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Vice Presidents General elected at Continental Congress, April 1958. Left to right: Mrs. Asa Clay Messenger (Ohio), Honorary Vice President General for Life; Mrs. Frank Leslie Harris (Wisconsin); Mrs. Matthew White Patrick (South Carolina); Mrs. Clarence Wickersham Wacker (Michigan); Mrs. Allen Robert Wrenn (District of Columbia); Mrs. Felix Irwin (Texas); Mrs. Roy Halbert Cage (North Carolina).
PHILADELPHIA was the meeting place, and the narrow dirt roads were only used by horse or stage coach. The other possible way of communication was by sailing vessel. Travel was slow and uncertain in 1787.

On May 25 enough delegates had arrived to allow the convention to get underway. For weeks men from the farther States up and down the Atlantic seaboard kept straggling into Philadelphia until fifty-five of them, representing twelve of the thirteen States, had taken their seats.

Rhode Island, jealous of its power as an independent State, afraid of the larger States, remained aloof for more than 3 years after the Constitution was written. Even the quick-witted and fearless Patrick Henry saw, in the business of the convention, a threat to the liberty he held so dear.

George Washington, James Madison, and Edmund Randolph represented Virginia. There were the Morrises, Gouverneur and Robert; and the wise old "Doctor" Franklin speaking for Pennsylvania; and Oliver Ellsworth and Roger Sherman from Connecticut. South Carolina sent the Pinckneys and John Rutledge. Alexander Hamilton came from New York and John Dickenson from Delaware. Massachusetts was represented by Elbridge Gerry and Rufus King.

Among those who met in Philadelphia were eight who had signed the Declaration of Independence eleven years before. Its author, Thomas Jefferson, was not there. He was in Paris acting as Minister to France at the time. Many think the Constitution might have been a different document if he had sat in the convention. Jefferson later insisted that the powers originally given the National Government be softened by adding to the Constitution the Bill of Rights, as the first ten amendments are often called.

Strangely enough, these men had not officially come together to create a Constitution. They had been sent by their respective States to make changes in the flimsy Articles of Confederation under which the States had been working since they had won their independence from England. Any changes made were to be agreed to by each of the States, through their legislatures, before they went into effect.

Fifty-five men and sixteen weeks and three days of debate, argument and counter argument, and prayerful thought produced a document that was referred to by Daniel Webster as "the people's Constitution, the people's government, made for the people, made by the people and answerable to the people." The great English statesman William Pitt after a careful study of the document said—"It will be the wonder and admiration of all future generations and the model of all future Constitutions." Your Constitution and mine to cherish, guard, and defend.

President General, N.S.D.A.R.
ON February 1, 1958, the D.A.R. Americanism Medal came into being, by adoption of the following National Board ruling:

"That a medal for Americanism be created for adult naturalized citizens who have demonstrated outstanding ability in trustworthiness, service, leadership and patriotism, the distribution to be under the supervision of the State Regents and State Chairmen."

The qualifications for the recipients of the medals have specific meanings:

TRUSTWORTHINESS — Dependability — exemplary ideals and interests;

SERVICE — Active assistance in helping other aliens become American Citizens;

LEADERSHIP — Initiative — promotion of the American Way of Life;

PATRIOTISM — Devoted love of our country, the United States of America.

With more and more foreign-born coming into our country, it is important that these aliens be shown and taught the American Way of Life and be assimilated into our society. Otherwise, they may be influenced by a subversive group without having had an opportunity to see democracy in action. D.A.R. members all over the country strive to locate and influence all aliens to study to be naturalized, but we can not hope to reach each one of them; and we need, and have in many areas, the help of naturalized citizens. When an outstanding adult naturalized American citizen with the above special qualifications is found, he or she should be recognized and encouraged to further excellence by presenting him a D.A.R. Americanism Medal.

Another Board ruling was passed on April 12, 1958, which reads:

"That the State Chairmen of the Americanism and D.A.R. Manual for Citizenship Committee shall place the orders for the D.A.R. Americanism Medals and designate to whom they are to be mailed."

Chapters should send their requests for medals to their State Chairmen of the Americanism and D.A.R. Manual for Citizenship Committee. The requests should be accompanied by checks made payable to the Treasurer General, N.S.D.A.R. Also, send information about the recipients of the medals, including their names, when naturalized, qualifications, etc. The State Chairmen will confer with their State Regents and then will place the orders with the office of the Corresponding Secretary General, N.S.D.A.R.
The Romance of Freedom and Responsibility
by J. J. Quilllin
Presiding Judge, Municipal Court, Portland, Oregon

In a world suffering from fear, despotism, enslavement, and despair, America stands out like a bright beacon in the night. The strength of America is today the hope of the world for peace, freedom, and happiness for all mankind. That strength is a unique compound of economic materialism and spiritual idealism. The faith of our people includes a belief in the value and virtue of technology, machinery, and science and the significance of material possessions. It also includes such basic, but essentially ethical, concepts as the worth and dignity of the individual; his right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; his responsibility in relationship to his freedom; and his fundamental privilege, as a free man, to help select those by whom he shall be governed. Here is a new idea in government, and it springs from a new idea of man himself. It is an idealistic and Christian concept of humanity, such as has not been known before in recorded history.

Many of these concepts are older than our Constitution or even the record of settlement on this continent. Some came down to us through the years but were never assembled into a practical working pattern for men to live by until America developed its first impetus as a republic.

Between 1776 and 1788 we were very close to complete failure. The Articles of Confederation formally linked the Thirteen Colonies into what was loosely called a nation, but national unity was never even approached.

Economic chaos had resulted. In all the land there was no power or legal instrument to correct this condition. Everything pointed to complete disintegration of the American experiment. The new nation was in a predicament. "Not worth a continental" was the way to express complete lack of value and worthlessness.

The champions of the American Constitution, without which we would have no country today, had the overwhelming realization that, if America was to survive, it would be through economic orderliness. Their task was to reconcile Government with liberty; freedom with responsibility.

After four hot months of debate and compromise the Constitutional Convention brought forth a democratic system of government clothed in the protective garments of a representative republic. They impressed their basic concepts of liberty and freedom upon the broad fabric of our country. They made up their minds that here, in this land, there should be "liberty under law" rather than "rule by men." They gave fervent accent to the glowing words of Thomas Jefferson: "In questions of political power let no more be said of confidence in man, but bind him down from mischief in the chains of the Constitution."

Even as written and strengthened by the first ten amendments, called the Bill of Rights, our Constitution was far from foolproof. The chief hope for its success lay largely in two unique features:

1. The powers of government were virtually limited to the functions of law, order, and guarantee of personal and economic liberty.

2. The Constitution, as the framework of our Government, was made so rigid that, in the words of Bryce, "It cannot be bent or twisted by the legislature, but stands stiff and solid, offering stubborn resistance to the attacks of any majority who may desire to transgress or evade its provisions."

The use of the word "majority" is significant. It means that the founders of our country wished to guard against the ill-advised moves that any group of people will inevitably take if they are in a position to make and enforce decisions hastily. Our Constitution was so prepared as to make impossible any legal changes, except by amendment. Our representatives, whether
they be in the Executive, Legislative, or Judicial Branch of our Government, are empowered to act only within the Constitution. The oath of office that each must take requires that he follow the amendment procedure if he wants to do otherwise. The Declaration of Independence aptly phrased it: "Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes." Like the waiting period in some marriage licenses, it is a wise provision and often prevents errors in judgment due to emotional upheaval.

The founders of our Nation knew from a wealth of historical background that the only way to keep the reins of government in the hands of the people was to favor a strictly limited government, with many checks and balances—and division of authority—to foil the abuses of the fearful power of government itself. They seemed deliberately to accept some slow, awkward, cumbersome methods and put up with some inefficiency and delay in order to guarantee freedom for themselves and for posterity. Their problem was a most difficult one: How to create a government that would be strong enough to perform the duties and services required of it and at the same time to prevent that government from gaining such power and control as to jeopardize personal liberties and free institutions.

Their solution was ingenious and unique. It was the system whereby the three coordinate Branches of the Government—Legislative, Executive, and Judicial—were, respectively, given certain powers, in the exercise of which each would be a check on the others and a counterweight against assumption of undue influence of authority by any of them. No concept of freedom would be valid that ignored the balancing and maintaining of the same and equal rights for all. For this we look to government, acting as the servant, not the master, of free men, to assure to all the equal protection of the law. Indeed, this is an assertion, not a denial, of freedom.

I know all this sounds hairsplitting and legalistic—perhaps even academic—but it brings me directly to the distinguishing characteristics of what we so roughly call the "American" way of life.

Two things upon which we must all agree are:

1. Individual freedom is the natural heritage of each living person.

2. Freedom cannot be separated from responsibility.

Your natural freedom—your control over your own life—was born with you along with life itself. It is a part of life. No one can give it to you, and you cannot give it to anyone else. You can hold no other person responsible for your acts. Control simply cannot be separated from responsibility, for control is responsibility.

Freedom is an enormous word, a beautiful concept when properly associated with self-control and personal responsibility. Liberty is both an ideal and a myth. Each is hard to distinguish from notions of equality and sovereignty; sometimes difficult to reconcile with the idea of order; and never easy to reconcile with the broad idea of equal justice under law. The safety, the security, the very life of every American and the future of his children depend upon our understanding of these things: Liberty, freedom, and responsibility. An American must have faith in himself and other free persons to find maximum happiness and prosperity in a society wherein no person has the authority to force any other peaceful person to conform to his viewpoints or desires in any manner. I sincerely believe a renaissance of personal, individual responsibility and moral accountability is the thing most needed today.

Our way of life is based on respect for ourselves and all others. Our goals are peace and friendship at home and abroad. These ideals challenge us to remember the formative years 1776 and 1787, when we truly had men to match our mountains. There was that versatile lawyer, Luther Martin, whose light shone so brightly in the State of Maryland. In New York there were our first Chief Justice, John Jay, and that brilliant statesman, Alexander Hamilton. From Pennsylvania came Albert Gallatin and the wise philosopher Benjamin Franklin. In Massachusetts were the Adamses, John and John Quincy, and their radical cousin Samuel. But in Virginia we find the galaxy of early American greatness. The tongue of the Revolution was a Virginia lawyer and patriot of immortal fame, Patrick Henry. The pen of the Revolution was the lawyer, architect, and statesman par excellence, Thomas Jef-
ferson. The sword of the Revolution, George Washington, was indeed the most beloved man of his age. The greatest of all Chief Justices of the United States was the Virginia lawyer and statesman John Marshall, whose name ranks high among the legal lights of all time with Hammurabi, Justinian, Littleton, Coke, Blackstone, and Holmes.

The dreams of Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Hamilton, and Madison became a living reality when, on December 15, 1791, the first ten amendments to the Constitution were ratified. They were born of a widespread belief that the Constitution, without them, did not sufficiently guarantee individual liberties. How few of us even today know anything about the privileges prescribed in that precious list of what is known as the Bill of Rights. Here they are:

Article I guarantees freedom of worship, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, and the right "to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

Article II guarantees the right to own and bear arms.

Article III guarantees that we will never be illegally forced to quarter troops in our homes.

Article IV protects us against illegal entering and searching of our homes or seizure of our "papers and effects."

Article V guards us against false arrest and provides that we need not testify against ourselves and that our personal property cannot be confiscated for public use without "just compensation."

Article VI guarantees those criminally indicted "a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury."

Article VII prescribes that, in lawsuits involving more than $20, the right to trial by jury is preserved and any reversal of the Court's decision must be based upon the common law.

Article VIII makes provision against "excessive bail," "excessive fines," and "cruel and inhuman punishment."

Article IX and X refer to the rights retained or the powers reserved to the States or to the people and have little or nothing to do with personal or human rights. So the first eight articles—and only these—are the rights for which the American colonists, our forefathers, were willing to lay down their lives, risk their fortunes, and mutually pledge their sacred honor!

Is this truly great victory over personal oppression fully appreciated, even today, when the United States of America is about the only place on the face of the earth where these liberties are fully enjoyed by all the people? Do we remember that the wolves of oppression, brutality, and despotism are far from extinct? That they merely lurk in the forests of ignorance and are held off only by the flickering light of the torch of liberty? May we in America never neglect the cornerstones of our freedom! The hope for successful popular government—in fact, its only justification—is based on the willingness of people to think.

The privilege of American citizenship is a priceless treasure because of the manifold blessings brought to us through centuries of struggle and sacrifice. Let us not become so accustomed to these magnificent gifts that we take them for granted or forget their true value. Today half the people of the world, in varying degrees of bondage, turn longing eyes toward the bright vision of hope that is America.

A good citizen of our country will continue to balance his rights and his duties, his freedom and his responsibilities. As we enjoy the abundant blessings of this great Nation, we should always remember that every privilege, every right, is bound
to a related and equal duty or responsibility; that if we retain the precious American ideals of equal liberty under law, personal justice and opportunity for all, each one of us must do his share and bear his burden. Thus alone America can continue to place more emphasis on the value of human life and the preservation of human welfare than any other nation on earth.

And let us recall how the other nations of the world reacted to our birth into the family of nations! Europeans were aghast. Our government was different from that of any other that had ever gone before. From the Old World viewpoint, the Constitution had been too weak before the amendments were adopted, and now they thought it had been made even weaker. One after another cried out that the United States of America would be short-lived and would come to no good end.

Older governments refused to recognize the new federation of States, for in the tradition of that age it was not a government at all, but a reversal of all precedents. Instead of following in the footsteps of the Old World rulers by setting up the strongest possible government, the American revolutionists had taken the opposite course. Their aim, in fact, was to make the central government just as weak as possible, throwing the responsibility back on the individual citizen, with only the State constitutions as buffers. Skepticism was not without foundation—Canada remained loyal to England; Spain still held what are now Florida, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California; France owned most of the region between the Mississippi and the Rockies; and Russia possessed Alaska and much of the Northwest.

Even so, there were a few dissenters from the European viewpoint. William Pitt, after reading the American Constitution, exclaimed that it would be the wonder and admiration of future generations. And the Prime Minister of Spain, Count Aranda, sounded a note of warning to Old World monarchies when he said, “This Federal Republic is born a pygmy. A day will come when it will be a giant, even a Colossus.” Edmund Burke hated with equal fervor planners whose minds were under the domination of untested theory and power seekers inspired by unprincipled pragmatism. Yet this great 18th century voice of constitutional liberty and traditional government came close to the truth with these words:

“In a free country, every man thinks he has a concern in all public matters; that he has a right to form and a right to deliver an opinion upon them. They sift, examine, and discuss them. They are curious, eager, attentive, and jealous; and by making such matters the daily subjects of their thoughts and discoveries vast numbers contract a very tolerable knowledge of them, and some a very considerable one. And it is this that fills free countries with men of ability in all stations.”

