV will consist of film, rather than live-action, then ETV has no place in the classroom at all! Film not only can be shown with existing audio-visual projection equipment; in fact, it is shown better by that projection equipment. Film shown by TV goes through more intermediate steps to reach the viewers and there is a greater chance of poor presentation—the complicated equipment is more susceptible to failure, with resultant necessity for rescheduling viewing periods and classroom sessions; the picture itself is subject to flutter or wavy lines caused by faulty synchronization just as with TV sets in the home. What is more, students already benefit from films. Most schools already have 16 mm sound projectors, audio equipment, and screens. Educational films are rented at nominal cost. On the other hand, TV’s complex equipment, specialized production and maintenance techniques, and involved planning and presentation procedures, would only complicate the administration of showing films.

Just suppose live-action programs, not filmed programs, were to be piped into the classroom by closed-circuit TV. Closed-circuit TV, which has become synonymous with TV in the classroom, would then be the most important consideration of all. It is called “closed” because the program is distributed only to receivers tied in to the coaxial cable that connects them to the pickup facilities. Closed-circuit TV is carried by cable in the same way that telephone calls are carried by wire. Closed-circuit programs are not broadcast to everybody as radio programs are. Live-action, closed-circuit TV programs are a one-shot deal, and since there is no way for a parent or taxpayer to see or hear what goes on, closed-circuit TV would be a natural for social planners and others wishing to mold public opinion and to shape the mass mind.

There is more to the educational television picture than meets the eye. It should be accepted only if integrated with commercial TV. The few topical and cultural (Continued on page 752)
State Activities

MASSACHUSETTS

THE Sixty-fourth State Conference of the Massachusetts D.A.R. convened Tuesday, March 18, 1958, at the Sheraton Plaza, Boston, with the State Regent, Mrs. Alfred N. Graham, presiding. The invocation was given by Rev. Edgar D. Romig, Pastor of Grace Church, North Attleboro. The program for the sessions was presented by the State Vice Regent, Mrs. Willard F. Richards, followed by nominations for State Chaplain. Mrs. Lester S. Wall was nominated to fill the term of Mrs. Frank S. Larkin, resigned. Mrs. Alfred N. Graham was nominated as candidate for Vice President General.

Mrs. Arthur J. Anderson, Jr., State Chairman of Good Citizens, reported 179 Good Citizens present, each wearing a corsage and pin. Two additional schools were represented this year, Bedford High School, sponsored by Old Concord Chapter and Hull High School by Old Colony Chapter. Mrs. Russell William Magna, founder of the Good Citizens, compared them to our Massachusetts Flower Show and, in the absence of Miss Judith A. Mutti, 1957 Good Citizen, drew the name of Carol Neil, Melrose, to be Good Citizen of 1958. The report of the James Monroe Essay Contest was given by Mrs. Erskine D. Lord, State Historian, and Mrs. Alfred N. Graham, Honorary Chairman of the Judges’ Committee, presented a gold history medal to the winner, Miss Joan C. Rigney, Newburyport High School, who also represented her school as Good Citizen. Bronze history medals were given the three runners-up. The procession and reception for the Good Citizens, compared them to our直译内容:

Virginia

VIRGINIA'S Sixty-second State Conference was held at the John Marshall Hotel, Richmond, that what we do today will be the history of tomorrow.

Dr. Raymond Gilbert, Deputy Commissioner for Classification and Treatment, State Department of Corrections, spoke on, “Massachusetts Corrections in Transition,” saying that correction is one of the most complex problems, requiring routine care in custody and treatment so that the person is rehabilitated according to his needs.

Miss Jean Wright, Junior President of the C.A.R., gave a short history of C.A.R. and some of its needs, particularly more members and older leaders. A resolution to give separate honor-roll credit for this work was adopted.

The banquet was held in the Oval Room. Mrs. Graham introduced her officers and Mrs. Lawrence F. Vories, State Regent of Rhode Island. Music was provided by the Boston Intimate Opera, Margot Warner, director.

The speaker of the evening was Mr. Salom Rizk, author of “Syrian Yankee,” whose subject was “America is More Than a Country.” He told of his struggle in Syria as an orphaned beggar child and his grandmother’s desire to keep him with her, his discovery that he was a Christian, American citizen, and his search for many years for his birth certificate so he could come to America. He said we must not be swallowed up by the hate of the Old World.

After the opening exercises on Wednesday morning, Dr. Owen B. Kiernan, Commissioner of Education in Massachusetts, talked on “What is Right With Education.”

Mrs. Joseph Tiberio, State Chairman of Radio and TV, reported 5000 cards sent to networks and the Federal Communications Commission, then introduced Dr. David R. Mackey, Chairman of the Division of Communication Arts, Boston University, who spoke on “Decisions.”

The resolutions included: that the Star Spangled Banner remain our national anthem; that Washington’s Birthday on February 22 continue to be so honored and that any architectural changes in the National Capitol shall not alter the historical significance of the building.

Press scrapbook awards were made to Abigail Phillips Quincy Chapter, Mrs. Samuel MacLeod, Regent, with honorable mention to Betsy Ross Chapter. Mrs. Herbert F. Perry, State Chairman of Membership, made an award to Duxbury Chapter for greatest net gain in membership, accepted by Miss Eleanor Cole, Registrar. Sarah Bradley Fulton Chapter had the greatest gain in members, having seven, while Abigail Phillips Quincy had six. Molly Varnum Chapter had the greatest number of kinswomen, twenty-one, awards going to all these chapters.

The credentials committee gave the final report of 577 attending and the meeting was adjourned after retiring of the colors.

Vivian S. Lord, State Historian

Virginia was honored to have Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, President General, N.S.D.A.R.; as its host for the Conference. A Memorial Service, paying tribute to deceased members, was conducted by Mrs. J. Myron Clark, State Chaplain. Mrs. Brame Profit Spessard and Mrs. Sara Simmons served as flower pages. Following the service, the wreath was taken to Hollywood Cemetery and placed on the grave of President James Monroe.

Mrs. J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., wife of the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, entertained the Daughters at a beautifully appointed tea at the Governor's Mansion, March 31, from four to five o'clock. In the receiving line with Mrs. Almond were Mrs. Tonkin, Mrs. Arthur Rowbotham, Honorary State Regent and Vice-President General, N.S.D.A.R.; and Mrs. Stembridge.

Governor and Mrs. Almond were guests of honor at the banquet on Opening Night. The Conference was officially convened by Mrs. Tonkin in the Virginia Room of the hotel. Distinguished guests of the evening were Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, President General, N.S.D.A.R.; The Honorable J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and Mrs. Almond; the Honorable J. Henry Garber, Mayor of Richmond and Mrs. Garber; Major General (ret.) J. Walter Squire, State's Regent's Aide, and Mrs. Squire; and the Reverend Starke Jett, who offered the Invocation. Following the introductions Mrs. Rowbotham introduced Mrs. Groves, the speaker of the evening. She gave an inspiring address entitled, "The American Cause."

Margaret Anne McKeown, four-year-old member of the Seven Hills Society, C.A.R., Lynchburg, presented a gift to Mrs. Groves. Margaret Anne wore a striped taffeta heirloom dress, over a hundred years old, which was later presented to the D.A.R. Museum. Immediately following the presentation of the gift, a reception was held in the Marshall room. The chapters of District III, of which Mrs. O. T. Updike is Director, were hostesses for this reception.

A Youth Breakfast was held on April 1 with Mrs. Frederick T. Morse, Vice Regent, presiding. Reporting at this Breakfast were the State Chairmen: Junior American Citizens, Mrs. Frank Rynex; Mrs. C. Marbury Saxon, Children of the American Revolution and Mrs. Richard C. Kincer, D.A.R. Good Citizens. Mrs. E. Stewart James, National President, C.A.R., brought a challenging message to those assembled. Miss Jane Carol Coty, State Recording Secretary, C.A.R., represented Miss Susan Crockett, State President, who was unable to be present.

Mrs. Kincer announced the winner of the State Good Citizens Contest, Miss Jane Baber of Lynchburg, and presented her with a pin. A United States Savings Bond was also presented to her by Mrs. Groves.

Mrs. James C. Smith, State Historian, presented the James Monroe Award (a copy of the book, The American Heritage) for the best historical essay in that contest to Mr. Paul Elliott of Manassas.

The first business session of the Conference convened at 9:15 a.m. with Mrs. Maurice B. Tonkin presiding. She gave a splendid report of her year's work and was followed by reports of the State Officers and State Chairmen.

The Conference Luncheon, with Mrs. Tonkin presiding, was held in the Virginia Room. Dr. and Mrs. Dewey C. Loving, of the Blue Ridge School, were guests of honor. Dr. Loving spoke on the goals and needs of the school.

The banquet honoring chapter regents was held in the Virginia Room. Each of the seven districts had its own table, and each was decorated in accordance with a theme appropriate to its area.