I think we can all agree that one thing appears to be certain: Individual liberty, law, limited government, federalism, local and personal responsibility, and freedom—all these cannot continue unless supported by some portion of that earnestness and consecration which established our constitutional principles and enabled America to survive.

Last February former President Herbert Hoover made an address at Valley Forge on Washington’s Birthday. At the conclusion of his talk he disclosed that it was a repetition of one he had delivered twenty-seven years before on a similar occasion and at the same place.

I should like to go back even farther for my conclusion. From a Fourth of July oration delivered less than seventy years after the signatures were placed on the Declaration of Independence, I’ll quote a relative of mine, Ezekial Quillin, of Scott County, Virginia, forty-eight years a Presbyterian minister. His words seem as appropriate today as they were on July 4, 1844, when John Tyler, the first Vice President to succeed to the Presidency, was in the White House:

“Standing as we are, the connecting link between the generations past and to come, we may be said to be accountable to both—accountable to our forefathers for preservation of the privileges we received from them as a legacy, accountable to future generations for the safe transmission of these same precious blessings to them; especially are we accountable to God, the giver of them all, for the proper improvement of them. As often as this memorable day returns, let it call to our minds not

(Continued on page 817)
To attend a National Congress, D. A. R., is an experience worth the time and expense. It means a journey all over the country without the attendant weariness; the mingling with a body of American women bound by ties of loyalty and patriotism—a body eagerly alert for the rights of its own group, yet recognizing that the country as a whole must be loved and cherished.

As to numbers—on April 18, 1908, the Society had 53,794 actual members; 5,738 had been admitted during the year.

From North, South, East, and West the representatives came from every State, and included even distant Alaska and old Mexico City. The same friendly greeting rolled out, with its sharply intoned R from the Far Western delegate and the precisely enunciated words of the New Englander to the delightful drawl of the South; all met a ready response in our hearts. In assembly or separately, love of country seemed to show itself on their faces; one needed but a badge for an introduction, and there was no lack of topics for friendly conversation.

We left New York at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, April 18, and reached the great Union Station at Washington about 6 p.m. We passed through it and viewed the city from afar. There were no street-cars within two blocks, and vacant fields seemed to stretch away on all sides.

We went to the Ebbitt House in automobiles and after dinner walked across the street to the New Willard, headquarters of the New York delegation. Our State has 96 Chapters, and Mrs. Frances Roberts, the State Regent, presided over an informal meeting of New York Daughters. As she called upon the Regents of the several Chapters to tell of their particular work, there spread before us a panorama of achievements, of which the Society may well be proud. A few of these impressed me deeply, and the following seemed outstanding:

The work of the year of the Nathaniel Woodhull Chapter of Brooklyn (Regent, Mrs. Queck Berner) has been to raise money for a memorial honoring those patriots who perished in prison ships—a horrible death.

The West Point Chapter (Regent, Mrs. William Helmuth) has undertaken to preserve the old battle flags of West Point. These are covered with transparent paper so their appearance is not marred; but, being protected from the air, they cannot decay.

Mrs. William Cumming Story (Regent of Manhattan Chapter and now State Regent) told of a project on hand. She has obtained possession of the thirteen historic trees near the Jumel Mansion in New York City and proposes to have a gavel made from this wood for each Chapter of the State.

Perhaps no Chapter's work is as far reaching as that of the Buffalo Chapter, the largest in the State (Regent, Mrs. John Miller Horton). It is fostering patriotic education by educating foreigners, beginning with a series of entertainments for the children that tended to teach love of the flag and patriotism. The Chapter then gave illustrated lectures in various foreign languages and formed classes for adults. Reports show that this earnest, purposeful work has accomplished much toward making valuable future citizens.

The State Regent introduced our Staten Island Chapter as the State baby; it is the last to bear her signature.

On Monday morning we started for Continental Hall, not far from the Corcoran Art Gallery. How I wish I might give you a word picture of this beautiful structure of white marble, a memorial to your ancestors and mine. Directly in the center is its vast auditorium, around which is a gallery. Over the stage, on either side, are the boxes. Facing the front door, at the back of the stage, is a life-size painting of Martha Washington, with green garlands suspended on each side. All around the gallery, holding up the draperies, were the coats of arms of the 13 original States. The unfinished portions were covered with
soft green burlap, so that the interior did not look unfinished. Potted plants were arranged at the back and sides of the stage.

The time for opening the Congress, as announced by the official program, was 10 o'clock. We had been identified, had received our badges and been assigned seats, and sat waiting over half an hour before the President General arrived. Her entrance was most dramatic, with a train of pages, huge bouquets of flowers, and a bugle to announce her arrival. A Massachusetts lady who was seated by me and was evidently a lover of simple ways remarked that it made her think of the Queen of Sheba; I replied that I was remembering unassuming Thomas Jefferson and plain John Adams.

Mrs. McLean presides well; her voice is clear, so she can be heard all over the hall. She welcomed the Daughters, speaking of their work in general and stressing the building at Jamestown in which certain antiquities of Virginia are to be kept. She also referred to the financial status of the Society, whose property, she declared is worth $300,000. At the close of this address a flag was raised to the center of the ceiling.

Justice Anderson, a Son of the American Revolution, gave the chief address of the Congress. In opening, he said "By your presence you quicken our patriotism and, since you represent the highest type of American womanhood and the best traditions of our American Commonwealth, you make us better citizens."

The afternoon was devoted to rollcall, a tiresome process, as every State and every Chapter in every State were called alphabetically; the State Regent responded to the first and the Chapter Regent or her alternate to the second.

In the evening the reception for the President General was given in the large ballroom of the Willard. Here was true democracy shown—women in beautiful gowns, with glittering jewels and delicate lace, stood and crowded, pushed, and jostled their plainer sisters in street dress with the utmost good nature; each was received by the President General with a friendly handclasp, accompanied by a few appropriate words. Mrs. Estelle Browne and Mrs. Marie Kennedy, representatives from our Chapter, were early in line, but Mrs. Idell Clapp and I came later, so Mrs. McLean must have greeted at least 900 before we reached her. Mrs. Terry, who was assisting, asked me my name and Chapter; as I reached Mrs. McLean, she said: "Miss Green of the Staten Island Chapter, I am glad to meet you. I wish to congratulate you on the successful formation of your Chapter." I mention this because I think that this ability to remember and to apply her knowledge in a flattering way is one of the causes of her success.

On Tuesday morning reports were read. Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, Vice President General in charge of the organization of Chapters, reported that New York was the banner State, with eight new ones during the year. Massachusetts and Iowa tied for second place, with five Chapters each, while Indiana, District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina shared third place. Many of the reports were technical, so I shall omit them. We left early enough to watch the Easter egg rolling at the White House, an interesting custom peculiar to Washington.

Owing to the lateness in beginning the sessions (nearly an hour each time), this particular afternoon, when we were to have attended a meeting of the Children of the American Revolution, including a costumed Minuet, was given over to the remaining reports.

On Tuesday evening came the State meeting, which was to us, in some respects, the most important of the Congress. As New York's delegates took up about nine rows of seats, Pennsylvania's a little more than two rows, and Michigan's less than two, this will show you why New York's election of a State Regent is so important to the Society. Although this is the usual time for the State election, it was announced that the State Regents' reports were to be given at Continental Hall that same evening. The New York delegation went to its own election, while its State report was sent to be read by the official reader.

Only those having votes were allowed to be present at the election. Mrs. Joseph Wood of the Brown Chapter, favoring Mrs. Story's election, and Mrs. Charles Kingsley, of the opposing group, kept the record of each person entering, and only after satisfying both of them was one

(Continued on page 821)
Memories of Lillian Nordica—Lily of the North

by Mrs. Maude Norton Gray

Perhaps the reader will have two questions on seeing the title above. The first is: Why should the D. A. R. Magazine publish an article about America’s most noted soprano, even if 1957 was the hundredth anniversary of her birth? This centenary was observed all over the United States, but particularly in Farmington, Maine, her home town. Lillian Nordica was a member of Sea Coast Defense Chapter of Vineyard Haven, Massachusetts. Her paternal great great grandfather was Major Peter Norton, a Revolutionary War officer, and came from Edgartown, Massachusetts. One of her prized possessions was a collection of 18th century documents and includes an early copy of Major Norton’s will. These documents are bound in a fine leather volume, with her name on the cover, and she loaned it from time to time for historical exhibitions. It is now in the collection at the Nordica Homestead in Farmington.

Here, in the little farmhouse where she was born, is a priceless collection of memorabilia of all sorts—operatic costumes, stage jewelry, various effects from her many homes, music, photographs of her and others of her era, programs, and many other interesting mementoes. This collection was established and is maintained by the Nordica Memorial Association and has been open to the public each summer for twenty-nine years.

The second question: Why should I write about this great singer, whose fabulous career is still so well known? This may be answered briefly. I am a cousin of Lillian Nordica, who was born Lillian Bayard Norton. It was my privilege to have known her when I was a child and she returned to Farmington to visit relatives, and to be with her at various other times during her entire career. Finally, on her last visit to Farmington in 1911, when the old home was restored and given to her by her sisters, she stayed at my home for an unforgettable week.

So—“Once upon a time”—I believe all good stories begin like that—on December 12, 1857, a child was born to Edwin and Amanda Norton, and they named her Lillian. Her mother was beautiful in person and gracious in manner. Her father was a dignified gentleman of the old school. Music was a great enjoyment to all the members of the family, and all sang while Amanda played the organ and Edwin the violin. Lillian inherited the beauty and grace of her parents—and the music. Even the location of her home was an inspiration, as it overlooked the river valley and the hills and mountains beyond. As one visitor last summer remarked when he saw the view: “No wonder the girl could sing!”

In the neighborhood close by there was a tiny house in which lived “Aunt Eunice,” as she was known to all. She was considered to be a witch, and many were afraid of her, but not Aunt Amanda. She and little Lillie went there one day, and Aunt Eunice took Lillie by the hand, saying to her: “You will travel to foreign lands, and the crowned heads of Europe will bow down to you.” It did come to pass, but many years later, and after much work and study.

First came a move to Boston at the age of 5, next her graduation from the New England Conservatory of Music at 18. Her first appearance of consequence in America was in 1878, as soloist of the Patrick Gilmore Band, with which she toured the United States; the following year she went with the band to Europe for an extended tour. Her mother was always with her, and from her extraordinary letters the family learned of the sacrifices necessary before one could become a ranking prima donna. After the tour she decided to remain in Europe and study for opera. Her first teacher was the famous San Giovanni, who called her “giglia Nordica,” Lily of the North.

By 1879 she had made a successful
debut as Violetta in "La Traviata" in Brescia, Italy, and was called before the curtain nine times. By 1880 she was singing in St. Petersburg to great acclaim; then followed successes in Germany and the Paris Opera. Back home, she first sang opera in the old Academy in New York in 1883 and came to the Metropolitan in 1891. Her greatest fame was in the Wagnerian dramas, and her Isolde and Brünnhilde rank high in operatic history.

Of course, my dearest memories are those of Cousin Lillie, as the family knew her. Never did I forget any of the stories told about her, such as the one about meeting King Edward VII when she and her niece were walking in London and she remarked to the girl: "There's the King, but we are only a drop in the bucket." The King spied her, greeted her, and she told him what she had just said. He was greatly amused, and she always imitated his hearty laugh when she told the story.

Just before one of her concerts in Paris she was rehearsing, and her accompanist was playing very fast so she cautioned: "Please play the passage a little slower. Don't go likerty split over Jay Hill." He replied: "I'm sorry, Madame. I won't go likerty Jay over Split Hill." She hadn't forgotten this local expression, even though far away; it was a saying of those who thought Jay Hill a tedious haul for their oxen or horses.

On her first trip to Australia, the Governor General invited her and her party to the palace, which she described in a letter home as being as large as the Methodist Meeting House in Farmington. After dinner, bridge was in order; and, as she was not much of a bridge player or enthusiast, she quaked with dread, but without cause, as after several hands she made a grand slam. Thereupon she excused herself, saying that she was to sing the following day, and retired on her laurels.

One of her outstanding characteristics was her appreciation of talent in others and her desire to give Americans a chance. Often she had young artists share her programs, among them Albert Spalding and Maud Powell. While at our home in 1911, she auditioned several young singers, whose nervousness was short-lived, because she quickly put them at their ease. One had prepared to sing a frothy love song of the day, somewhat of the nature of "I Wonder Who's Kissing Her Now," but Madame Nordica soon had her singing a lovely old ballad that was a real classic.

Her jewels always made me hold my breath—they were so beautiful. When at my home in Farmington she wore her famous necklace of colored pearls, which had as a pendant an abalone pearl, the largest ever discovered. A photograph of her wearing her noted pearl collection was taken for the Book of the Pearl; this book includes a full-page illustration of the necklace in color. A small piece she greatly treasured, and which I admired, was a crown of rubies and diamonds presented to her by Queen Victoria when she sang a command performance at Windsor Castle.

She once asked my mother to make her a mince pie, and due to the excitement of her visit the pie was forgotten until she was leaving. She insisted on taking it with her in the automobile—one of the first limousines to come to our town—and later she said she ate every bit of it.

She often remarked that many others had voices as good as hers, but added, "I have worked." Perhaps her determination can well be expressed by what her mother, Aunt Amanda, once said: "Give me a teaspoon, and I'd not hesitate to dig a tunnel through a mountain."

Cousin Lillie's voice thrilled me; her jewels dazzled me; her gowns entranced me (for they were all made by Worth);

(Continued on page 824)
Johnson Hall, Johnstown, New York

The Only Baronial Mansion Now Standing in the United States

by Mrs. Bertha W. Martin

Colonel John Donelson Chapter, Washington, D. C.

Many early American buildings are to be found along the beautiful Mohawk Valley where pioneers constructed homes long before the American Revolution. In traveling from Albany up the valley to twelve miles northwest of Amsterdam, we find properties acquired by New York State that were built by Sir William Johnson, an outstanding figure of the Colonial period and the builder of an empire.

Fort Johnson, the first baronial home of Sir William, was constructed of stone in 1749. It is maintained by the Montgomery County Historical Society and used as its headquarters. Johnson Hall at Johnstown was his second home where he was living at the time of his death. It is a frame structure built in 1762 and flanked by two stone forts, one of which remains. The Hall and about eighteen acres of land were purchased by the State of New York in 1907 and placed in the custody of the Johnstown Historical Society. Guy Park Manor is another old Colonial home constructed by Sir William in 1766 for his daughter and her husband, Colonel Guy Johnson. It is in the western section of Amsterdam and is another historic site maintained by New York State. In the Mellon Collection at the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C., is a painting of Colonel Guy Johnson by Benjamin West (1738-1820).