Ninety-four of the 105 chapter regents, or their representatives, gave one-minute reports of the highlights of their year's work. At the conclusion of the reports, Mrs. Tonkin presented awards to the outstanding chapters in each district: District I, Comte de Grasse; District II, Cobbs Hall; District III, Colonel Charles Lynch; District IV, Appalachian Trail; District V, Falls Church; District VI, Shadwell; and District VII, Nancy Christian Fleming.

She then presented the State Regent's cup for the outstanding chapter regent of the year to Mrs. Kenneth G. Stembridge, Regent of Colonel Charles Lynch Chapter.

The Conference Breakfast, honoring the District Officers, was held April 2 with Mrs. Tonkin presiding. Each of the Directors of the seven districts made a report of her work for the year.

At the conclusion of these reports, Mrs. Tonkin presented the cup for the outstanding district—based on Honor Roll achievements—to District V, Mrs. James L. Wisenbaker, Director. Mrs. Frederick T. Morse, State Vice-Regent, then presented the Executive Committee's cup to the district showing the greatest progress for the year. This cup was awarded to District IV, Mrs. T. E. Dickenson, Director.

Mrs. William J. Barrow was unanimously elected as State Registrar, and Mrs. Maurice B. Tonkin was unanimously endorsed for the office of Vice-President General from Virginia, 1959.

Mrs. Barrow was installed by the State Chaplain, Mrs. J. Myron Clark, after which the Conference was adjourned, and all joined in singing "Blst Be the Tie That Binds."

The total registration for the Conference was 332. This was a fine, constructive Conference, with excellent spirit and interest.

Genevieve F. Morse (Mrs. Frederick T.)

State Vice Regent

AUGUST

United States Presidents born this month: Benjamin Harrison (1833), Herbert Clark Hoover (1874).

August Births—Signers of the Declaration of Independence: Thomas Lynch, Jr.—South Carolina.

States that entered the Union: Colorado—1876, Missouri—1821.
With the Chapters

Irvine-Welles (Fort Belvoir, Va.) held a tree planting ceremony on Saturday, May 17 at 2:30 P.M. in the 18th Century Garden of the Pohick Church, Fairfax County, Virginia. The chapter planted one Cedar of Lebanon to commemorate the founding of the chapter at Fort Belvoir on February 22, 1928; one was planted through the planting ceremony on Saturday, May 17 at 2:30 in the gardens at Gunston Hall and Woodlawn Plantation. The chapter holds a keen interest in Pohick Church since some of our members are members of the historic little church, the site of which was chosen by George Washington. The plans and elevation were actually drawn by General Washington who also served as a vestryman in this church. The old walls, covered with ivy, still stand but the interior was dismantled and restored according to original plans. Actual restoration began in 1901 when the National Board of the D.A.R. gave the Mt. Vernon Chapter permission to circulate a letter of appeal for the reconstruction of Pohick Church. Since that time many patriotic and civic organizations have contributed to this cause which is still in progress.

Participating in the program were Mrs. William P. Pridgen, Regent; Mrs. Dixon S. Boswell, Chaplain and Mrs. Clifton E. Mack, Historian. Reverend Mr. Albert N. Jones, Rector of Pohick Church and Mrs. Robert Wheat of the Pohick Garden Club helped make the ceremony a memorable occasion. A small tea in the Parish House immediately followed the program.

Mrs. Clifton E. Mack
Chapter Historian

Colonial (Minneapolis, Minn.). The sixty-fifth Anniversary of the third oldest Chapter in the State was observed on April 11, 1958, with a program and tea at the A.A.U.W. Club House. State officers and regents of the eighteen Twin City Chapters were invited. Mrs. E. J. Rainey, Regent, presided, introduced the guests and conducted the usual opening exercises. She then called upon Mrs. William B. Newhall, a past regent, to review the past history of the Chapter. It began with the meeting on February 6, 1893, called by the State Regent, to form a new Chapter. Fourteen charter members were present. Mrs. Harry P. Nichols was the first Regent, and Mrs. A. H. Linton, the first Hostess, the first woman in Minneapolis to join the National Society before any State Chapters existed. Another charter member was Mrs. James T. Morris, later State Regent and also Vice President General.

Mrs. Cyrus W. Wells, mother of Mrs. Newhall, joined in 1895 and lived to be 101 years old. She was State Regent during much of the restoration of the Sibley House, the historic mansion at Mendota, home of the first Governor, and now maintained as a museum by the State D.A.R. Another State Regent from the Chapter was Mrs. Carl T. Thayer, Chairman of two D.A.R. Scholarship Funds, and principal speaker at the 100th celebration of Sibley House. Two stone benches were placed in the garden at Sibley to honor these two members.

Two bronze tablets, on suitable boulders, have been presented; one at Fort Snelling, to honor Major Talliaferro, the first Agent to the Indians in the territory; the other on the shore of Lake of the Isles, in this city, to mark the original boundary of the Fort.

During three wars, many contributions have been made for war work as well as gifts to the Veterans' Hospital. The approved schools and the regular National and State projects have been loyally supported. In honor of the 65th year, $150.00 was contributed to Kate Duncan Smith. At the close of the meeting, a 50-year D.A.R. pin was presented to Mrs. Newhall, who, in accepting, said that the regular D.A.R. pin she was wearing was given to her by the Chapter when she was married in 1918. The 50-year pin has been given to only one other member, Mrs. C. E. Faulkner.

Mrs. William B. Newhall

Olympus (Seattle, Wash.) will celebrate its seventh birthday on November 11, 1958. Seven years of vigorous growth and accomplishment prove the organizers were right in believing that a chapter meeting at night (usually for dinner in downtown Seattle) would suit the needs of business and professional women who cannot attend day meetings. Mrs. Ray E. Purpus (d. 1955) was organizing regent.

Four different years at State Conference the chapter has received the State money prize for percentage increase in membership. In the spring of 1958 the State Regent, Mrs. F. G. B. Kemp, designed and presented to the State, as her personal gift, a twenty-year trophy to recognize whichever chapter had the greatest numerical increase. We were awarded this trophy for the current year.

Mrs. Earl C. Douglas, retiring regent, leaves a proud record. During her regime, chapter announcements have been given over radio stations in the Seattle area; Mrs. Robert J. Besecker made several announcements over Renton station KLAN and Mrs. Douglas herself made two television appearances to announce the February 22 Memorial Exercises program on the University of Washington campus of which our chapter was in charge. Mrs. Norman Ledger also appeared on television to extend the Washington's Birthday invitation and Mrs. Lucile Porter appeared and displayed and explained her own Adams family fan, purchased in Paris by John Adams for Abigail.

On two occasions the chapter turned out in
force to sit under hot klieg lights at Seattle station KOMO and applaud its members competing in the popular program, "Cook Book Quiz." This was worth while in a money way and was a jolly experience.

Eunice Fife Sheldon (Mrs. Sidney R.)
Past Regent

Deborah Avery (Lincoln, Nebr.). Shades of the past rolled onto a modern day stage when the chapter observed its sixty-first anniversary.

A skit written and directed by Miss Mildred Shannon and narrated by Mrs. Harold Requart was given by members dressed in the gay costumes of the 1890's. In pantomime, the afternoon gathering sixty-one years previous was retold by many D.A.R. chapter members. The setting of the scene was in a typical parlor of the period. Mrs. W. R. Stevens portrayed the person of Mrs. S. B. Pound, mother of two internationally known children, at whose home the first eligibility meeting was held on January 8, 1896.

Wearing a black satin dress with lace and braid trim, Mrs. Harry Meginnis entertained the group with organ selections. Her outfit, most appropriate, came from an old trunk containing many such treasures of former years.

The costume of Miss Shannon was also borrowed from such a collection and most becoming. Mrs. Merle Hale was lovely in her white dress and wore a hat that had belonged to her aunt, Mrs. Annie Bell. Mrs. Bell had worn it at her wedding shortly before the first meeting in 1896.

Lafayette-Lexington (Lexington, Mo.) celebrated its February meeting with a luncheon and concert at the home of Mrs. Edgar Cox. Mrs. Arlington Schenewerk, organ soloist, was accompanist in a program of melodious music by American composers and Mrs. George Lynn Trail Lintvet, dramatic soprano, joined by her husband, Captain Don Lintvet, baritone, sang a delightful duet.

(Sitting left to right) Mrs. Edgar Cox, Mrs. George Lynn Trail Lintvet and Mrs. John Paul Russell. (Standing) Mrs. Arlington Schenewerk and Captain Don Lintvet.

The chapter received grateful recognition from General William M. Hoge for the bestowal of the Award of Merit upon him in April, 1957. Our city is indeed distinctly honored as being the boyhood home of this famous four-star general.

From Wentworth Military Academy he entered West Point. He achieved the rank of Major in World War I and that of Brigadier General during the Second World War. He built the Alcan Highway and as Major Gen. was hero of Remagen Bridge. In the Korean War he commanded the 9th corps as Lieutenant General and in 1953 climaxed his career as General in commanding the Central Army group under NATO before his recent retirement.

In addition to the above, our chapter observed Constitution Week and gave a program on Early American Glass. Good Citizenship pins were awarded to Marjorie Frances Shehan, Lexington High School; Judith Ann Stoeltzing, Wellington High School and Ruth Ann Frerking, Corder High School. American History Awards were presented to Carolyn Beckmeyer of Lexington High School and Glen Dills, Holyoke Colorado, Wentworth Military Academy in Lexington.

Maude MacKenzie Russell, Regent

Major Hugh Moss (Modesto, Calif.). On March 13, 1958 the chapter presented a Good Citizens Pin to a senior student from each of the various high schools of Stanislaus County. Each girl was chosen because she maintains a high scholastic record and because she possesses to an outstanding degree the qualities in dependability, service, leadership and patriotism.

The young ladies and the school that each represents are: Ritchie Verhaegen, Modesto High School; Nancy Jill Erickson, Downey High...
School, Modesto; Frances Rose Coslet, Oakdale Joint Union High School; Merlene Machado, Orestimba Union High School, Newman; Joyce Thorkelson, Patterson Union High School; Jeanna Zamaroni, Ceres Union High School; Carol Dinkelman, Denair High School; and Nancy Nielsen, Hughson Union High School.

As the achievements of each girl were enumerated, the Award was pinned upon her blouse and she was presented with a corsage.

Following the awarding ceremony, Mr. Fleming Haas, Principal of the Ceres Union High School, spoke on "The Challenge for Tomorrow."

Light refreshments were served and a short recess was declared during which time the girls were greeted and congratulated by the members of Major Hugh Moss Chapter.

Mrs. C. C. Eastin
Corresponding Secretary

New Orleans (New Orleans, La.) dedicated a historical marker December 11, 1957, on the site of the Cabahanose Plantation commemorating the life and public works of Governor André Bienvenu Roman in St. James Parish, Louisiana. The Regent, Mrs. Edmund H. Singreen, unveiled the marker and placed a wreath at its base. Mrs. Clyde Johnson, Chapter Historian, served as chairman of the event. The main speaker of the afternoon was Dr. Edwin Adams Davis, head of the History Department of Louisiana State University, who was introduced by Mr. Charles E. Weimer, principal of St. James High School. In reviewing the life of Governor Roman, who was twice governor of the State of Louisiana, Dr. Davis lauded him because he was an outstanding educator and citizen of his time.

Pictured above are Mrs. Edmund H. Singreen, Regent of New Orleans Chapter, D.A.R., Miss Judith Campbell, page to the regent at the dedication, and Miss Stella Roman, a great-grand niece of Governor André B. Roman, twice Governor of the State of Louisiana, whose home site "Cabahanose" was marked at this ceremony in St. James Parish, Louisiana. New Orleans Chapter sponsored this dedication on December 11, 1957.

The dedication was preceded by a lovely reception for the visiting dignitaries in the home of Mrs. S. R. Campbell at Hymel, Louisiana.

Nancy W. Barnes (Mrs. Charles M., Jr.)
Magazine Chairman

Tucson (Tucson, Arizona). Our chapter had the honor and pleasure to be hostess for the Fifty-sixth Annual Conference of the Arizona State Society, D.A.R. on February 23-25, 1958. Under the able leadership of our Regent, Mrs. Claude Garrison Grim, the conference plans functioned smoothly and efficiently. The presence of our charming and brilliant President General, Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, gave us all renewed inspiration for our D.A.R. work.

Pictured are (Left to Right) Mrs. Claude Garrison Grim, new State Recording Secretary; Miss Jane MacKay Anderson (seated), new State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Campbell; Mrs. Groves and Mrs. D. Edwin Gamble, Arizona State Regent.

Mrs. Ivan Peters, past Chapter Regent and Honorary State Regent, had charge of our luncheon. The tables were amusingly and effectively decorated to represent Arizona's four "C"s—Cotton, Copper, Cattle and Climate. Copper foil was used for table runners and copper centerpieces held arrangements of cotton bolls; fat ceramic cattle grazed in cotton fields and palm trees and doll sun-bathers represented climate.

The banquet was held at the Santa Rita Hotel under the chairmanship of Mrs. Chester A. Schofield. The color scheme was red, white and blue spiked with American and Arizona state flags. Among the many honored guests were Mrs. Groves, who was the principal speaker, and Dr. Ralph H. Cain, Superintendent of Tamassee D.A.R. School, who gave us a new understanding of the work of the praiseworthy institution. Both the Chapter and Mrs. Grim gave the feminine honored guests orchids—a small touch of Continental Congress.

At the Conference conclusion Mrs. Samuel J. Campbell, past Treasurer General, from Mt. Carroll, Illinois, gave a tea honoring Mrs. Groves in her spacious Southwestern home in the Catalina Foothills. Mrs. Roland M. James, past Librarian General; Mrs. Ivan Peters, Honorary State Regent; Miss Jane Mackay Anderson and Mrs. D. Edwin Gamble presided at the tea table.

The chapter board of management gave a dinner at the Old Pueblo Club with Mrs. Groves,
Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Arthur C. Worm, State Regent, as their guests.

In addition to those previously mentioned, the Conference committee included Mrs. Condit A. Smith, Chairman, Mrs. R. C. Waltz, Mrs. John Burgan, Mrs. Robert Marsh, Mrs. Leslie Coffin, Mrs. Russell Betten, Mrs. Bert Wallis, Mrs. Henry P. Limbacher and Mrs. T. E. Ludwig.

Margaretta E. Gamble (Mrs. D. Edwin) Past Chapter Regent

Comfort Tyler (Syracuse, N. Y.) Mrs. Kenneth G. Maybe of Syracuse, State Corresponding Secretary, spoke on “What D.A.R. Means” at the Good Citizens Awards meeting of our chapter in the Onondaga County Historical Association at 8 P.M. Tuesday, April 1, 1958.

The feature of the meeting was the presentation of special awards to six Onondaga County pupils, winners of a statewide essay contest, by Miss Lillian Kilby, chairman of the chapter’s Good Citizens Committee.

(Left to Right) Miss Lillian Kilby, Miss Suzanne Grass, Miss Joan Jensen, Miss Jessie Farnholtz, Miss Carolyn Darminio and Miss Mary Anne Parrott.

The winners, who wrote original essays on the topic “Our Goodly Heritage” and were designated by their schools as “good citizens on the basis of dependability, service, leadership and patriotism,” were Miss Jessie Farnholtz, Baldwinsville Central School; Miss Joan Jensen, Central High, Syracuse; Miss Carolyn Darminio, North Syracuse Central; Miss Mary Anne Parrott, Solvay High; Miss Susan Haggerty, West Genesee Central and Miss Suzanne Grass, Nottingham High, Syracuse.

Miss Kilby presented each winner a certificate of award from the National Society and a D.A.R. Good Citizenship pin.

The principal speaker, Mrs. Maybe, who is in her second year as state corresponding secretary and is an associate member of the chapter, was introduced by Mrs. Frederick W. Howland, program chairman. Mrs. Harold J. Reddick, Regent, presided.

Miss Marian R. Emerson Press Relations Chairman

Fort Dobbs (Statesville, N. C.) celebrated its fiftieth birthday with a dinner party at Statesville Country Club on April 29, 1958. Mrs. Ralph C. Sherrill, Regent, presided and some sixty-seven members and guests, including the chapter, its Junior Committee and members of Prudence Hall Society, C.A.R., were present. Mrs. William D. Holmes, Jr. of Edenton, State Regent, brought congratulations from the state society and in a brief address entitled “The Golden Years,” she stressed the obligation to preserve and cultivate the fundamental heritage of American citizens. Other officers of the North Carolina Society who were guests were Mrs. Roy H. Cagle, Asheville, newly elected Vice President General; Mrs. Noah Burfoot, Elizabeth City, Corresponding Secretary of the state society and Mrs. George A. Kernodle, Burlington, immediate past Vice President General and Honorary State Regent.

Miss Rosamond Clark read an account of the organization meeting of Iredell Chapter (later named Ft. Dobbs) from the files of The Landmark, Statesville newspaper, April 1908. Organized on April 29, 1908 with Mrs. Leila McRae Thomas as organizing regent, the chapter had fourteen charter members, two of whom are still living but unable to attend the Golden Anniversary. They are Mrs. Charles P. Stewart of Rockingham, N. C. and Mrs. D. A. Miller of Haddonfield, N. J.

(Nathaniel Massie (Chillicothe, Ohio). Members dedicated a bronze marker at the Ross County courthouse in memory of the men who fought in the American Revolution, and who are buried in Ross County.

Eugene D. Rigney, representing the Ross County Historical Society, spoke at the dedication. He reminded his listeners that the veterans who accepted land grants and moved into the Northwest Territory sacrificed a way of life to do so. “It is fitting,” he said, “that we dedicate this marker to the soldiers of the Revolutionary War on this date (Anniversary of the Constitution of the State of Ohio) because when those veterans experienced here the same troubles they had as colonists, they took matters in their own hands, and from them came the Ohio Constitution. It is also fitting that this plaque be erected on the site of the original statehouse.”