William Johnson, born 1715, was sent to America by his parents around 1737 to prevent his marriage with a girl of whom they did not approve. He was Irish and shrewd and, while still in his early twenties, grew immensely wealthy through fur trading with the Indians in Mohawk Valley. He won the confidence and friendship of the powerful Six Nations, the Iroquois Federation, keeping them loyal to the British against the French, and was successful in holding his region for the British Crown. After negotiating a treaty with the Seneca Indians in 1764, he was named Royal Commissioner for Indian Affairs in North America. A grateful British Government under King George II rewarded him by creating a special baronetcy, granting him large tracts of land in New York Province, and giving him £5000—a lot of money in those days.

With land, money, and the friendship of the Indians, Sir William Johnson built a great estate comparable to a small village. The Mohawks adopted him into their tribe under the name of Warraghiyagey (Chief Big Business). Since he had learned their language, he could join their councils, which were held within a circle of locust trees still standing in front of Johnson Hall.

After the death of his first wife, Catherine Weissenberg, Sir William married Indian maidens: First, Caroline Peters, a niece of King Hendrick, and second, Molly Brant, the sister of Joseph Brant, famous Mohawk Chief. A son John, by his first wife, inherited his title. There were also two daughters; a son William and two daughters by the second wife; and eight children from the third marriage. Molly, known as “The Dark Lady Johnson,” was mistress of Johnson Hall after its completion in 1762 and presided over many a banquet attended by Colonial and Indian leaders. The Hall served as an outpost of both Government and culture on the frontier and was the principal center for negotiations that made settlement in the North and West a safer venture for pioneers. A room in the Hall was the first quarters of St. Patrick’s Lodge, F. & A. M., founded by Sir William in 1766. Sir William is buried in the churchyard of St. John’s Episcopal Church, Johnstown, with many other notables of Colonial and Revolutionary days. The original St. John’s Church was erected by Sir William in 1772 and destroyed by fire in 1836.

Johnson Hall. a rectangular frame Georgian mansion, has two and one half
stories, an attic, and a basement containing textured satin curtains are the same tone of the kitchen and butler’s quarters. Three weeks before Sir William died on July 11, 1774, he made a complete inventory of his possessions, and his son John, a British sympathizer during the Revolution, must have taken the document with him when he fled to Canada. When New York State acquired the property and set about restoring it, a guide to selection of the furnishings was found in the Canadian Archives in Ottawa—probably this inventory.

Ourlt., Johnstown Historical Society

Johnson Hall, Johnstown, New York, built by Sir William Johnson in 1762.

Of the eight rooms in the Hall, the two largest are at the front, on either side of the center hall downstairs. The formal Colonial stairway of carved mahogany rises to a railed landing over the rear door and then proceeds, unseen from the hall below, to the second floor. Tomahawk marks appear on the handrail of the baluster from top to bottom. These were made by Indian Chief Joseph Brant for a sign to the Indians not to burn the house when the armed forces of General Philip John Schuyler destroyed most of Johnstown in their expedition of 1775-76 against Canada. The blue parlor’s woodwork and of delft blue, with the color repeated in the flowers of the wallpaper. In the white parlor, dark olive-green draperies act as a foil for the gleaming white woodwork and the paper printed in an architectural pattern in shades of apricot. The flock wallpaper in one of the chambers was reproduced from a small portion found on the wall, and there is none other like it in the United States. Many of the pieces of furniture in the Hall belonged to the Johnson family nearly 200 years ago.

Now to present-day affairs: We find in an Associated Press dispatch from London, February 10, 1957, that the “Baronetcy of New York, in North America” is one of Britain’s last aristocratic toeholds in the United States. It’s the little-known title given to William Johnson some 200 years ago, when he was the Royal Commissioner for Indian Affairs in North America. A British major has just become heir to it. The title, passing through male members of the family, came down to a Sir Gordon Johnson, who spent most of his 90 years in Canada, much of it working for the Canadian Pacific Railroad. He lives at Westmount, Quebec and is a widower with no children. On his death the title was due to go to Brigadier Guy Ormsby Johnson, a British army officer, but he died January 30, 1957; as he had no sons, the new heir is his cousin, Major John Paley Johnson, a man of fifty years who has not been in the vicinity of New York for several years.

So the British title goes back to England, but America still has Johnson Hall and all its cherished history.

(My thanks to the Washington Post-Times Herald for the Associated Press Dispatch and to Mrs. Louise Hubbard and the Johnstown Historical Society for source material and the picture.)

The National Society regrets to report the death of the following members:

Mrs. Eli Dixson, Honorary State Regent of Illinois from Roseville, Illinois, passed away on July 26. She held the office of Vice President General from 1936-1939 and was State Regent of Illinois from 1929-1931.

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

Mrs. Fannie Childress Rountree (James T.), a member of the Thankful Hubbard Chapter in Austin, Texas, passed away on June 18 after a short illness. She became Vice President General from Texas and held the office from 1930-33; was Texas State Regent 1927-30 and was made an Honorary State Regent of the Texas Society.
The "Americans-by-Choice" Observe Constitution Day

by Leake Garrett (Mrs. E. E.) Walker
Chairman of Americanism and Manual for Citizenship Committee, Tejas Chapter, Houston, Texas

About ten years ago our Immigration Department was about to deport a "wet-back" (a Mexican who had entered Texas by swimming the Rio Grande). This man had fought in World War II and had several medals for bravery. Jerry Pierce, his former commanding officer, heard about his plight and went to war again, this time to help the Mexican become an American citizen. Others asked for the same assistance, and so the Americans-by-Choice school was started. By now, over 2000 aliens have attended this school and are American citizens. These people have formed the Americans-by-Choice Club and now sponsor the school, with Mr. Pierce at its head and two members of Tejas Chapter as coworkers. Teachers are club members who feel it their duty to help others to become citizens as they themselves were helped. At present there are people from twenty-eight countries in the school.

The Americans-by-Choice Club is composed of naturalized American citizens (who pay a poll tax) from fifty-six countries. Only three native-born Americans are members of the club—Mr. Pierce (its founder) and the two members of Tejas Chapter, who act as secretaries and furnish the school with D. A. R. Manuals for Citizenship (the only textbook used) and plan entertainment for them after each Naturalization Court and on patriotic holidays.

On September 17, 1957, this club met in the Harris County (Texas) Court House to observe Constitution Day—an annual custom. Invitations had been sent to many patriotic organizations in Houston and its suburbs; over 250 people were present, including representatives of many patriotic groups. Mr. Pierce welcomed them in the name of the Americans-by-Choice Club. Then followed the parade of colors by the American Legion Color Guard and Firing Squad, and the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, led by Jack Jackson, formerly of the Union of South Africa. The National Anthem was sung by a mixed chorus of more than a hundred voices of the Houston Saengerbund.

The address of welcome was given by Arno Lockmann, who graduated from our school about seven years ago. Each Tuesday night he has taught others to become good citizens. As Americanism Chairman of Tejas Chapter, I introduced members of patriotic organizations and other distinguished guests, who brought greetings to the new citizens. Mr. Lockmann is such a good example of what an American citizen should be that I am quoting part of his speech, with his permission. I only wish we could use all of it.

"New Citizen and Constitution Week, which is observed by many civic and patriotic organizations all over the country, is a good time to remind old citizens and to enlighten new ones about the meaning of citizenship. Actually, what is a citizen? Especially, what is an American citizen? For one thing, an American citizen is a person who, by birth or by choice, has the privilege, enjoyment, and protection of all the constitutional rights granted to him by the Constitution of the United States. This person is a citizen by law. I call such a person a 'passport citizen.' Right now we have in the United States about 160 million 'passport citizens.'

"To all of us in the Americans-by-Choice Club a real American citizen is a person who has not only the privileges and protection but more so, duties and responsibilities. A citizen who only takes but doesn't give—is a mere resident, just a citizen by law. A citizen who both takes and gives is a citizen by heart.

"When I came to this country about ten (Continued on page 819)
Fort Robinson, Nebraska

by Junior Membership Committee, Major Isaac Sadler Chapter, Omaha, Nebraska

NEBRASKA’S most famous military outpost, Fort Robinson, 3½ miles west of Crawford on U. S. Route 20, was established in April 1874 as a result of events that culminated in the slaying by the Indians of a young lieutenant, Levi H. Robinson. Since the Government had a treaty with the Indians that this territory was not to be entered by white men, they were outraged when their territory was trespassed upon by settlers when gold was discovered in the Black Hills and Montana.

There were many uprisings of Indians and many fights with settlers between 1874 and 1891. The Sioux chief, Crazy Horse, surrendered to United States forces on May 6, 1877. Because his people had been pressed beyond endurance and could no longer be restrained, Crazy Horse was persuaded to talk with officers at the Fort. Soldiers then tried to lock him in the guard house; this humiliation of such a great chief prompted him to try to escape, but he was bayoneted to death by a guard. Crazy Horse was buried close by, but the exact location of his grave is unknown to any white man; this was his last wish.

Another tragic event that took place within the Fort was the struggle for freedom of a band of Northern Cheyenne Indians under the leadership of Chief Dull Knife. These Cheyennes surrendered to officials at Fort Robinson after their escape from an Indian reservation—now the State of Oklahoma—because they were unaccustomed to the warmer weather of the south. When orders came from the War Department for them to be escorted back to the reservation, they refused to budge and were deprived of any food or fuel for five days in bitter cold weather. Finally, in desperation, the Cheyennes broke out of the barracks and were either killed or recaptured.

The last Indian conflict in which troops from Fort Robinson participated was in the winter of 1890-91, because of the fear of an Indian uprising after Chief Sitting Bull was killed.

For several years before and during World War I, the Fort was virtually abandoned, but in 1919 the Fort Robinson Remount Depot was established, and horses were bred, conditioned, and trained there. The Fourth Field Artillery Battalion was stationed at Fort Robinson from 1928 until 1951. During World War II war dogs of the famous K-9 Corps were trained there.

On May 16, 1955, the Nebraska Legislature passed two bills regarding Fort Robinson, one, to be used to establish park and tourist facilities and the other to establish and maintain a museum. In the fall of 1957 many hunters used the facilities of the State Park, which contains 21,000 acres of beautiful wooded countryside.

The Adams Papers

“The Massachusetts Historical Society is sponsoring an edition of The Papers of the Adams Family, to be published by the Belknap Press of Harvard University Press. The editors will appreciate information about the location of letters especially by or to John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Charles Francis Adams, and the wives of these three statesmen.

Please address The Adams Papers, 1154 Boylston Street, Boston 15, Massachusetts.”
The Man Behind
Our National Anthem*

Francis Scott Key, devout Christian patriot

by Norman C. Schlichter

Rare is the American who knows much about the author of "The Star Spangled Banner," Francis Scott Key. First of all, he was the finest kind of patriot. And, what is much appreciated by all who want to keep our land a predominantly Christian land, he was a devout and active Christian. It is indeed a strange thing that his memory has not been kept alive more widely by the Christian forces of our nation.

A graduate of St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., now prominent in the educational thought of our country because of special emphasis upon cultural rather than utilitarian studies, he studied law and became a lawyer of outstanding ability and integrity. He came near to deciding to become a minister in the Episcopalian Church, to which he gave much time all his life. He was a lay reader in this church, and was one of the most active Americans of his time in promoting Sunday school work.

He had moved from Frederick, Md., to Washington, where he had a very important law practice, when he became a director of the American Sunday School Union, an organization that did both heroic and consecrated work in developing Sunday schools in Key's lifetime. This Union is still very active in mission Sunday school work throughout our land. Its records show Key as an enthusiastic worker and supporter as early as 1824, and the chairman of the great Union convention, in 1830, that decided upon the Mississippi Enterprise, the most ambitious Sunday school missionary effort launched up to that time.

It was a sincere and earnest Christian indeed who wrote those immortal words into our national anthem, "In God is our trust." Written amid the horrors of war they should bring comfort and strength to many of our loved ones in our armed forces today. How much I wish that every soldier and sailor of ours knew that Francis Scott Key loved and trusted God all his long and useful life. He was seventy-four when he died on January 11, 1843.

Besides "The Star Spangled Banner," only one of his poems has had a wide reading. This is his fine hymn beginning, "Lord, with glowing heart I'd praise Thee," written in 1817. It is reproduced below:

Lord, with glowing heart I'd praise Thee
For the bliss Thy love bestows,
For the pardoning grace that saves me,
And the peace that from it flows:
Help, O God, my weak endeavor;
This dull soul to rapture raise:
Thou must light the flame, or never
Can my love be warmed to praise.

Praise, my soul, the God that sought thee,
Wretched wanderer, far astray;
Found thee lost, and kindly brought thee
From the paths of death away:
Praise, with love's devoutest feeling,
Him who saw thy guilt-born fear,
And, the light of hope revealing,
Bade the blood-stained cross appear.

Praise thy Saviour God that drew thee
To that cross, new life to give,
Held a blood-sealed pardon to thee,
Bade thee look to Him and live:
Praise the grace whose threats alarmed thee,
Roused thee from thy fatal ease,
Praise the grace whose promise warmed thee,
Praise the grace that whispered peace.

Lord, this bosom's ardent feeling
Vainly would my lips express:
Low before Thy footstool kneeling,
Deign Thy suppliant's prayer to bless:
Let Thy love, my soul's chief treasure,
Love's pure flame within me raise,
And, since words can never measure,
Let my life show forth Thy praise.

—Francis S. Key

Our national anthem reveals the glowing heart of a true patriot, and this hymn the glowing heart of a true Christian.

Many readers will be interested to know that Key's words, "In God is our trust."

(Continued on page 819)
A CAST-IRON PLAQUE commemorating the 300th anniversary of the settling of a group of Scottish War Prisoners at the Saugus Ironworks, Saugus, Massachusetts, was presented to the Ironworks on June 7 by a ninth-generation, direct descendant of one of the prisoners, James Mackall. Warner S. McCall of Gibson City, Illinois, presented it at the 15th Annual Meeting of the First Iron Works Association; it was accepted by Prof. E. N. Hartley of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, historian of the Saugus Ironworks Restoration.

The Scots so honored were taken prisoner by Cromwell’s Armies at the Battle of Dunbar and shipped to New England to work off their period of indenture. Several became skilled ironworkers and made valuable contributions to the Saugus Ironworks and other early ironmaking plants.