(Left to Right) Mrs. Dane Ellis, Mrs. Herman Hildner, Mr. Ralph Stitt and Mrs. Blosser Anderson.

Mrs. P. Freeman Mooney, Central District Director, read the other address for State Regent, Mrs. Arthur T. Davis, who was detained because of illness in her family. It traced the background of D.A.R. and pointed out that their organization is dedicated to the present and the future, based on the historic past.

Dedication of the marker was by Mrs. A. Dane Ellis, Past Regent; presentation was by Mrs. Blosser Anderson and Mrs. Herman Hildner, Past Regent, unveiled the plaque. Mrs. William R.
Kramer, Regent, was unable to participate in the ceremony due to illness. Accepting for the Ross County Commissioners was Ralph Stitt.

Carol Southward, American Legion bugler, sounded assembly and taps for the program. Colors were advanced by Mrs. Thomas Orr, Virginia Haskell and Jane Kramer. The invocation and the benediction were read by Miss Ada Foster, Chaplain of the local chapter.

On the committee for the dedication were Miss Gertrude C. Allen, Mrs. Fred Sexauer, Mrs. Ellis and Mrs. Anderson.

Mrs. Donald Haines
Press Relations Chairman

John Hoyle (Hickory, N. C.). Junior members of our chapter are pictured as they portrayed “Representative First Ladies” for a program given at the chapter meeting in March. They are (left to right) Ada Jane Geitner, Helen Taft; Mrs. Darrell Dailey, Edith Wilson; (standing) Katharyn Aderholdt, Abigail Powers Fillmore; Marion Stuart Tarrant, Julia Tyler; Mrs. Hudson Meacham, Caroline Scott Harrison; Mrs. Carson Copeland, Frances Cleveland; Mrs. Scott Watson, Dolly Madison; Mrs. Beemer Harrell, Abigail Smith Adams and Mrs. George Lyerly, Jr., Mary Todd Lincoln.

Mrs. W. H. Vander Linden, Regent, presented Mrs. Dailey as a new member of the chapter and then gave a brief review of the book entitled “Bending the Twig” which is being presented to the Elbery Memorial Library by our chapter.

Mrs. T. A. Mott announced the books “Bible Records and Marriage Bonds” and “Tombstone Records and Historical Manuscripts” by Jeannette Acklin, have been placed in the library.

Kate M. Miller
Public Relations Chairman

Shawnee (Mission, Kan.). The patriotic store window display in Mission was arranged by Shawnee Chapter in observance of Constitution Week. Members who collected the items and arranged the window were Mrs. C. Chauncey Cox, Regent, Mrs. Mayme H. Farmer, Mrs. T. H. Voegtl, Mrs. E. Carruth Owen and Mrs. E. Paul Amos. The “signer” in brocaded Colonial costume sits at a Chippendale desk with quill pen in hand and scroll representing the Constitution before him, also a Bible. A grandfather clock, antique table and mirror are in the background, also four replicas of colorful early American Flags loaned by the Kansas City Chapter, Sons of the Revolution. The Flags are “Betsy Ross,” “Bunker Hill,” “Don’t Tread on Me” and “Second Connecticut Regiment.” Over the desk is a large oil portrait of Lafayette and on the floor an antique Oriental rug. Uppermost on the outside of the window is a huge sign “Constitution Week September 17th-23rd”; pasted lower on the window glass is a copy of the entire text of the Constitution, the American Creed and Preamble, and a print of Christie’s picture of the signers of the Constitution.

Our chapter distributed 200 leaflets, “What the Constitution Means to You” to classes at old Mission Junior High School and cards, “Grace Before Meals” on the school’s cafeteria tables.

The chapter was instrumental in having both the “Constitution Week” and “American History Month” proclamations signed by eight mayors appear in local newspapers and spot announcements on radio. Chapter members used Constitution Week stamps and stickers. Also, our chapter acted as one of the hostess chapters at the Kansas State Shawnee Mission Pilgrimage on Constitution Day. All this contributed to our achieving the gold honor roll as well as remembering “Our Goodly Heritage.”

Mary H. Murray (Mrs. J. E.)
Press Relations Chairman

Theodosia Burr (Myrtle Beach, S. C.). February 22, 1958 will always be celebrated in Myrtle Beach, S. C. as the birthday of the first President and as the birthday of our chapter. Mrs. Matthew W. Patrick, State Regent, attended the organization meeting and installed the officers at the home of Mrs. Sherwood Forrest, Organizing Regent.

The following officers were appointed by the Organizing Regent and installed by the State Regent: Regent, Mrs. Sherwood Forrest; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Holmes B. Springs; Chaplain, Mrs. P. D. Aman; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Elridge Huffman; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Junius Ellett; Treasurer, Mrs. Wm. A. James; Registrar, Mrs. Rufin Smith; Historian, Mrs. C. D. Breatley; Librarian, Mrs. Jeff Moore; Genealogist, Mrs. H. F. Munt. Other organizing members are Mrs. F. A. Addington, Mrs. M. Parks Blair, Mrs. F. L. Bunker, Mrs. A. M. Coldwell, Mrs. A. Vance Choate, Mrs. B. A. Fletcher, Mrs. T. G. Freda, Mrs. Wm. C. Geithier, Mrs. H. M. Gorham, Mrs. R. David Green, Mrs. A. C. Hockings, Mrs. W. M. Hood, Mrs. Wm. D. Johnson, Mrs. Frank M. Lee, Mrs. Frank R. Mullin, Mrs. A. W. Nelson, Miss Louise Reeves, Mrs. H. W. Wagner, Mrs. R. A. Weidman and Mrs. D. M. Woody.
Guests were Mrs. James T. Owens, Sr., Honorary State Regent; Mrs. R. E. Lipscomb, State Vice Regent; Mrs. B. H. Rosson, Jr., State Treasurer; Mrs. C. D. Foxworth, State Genealogist; Mrs. H. A. Moore, State Registrar; Mrs. L. T. Scoggins, Regent, Peter Horry Chapter; Mrs. W. A. Porter, Hillville, Va., Organizing Regent, Appalachian Trail Chapter; Miss Marianna Dickson, Huntington, L. I., Ketewamoke Chapter and Miss Jean Warfield, Pepperill, Mass., Past Regent, Prudence Wright Chapter.

The entire group joined the members of Peter Horry Chapter at the Dunes Country Club for an annual luncheon at which time Mrs. Patrick gave a most timely talk on world affairs and the work of the National Society. Many greetings and congratulations were sent to the newly organized chapter.

Mrs. H. F. Munt
Press Relations Chairman

Joseph Habersham (Atlanta, Ga.). Proudly floating atop the flagstaff at Grady Memorial Hospital these spring days is a large American Flag, the gift of our chapter to this great hospital which ministers to those not quite so fortunate. Our gracious and efficient Regent, Mrs. Cilton B. DeBellvue, presented the Flag to Mr. Frank Wilson, hospital superintendent, in an appropriate ceremony in January when the hospital of 1100 beds was opened and dedicated for the treatment of charity patients.

(Left to Right) Mr. Frank Wilson, Mrs. Lewis Mueller, Mrs. Cilton B. DeBellvue, and Mrs. Thomas Peniston.

In the early fall, Habersham Memorial Hall, the chapter’s beautiful colonial type home, was the headquarters for the state-wide D.A.R. forum over which Mrs. John F. Thigpen, Georgia State Regent, presided.

During this fiscal year, the chapter has marked three historical spots. These include the “Old Brick Mill,” the First Presbyterian Church and the grave of Charles Frances Goulding, eminent Presbyterian Minister, author and inventor. All of these are in Roswell, Georgia, which has a wealth of points of interest.

This year our chapter has contributed $1,020 to approved schools, including the Ethel Pritchett Thigpen Endowment Fund and the Helen Pouch Fund. A scholarship of $750 is also given each year to Tamasee in honor of Mrs. John A. Beale, honorary life treasurer, who passed away several years ago.

At the Georgia State Conference the chapter was the recipient of the Kate Lathan Dykes Cup for the greatest contribution to Tamasee.

Twenty-one young women from the senior classes of the high schools in Atlanta and vicinity were presented the Good Citizen Awards and pins at the chapter meeting in March by Mrs. Fred Roach, Chairman of Good Citizen Committee. It was an inspiring program to see these young people chosen by their classmates and faculty for the qualities of leadership, dependability and patriotism. We received the state award for the largest number of Good Citizen Awards.

This year we sponsored Captain Thomas Cobb Chapter of College Park whose Organizing Regent is Mrs. J. L. Bahin, who has been an outstanding member of our chapter for many years. Ten members of the new chapter came from our organization.

Our members have contributed 3164 hours in social service which includes Gray Lady, hospital auxiliaries, Red Cross, cancer, polio, youth programs, girl scouts, and campfire girls. It has been a rewarding year in giving of ourselves to others and encouraging young people to give of their best to the community and to fill a place in the lives of their fellow men.

Mrs. Geo. M. Moore
Press Relations Chairman

Notes from the Registrar General
(Continued from page 732)

(Left to Right) Mr. Frank Wilson, Mrs. Lewis Mueller, Mrs. Cilton B. DeBellvue, and Mrs. Thomas Peniston.


“Hillsboro District: Caswell, Granville, Wake, Chatham, Orange, Randolph.


“Wilmington District: New Hanover, Onslow, Duplin, Cumberland, Bladen, Brunswick.

“Afterwards, the following Districts were erected:

“Washington and Sullivan District: Now part of Tennessee—taking part of Salisbury District.

“Morgan District: In the extreme western part of the State.”

Mary G. Kennedy
Registrar General, N.S.D.A.R.
Bible Records

Some family records were kept from the early Seventeenth Century, but the great majority of them date from the era of the large Family Bible, that is, between 1790 and 1890. The family Bible was once an essential feature of a young couple’s home, and was often a wedding gift, the record of the wedding being the first entry. Sometimes the record of the husband’s father’s family was copied into it. Usually it was carefully kept. But during the last half century, as younger members of the family left the old home, the large Bible was left behind. Many of them have been lost or otherwise destroyed.

Now and then one is seen at an auction or found in a second-hand bookstore. Any member seeing a Bible in such a place should try to arrange for an exact copy of the family record to be made. Usually the owner, auctioneer or book dealer is glad to cooperate.

Others are tucked away in attics, in old bookcases or stored with miscellaneous household relics, and so face destruction without the knowledge of those of the family who might realize its importance. A definite campaign should be started to locate and copy every old family Bible before more of them vanish forever. Several methods of doing this have been suggested. Both may be used simultaneously by a Chapter, or an individual member might follow the second one independently.

Year after year Chapter Chairmen ask members for Bible records. Naturally, if there is the proper response, after the first year or two new members are the only ones who have any such records not already turned in. Chapters in smaller cities and towns, particularly in a county seat, may find a different approach productive. Find some old Bible with the majority of the dates before 1850. Play it up at a Chapter meeting. Then announce a contest to see if any person in the county has a Bible with older records in it. Get the local newspaper to announce the contest, and urge people to bring in their Bibles for entry. Possibly arrange with a local store to have an exhibit in a show window, placing in it each week the oldest Bible yet found, open to the record. Have by it a typewritten sheet telling something of the couple who first owned the Bible, where they lived, and how the Bible happens to be in the county (that is, in the possession of a descendant, indicating the relationship, who came into the county at such and such a time). Such a contest could run for two months, and when it ended there could be a special ceremony in connection with the award.

Frequently a campaign like this also results in stimulating much interest in the D.A.R. If your chapter is already so large you do not have room for more members, remember that the Organizing Secretary General will be glad to cooperate with your State Officers in forming a new Chapter in the locality, comprised of those whose interest you have aroused.

As each Bible is exhibited, make a complete copy of the records in it. Remember to copy any names on the flyleaf or elsewhere in the Bible, and also the title page, as well as the record, exactly as it is written. A brief account of the first owner of the Bible, particularly the place or places of residence, is most desirable, as it will help to identify the family.

While, for purposes of the contest, the majority of the dates should be before 1850, copies are desired of Bibles containing births and deaths up to the date of state-wide registration of such events in the State in which the parties then lived, so usually those containing records up to 1900 should be copied; loan of such Bibles, not eligible for the contest, should be requested for copying.

When copies are completed, they should be turned over to the Chapter Chairman of Genealogical Records. If a sufficient number is collected, they may be indexed and bound and presented, through the State and National Genealogical Records Chairmen, as a separate Chapter book, to the D.A.R. Library, State Library and local library.

For a separate volume there should be at least 100 typewritten pages and 150 or 200 is even better. This is not as formidable as it sounds, since many records will require two or three pages, so 30 to 50 Bibles will suffice for a book, and in most localities there are that many old Bibles or old family records. If this number of pages is not assembled, the Chapter Chairman
will send the properly typed pages, accompanied by an index on slips of paper, to the State Chairman, who will assemble the sheets with those from other chapters. She will consolidate the index slips from all the chapters (renumbering the pages furnished and the page numbers on the slips), have a complete index copied, and have it all bound, thus sending to the National Chairman a book consisting of contributions from several chapters in the state.

Before beginning the final typing of the Bible records, ask your State Genealogical Records Chairman for a copy of the sheet, Preparation of Copies of Records to be Placed in the D.A.R. Library. It will be most helpful and its use will insure proper credit for the work.

So much for the Chapter’s work in collecting Bible Records. Now let us think about what the individual can do to save her own records.

If every member of the D.A.R. will get here and now a copy of every old Bible possessed by any member of her family and have it copied and sent in as outlined above, it would save many records that will otherwise be lost. It is suggested that each person reading this right now sit down and write to each living grandparent, aunt or uncle, and ask if they know what happened to the family Bible of the great-grandparents and grandparents. (You can be sure there was one, even if neither you nor your parents ever saw it.) On getting the answer, follow it up until you locate the book itself. If your grandparents, aunts and uncles are all gone, write to every first cousin and second cousin, and ask the same question.

You can point out that before the establishment of state-wide vital-record systems, which were mostly set up within the past 50 years, these Bible records were and are the only contemporary records that establishes dates which may some day have great importance. Point out that the record made will be preserved in a national central depository (the D.A.R. Library) and copies will also be on record in the State. Ask for cooperation in preserving these dates for the future, even if the relative concerned has no sympathy with the pursuit of genealogy.

If desired, instead of a typed copy, the pages of the Bible may be photostated. In such a case, the photostater should be asked to make them of uniform size, if practicable, the standard 11 x 8½; otherwise the 12 x 9 of most old Bibles. The descriptive information as to names on flyleaves, title page, etc., can be typed on a plain sheet of the same size, and the index also on the same size; then all bound in one volume. Because of the extra thickness of photostat paper, not more than 150 sheets should be bound in one volume.

In addition to taking steps to collect such Bibles from your own family, you can enlist non-members in the same project. Ask each of your neighbors to do the same thing, each member of your card club, or your church organization. Remind them that many years ago it was determined advantageous to have a record of such things as births, marriages and deaths, but no one attempted to go back and collect those of the preceding generations. That is what is now being done, so urge their cooperation.

Those who undertake to locate all old Bibles of their great-grandparents will probably develop some interesting contacts and may make some fascinating discoveries.

**Contributed by Mrs. Eleanor Roberts Ray, ex-regent of Conemaugh Chapter, Blairs ville, Penna.** (Notes in brackets by Mrs. Ray.)

Inscriptions from Bash or Summer’s private burial ground (near Ligonier) Westmoreland Co., Penna.

Martin Bash, Jr.; d. June 30, 1845, aged 80 yr. 9 mo.

Margaret Bash, his wife, d. Jan. 15, 1835, aged 71 yr. 1 mo. [nee Ackerman]

Charlotte, dau. Martin and Margaret Bash, d. Apr. 20, 1829, aged 54 yr.

Henry Bash, d. Oct. 21, 1864, aged 68 yr.


Catherine, wife, Martin Bash.

John Adam Hartzell, Jr.

Catherine Bash Hartzell, b. Sept. 13, 1783 [Possibly dau. of Martin Bash, Jr.]

Lydia, dau. Henry and Susanna Christian, d. Apr. 15, 1840, aged 15 yr.

Peter Deemer, d. Mar. 27, 1837, aged 76 yr.

Susanna, wife, Peter Deemer, d. Apr. 2, 1810, aged 40 yr.

Catherine Deemer, d. Apr. 30, 1816, aged 13 yr.

Christina Deemer, d. aged 18 yr.

John Eggert, d. Feb. 15, 1844, aged 85 yrs.

Mary, wife, John Eggert, d. Aug. 31, 1819, aged 57 yr.

John Graff, Sr., d. Dec. 31, 1814, aged 57 yr.

Barbara Baum, wife of John Graff, d. Mar. 12, 1841, aged 66 yr. [dau. of Fred. Baum]


Catherine, wife, Wm. Gardner, d. July 13, 1862, aged 63.

Christopher Gardner, d. Feb. 20, 1846 or 7.

Catherine, his wife, d. June 4, 1835, aged 51 yr.

Abraham Gardner, d. Feb. 18, 1885, aged 84 yr.

Elizabeth Gardner, d. Mar. 30, 1891 aged 84 yr.

Maria Heiler, 1806.

Heil, "Mertz 3, 1834, alt 85, Lalire 1 monate und 28 Tage."

Daniel Kuhns, 1808-1881.