The 4-foot by 6-foot iron plaque, which will be placed in the Ironworks’ temporary museum, is decorated with a reproduction of the Cross of St. Francis and the Scottish thistle. The legend reads:

“In commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the settlement of the Scottish War Prisoners at the Lynn and Braintree plants of the Company of Undertakers of Ironworks in New England.

“A tribute to the group of Scots Prisoners taken by Cromwell’s Armies at the Battle of Dunbar September 3, 1650, consigned to John Becx and Joshua Foote, two of the Undertakers, carried in the ship Unity to Boston, whence they were sent, some to the Ironworks, others to wherever men stood ready to buy their services for stated terms of six to eight years at rates which more than covered the costs of their transportation and quickly assimilated into the Puritan community to which they had come as tragic victims of war and in which they remained to aid in the building of a new country and to raise up a large and worthy progeny.

“These were a goodly people. Of the 150 passengers in Unity, 62 were assigned to John Gifford, 3rd agent of the Ironworks, who gave them good care at heavy costs to his Company. 35 were still in his charge in the fall of 1653, when the Ironworks encountered business difficulties, the others having been put into the hands of other representatives of the Company, sold to outsiders, or died. Five of the Ironworks Scots—John Clarke, Thomas Kelton, (Continued on page 818)
The Constitution is a priceless possession which we have inherited. In fact, it is a mutual covenant which binds each of us, as American citizens, with the responsibility of keeping it as a sacred trust. We owe this to our forefathers, to ourselves and to the generations which are to follow us, that they may live under the same freedoms we have enjoyed. Our descendants will not inherit a free society unless we awaken to our present danger and prepare to watch over our heritage with greater dedication than we have demonstrated.

The Proclamation issued by President Eisenhower, in accordance with Public Law No. 915, designates September 17-23 as Constitution Week and serves as a reminder of our responsibilities. This occasion should encourage every one of us to ask ourselves what we have done personally to prevent the corrosion of this document as it is attacked daily by our enemies and neglected by apathetic Americans.

The central concepts of our Constitution were considered to be revolutionary in 1776. They are accepted as commonplace today and taken for granted by the entire free world. These principles of freedom are attacked continually by dictatorial governments and by misguided individuals. Our personal freedoms are based upon the following three concepts:

1—All governing powers reside in the people through representation.

2—Man's God-given rights expressed in the Bill of Rights, protecting the individual from encroachments by his government.

3—Decentralization of governmental powers to the several sovereign states.

If we examine any or all of these concepts closely, we will find that they have been repudiated, amended or replaced not only by legislation that carried no power to change the Constitution but also by decisions of the Supreme Court. Thus, this great document has been altered by reformers and corroded by public apathy.

Much of the material success of our country has been attributed to the development of our natural resources, our expansive territory and our fortunate geographical position. Other nations with greater resources and raw materials have not achieved our standard of living or our place among free peoples because individual freedom, the prime requisite for achievement, has been denied to their people.

Only when men are free do they realize their divine potentialities in creative ideas, sound government and economic progress. Only free men are able to create a society based upon self-discipline under a limited form of government. The moment men renounce their God-given right to direct their own energies for the benefit of the common good, their labor goes to build up the power of their overseers and masters. Christianity is based upon the freedom of the spirit and the responsibility of the individual to create the kind of society in which he wishes to live. Liberty can be safe only in the hands of responsible people; others soon reduce it to license. When liberty is exploited for personal power, it falls into disrepute and deteriorates into privilege for a few in re-
turn for a purchase price. It is not accidental that Christianity has usually carried with it the concept of liberty and responsibility linked together.

At present, do we have a limited form of government operating in a free society? It is often difficult to measure the distance one has traveled unconsciously, until one poses the question to himself: "In what direction am I going? What sort of a society will my generation leave for the next?"

The National Small Business Men's Association, in their bulletin, "Pulling Together" quoted the following pertinent questions a thoughtful student might ask himself:

"When I grow up, will I be allowed to be myself, or will I be a social security number on a government file?"

"When I get sick, whose doctor can I go to, my doctor or the government doctor?"

"When I go to school, who is going to decide what I learn, my mother and father or a government bureau?"

"When I am able to afford a house, will I be able to build one just as good as I can make it, or will it be a government-built house, worth only part of what the government taxed me for housing?"

"When I go to work, will I be able to pick my own job or will I have to get a work permit from the government and take whatever job they give me?"

"And if I have criticized the government, will I get a work permit?"

If the answers to the above questions indicate that we have lost our freedom of choice, we have not kept faith with our Constitution or with those who left it to us as a sacred trust. Are we becoming too soft to care about moral principles and too materialistic to concern ourselves about preserving our most priceless possession? If we were to lose our individual liberty as millions of others have lost theirs since World War II, it would require decades, even generations, to recover it. In the meantime our resources, industries, scientific discoveries, technological advances, and skilled workers would have been pressed into the service of our conquerors.

We must return to our Constitution as the prodigal returns to his parents, as the wanderer to his home, as the cynic to his childhood faith. Only by a fresh realization of what this document has done for us in the past and what it can do for us in the perilous days ahead, can we revive our dedication to its preservation. If each Daughter would read a portion of the Constitution as her daily assignment, we could, as a body of American women, renew the entire concept of this priceless heritage. "Be ye transformed by the renewal of your minds." This we can do, each of us, if we care enough.

Coexistence With Blackmail

The promise of "peaceful coexistence" has been proven rather conclusively to be a Russian device to lull us into complacency while the Soviet Union prepares to deliver their next assault. It is not peaceful, nor is it even an acceptable form of existence. Living on this planet with the communist bloc is our only alternative to an all-out nuclear war. We should never accept the principle of coexistence unless we are willing to concede that serfdom is equal to freedom. We must achieve and hold a position of strength superior to that of the Soviets, or spend our resources and our freedom in obedience to their continued blackmail. This superior position of strength would entail moral, diplomatic and economic leadership of the free world, with sufficient unity of purpose and strength of action to meet Russian threats with equal military might and with the support of all freedom loving people.

It is amazing, and indeed incredible, that the West, with its leadership in raw materials, technology, free economy and skilled workers, has been unable to call the hand of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.) and declare reprisals for any further violation of the moral code of the free world. We have as a precedent two occasions when the Russians were forced to yield. The first was the border incident in Iran in 1946, and the other one was the Berlin airlift. The longer we concede to the demands of the Soviet Union, the more difficult it will be to force them to abandon their well advanced program of world domination.

A brief survey of the disorganized West explains why the U.S.S.R. has won in most of its attempts at blackmail; and why, the West, and more often ourselves, have paid the ransom demanded. While the Soviets were building up their communist bloc by coercion and violence, the West was trying
in vain to win adherents and supporters by logic and gentle persuasion. The economically weaker nations could not afford the luxury of such pointless reasoning. They must eat, produce and trade. Naturally, they prefer to buy their consumer goods from the U.S.S.R. at lower prices with dollars they received by selling their luxury items on our tariff-free markets. The ability of these nations to trade with the Soviet Union while they receive assistance from us in loans and grants-in-aid, is due entirely to our stability and generosity.

However, the U.S.S.R. has not been the only blackmailing nation. Many of the uncommitted nations have demanded assistance from us to prevent the spread of communism while they openly courted favors from the Kremlin. In spite of the Soviet's long record of treachery and terror, her satellites and many free peoples have been only too willing to cooperate with them in wringing concessions from us. This popular policy is based upon two facts: (1) the U.S.S.R. and her bloc of satellites possess enormous consumer needs which these countries are eager to supply, leaving Russia free to divert her raw materials and manpower into armaments with which to keep them in servitude; (2) these countries are confident that we will never discriminate against them because they prefer to trade with the Russians while they secure loans and grants from us. In fact, the more they deal with the U.S.S.R., the more our policy makers are inclined to increase our already sizable loans to them, as in the case of India and Yugoslavia.

The communist bloc is the largest aggregation of involuntary subjects known to the modern world. In addition to the 200 million Russians, more than 600 million citizens of satellite nations have been gathered into serfdom, held together by tyranny backed by military power. Under the guise of socialist propaganda, Soviet agents have infiltrated every free country on the globe.

The civilized world was properly shocked by the return to a Stalinist reign of terror as displayed by the execution of former Premier Nagy, leader of the Hungarian revolt. We recalled that his honest attempt to deal with the men of the Kremlin resulted in their promise to withdraw the Russian troops, only to be followed by an invasion of Russian tanks and wholesale arrests of rebellious students. When Nagy was persuaded to leave the sanctuary of the Yugoslav Embassy under the promise of safe conduct, he was immediately arrested. No one knows what months of torture he endured before his secret trial and execution.

Instead of offering the free world the moral leadership it had the right to expect of us, we have contented ourselves with voicing a few weak protests. Our policy makers in Washington have been passively hoping that the execution of Nagy would offset the advantages that the Soviet Union enjoyed after launching its first Sputnik. These two events are not comparable in weight or significance. The first involves a moral principle; the second is concerned with the technological thrust that can threaten us with annihilation from nuclear missiles. Not all of the free world voiced indignation over the Nagy execution; Indonesia, many parts of southeast Asia, the Middle East, South America and Africa maintained a discreet silence. India and Japan, along with Britain and France expressed their indignation.

In spite of these repeated atrocities practiced upon national leaders who have tried in good faith to deal with the Soviet government, we are still searching for new avenues of appeasement. In every meeting of delegates, conferences or even diplomatic correspondence with the men of the Kremlin, we are recognizing their government with its atheism, its statism, its terror and ruthlessness. While we are treating them diplomatically as equals, we are permitting them to blackmail us into conceding them one favor after another.

The situation in Lebanon, June 1958, is a case in point. If we succumb to the communist threats and permit the United Nations to weaken the pro-West administration in Lebanon, the resulting impasse could lead to another Munich. When, at Munich, Britain and France agreed to permit Hitler to take peacefully the Sudeten area of Czechoslovakia, they opened the gate to Hitler's eventual control of Western Europe. Now, the United Nations can accomplish the same sort of sell-out with the official approval of its member nations. Under the guise of nationalism, Lebanon could become the first victim of the Soviet manipulation in the Middle East and could be won over to trading with the U.S.S.R. and to the acceptance of her usual offers of
economic assistance in the name of the “People’s Democracy.” Before the West agrees to another Munich, it would be well to enumerate in detail the direct results of Hitler’s peaceful annexation of the Sudetenland, and the subsequent effects upon the lives of all free peoples.

Again, we see the futility of the United Nations in such an incident as the free world coming to the rescue of little Lebanon. This situation would serve well as a pattern for many smaller nations as they are slowly absorbed into the communist bloc. The Russians are so adroit in spreading confusion that no one in the United Nations is able to accurately assess the situation. The United Nations members are obligated to come to the assistance of Lebanon if she is under military attack. If only the local tribesmen are attempting to undermine the local regime, the United Nations had no right to enter the situation. Lebanon has asked only for the assistance of the United Nations although the Eisenhower Doctrine pledged our assistance to her when and if she were attacked. She has not dared to call for the assistance of the United States for fear of invoking the wrath of the Russians and their possible invasion to defend the Lebanese. We further weakened our position by declaring that the Eisenhower Doctrine would always be carried out within the framework of the United Nations. The Security Council will not be able to vote any assistance to Lebanon over the Russian veto. Only by a motion of the General Assembly could the Russian veto be overcome. The General Assembly rarely does more than rebuke a member nation. Again, we see that the Soviet Union wins most frequently in any United Nations debates.

As long as we lack a definite policy that can outweigh the Soviet inducement, we must succumb to Soviet blackmail. Our only substitute for blackmail and coercion has been our feeble effort to buy friends through foreign aid and technical assistance. Our foreign policy is a drifting one; each emergency has become a greater crisis because of the success the Russians have had in previous negotiations. Until we can develop a foreign policy that commands the respect of the free world and unites the uncommitted nations in a definite offensive against blackmail, we can expect the communists to continue to gather in the defenseless and underdeveloped nations into the bloc of satellites which would eventually far surpass us in armed strength, in industrial production, developed raw materials, as well as the consumption of consumer goods, enabling them to underbid us in the world markets.

We must draw the line if we are to prevent the fate of the satellite nations and the possible execution of our patriotic leaders. We must say to these ruthless men of the Kremlin, “You can go no further. Any further encroachment upon the free world will be met by breaking off all diplomatic and trade relations, with armed resistance if necessary.” It would seem that we have reached the danger line and cannot afford to make more concessions. We must use our freedoms, while we still possess them, to lead the West in a moral crusade against every principle and every policy of the communists. We must stop appeasement and submitting to blackmail. We must formulate a policy so positive and so courageous that the free world will join us in stemming the advancement of this godless government with its rule of inhuman cruelty. The time is now.

Let Us Strengthen Our Crumbling Foundations

Dr. V. Raymond Edman, President of Wheaton College, Wheaton, Illinois, in an address which was published as an article in the December 1955 issue of the D.A.R. MAGAZINE, made several pertinent suggestions for the education of our younger generation. He made a plea for steps to be taken in the world of education lest the foundations of our government be destroyed.

Dr. Edman pointed out that the rights of the American citizen, the greatest in the world, are based upon morality and law; without morality and law society and government, as we know them, would crumble. He reminded us that “our country was discovered, established and enlarged by God-fearing men and women whose morality was defined and inspired by the Bible, and whose respect for law and order was deeply grounded in that morality.” Dr. Edman stated that the government behind the Iron Curtain is ruthless and despotic because it is atheistic. He suggested that huge posters proclaiming the Ten Commandments and the First Ten Amendments to the Constitu-
tion be placed in every room of every school in America from at least the third grade through the colleges, and that pupils be instructed in the law of God and the law of their land according to their level of understanding. It should be impressed upon young minds that there is a moral law in the universe; that there is a God; that citizenship or prospective citizenship carries responsibility as well as rights; that young citizens must have a healthy respect for law and order.

We will have to agree with Dr. Edman that our country is desperately in need of something with which to combat the growing and increasingly appalling juvenile delinquency. Of course, our children should be taught morality and citizenship at home. But obviously, many children are not so taught. Sadly enough, it is not always the so-called “Underprivileged” children whose lack of moral fiber can be attributed to lack of parental guidance. Perhaps, Dr. Edman’s suggestion that school children at least be exposed to these precious documents, the Ten Commandments and First Ten Amendments, is a good one. Let them know the origin of their rights as American citizens: freedom of worship, of speech, of the press, of assembly; the right not to have one’s home invaded illegally; the right to trial by jury; the right not to have excessive bail required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor any cruel and unjust punishment; the Fifth Amendment which was included in the Bill of Rights as protection for the innocent and was not intended for the use of unscrupulous characters.