Esther Kuhns, 1811-1889.
Henry Laffer, d. — 20, 1821, aged 67 yr., [ranger from Northampton Co., Pa.]
Barbara Allman Lauffer, wife of Henry, d. May 14, 1846, aged 75 yr.
Christian Lauffer, b. 1730, d. 1800. [Buried here but now no stone.]
Michael Ring, Sr., d. Mar. 30, 1815, aged 47 yr.
Henry Leifer, d. — 20, 1821, aged 67 yr., [ranger from Northampton Co., Pa.]
Barbara Allman Lauffer, wife of Henry, d. May 14, 1846, aged 75 yr.
Christian Lauffer, b. 1730, d. 1800. [Buried here but now no stone.]
Michael Ring, Sr., d. Mar. 30, 1815, aged 47 yr.
Henry Leifer, d. — 20, 1821, aged 67 yr., [ranger from Northampton Co., Pa.]
Barbara Allman Lauffer, wife of Henry, d. May 14, 1846, aged 75 yr.
Christian Lauffer, b. 1730, d. 1800. [Buried here but now no stone.]
Michael Ring, Sr., d. Mar. 30, 1815, aged 47 yr.
Henry Leifer, d. — 20, 1821, aged 67 yr., [ranger from Northampton Co., Pa.]
Barbara Allman Lauffer, wife of Henry, d. May 14, 1846, aged 75 yr.
Christian Lauffer, b. 1730, d. 1800. [Buried here but now no stone.]
Michael Ring, Sr., d. Mar. 30, 1815, aged 47 yr.
Henry Leifer, d. — 20, 1821, aged 67 yr., [ranger from Northampton Co., Pa.]
Barbara Allman Lauffer, wife of Henry, d. May 14, 1846, aged 75 yr.
Christian Lauffer, b. 1730, d. 1800. [Buried here but now no stone.]
Michael Ring, Sr., d. Mar. 30, 1815, aged 47 yr.
Henry Leifer, d. — 20, 1821, aged 67 yr., [ranger from Northampton Co., Pa.]
Barbara Allman Lauffer, wife of Henry, d. May 14, 1846, aged 75 yr.
Christian Lauffer, b. 1730, d. 1800. [Buried here but now no stone.]
Michael Ring, Sr., d. Mar. 30, 1815, aged 47 yr.
Henry Leifer, d. — 20, 1821, aged 67 yr., [ranger from Northampton Co., Pa.]
Barbara Allman Lauffer, wife of Henry, d. May 14, 1846, aged 75 yr.
Christian Lauffer, b. 1730, d. 1800. [Buried here but now no stone.]
Michael Ring, Sr., d. Mar. 30, 1815, aged 47 yr.
Henry Yealy, d. Apr. 12, 1841, aged 64 yr.
Barbary Yealy, d. Dec. 25, 1838; aged 63 yr.
Frederick Weller, ii, d. June 19, 1851, aged 47 yr.
[nee Ambrose.]
Hier ruhen die gobeine van Johannes Jung, b. Aug. 1751, d. Dec. 1828. [Young].
Mrs. Rosanna Young, 1763-1847.
Michael Fry, d. May 20, 1837, aged 39 yr.
From Mary MacCracken Donkle (Mrs. Melvin C.), Lycoming Chapter, Penna.
Record of Abishai Folger, Jr., and his wife, Elizabeth Coleman, copied from an old record in the possession of a descendant, Mary MacCracken Donkle.
(The first date is of birth, the second of death.)
Abisha Folger, 19-10-1743; 5-3-1814.
Elizabeth Coleman; 29-3-1755; 16-8-1826.
Children:
Moses, 26-10-1775; 10-12-1798 at sea.
Elizaa, 11-2-1775; 2-26-1845.
Amiel, 7-4-1777; at sea 1795.
Susanna, 18-8-1779; 18-6-1860.
John, 26-10-1782; 6-1-1833.
Peggy, 11-1-1784.
Sally, 12-1-1786; 17-11-1856.
Rachel, 8-6-1789.
Robert, 26-9-1791; 9-1849.
Phebe, 1-2-1794.
Seth Jenkins, 1-11-1797; 6-12-1834.
Elizabeth Folger, 11-2-1775; 2-6-1845.
Arthur McArthur; - - 1770; 12-6-1812.
Children:
Mary Ann, 8-4-1794.
Charles, 31-8-1797; 5-2-1862.
Eliza, 2-10-1799.
Arthur, 9-2-1802.
Jane, 1-7-1807.
Alexander, 26-12-1812.
Susanna Folger, 18-8-1779; 18-6-1860.
Stephen Bailey; - - - - - - - - - - - -
Children:
Phebe.
George.
Eliza.
Phebe Ann.
William.
John.
Russell.
Charles.
John Folger, 26-10-1782; 6-1-1833.
Maria Van Loon; 24-5- -; 14-5-1849.
Children:
Elsie or Alice, 18-3-1804.
Eliza, 29-4-1806.
Susan, 19-4-1808.
Mary Ann, 24-3-1810.
Margaret, 19-3-1813.
Rachel, 18-3-1815.
Maria 24-2-1818.
John, 10-2-1819; 22-9-1823.
Amiel, 10-1-1822.

Queries
Hodge-Mebane—Robert Hodge, mar. Mary Ann Mebane, Aug. 4, 1794 Orange Co., N.C. Had s. Robert Hickman Hodge. Desire inf. on his pars. and ances., also names and dates of b. of all his ch., names and dates of his brothers and sisters, if any.—Mrs. R. G. Lawton, Jr., 566 Oneonta, Shreveport, La.
Carter-Davis-Keener-Stinson—Alexander Carter, b. 1782, Va., d. 1844, Columbus, Miss., mar. Mary Davis (1789-1844) of N.C., dau. of John Davis, who resided in Franklin Co., Ala., 1820, d. there before 1835. Alexander Carter lived in Green Co., N.C., 1816, was in Maury Co., Tenn., 1820; removed to Columbus, Miss., 1822. Desire inf. on his pars.


William Keener and wife Rachel, who sold land in Columbus Co., Ga., 1788 and 1792. Where were they from? Want inf. on pars. of both.—Mrs. Rogers Lacy, Box 2146, Longview, Texas.


Bragg-Carpenter-Day—Thomas Bragg, Rev. soldiery in Va., d. Lexington, Ky., 1819. Want inf. on Thomas and wife's name and dates.

Delpha Bragg, mar. Fielden Carpenter in Morristown, Tenn., 1790. Want name, dates and places of her pars.

John Day, wife Sarah —, had sons John, William, Isaac, and Joseph who were b. 1776, Pa., d. Carroll Co., Va. 1856. Want inf. on John Day and wife Sarah also names of other ch. if any.—Mrs. W. E. Bach, 165 Bell Court West, Lexington, Ky.

Craig-Hawkins-Johnston—Toliver Craig, I. (1704-1795), and wife Mary Hawkins Craig. Want inf. on Toliver and Mary, and their ch.


Walker—John Wallace, moved to Butler Co., Pa., from Cecil Co., Md., soon aft. 1900, had 3 sons and 3 dau., son Robt. settled Beaver Co., Pa., and son John near Marietta, Ohio. Wish to exch. inf. with desc. of John and other bros. and sis.—Mrs. F. M. McConnell, 205 North Bradford Ave., Tampa 9, Fla.

Wilkinson—John Wilkinson, b. N.Y.C., Mar. 1, 1825, served in Mexican War, lived in and was in St. Joseph, Mo. Want wife, B. March 12, 1897. Want inf. on aces. of John.—Mrs. J. W. Schwenger, 845 Argyle Ave., Flossmoor, Ill.

Murdock—(Nurdoah—)Brice—John Murdoch, said to have come from Isle of Bute, mar. Sarah Brice, native of Ireland, ca 1756, presum. in Wilmington, Del., with wife, 3 sons, 1 dau., moved from Carlisle, Pa., to Washington Co., Pa., 1782; sons, Samuel and Alex., mar. dau. of Rev. Matthew Henderson. Wish data of John's arrival in this country, if he took Oath of Alleg., or any inf. of Rev. activity. Also inf. of Sarah Brice's aces.—Mrs. Clyde Colley, Box 424, St. Cloud, Florida.

Casler—(Kasler)—Waggoner—Marcus Casler or Kasler, mar. Elizabeth, dau. of Englandart Waggoner, Mar. 14, 1793 in Herkimer Co., N.Y., ch. were Johannes, b. 1794; Peter M., b. 1793; Daniel, b. 1797; Maria, b. 1800, Jacob, 1802, Catherine, 1806 and others. Peter M.'s 1st wife Anna —, she d. Herkimer Co., N.Y., May 6, 1822, aged 26 yrs., 2nd wife, Ann Longshove. Want inf. on Marcus and son Peter's 1st wife.—Mrs. Chas. H. Smith, Box 105, Stittville, N.Y.


Acker—Teller—McCord—Horton—Want to corre. with anyone having inf. on Acker family prob. resis., of N.Y. state. Want full inf. back to Rev. war.


Bull—Campbell—Ambrose Bull, who served and lived in Newbern Dist., N.C. Want inf. on his ch. Who was James Hogan Bull, mar. Lovely Campbell? Was Hicaja Bull bro. of Ambrose Bull?—Mrs. J. C. Peques, 610 Poplar St., Green-wood, Miss.


Thomas Bryant, mar. abt. 1664 Mary Wright, dau. of Thomas Wright of Rappahannock Co., Va. Want inf. on Thomas and wife Mary, will
Ballard—Richard Ballard, and wife Nancy who appear in 1830 census Bainbridge Twp., Dubois Co., Ind., had son John S. Want to know from where Richard Ballard came into Ind., also what the S in John S. Ballard's name stands for.—Mrs. L. C. Ballard, 903 W. Hines St., Wilson, N.C.

Jones - Marks - Rockwell - Ford - Howard — Daniel Jones, 1745-1835, mar. possibly in New Bedford, Mass., 1764 (?), Sarah Bosworth, 1746-1834, lived in New Milford, Conn., Arlington and Manchester, Vt. Want inf. on Daniel and Sarah. Hezekiah Marks, 1790-1850 (?), mar. abt. 1796, Rachel Wilkins, 1775-1863; lived in Reading, Eden, and Fairfax, Vt. Full inf. wanted on Hezekiah and wife Rachel Marks. —Benjamin Howard, 1764-1805, d. in Fairfax, St. Albans or Georgia, Vt., wife was Betsey Farnsworth, who with ch. moved to N.Y. State, she was dau. or sis. of Joseph D. Farnsworth. Want inf. on Benjamin Howard and his ch.


Dally—Daniel Dally, b. 1755, d. Feb. 12, 1825, served in Rev. war under Capt. Thos. Craig from Pa. Want inf. on Daniel incl. wife's name and her pars.—Mrs. Herbert Schall, P.O. Box 666, Scappoose, Ore.

Haskins-Robinson—David Haskins, b. in N.Y., abt. 1803, mar. in N.Y. abt. 1826 to Clarissa Robinson, b. abt. 1807 in Vt., mother was Eunice Robinson, b. abt. 1772 in Mass. Want inf. on pars. and ances. of David Haskins and wife Clarissa Robinson.—Mrs. Robert Gottschalk, Route 5, Box 407, Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.

Fleming-Middleton—Joseph Fleming, b. Va., 1781-5, d. after 1863, mar. Jane Middleton, dau. of Studley Middleton and Nancy Wickliffe, Apr. 12, 1819 Fauquier Co., Va. Who were Joseph Fleming's pars. and where were they from? B. Studley Middleton, d. 1823, Loudoun Co., Va., was son of Luckner Middleton. Want inf. on pars. and ances. of B. Studley Middleton.—Mrs. Charles H. Reynolds, 14 Oak Knoll Gardens, Pasadena, Calif.


We Buy, Sell and Exchange
GENEALOGICAL BOOKS
Catalogs Free Upon Request
Southern Book Company
St. James Hotel—Charles St. at Centre
Baltimore 1, Maryland

National Defense
(Continued from page 738)
subjects best fitted to ETV can be brought into the home as well as the classroom, and at much less cost.

Dollars for Defense
The future of the United States is in the hands of our children. It is essential that they be instructed in true American principles. Dollars for Defense makes possible the giving of patriotic material to children when payment is impossible.

Our gratitude is expressed to the following:

CALIFORNIA
Alta Mira Chapter—$5.00
Dorothy Clark Chapter—$5.00
Kaweah Chapter—$5.00
Los Altos Chapter—$1.00
Mrs. Vern A. Stroud—$1.00
Mrs. Roy E. Welging—$2.50

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Dolly Madison Chapter—$9.00

ILLINOIS
Sally Lincoln Chapter—$1.00
Illinois State Officers Club—$50.00

MASSACHUSETTS
Fort Massachusetts Chapter—$2.00

NEW YORK
From the estate and in memory of Elizabeth Janet MacCormick, Jamaica, New York—$20.00

WISCONSIN
From the estate and in memory of Elizabeth Janet MacCormick, Jamaica, New York—$20.00

WASHINGTON
Ravenswood Chapter—$2.00

We Buy, Sell and Exchange
GENEALOGICAL BOOKS
Catalogs Free Upon Request
Southern Book Company
St. James Hotel—Charles St. at Centre
Baltimore 1, Maryland
THE new Daughters of the American Revolution Library Booklets made their appearance at the Sixty-seventh Continental Congress in April. Every member will want to have a booklet; every chapter Regent and every chapter Librarian should own one.

On the cover of the booklet is a lovely color picture of Mrs. Dwight David Eisenhower, D.A.R. Member, standing beside the hand-carved replica of the Great Seal of the United States. On various pages throughout the text there are reproductions in color of the famed Rembrandt Peale porthole portrait of George Washington; a section of the Flags of the 48 States; the Library interior, showing the boxes; Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, first Librarian General; and the Library Recordak. There is also a black and white print of the beautiful South Portico. In a pocket inside the back cover are four beautiful color post cards: Mrs. Eisenhower beside the Great Seal; the George Washington portrait; Memorial Continental Hall; and an interior view of the Genealogical Library.

This interesting booklet will appeal to the general public as well as to our members. It acquaints each one with our D.A.R. Library, which is rich in valuable material—books, manuscripts, microfilms and other genealogical material accessible to D.A.R. members and the public.

State Librarians, assisted by their chapter librarians, are asked to publicize the facilities of our fine Genealogical Library by the sale of the new Library Booklet. State Regents realize the value of the booklet and are cooperating with their State Librarians.

The order blank, at bottom of the page, will assist you in ordering your D.A.R. Library Booklets. Know your D.A.R. Library, visit it, use it and let everyone know about it. The D.A.R. Library is your library; the D.A.R. Library Booklets give you and your friends knowledge of your D.A.R. Genealogical Library.

ORDER BLANK
Treasurer General
National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution
1776 D Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.
Please send one Library Booklet (50 cents—postage four cents.)
Please send... Library Booklets (for four or more postage will be billed.)
To:
Name: ...........................................
Address: ...........................................
Checks should be made payable to the Treasurer General, N.S.D.A.R.
Vice President Greets
(Continued from page 716)

belongs and was published in the C.A.R. Magazine. She was admitted to the National Forensic League in her second year at Chaffey High School in Ontario, California and has also participated in extra curricular activities as a songleader, member of dramatic groups in school and as a staff member of the Yearbook.

She is a member of the Christian Church, is active in the Christian Youth Fellowship of her church and is a past Honored Queen of Job’s Daughters. In September she will enter Redlands University in Redlands to major in Corrective Speech and Child Psychology.

The poem was written by Mrs. Rous as a tribute of loyal devotion and dedicated service to the patriotic committee of which she is National Chairman. In its tenets it speaks for History, Patriotism and Spiritual Qualities of the Good Citizens of the United States of America; tells of the great freedoms of Religion, Speech, Assembly and Press and Sanctity of the Home. It offers a challenge for present-day citizens to keep inviolate the sacred trust embodied in the Stars and Stripes.

While written for local and specific use, the poem has been printed in several publications as a masterpiece for promoting love of Country through the symbolisms of the beautiful Flag. It appeared in the June 1958 issue of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine and in the P.E.O. Record for June 1958.

The Congressional Record of May 8, vol. 104, no. 73, carried this poem as introduced by the Honorable Fred Schwengel of Iowa who said in his extension of introductory remarks to the United States Congress: “Mr. Speaker, on April 14 I had the honor and privilege of attending the opening of the D.A.R. convention. At this session Miss Jill Visnak, a senior at Upland High School, Upland, California, delivered a dissertation on our Flag which was one of the most effective presentations I have ever heard on this subject.

Her statement entitled ‘I Am The Flag’ was written by Ruth Apperson Rous, National Chairman of the Flag of the United States of America Committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It was most inspiring, not only for content but for delivery, which made every word ring with sincerity and meaning.

I am sure that it will inspire others as it has me. I include it in the Appendix of the Record.”

If
(Continued from page 731)

If your Junior Membership Committee takes the American Indians Committee as a serious interest, you might plan to show a movie from Bacone College or have a program on St. Mary’s School for Indian Girls. Perhaps you will pack a box to send to the Indians; there are thrift shops at both of these schools. You will then realize that definite contributions are made by Chapters far removed from Indian reservations and Indian schools.

If your Junior Membership Committee prepares radio and television scripts for a Constitution Week or American History Month program, perhaps you will have to travel a considerable distance to a station to present the message. You will then have a good idea how much work goes into that sort of thing and how important it can be to the overall program.

If your Junior Membership Committee takes the Flag of the United States of America as its special project for the year and sells flags to members and local merchants, leaving copies of the Flag Code with each purchase, you will quickly learn to answer the many questions that are often asked. You will not only know that our flag has a correct use but you will know what it is and how to explain this to others.

If substantial contributions are made by your Junior Membership Committee to the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund, which is the only national fund-requiring project of the Committee, you will naturally grow interested in what becomes of your money. This interest will lead to a study of and further participation in the work of the Approved Schools Committee. You will learn especially about our own two D.A.R. schools, which receive the bulk of this scholarship money. You will find many interesting and important projects to pursue.