Dr. Edman concluded: “THE LAW OF GOD and THE LAW OF THE LAND! These are the foundations upon which we stand and continue to build. With a revival of spiritual life and patriotism in America these foundations will not be destroyed!”

This writer liked the optimistic note upon which Dr. Edman closed, but wonders if he would be so optimistic today. The juvenile delinquency, which he mentioned in passing, has shown a marked increase. Would Dr. Edman today entitle his article “If the Foundations Be Destroyed?” or might he use the title “If the Foundations Crumble?” Many thinkers of today have warned us that we are more likely to crumble from within than be destroyed by outside military forces.

Writing as one who for many years has been connected with the teaching profession in one way or another and is now a teacher, it is my belief that the way to protect the foundations is, as Dr. Edman said, by training our children to be aware of the precious rights they hold as American citizens. My experience has shown that much of our educational set-up is slanted the wrong way.

A few years ago a noted educator said, very passionately, in answer to a question at a forum: “Facts! Facts! Grammar! Don’t bother to teach children those things—we must teach them attitudes!” To me, that sounds subversive. Whose attitudes are to be taught to the children? It seems that the only sound basis of teaching is to give children facts and allow them, as they mature, to develop their own attitudes. This substitution of attitudes for facts could cause us to fear indoctrination as a further step.

Recently a radio commentator posed the question: “If you were a Russian propagandist and you wanted to conquer the minds of America, where would you begin? Where else,” he asked, “but in the schools, with the minds of idealistic young people?”

I believe that it was this same commentator who quoted Rear Admiral Rickover. Admiral Rickover, who slashed through red tape so we could be first with the atomic submarine, has in recent times interested himself in our present educational trends; indeed, he often and vigorously deplores these trends. The Admiral was quoted thus, in substance: “Our educational system has become almost as sacrosanct as motherhood—no one dares question it; but it is high time that America should arise in anger and bring quality back to American education.”

In commenting upon our educational system, ex-President Hoover refers to our wretched failure to produce professional skills; he flays the system of allowing fourteen-year-olds to choose their own course of studies.

In the Greensboro, North Carolina DAILY NEWS, an editorial contrasted the curriculum of a Leningrad school and our curricula:

“John A. Kennedy, publisher and editor of the Sioux Falls, (S. D.) ARGUS-LEADER visited Russia twice in the last two years; both times he studied the Soviet school system. Recently he testified be.
fore a House Education Committee hearing in Sioux Falls. Here, in part, is what he reported:

'The: In a Leningrad school, classes run six days a week and nearly 10 months a year. Russian youngsters from seven to 17 must study from two and a half to six hours per day at home. Their curriculum includes: Six years of biology, five years of physics, four years of chemistry, mathematics through trigonometry and one year of astronomy. They study either French, German or English in addition to Russian—all this, mind you, in grammar school and high school.

How does this contrast with a typical U.S. school curriculum? Here are some figures: 24 per cent of our high schools offer no geometry and 23 per cent offer no physics or chemistry. In 1900 algebra was studied by 56 per cent of the students in our high schools; in 1956 this figure was less than 25 per cent. Twenty-seven per cent of our public school students carried geometry in 1900; in 1955 the figure dropped to 11 percent; in physics the figure dropped from 19 per cent in 1900 to 4 per cent in 1956.'

The U.S. and the U.S.S.R. education systems, of course are aimed in opposite directions. In the U.S. the state is designed to serve the individual; in Russia the individual to serve the state. Under democratic processes we would never adopt some Soviet methods.

But the United States would be foolish to ignore the fact that the Soviet education demands more of the individual in the way of intellectual achievement and discipline. Its caliber of education is running vastly ahead of ours; its citizens are more ambitious to learn; as sputnik proves, a new generation of educated adults is forging ahead of the United States in certain areas of science; not in all areas, but unless the U.S. pace quickens, the future could be disastrous.

(Editor Kennedy concludes:) History teaches that the battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton. It occurs to me that it might be that the battle of survival for the West is being lost in the high schools of America.'

A book condensation in the January 1958 issue of AMERICAN MERCURY, BENDING THE TWIG by Colonel Augustin G. Rudd, traces a thread in our pattern of education from 1926 to the present. If his accounts are accurate, we, indeed, have cause to be alarmed. Colonel Rudd refers to Dr. George S. Counts, Teachers College, Columbia University, as having been a crusader for a new order in education. In 1931, Dr. Counts issued a provocative book, THE SOVIET CHALLENGE TO AMERICA, which dealt with the national economy. Colonel Rudd stated that DARE THE SCHOOL BUILD A NEW SOCIAL ORDER? written by Dr. Counts the following year advanced some startling viewpoints, and quotes the following:

"That the teachers should deliberately reach for power and then make the most of their conquest is my firm conviction. To the extent that they are permitted to fashion the curriculum and the procedures of the school they will definitely and positively influence the social attitudes, ideals, and behavior of the coming generation . . . Our major concern consequently should be . . . to make certain that every Progressive School will use whatever power it may possess in opposing and checking the forces of social conservatism and reaction."

Colonel Rudd further quotes Dr. Counts as saying, in reference to the capitalistic system: "Its days are numbered; it will have to be displaced altogether or changed so radically that its identity will be completely lost . . . The urge for private gain ends to debase everything it touches; it is not only cruel and inhuman, it is also wasteful and inefficient."

Dr. Counts was one of a group that in 1934 issued the American Historical Association's report entitled "Conclusions and Recommendations." Colonel Rudd's comments on this report are startling.

In speaking of the fact that Russia rejected Progressive Education after a fifteen-year trial, Colonel Rudd says:

"While the realistic Soviet official saw the evil consequence of the New Education and discarded it in time, our educational leadership embrace it with a fanatical zeal. So during the same period that the schools of Russia have improved markedly in imparting the knowledge so essential to the training of scientists in the atomic age, millions of our youth have found themselves seriously handicapped because their schools have failed to educate them properly on these important subjects."
There are not enough college graduates of the type to compete with Russian advancements in science to meet the demands of corporations that are begging and pleading for them. Leaders of industry are forced to enter the business of education in order to supply the shortage, despite the billions spent on our educational system.

"The main reason, of course, is set forth in this book. The New Education has gone completely off the track. In its obsession with 'social aims' and the remaking of society through the educational processes, it has bent all policies to shape curricula to that end. Courses in fundamental knowledge have been shamefully neglected, including mathematics, chemistry, physics and similar objects sorely needed in this modern age. Today over one-half of our high schools have no courses in chemistry and physics! And we have already noted the tragic results from neglect of basic mathematics. Instead, the curriculum has been heavily loaded with 'social aims', vocational and 'adjustment' courses.

"... In their cloistered towers at Teachers College, Columbia University, and elsewhere, the leadership of American education did not regard this knowledge as necessary. At the very time when it was obvious to all that the world needed more and more of these specialists, the New Educationists contrived to change our public school system so that it would produce fewer and fewer. With propagandists instead of real schoolmen at the helm, our schools actually are embarked on an anti-intellectual program."

The concluding paragraphs of this condensation read thus:

"General Leslie Groves, war-time atomic administrator, aptly summarized the condition in a single sentence: 'Our educational system has shown itself incapable of meeting the challenge which has arisen to confront it.'

"It often has been said that the United States has a rendezvous with destiny. If so, is not each generation the trustee of an heritage born of the struggles, courage and vision of those who lived before?

"Are we not charged with the obligation of safeguarding our blessings and opportunities for those who follow us? Unless we experience a speedy realization of the part education plays in that destiny, that appointment probably will be kept for us by the New Educationists and the hapless pupils whom they have miseducated. Dr. Harold Rugg said: 'Thus through the schools of the world we shall disseminate a new conception of government—one that will embrace all the collectivist activities of men ...'

"Is this to be the fate of this great Republic, built on the ideals and principles of a free economy of free men? Is that what Americans want? We may well ponder the important truth uttered by Earl Browder, when he was General Secretary of the Communist Party: 'Who wins youth wins the future America.' While the New Educators remain at its helm, public education is leading our Republic to a rendezvous which may prove to be a catastrophe."

Contributed by Mrs. James Painter, Rachel Caldwell Chapter, Greensboro, North Carolina.

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NOTE: The Regent of each D.A.R. Chapter received as a gift of the Donner Foundation a copy of BENDING THE TWIG by Augustin G. Rudd during March 1958. It was our hope that many members of each Chapter would read the book and realize as Colonel Rudd does that "it is futile to combat unsound doctrines among adults unless attention is given to the schools and colleges where young Marxists and Socialists are spawned. It is from the school that the student will receive most of his ideas, judgments, and evaluations."

Dollars for Defense

Many of the "Dollars for Defense" contributions will be used during Constitution Week to supply gratis patriotic material requested by schools.

Our sincere appreciation is expressed to the following:

**CONNECUT**
Anne Brewster Fanning Chapter—$5.00

**GEORGIA**
Augusta Chapter—$5.00

**ILLINOIS**
George Rogers Clark Chapter—$1.00
Illinois State Board of Management—from N.S.D.A.R. Magazine Subscriptions Award—$10.00

**INDIANA**
General James Cox Chapter—$5.00

**NEW YORK**
Katharine Pratt Horton Buffalo Chapter—gift of Miss Grace H. Doyle—$5.00
Patterson Chapter—$2.00
Sag-o-ye-wat-ha Chapter—$2.00
Seawanaka Chapter—$10.00
Southampton Colony Chapter—$5.22
Ticonderoga Chapter—$1.00

(Continued on page 797)
In Memory — In Faith

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

In memory exists the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund. This, the only national money-requiring project of the Junior Membership Committee, is dedicated to the memory of Helen Pouch. Little Helen, who died in the early 1930s, was the daughter of Mrs. William H. Pouch, Honorary President General. Mrs. Pouch was the first Director of Junior "Groups" when the active encouragement of a younger membership in the National Society was begun. Aunt Helen, as Mrs. Pouch is still affectionately known to all those Juniors who attend the annual Junior Membership Committee Dinner, so endeared herself to the young women that they wanted to name their very own project for someone near and dear to her.

In memory the fund was established when it became obvious to those early leaders of the Committee that there was a definite need for a national project. It was only natural that they should consider the younger members' active interest in the Approved Schools and select a scholarship fund as the Committee project. In April, 1938, the idea was presented at the Junior Assembly, then held during Congress week just as the Junior Dinner now is. The idea was enthusiastically approved by the Juniors. They decided it would be nice to give a scholarship at Tamassee, one at Kate Duncan Smith, and one at another Approved School. The amount, of course, would depend on the contributions. At the end of that first year scholarships of $100 each were disbursed to the two D.A.R. schools and to Northland College, Ashland, Wisconsin.

In memory and in faith that a real contribution could be made by investment in the young people in our schools, the money has been given and raised, year after year, by the Junior members of the National Society.

In faith the fund grew and grew until, by 1944, a surplus had accumulated and was invested in a United States Treasury Bond which accrues interest to the fund. In 1945 it was decided that one scholarship should be given for each $100 contributed. Contributions swelled, and in 1947 a scholarship was given at each of the Approved Schools. This, however, seemed to spread the funds and the interest too thinly. In 1952 the money began to be divided only between Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. Schools and another of the Approved Schools that had a special need for scholarships. Lincoln Memorial University at Harrogate, Tennessee, became the third school at that time. At Tamassee D.A.R. School the money is divided into $200 scholarships for the boarding students, all of whom must have scholarship assistance. At Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School the money is designated as "medical scholarships" and helps take care of crossed and near-sighted eyes, tonsillectomies, vitamins, etc. At Lincoln Memorial University the scholarship money is divided into units ranging from $50 to about $350, depending on the girl's actual need. These scholarships go to girls who are working to earn their way and need further assistance.

In honor of sympathetic older members and junior leaders, the funds are sent by Junior Membership Committees throughout the country. Contributions were received from almost every State during the past year, showing that interest is nationwide. These contributions and the net profit from the Junior Membership Bazaar held annually during Continental Congress reached a total of $6,200 last year, and the money has been distributed to the schools for use during the school term just beginning. Tamassee received $2,100; Kate Duncan Smith also received $2,100; and Lincoln Memorial University was sent $2,000.

In memory of little Helen Pouch, in honor of many helpful and devoted members, and in faith for the future of the young people in our schools the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund was conceived, has thrived, still grows—in memory—in faith.
State Activities

DELAWARE

THE Delaware State Society held their annual Flag Day meeting, June 14th, at St. Luke’s Parish House, Seaford, Delaware.

Mrs. James E. Young, Regent of the Mary Vining Chapter had a very capable committee working with her for this meeting,—Miss Elisabeth C. Elliott and Mrs. J. Edwin Dunn were General Chairmen of arrangements.

The morning session was called to order by the State Regent Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes, who welcomed members and guests. Recommendations by the State Executive Board were discussed and approved and unfinished business was completed.

One of the important topics was our Delaware Room in Memorial Continental Hall and Mrs. Seimes expressed a sincere hope that the furnishings for our room could be completed during the current year.

Mrs. Charles D. Bird, Senior State President of C.A.R., spoke on the progress being made by them and appealed to those present for all possible assistance in the coming Regional meeting to be held in Wilmington in September.

The business meeting adjourned for a luncheon at the Seaford Inn where the dining room had been beautifully decorated in keeping with Flag Day traditions by the Floral Committee of the hostess Chapter.

Delaware was honored in having Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, President General, N.S.D.A.R., Mrs. John Kennedy, Registrar General, and his Excellency, Governor J. Caleb Boggs, as luncheon guests. Since the Governor’s schedule would not permit him to stay for the afternoon program, he graciously welcomed our national officers and presented Mrs. Groves with a plate depicting scenes of Delaware’s historical spots. After luncheon Mrs. Kennedy brought greetings to the Delaware Daughters.

Mrs. Groves gave a very inspiring talk, spoke of the pressing need for better education, particularly more instruction in American history and deplored the loss of many phases of our patriotic and religious traditions.

Mr. William P. Rheuby, President of the Delaware Society, S.A.R. was introduced and spoke humorously and well on phases of their work in our State.

Guests were introduced and in addition to our own state officers, past national officers and chapter regents, three officers from the Eastern Shore of Maryland were presented: Mrs. Harry L. Harcum, Regent of the Samuel Chase Chapter, Salisbury; Mrs. Hiram G. Dudley, Jr., Regent and Miss Ella Roberts, Vice Regent of Major L. Harcum, Regent of the Samuel Chase Chapter, Shore of Maryland were presented: Mrs. Harry and Miss Faustine Dennis, Treasurer General. Response was given by Mrs. John B. Privett, Second Vice Regent.