If you subscribe to your D.A.R. Magazine you will find it invaluable and will want to help the Chapter chairman increase the subscription list. Calling on other Chapter members to sell the Magazine is (Continued on page 760)
THE Special Meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Frederic Alquin Groves, at 12 noon, Thursday, June 5, 1958, in the National Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

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

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Erb, called the roll and the following members were recorded present: National Officers: Mrs. Groves, Mrs. Beak, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Trau, Miss Dennis, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Hussey, Mrs. Newland, Mrs. Wrenn, Vice President General from the District of Columbia; State Regents: Mrs. Clark, District of Columbia; Mrs. Shramek, Maryland; Mrs. Tonkin, Virginia; Mrs. Holcombe, West Virginia.

The Treasurer General, Miss Dennis, moved that 64 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Trau. Adopted.

The Treasurer General reported changes in membership as follows: Deceased, 311; resigned, 240; reinstated, 64.

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

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 700 applications presented to the Board and the verification of 375 supplementals.

MARY G. KENNEDY, Registrar General.

Mrs. Kennedy moved that the 700 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Trau. Adopted.

The Registrar General voiced her pride in the fact that every application in her office had been examined, even those received yesterday.

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

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Your Organizing Secretary General here-with submits the following report from April 19th to June 5th:

Through their respective State Regents the following nine members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Florence Vrooman Houghton, San Clemente, California; Mrs. Ida Eliza Brown Rostan, Lake Worth, Florida; Mrs. Eleanor Grimes Campbell, Marianna, Florida; Mrs. Hazel Ford Reed, Goodland, Kansas; Mrs. Marion Yewell White, Jefferson, Kentucky; Mrs. Dorothy Terrell Baird Allen, Indiana, Mississippi; Mrs. Hilda Rowan Lyons, Knoxville, Tennessee: Mrs. Lucile Hill Walker, Plainview, Texas; Mrs. Mabel Thompson Buck, Annandale, Virginia.

The following three organizing regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Ruth Paxton Adams, Arcadia, Florida; Mrs. Genevieve James Walker, Alexandria, Louisiana; Mrs. Dorothy Cornelia Plumblee Morrison, Georgetown, South Carolina.

The following reappointment of two organizing regents is requested through their respective State Regents: Mrs. Ruth Paxton Adams, Arcadia, Florida; Mrs. Genevieve James Walker, Alexandria, Louisiana.

Through the State Regent of Alabama Captain William Bibb Chapter requests permission to change its location from Mount Meigs to Montgomery.

Through the State Regent of Virginia Nancy Christian Fleming Chapter requests permission to change its location from Holmes to Roanoke.

The State Regent of New York requests an extension to the October 15th Board meeting for the Ellen Hardin Walworth Chapter. The membership has been below the required minimum for the period of one year, however additional members being accepted today and others in the offing will remedy the situation.

The following three chapters have met all requirements according to the Bylaws and are now presented for confirmation: Abigail Chester Webb, Wethersfield, Connecticut; Major John Biddle, Trenton, Michigan; Chappaqua, Chappaqua, New York.

IMOGENE GUION TRAU, Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Trau moved the confirmation of nine organizing regents; reappointment of 2 organizing regents; change in location of 2 chapters; extension of time for one chapter; confirmation of 3 chapters. Seconded by Miss Dennis. Adopted.

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

The meeting adjourned at 12:20 p.m.

ADELE WOODHOUSE ERB, Recording Secretary General.
Revolutionary Oak
(Continued from page 723)

Many people have looked to this mighty White Oak as a symbol of strength in adversity, for the tree itself has suffered assaults both from the elements and vandals; help was needed to resist the latter attack. Our first record of tree surgery was in October 1925, when an expert was called in to preserve the tree. It was at this time that the Revolutionary Oak was placed in the Hall of Fame for Trees.

Those present are familiar with the dynamiting in June 1955 that came so near to destroying the Oak, but here again friends came to the rescue; Dr. J. C. Crutchfield and C. O. Knight spearheaded a campaign for funds; once again the tree was given expert attention; and, as you see it today, though crippled and shorn of part of its limbs, our Oak still reaches for the sky, still gives its shade, and—best of all—inspires one and all in its gallant fight to live and serve.

I am preparing an outline of all the information gathered through research on the Oak, which will be filed in the Guilford College Library, in the Greensboro Public Library, and in the D. A. R. National Headquarters. In this I am grateful to Miss Martha Doughton of our Chapter for her invaluable help.

We members of Rachel Caldwell Chapter are grateful to Dr. Crutchfield of the Cemetery Committee for his enthusiastic response when we showed our interest in erecting this marker and for his contribution of its installation; and to the Committee for allowing us to place it. The D. A. R. is ever interested in studying and preserving historic places so that future generations may better know the meaning of the heritage we enjoy—we know this hallowed spot is dear to the hearts of the Friends whose loved ones are buried nearby and to all of us because here history was made.

Be sure and include your ZONE number.
MRS. HAROLD CHESTER YORK
State Regent of Arkansas
1956 - 1958
Little Rock, Arkansas

The Arkansas Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, affectionately dedicates this page to Alice Byrd York.
The Six Flags of Texas
(Continued from page 722)

The past 50 years have seen the Lone Star State maintain a definite place of distinction as the largest and most productive State. Her position is secure as long as her proud citizens continue to preserve the heritage left to them by their illustrious predecessors under the six flags of Texas.
SANDWICH CO-OPERATIVE BANK

The Friendly Bank on Cape Cod
Savings and Mortgages
Incorporated 1885
Sandwich, Massachusetts

OFFICIALLY APPROVED
FINEST CAST BRONZE
LAY MEMBER MARKERS

ALONG THE ROBESON GOLD POST ROAD
BUILT IN 1814
NORTH-EAST AND NORTH-WEST THROUGH THIS LOCALITY
THERE PASSED JANUARY 1825
-LAFAYETTE-
A VALENT SOLDIER OF FRANCE ANT VOLANCEFR. IN THE CAUSE
OF AMERICAN LIBERTY
THE MARKER PLACED BY THE
American Legion
do

DESIGN PA 105
HISTORIC SITE TABLETS . . . MEMORIALS
WORLD WAR II HONOR ROLLS
FREE—Beautifully illustrated brochure
PAN AMERICAN BRONZE CO.
4452 KUGLER MILL ROAD
CINCINNATI 36, OHIO

D. A. R.

OFFICIALLY
APPROVED

Navy Bronze Material
Complete with Lugs or Stake
PRICE each $7.90 Six or more $7.10
F.O.B. CONNERSVILLE

NATIONAL METAL PRODUCTS CO.
Connersville, Indiana

COATS OF ARMS
Hand Painted in Full Heraldic Colors
Each accompanied with free family manuscript which also explains the coat of arms with citations.
Write for Brochure
HENNESSEE STUDIO OF HERALDIC ART
324 West Thomas Street
Salisbury, N. C.
22nd YEAR
10% Off to Members of D. A. R. on all paintings

NORTH CAROLINA RESEARCH
Specializing in Anson, Rowan, Mecklenburg, Guilford, Cabarrus, Iredell, and central N. C. counties,
but work anywhere in the state.
25 years experience
WM. D. KIZZIAH, Salisbury, N. C.

THE BEVERLEY FAMILY OF VIRGINIA

By John McGill

Now available—a historical and genealogical book containing over 1,000 pages and 25,000 names,
well indexed, and shows how all descendants trace back to Robert Beverley who came to Virginia
in 1663 and commanded the Berkeley forces in the Bacon Rebellion of 1676. Splendidly prepared,
giving many interesting family details.

Price $10.00—order from
R. Beverley Herbert
207 Barringer Bldg., Columbia, S. C.

[ 759 ]
FREE

Folder Shows Proper Marking of Graves and Historic Sites

Every Chapter should have this folder on hand for reference. It illustrates colorfully NEWMAN hand-chased cast bronze markers and plaques, famous for quality since 1882.

Write at once... no obligation.

674 W. 4th St.
Cincinnati 3,
Ohio

NEWMAN BROTHERS, INC
EST. 1882

Correction

In the July issue page 703 the Program Chairman, Mrs. Edward R. Barrow, 3402 Overbook Lane, Houston 19, Texas, was inadvertently omitted from the list of National Chairmen of National Committees.

If (Continued from page 754)

the perfect way to know all the members of your Chapter better. As you sell the Magazine, you will come to read it more carefully and through it to know the entire program of the D.A.R. more completely.

If you study each, you will find that the other National Committees offer equally fascinating opportunities for service. Help as many as you possibly can. Study the work of all the committees.

If all the members of your Junior Membership Committee are the well-informed young women that they should be, they could not reply as this Organizing Regent did. If not, there is work to be done—now!


To make every occasion important say:

Meet me at

The Mayflower

CONNECTICUT AVENUE
AT DE SALES STREET
Completely Air Conditioned

[760]