The Regent introduced the following distinguished guests: Miss Faustine Dennis, Treasurer General; Mrs. Ray L. Erb, National Chairman of the National Defense Committee; Mrs. E. D. Schneider, State Regent of Louisiana; Mrs. R. L. Novak, State Regent of New Jersey; Mr. Arthur Crigler, President of the Mobile Chapter, S.A.R.;

American Music and a member of Mary Vining Chapter, entertained with several enjoyable musical selections.

A tour of historic spots in the vicinity of Sea- ford featured the lovely home “Jacob’s Choice” owned by Mr. and Mrs. Karl K. Brown. This old house was built in 1770 by Jacob Kinder, an ancestor of Mr. Brown’s. A trip through the duPont Nylon plant was arranged by Mr. Richard Hrabe, Plant Manager, which was very informative and enjoyable. The last spot visited was lovely “Old Christ Church.” Mr. Daniel Short of Laurel, Delaware, gave a lecture on this old church, built as a “Chapel of Ease” by Stepheny Parish in 1772. It remains today in almost perfect condition.

On returning to St. Luke’s Parish House in Sea- ford the Mary Vining Chapter entertained at a late tea, with Mrs. Theodore Hatton, presiding.

Elisabeth C. Elliott, State Historian

ALABAMA

THE 60th Annual State Conference of the Alabama Society was held March 27, 28 and 29 at the Admiral Semmes Hotel in beautiful historic Mobile. Chapters from the Mobile area served as hostesses. Pre-Conference events included Junior Membership luncheon, Executive Committee meeting, State Board of Management meeting, and Officers Club banquet.

In the afternoon, a beautiful memorial service was presided over by Mrs. Ross E. Mattison, State Chaplain, in memory of our 49 deceased members. Fitting tributes were given for Mrs. Joseph V. Allen and Mrs. Ely Ruff Barnes, Honorary State Regents, by Mrs. Grady Jacobs and Mrs. Smith G. Fallaw.

At 8:30 the assembly call by four buglers, cadets from the University Military School, marked the opening of the Conference presided over by Mrs. John T. Clarke, State Regent. The invocation was given by Mrs. Mattison, State Chaplain. Mrs. Orville Lay, State Chairman of the Flag of the United States of America Committee, led the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag; Mrs. Grady Jacobs led the American’s Creed. The assemblage united in singing the National Anthem.

Welcome from the hostess chapters was extended by Mrs. S. F. McEachern, General Chairman. The Honorable Joseph N. Langan, Mayor of Mobile, extended a welcome to the city.Greetings from the National Society were brought by Miss Faustine Dennis, Treasurer General. Response was given by Mrs. John B. Privett, Second Vice Regent.

The Regent introduced the following distinguished guests: Miss Faustine Dennis, Treasurer General; Mrs. Ray L. Erb, National Chairman of National Defense Committee; Mrs. E. D. Schneider, State Regent of Louisiana; Mrs. R. L. Novak, State Regent of New Jersey; Mr. Arthur Crigler, President of the Mobile Chapter, S.A.R.;
Mr. James May, Vice President, Alabama Society, S.A.R.; Mrs. Willis C. Strange, newly installed President, Alabama Officers’ Club; Mrs. Grady Jacobs and Mrs. Smith G. Fallaw, Honorary Life State Regents and Past Vice Presidents General; Mrs. Essie L. Earle, Honorary Chairman, Board of Trustees, Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School; and the State Officers.

The highlight of the evening was an address by Mrs. Ray L. Erb, National Defense Chairman, entitled “The Patriot’s Challenge.”

Mrs. John H. Flautt, Jr., State Chairman of the D.A.R. Good Citizens Committee, introduced Nancy Jan Howell, winner of the State D.A.R. Good Citizens Award, and presented her with the new State Winner Good Citizens Pin and a $100 bond.

All members and guests of this session were invited to an informal reception with the following chapters as Hostesses: Ecor Rogue, Elizabeth Bradford, Fort Bowyer, Fort Mims, William Weatherford, and Zachariah Godbold.

At the Friday morning session our State Regent, Mrs. Clarke, gave a splendid report of her stewardship; a report that made each Alabama Daughter feel very grateful that we have had the privilege of her leadership and inspiration, and made each Daughter aware of the strides Alabama D.A.R. has made under her devoted guidance. Reports of the State Officers were given. Mr. John P. Tyson gave an informative and interesting report on our Kate Duncan Smith School.

During the morning, resolutions were read by Mrs. Hugh Bigler concerning condemnation of the Supreme Court for rendering decisions “not in existing laws” and urged a return to the 48 states of their sovereign rights under the Constitution. Other resolutions dealt with tax cuts; Federal Grants for schools; withdrawal from the United Nations should Communist China be admitted; opposition to socialized medicine; opposition to any change in the Star Spangled Banner; opposition to the proposed change in the East front of the Capitol building in Washington; opposition to any extension of the reciprocal trade agreement act and to become informed on the effects of drinking fluoridated water for over a period of time. These resolutions were adopted at the closing session Saturday morning. State Chairman’s reports followed showing interest and growth in every phase of our work.

Mrs. John R. Lathram, State Chairman of National Defense, was in charge of the National Defense Luncheon; this was one of the outstanding events of the Conference. Mrs. Ray L. Erb was the speaker and in her forceful way she spoke informally and answered many questions of great interest.

Regents night was a colorful and interesting time. Reports from Chapter Regents revealed splendid accomplishments of the State Society’s activities in all its work. State Honor Roll Ribbons were awarded showing 24 chapters with 100%, 17 chapters with 90%, and 2 chapters with 80%.

Final report of the Credentials Committee was given by Mrs. J. U. Reaves showing a total registration of 287.

The following new officers were installed by Mrs. R. E. Mattison, State Chaplain, to serve for the next three years; Mrs. L. C. McCready, Regent; Mrs. Lee Allan Brooks, First Vice Regent; Mrs. John C. Medermott, Second Vice Regent; Mrs. Herbert M. Ponder, Chaplain; Mrs. Hugh Bigler, Recording Secretary; Miss Page Mullins, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. W. T. Roundtree, Treasurer; Mrs. W. T. Cole- man, Registrar; Mrs. John R. Lathram, Historian; and Mrs. Noel Beddow, Librarian.

With the singing of “Blest Be the Tie That Binds” a most successful State Conference came to a close, not only from the standpoint of accomplishment, but also because of the inspiration gained from our leaders and the renewal of many friendships.

Mary E. Dumas Ponder
(Mrs. Herbert M.)
State Historian

ILLINOIS

THE Illinois Daughters opened their Sixty-second State Conference on March 10, 1958, in the Grand Ballroom of the Drake Hotel, Chicago. The theme, “Our Goodly Heritage” was the keynote in programs planned for the three-day sessions by the State Regent, Mrs. Len Young Smith.

Standing Left to Right—Mrs. Ralph W. Newland, Curator General, speaker at the Approved Schools luncheon at Illinois State Conference, with Mrs. Robert Brogmu, State Chairman of Approved Schools. Seated: Left to right—Mrs. Len Young Smith, Illinois State Regent; Mrs. Robert M. Beak, Honorary State Regent and First Vice President General, N.S.D.A.R.

The call to Assembly was sounded by Buglers from the Lindblom Technical High School through the courtesy of the Chicago Board of Education. Mrs. William Small, State Vice Regent, responded to the welcome extended by Mrs. Gerald W. Brooks, General Conference Chairman and Fourth Division Director of the 33 chapters who assisted as hostesses. Special Conference guests included: Mrs. Robert M. Beak, First Vice President General; Mrs. Ralph W. Newland, Curator General; Mrs. Charles R. Curtiss, Vice President General from Illinois; National Chairmen from Illinois: Honor Roll—Mrs. Thomas E. Maury, Honorary State Regent, now serving as our State Parliamentarian; visiting National Chairmen: Mrs. Thomas Burchett, Press Relations; visiting State Regent, Mrs. Lester W. Kimberly, Iowa.

During the “Hour of Loving Remembrance,” conducted by Mrs. Arthur I. Carrier, State Chap-
control of the National Guard and opposing stand against Marxist moves to "take Christ out for upholding State Rights by demanding State of Christmas"; Governor Stratton commended passed at the 62nd State Conference: a firm stand on summit conferences with the Kremlin; that discipline, hard work, self-reliance, competition and pride of accomplishment, be restored as standards for Illinois schools.

Virginia M. Meyer (Mrs. Harold I.)

Special State Conference Press Chairman.


At the National Defense banquet Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, President General, the most honored guest, presented one of the twenty-one beautifully framed replicas of the Constitution of the United States of America, gifts from Mrs. Frederick Sansome, New York City, to the United States Air Force Academy, now under construction near Colorado Springs.

Colorado

Federal Aid to schools; insistence that the designation of September 17 as Citizenship Day be changed to "Constitution Day"; strict enforcement of existing legislation to curb the sale of pornographic printed matter and pictures to school-age children; enjoined Congress to consider withdrawal of recognition of Soviet Russia and all her satellites; President Eisenhower and State Secretary Dulles commended for taking a firm stand on summit conferences with the Kremlin; that discipline, hard work, self-reliance, competition and pride of accomplishment, be restored as standards for Illinois schools.

Virginia M. Meyer (Mrs. Harold I.)

Special State Conference Press Chairman.


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Merry Jo Stewart, Ault High School, sponsored by Centennial Chapter, Greeley, had the highest magic ward of Roy D.A.R. Good Citizen in the history of the state. Her achievements were remarkable and included the winning of a “Make It Yourself with Wool” contest, the award being a tour of the fashion capitals of Europe.

The Colorado State Society, Mrs. Ner A. Baer, American Indians State Chairman, provided working scholarships for two Sioux girls at St. Mary’s High School, Springfield, South Dakota and for a 10 boy attending Bacone College at Muskogee, Oklahoma.

Many well earned awards were presented for special achievements in various departments. Mrs. E. F. Cramblit, Sr., Press Relations Chairman

OUR Fifty-eighth State Conference was held on March 17, 18 and 19, 1958 at Detroit’s Statler Hilton Hotel. Mrs. Milburn E. Rice, Regent of Louisa St. Clair, the hostess chapter, and Mrs. Everett Longenecker, Conference Chairman, led the work of the committees very capably.

One of the outstanding accomplishments reported was on Manistee National Forest. It is specifically the area along route 55 about ten miles west of Cadillac, and the scene of the dedication of one hundred acres of Norway Pine seedlings on September 19, 1957. The program in charge of Mrs. L. C. Price, State Chairman of Conservation, included a talk by Mr. Louis Pommerening, Forest Supervisor with U. S. Department of Agriculture. He spoke of the logging era, 1866-1900, which depleted the timber supply and made the soil unproductive and the following thirty-five years of intermittent and devastating forest fires. In 1938 this land was acquired by the National Government and reforestation with the basic principles of “sustained yield and multiple use” was begun. This was the fourth such planting sponsored by Michigan Daughters in this area. A rustic marker was unveiled by State Regent, Mrs. Clarence W. Wacker, while members of the State Executive Board and guests looked on.

Several events preceded the formal opening and among them was the luncheon presided over by Mrs. William F. Streit, State Chairman of National Defense. The speaker, Mr. Milton M. Lory, President of the Coalition of Patriotic Societies, warned that Communism is capitalizing on current hysterical fear of nuclear weapons by using the magic word Peace. A memorial service conducted by State Chaplain, Mrs. Harold Doyle, paid tribute to 76 Daughters who have passed away during this year. Special tributes were read in loving memory of Mrs. Henry B. Joy, Honorary Vice President General; Mrs. Osmond D. Heavenrich, Honorary State Regent and Past National Officer; and Mrs. Ralph E. Wiener, Chairman of the President General’s Reception Room.

Members then attended a tea at Newberry House, the girlhood home of Mrs. Joy and now chapter house for Louisa St. Clair. This afforded an opportunity of touring the historic rooms of this important Detroit landmark.

On Monday evening Mr. Joseph E. Burger, Past President of the Missouri Society, S.A.R., urged support of Senate Joint Resolution Number 36 and the second bi-partisan Hoover Commission in his address, GOD SAVING AMERICA.

The meetings on Tuesday were devoted mainly to reports of state officers, state chairmen and chapter regents with State Regent, Mrs. Wacker, in the chair in the morning and State First Vice Regent, Mrs. Roy V. Barnes, presiding in the afternoon.

Michigan is proud of State Chairman of American Indians, Mrs. Earl C. Beck, who has served enthusiastically for twelve years. In addition to generous support of the national program during this time, forty-two Michigan Indian girls have received assistance in a concentrated effort to further their education. Each girl had been thoroughly investigated by Mrs. Beck to determine ability and perseverance.

Another chairman with an outstanding twelve year record is Mrs. William H. DeGraff, State Chairman of Resolutions, who ably presented resolutions of paramount importance. Adopted were those concerning the National Capitol, the vigilance of the F. B. L., Red China, foreign aid, a sane attitude toward present-day problems, and Michigan’s Fort Michilimackinac.

The traditional banquet on Tuesday evening was delightfully enhanced by the presence of distinguished guests: Mrs. Ralph W. Newland, Curator General; Mrs. J. Randolph Kennedy, Registrar General; Mrs. Charles Breed Gilbert, State Regent, Connecticut; Mrs. Len Young Smith, State Regent, Illinois; Mrs. F. Clagett Hole, State Regent, Kentucky; Mrs. Allen Longdon Baker, State Regent, Pennsylvania; and Mrs. Felix Irwin, State Regent of Texas. The Honorable August E. Johansen, Representative from Michigan’s Third District, delivered a most timely address, MAJOR ISSUES, in which he discussed the usurpation of legislative powers of government by the supreme court, the costly and dangerous trend to centralized government, and the policy of deceit openly admitted by Soviet leaders.

Michigan’s custom of entertaining the Good Citizens at a luncheon and program followed the announcement that Karolyn Jane Foor sponsored by John Alden Chapter was the contest winner. She received a pin and a one hundred dollar Government Bond.

This was election year and as Mrs. Wacker became Honorary State Regent, Mrs. Barnes assumed the office of State Regent. Mrs. Clare E. Wieden became First Vice Regent; Mrs. Everett D. Longenecker, Second Vice Regent; Mrs. Harry N. Deyo, Chaplain; Mrs. James V. Zeder, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Gilbert K. Pulliam, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. William H. DeGraff, Treasurer; Mrs. Charles E. Monfort, Registrar; Mrs. Austen J. Smith, Historian; Mrs. Bradley D. Scott, Librarian; Mrs. Dale D. Libby and Mrs. Holmes E. Manchester, Directors.

With the adjournment of this State Conference, a very successful and progressive administration was concluded.

Clara F. Ferrell (Mrs. Clarence W.)
State Recording Secretary
With the Chapters

Governor Worthington (Logan, Ohio). Chartered in 1927, and named for a former Ohio governor whose home, Adena, near Chillicothe, is now a state shrine, our chapter has marked the graves of all members who have died since then. Recently the prescribed grave markers were installed at the crypt of Mrs. R. E. Allen, and on the graves of Mrs. John Wellman and Mrs. A. G. Steinman. At the time of death the insignia is placed at the head of the coffin instead of giving memorial flowers.

For most of our chartered years have been presented each Spring in Junior High School to two boys and two girls found eligible to receive history and good citizenship medals. On national holidays four blocks of our business district have a uniform Flag display and since observance of Constitution Day by our organization, the day is honored by this same display. Our chapter is responsible for this by special request to the city officials.

By greatly increased publicity in recent years our community has become aware of D.A.R. projects and very recently by the use of the book, "Bending the Twig" by Augustin G. Rudd, requested by the National Society and reviewed very ably by our National Defense Chairman, Mrs. N. J. Stoody.

By advertising in the May issue, the historic significance of our county was shown when a past regent, Mrs. Paul Monks, wrote about our chapter conceived the excellent idea of organizing a committee within the chapter.

As a result of this inspiration, in August, 1952, the Professional and Business Women's Committee of the chapter was formed. The group now has fifty-four members. The committee has participated in the day meetings whenever possible by assisting at the annual Silver Teas and the annual picnics, attending occasional board meetings, and arranging programs for Flag Day. The group has supplied Bacone College with linens and used clothing; presented Bacone College with an American Flag; and made contributions toward scholarships. It follows as closely as possible the different projects of the National Society, D.A.R.

Because of the pleasure this committee has received from the evening meetings, it is hoped that many cities will organize similar groups, giving other business women the opportunity to take an active part in steadfastly preserving American traditions, interests, and ideals.

Constance Kitchen, Chairman

Moswansiclut (Scituate, R. I.) sponsored an American History project and awarded a Good Citizens medal at the Chepachet Grammar School, Chepachet, R. I. Mrs. Howard W. Steere, National Defense Committee Chairman, arranged the program in cooperation with Mrs. Mary E. Lincoln, Principal of the school, Mrs. Thomas A. Bowers, Regent; Mrs. William R. Arnold, Treasurer and Chaplain of the R. I. State Society, D.A.R. and Mrs. Steere visited the school on June 12, 1958 to make the presentations.

When pupils in the fifth grade history class, taught by Miss Hortense Steere, had expressed a desire for a colored picture of the "Flag Raising at Iwo Jima" for their class room, Mrs. Bowers remembered the story about the statue in Washington, D. C. which was printed in the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine for April 1957. She asked the U. S. Marine Recruiting Office in Providence to furnish the picture. The chapter had it framed in an attractive blue and gold frame with non-glare glass.

At the program, Mrs. Bowers told the pupils about the statue and then introduced Marine T. Sgts. Warren W. White and Nicholas Forader. Sgt. White gave a fine talk on events at Mount Surabachi leading up to the Flag raising, telling the students about the supreme test of courage and skill displayed by the United States Marines. He presented the picture to Clyde Hatch, Jr., who accepted it for the class.

Mrs. Bowers told the pupils that the D.A.R. Good Citizenship Medal Contest was designed to offer a concrete and tangible plan for training in American Citizenship. She awarded the medal and lapel pin to Thomas Wright, an eighth grade student who had been chosen by his fellow-students and teachers to receive this high honor.

Dorothy E. Bowers (Mrs. Thomas A.)

Regent

James Fowler (LeRoy, Ohio) has qualified for the Gold Honor Roll. Organized in 1926, the chapter now has fifty-four members.

Again this chapter sponsored the Good Citizenship contest in our Medina County Schools and had a winner, second in the state, Miss Barbara McVicker, a senior at Westfield High in LeRoy. Miss Grace Harrold, Co-chairman of the Good Citizens Committee, presented Miss McVicker the $75 award at our May meeting. Miss Harrold, also the Regent of Wooster-Wayne Chapter, was accompanied by Mrs. William F. Mitchell.

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Two D.A.R. Markers have been placed on the graves of Miss Effie M. Russell and Ethel Lutz Pierce (Mrs. Ralph W.) at the LeRoy Cemetery, Medina. Mrs. Z. D. Earley, Historian, and Miss Julia C. Ward, advertising committee, secured a half page advertisement through the courtesy of The Old Phoenix bank in Media for the May issue of the D.A.R. Magazine.

The chapter purchased a fourth acre in Memorial Forest, Ashland County, for the price of $25 and dedicated it to the men of Media who gave their lives in World War II. On September this newly planted forest will be dedicated with services arranged by Mrs. C. L. Stickels, State Conservation Chairman.

In March our program was on conservation and presented by William H. Wertz, attorney at Wooster and official in the Isaac Walton League. Mrs. Robert H. Schultz, our Conservation Chairman, was hostess at this meeting which was held at the LeRoy Country Club House. The five Girl Homemaker winners, modeling their dresses, and their mothers were entertained by the chapter. Chairman of this committee is Mrs. R. C. Benton.

Clothing and cash were sent to Bacoine Indian School and to the D.A.R. approved schools under the chairmanship of Miss Mary L. Beech of Medina.

Mrs. W. P. Ainsworth invited us to the Munson house, the home of the Medina County Historical Society and Ross Trump spoke on antiques. Other guest speakers have been Miss Laura Belle Moorey of Bowling Green, who spoke on "What The Daughters Do" and C. L. Mason of Ashland spoke on "Why the Constitution."

Mrs. Ed Bartholomai has reported on National Defense at all meetings. In compliance with the national theme, Miss Julia C. Ward presented an excellent paper on Francis Scott Key. Miss Cora Warren spoke on Early American Music.

Our Historian, Mrs. Kenneth Field, has done outstanding research in locating the graves of Revolutionary Soldiers in this vicinity. That of David Wood, Southampton, was found unmarked in the Rock Valley Cemetery and the chapter has purchased and will install in cement a bronze marker on his grave.

In June, Miss Edith A. Longbon reported on the regents and officers meeting at Columbus at which Mrs. Charles R. Petree, State Regent, presided. Flag Day was celebrated with an appropriate program conducted by Mrs. Roy Chambers, Flag Chairman.

New members include Mrs. Elno R. Stauffer, Mrs. William Coffman, Mrs. H. K. Heath, Mrs. Donald D. Tanner, Mrs. William Davis and Mrs. R. W. Heinz.

Officers are Mrs. J. H. Bartter, Regent; Mrs. W. A. Belden, Vice Regent; Miss Marcia V. Mason, Secretary; Mrs. Frank A. Beck, Treasurer; Mrs. W. D. Malcolm, Registrar; Mrs. George Edis, Chaplain; Mrs. Raymond Dowdell, Historian and Mrs. Lloyd Barnhart, Librarian.

Mrs. J. H. Bartter, Regent

Eunice Day (Holyoke, Mass.) held its annual luncheon meeting on Monday, May 19, 1958 in the Potter Mansion at Storrowton, the restored New England Village on the grounds of the Eastern States Exposition, West Springfield. Honored guests were the State officers: Mrs. Alfred Graham, Regent; Mrs. Willard Richards, Vice Regent; Mrs. Irwin Close, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Louis Starkey, Treasurer; Mrs. V. Herbert Gordon, Assistant Treasurer; Mrs. Kenneth Goepper, Organizing Secretary; Mrs. Lester Wafl, Chaplain and Mrs. Richard Jeffrey, Curator. Each outlined the projects for the coming year.

Reports of all committee chairmen showed that our chapter has fulfilled all national and state financial obligations. It also honored one of its members, Mrs. Frank Holyoke, a D.A.R. member for fifty years, with a certificate of appreciation for her outstanding loyalty and services to the chapter and the community. Two good citizens were sponsored by the chapter—Miss Rose Szymczyk, of Holyoke High School (Valedictorian with an academic average of 95.9 and winner of the Minnie Ryan Dwight Memorial Scholarship to Mount Holyoke College) and Miss Mary Ann Tompkins, Chester High School.

A large American Flag was presented to the Polish-American Club at South Hadley and Flags and Manuals for Citizenship were given to the fifteen adult graduates of the Civic Education Class in Americanism who were Ehrentrand Bauce, Gerda Cook, Pauline Likorziak, Joham Hartinger, Huguetta Herbert, Stanley Nowak, Mitchell Parazinski, Rudolph Potevotowski, Henri Roy, Helen Sulikowski, Ivan Stefanyszyn, Vera Stefanyszyn, Henri Therrien and Walter Zyr.

Our Historian, Mrs. Kenneth Field, has done outstanding research in locating the graves of Revolutionary Soldiers in this vicinity. That of David Wood, Southampton, was found unmarked in the Rock Valley Cemetery and the chapter has purchased and will install in cement a bronze marker on his grave.

The report of the nominating committee was accepted and the following elected to office for the coming year: Mrs. Arvin French, Regent; Mrs. Ernest Hughes, Vice Regent; Miss Rose Szymczyk, Polish-American Club at South Hadley and Miss Mary Ann Tompkins, Chester High School.

The fall Conference of the Massachusetts State D.A.R. will be held at the Hotel Weldon, Greenfield, Massachusetts in October with the following elected delegates from this chapter: Mrs. Arvin French, Mrs. Ernest Hughes, Mrs. Robert Russell and Mrs. Russell Davenport.

Lillian Holbrook Brown (Mrs. Wm. J.)

Press Relations Chairman

New London (New London, Mo.). The members observed the chapter's 45th birthday with a luncheon in the Christian Church dining room Friday, March 14.

The Regent, Mrs. James C. Meritt, presided at this delightful meeting. Preceding the luncheon, members and guests stood while singing the National Anthem and repeating the Flag Salute. The acting Chaplain asked the blessing. In addition to resident members, the Organizing Regent, Miss Emma M. Watson, non-resident mem-
Followed the luncheon, the business session was conducted around the dining tables, lending an air of friendly informality to the occasion. Reports of different chapter officers were made; the National Defense report was given by Mrs. J. A. Weaver and the President General’s message was read from the D.A.R. magazine. The February issue of the magazine has a beautiful picture of our historic Rails County Court House within its pages. At the close of the business, the Regent presented our Organizing Regent who gave a brief, interesting talk, recalling personal recollections of our first chapter meeting in 1913.

Mrs. Gilbert Croll, Chairman, presented a program of American music. Piano selections of American composers Edward Macdowell, Carrie Jacobs Bond, Ethelbert Nevin, Stephen Foster and George M. Cohen were played. The final number, a duet, was Sousa’s “El Capitan March.” The program was closed with a prepared article on American Music.

The chapter was organized in March, 1913, with 12 charter members. Mrs. George B. MacFarlane, State Regent, was present at the first meeting held in the home of Mrs. John S. Wood, now deceased. The present membership is 44 and 11 are non-resident members. The chapter has been honored by having had several state and national appointments. Mrs. James A. Weaver is past State Vice Regent and the first District Director of the Northeast Missouri District; Mrs. Voris R. Norton is the present District Director and past State Registrar; Mrs. Paul R. Davis is past State Chairman of Girl Homemakers; Mrs. Charles Lemon, past Treasurer of State Junior Committee and Miss Grace Menkee, past State Recording Secretary. Mrs. Norton has been appointed on several national committees, including National Approved Schools.

Winifred W. Weaver (Mrs. Harry G.)  
Press Relations Chairman

El Paso de Robles (Paso Robles, Calif.) is a small, friendly and hard working chapter stressing “Our Goodly Heritage.” It won silver awards the past two years.

Constitution Week was stressed with proclamation by the Mayor; “One Hundred Questions and Answers” were used on radio KPRL. Our newspaper printed an explanation of Constitution Week and all clergy were contacted to make announcements of same from the pulpit.

“Famous American Documents” from the National Defense Committee were displayed in the city library. This consisted of colored pictures of the Signing of the Constitution, Declaration facsimile of the Signers, Constitution of the United States, Flags of American Liberty and colored posters of the American Creed, Pledge of Allegiance and Preamble, KPRL, gave fine publicity and many people viewed the display. Entire school classes came. The Documents were loaned to the Masonic Lodge and to the junior college. Paso Robles High School newspaper advertise the display, also mentioned on news broadcast. Documents, with the American Flag and D.A.R. Banner were placed in store windows for Columbus Day. “Grace Before Meals” cards were used as place cards for the tri-chapter luncheon.

“Work kits” were made by the Regent for all chairmen. Large manilla envelopes contained all the material from national and state chairmen, the year book, bylaws, questionnaires and scratch paper.

The chapter emphasized History Month with the Governor’s proclamation in the newspaper; and on the local level, the chapter librarian gave a résumé of city library. It was sponsored by the Women’s club in 1904 with 100 books. Money was raised by food sales and silver teas. An Andrew Carnegie grant made possible the fine building in the city park. History certificates were awarded to Bill Lehnhoff and John Angyal of Templeton and a framed picture of presentation was hung in school hall; Flag codes were given to the boys. Clothing, Christmas gifts, and money were sent to Tamasssee, Kate Duncan Smith, and California Indians. A food basket was given to a local family at Christmas. The Chapter donated to the Admiral Halsey project of saving USS Enterprise as historic shrine. As a community project two flowering peach trees were planted at city hall and redwood signs were made with the chapter name and date by Paso Robles High School. 125 packets of local grown, salted almonds were given to our State Regent for use at the state conference.

Eleanor M. Page, Regent

Oyster Bay (Oyster Bay, N. Y.). Observing its 26th Anniversary, our chapter honored New York State officers, regents of the Long Island Roundtable and guests at a luncheon held on Saturday, May 3, 1958 in the Victorian Dining Room at Raynham Hall, Oyster Bay. Mrs. Irving Hutchinson, Chapter Regent, acted as hostess. Guest speaker was Mrs. Donald Bennett Adams, Vice President General. She spoke on the “3 R’s in D.A.R.,” Religion, Respect and Responsibility.

Other speakers included Mrs. Frank Parcells, Honorary State Regent and Chapter Mother to the Chapter and Mrs. Harold E. Erb, Recording
Miss Miriam Lane Best, New York State Chairman of Good Citizens Committee and member of the Chapter, presented Victoria Rux, daughter of Major and Mrs. Victor S. Rux of Hicksville, New York with a $50. Savings Bond and the Good Citizens award as the winner of the Tenth Judicial District in the D.A.R. sponsored essay contest. She is a member of the National Honor Society, band and orchestra. As one of five hundred sixty senior class girls attending public high schools participating in the statewide essay contest, she was selected by faculty and classmates to represent Hicksville High School. A transfer student from Newburgh, N. Y. this year, Miss Rux also attended schools in Japan, Germany, England and California.

The topic of the contest this year was "Our Goodly Heritage." Prior to the presentation, Miss Rux read her essay to the assembled guests. Miss Joyce Beardslee, Glen Cove, was Chairman for the Guest Day Luncheon and was assisted by Mrs. George Wulforst, Mrs. William Wood, Mrs. Nicholas Massa and Mrs. Evelyn Kahler, Syosset, and Miss Charlotte Lounsberry, Wheatley Hills.

Mary T. Hutchinson (Mrs. Irving N.)

Fort Greene (Brooklyn, N. Y.). The members of the chapter closed their season with a garden party and strawberry festival in honor of Mrs. Thurman C. Warren, State Regent. The party was held on the lawn of the chapter house, Lefferts Homestead, Prospect Park with over 100 guests. The chapter is one of the oldest in the United States, having been organized 62 years ago.

Mrs. Maurice E. McLoughlin, Chapter Regent, wearing a cream satin Colonial costume trimmed with lace, told the history of Lefferts Homestead, a Dutch Colonial house.
and greetings from state officers, Mrs. Charles Bartler sang a group of American Folk songs, accompanying herself on the autoharp.

In Quaker costume, Mrs. Margueritis Phillips, a descendant of the first weaver in Philadelphia and spinner at the New York World's Fair, gave a spinning demonstration on antique flax and wool wheels. She also displayed a collection of early colonial textile tools.

(Left to Right) Mrs. J. Vallery Wright, State Vice Regent; Mrs. E. Earl Brumbaugh, 1st Vice Regent; Mrs. John R. Y. Craig, Chapter Regent; Mrs. Roscoe A. Ammon, 2nd Vice Regent and Mrs. Hamilton R. Diston, State Chaplain at 32nd Anniversary in Wallingford.

The chapter was organized in 1926 with 26 members. Mrs. Ethel Wells Rue was Organizing Regent. Succeeding her as Regents have been Mrs. Charles Shurtleff, Mrs. Freas B. Snyder, Mrs. Harry Birkinbine, Mrs. Ralph S. Townsend, Mrs. Thomas J. Norman, Mrs. Harvey Garrett, Mrs. Chester Osborne, Mrs. Robert L. Stone, Miss Estella Burpee Belt, Mrs. Robertson H. Short, and Mrs. Craig. The following charter members are still with the chapter: Mrs. Ralph S. Townsend, Miss Anne E. Townsend, Mrs. A. J. de la Cova, Mrs. Harold E. Godwin and Mrs. Ira S. Fallin.

We are proud of the Junior Committee which was formed in 1937 and has a present membership of 26. Miss Ruth Ide is their chairman.

Our Evening Section was organized in January of 1953. Mrs. Gustav H. Lentz is the present chairman and membership numbers 32. The senior afternoon group numbers 97, making a total membership of 155.

The Captain Thomas Levis Society, C.A.R., was organized in 1931 and has a present membership of 38. Mrs. Robert H. Dewey is the senior president and Miss Georgia McNeir, junior president.

Dora Lee Harmer
Press Relations Chairman

Elizabeth Benton (Kansas City, Mo.) commemorated the centennial anniversary of the death of Missouri's first United States Senator, Thomas Hart Benton, Monday, April 14, 1958. For members of the chapter the event represented both a sentimental journey and a historic pilgrimage. The ceremony was held in the old northeast section of Kansas City, high above the wide Missouri River at the Benton Memorial monument which was given to the city by the chapter in 1915.

In 1852, near the site of the monument, the noted statesman made this often quoted prophecy concerning the Kansas City of the future: "Here where these rocky bluffs meet and turn aside the sweeping currents of this mighty river, here where the Missouri, after pursuing her southern course for nearly two thousand miles turns eastward to meet the Mississippi, a great manufacturing and commercial community will congregate, and less than a generation will see a great city." This prophecy is engraved on enduring bronze on the north side of the monument. A tablet on the south side eulogizes Senator Benton for his devoted service to his country during thirty years in the Senate and two in the House of Representatives.

The rugged granite boulder was the first monument erected by the chapter, the oldest in Missouri, organized November 20, 1894, and named for Elizabeth McDowell Benton, wife of Thomas Hart Benton. Later, when the Junior Committee was organized, it was named for Jessie Benton Fremont, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Benton and wife of General John C. Fremont. In 1932, the chapter mounted a Benton Memorial tablet on a tree in Penn Valley Park, near the famous statues of the Pioneer Mother and the Scout and in the shadow of the towering Liberty Memorial which honors the heroic dead of World War I. On June 19, 1941, a marker honoring Elizabeth McDowell Benton was placed on the monument of her renowned husband, which the State of Missouri had erected in 1903 over their graves in Bellefontaine Cemetery in St. Louis, Mo.

Taking part in the centennial observance on April 14th were: Mrs. Glenn M. Moreland, Regent; Mrs. J. Howard Hart, Chairman of Arrangements; Mrs. Frank A. Stephens, Chaplain; Mrs. Victor E. Petersen, Chairman of the Flag of the United States of America Committee; Mrs. Robert T. Swofford, Jr., who paid a tribute to Senator Benton (as a young member she had participated in the unveiling of the monument in 1915 and also, as Chaplain, at the services over the grave of Elizabeth Benton in 1941) and Mrs. Ralph J. Bunn, who placed a wreath. Mrs. Bunn shares common ancestry with Elizabeth McDowell Benton and also with Miss Ethel Allen (Mrs. Kent Hamilton), Organizing Regent of the chapter, who was afterward State Regent both of Missouri and Ohio.

The chapter later voted to present a gift of $25.00 to the American Cancer Society in memory of Senator Benton—it being on record that his death a century ago was caused by a malignant condition. Thus, by both intangible and tangible tributes, the name, the fame and the
memory of a great Missourian were honored by the chapter named for his beloved wife.

Bertha Wright Swofford
Past Regent

Susannah French Putney (El Dorado, Kan.) received five new members at the Flag Day Breakfast on June 14, 1957, with Mrs. John Harrison, Regent, presiding. This in itself might be duplicated by many chapters but in our case, the five were a mother, Mrs. Charles Baker, and her four daughters, Mrs. Noval Faires, Mrs. Russell B. Snyder, Mrs. Richard W. Smith and Mrs. Stewart McCreight. All live in Butler County and are active in church, club and civic affairs. The chapter is certain to be much enriched by this quintet of new members.

(Left to Right) Mesdames Noval Faires, Russell B. Snyder, Charles Baker (Mother), Richard W. Smith and Mrs. Stewart McCreight.

The chapter also takes justifiable pride in three other members. They are Honorary Vice President General, Mrs. J. W. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. F. H. Cron and Mrs. C. Otis Boston. These women served on the first all woman jury in Kansas forty-five years ago. The historical fact was recalled by the Kansas City Star with a picture of Lincoln and The Life of Thomas Jefferson. The historical fact was recalled by the Kansas City Star with a picture of Lincoln and The Life of Thomas Jefferson.

Another member, Mrs. G. W. Griffis, was recently featured in the Wichita Eagle magazine section. Her hobby is Braille transcription and she spends every spare minute turning out material so that the blind may read for either pleasure or learning. Books, stories, songs, a telephone directory, a Bible dictionary, price catalogs, readers and Sunday school lessons have been completed. Difficult and tedious as the work is, she refuses pay for her great service and even provides her own parchment paper at a dollar per pound. Her remuneration is the knowledge that sightless persons may "read." Gretta, her only child, has been blind since birth and now forty-five years old, trained in many crafts and an authority on Braille, she travels over the state of Maine as home teacher for the blind.

Mrs. John L. Harrison, Regent

Frances Scott (Washington, D. C.). The April meeting of the chapter was held at the Chapter House, 1732 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., on Saturday, April 5, 1958. A delicious luncheon served to honored guests and members preceded the presentation of a beautiful Reed and Barton, Paul Revere pattern, two-quart silver water pitcher. It was presented to the Chapter House in honor of Mrs. Gertrude O. Litschert who has been a loyal and devoted member for twenty years. She has been a member of the Chapter House Corporation and Executive Board for eight years and Chairman of the House Committee for six years and is at present a member of the House Committee for her seventh year.

Vice Regent, Mrs. Maude Formohlen, acting for the Regent Mrs. Virginia Lambert who is ill, introduced Mrs. Phoebe Kiger, chairman of the gift committee who presented the pitcher to Mrs. Harry C. Grove, Honorary State Regent. Mrs. Allen R. Wrenn, State Regent, accepted the gift. She then gave it to Mrs. George D. Nolan, President of Chapter House Corporation and stated that it was a most beautiful and useful addition to the Chapter House furnishings.

Immediately following, two films, The Face of Lincoln and The Life of Thomas Jefferson were shown by Mr. Robert F. Fenton of the Historical Division of National Capital Parks. Both were excellent films. Mr. Fenton's grandmother, a D.A.R., was related to Dr. Jenkins, the original owner of the D. C. D.A.R. Chapter House.

We wish to thank Mr. Fenton and all who made the afternoon an enjoyable one. Our profound thanks and best wishes to Mrs. Litschert for her splendid record of service.

Among our honored guests present were Mrs. Allen R. Wrenn, State Regent; Miss Faustine Dennis, Treasurer General; Mrs. James D. Skinner, Vice President General; Miss Lillian Chenoweth, Honorary Vice President General, and the following state officers: Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark, Vice Regent and Regent elect; Mrs. Leonidas McDougle, Chaplain; Miss William P. Howe, Recording Secretary; Miss Elizabeth Conrad, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Dorothy M. Whitcomb, Treasurer; Mrs. Ann E. Briggs, Asst. Treasurer and Treasurer elect; Mrs. Louis E. Callis, Historian; Mrs. John J. Wilson, Registrar and Vice Regent elect; Mrs. J. C. B. Butler, Librarian and other distinguished guests.

Lillian T. Jenkins Recording Secretary

Dixon (Dixon, Ill.). When Dixon Chapter met Saturday afternoon, May 3, in Loveland Community House, there were many national and state board members and regents of the Second Division present to celebrate the 60th Anniversary of the Chapter.

Miss Clara Armstrong, Regent, presided at the business meeting. Miss Armstrong presented Mrs. T. E. Maury, Aurora, National Chairman, Honor Roll committee, who complimented our chapter on being on the Gold Honor Roll.

Election of officers was held with Mrs. A. J. Pana being elected Regent; Mrs. R. L. Johnson, Recording Secretary; Mrs. E. B. Wainscott, Treasurer; Mrs. Claude Horton, Historian-librarian; Miss Clara Armstrong, Director; and Mrs. W. E. Cronberg, Director. Mrs. Dan Fierheller installed the officers.

Remaining in office for another year are: Mrs. John Harvey, Vice Regent; Mrs. Dan Fierheller, Chaplain; Miss Nan McGinnis, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. L. C. Glessner, Registrar, and Mrs. William Knox, Director.

Saturday's program committee was Mrs. R. H. Harridge, Mrs. F. J. Trautwein and Mrs. Claude
Horton. Mrs. Harridge presented Mrs. Sally Pestle, Oregon, piano student of Mrs. Harold Long, Mt. Morris, who played selections. Mrs. W. E. Gronberg, accompanied by Miss Loala Quick, sang two solos. Mrs. Harridge read the history of the Chapter. Mrs. H. C. Warner, Honorary Regent and member of the National Resolutions Committee, read the resolutions from the Continental Congress.

Mrs. Warner presented Mrs. Len Young Smith, Winnetka, State Regent, and Mrs. R. M. Beak, Wheaton, First Vice President General, who gave highlights of the Continental Congress, in Washington, D. C.

A receiving line was formed to meet Mesdames Smith, Beak, Maury, Warner, and the new officers.

Hostesses were: Miss Kathryn Wright, chairman; Mrs. William Knox, Mrs. F. G. Knox, Mrs. Z. W. Moss, Mrs. O. M. Rogers, Mrs. L. B. Schwab, Mrs. A. H. Lancaster, Mrs. G. H. Beier, Mrs. Al Jenks, Mrs. L. C.olian, Mrs. R. V. Reed, Mrs. R. E. Brauer, Mrs. W. F. Aydelotte, and Mrs. Paul R. Mossholder.

(Miss) Nan H. McGinnis
Press Relations Chairman
and Corresponding Secretary

Rhode Island Independence (Providence, R. I.). In observance of Constitution Week, September 25, 1957, the chapter placed a bronze plaque on the ancestral home of the late Mrs. Elsie Cushing Hurdis of 109 Smithfield Road, North Providence.

Dedication ceremonies were held by Mrs. Oscar E. Darling, Regent, and Mrs. William A. Leigh, Chaplain. Mrs. Lawrence F. Vories, State Regent, paid tribute to the late State Regent, Mrs. Hurdis.

A brief history of the home was read by Mrs. Leigh. The old homestead was built about 1705-10 around the chimney of an earlier house which was burned in the King Philip's War. It has been added to from time to time and passed through the Smith, Whipple and Jenckes families on to Mrs. Hurdis. The house has never been sold but always inherited through the distaff side.

The plaque was placed on the original part of the house and was presented by the Regent to Mrs. Sara Hurdis MacLaine, daughter of Mrs. Hurdis and present owner of the house. Mrs. Joseph E. Field, Jr., sister of Mrs. Hurdis, made the acceptance speech.

The plaque reads:
"Cushing House built by Joseph Smith 1705
Elsie Cushing Hurdis Chapter Regent D.A.R. 1948-1951
State Regent D.A.R. 1953-1955. This tablet placed in her memory by R. I. Independence Chapter D.A.R.
September 25, 1957."

(Left to Right) Mrs. Oscar E. Darling and Mrs. William A. Leigh standing in front of the ancestral home of Mrs. Elsie Cushing Hurdis.

On October 18 the chapter dedicated another bronze plaque and this was placed on a boulder that sits on a high embankment above the waters of Narragansett Bay marking the site of Bonnet Battery which was captured from the British in 1778.

After the salute to the Flag, Mrs. Darling and Mrs. Leigh dedicated the plaque and Miss Bessie Allen made a dedication speech after which Mrs. Darling presented the tablet to the Bonnet Shore Fire District.

Mr. Frederick Crandall spoke on the history of the Battery which played an important role in the defense of Rhode Island against the British in 1778.

The land around the boulder will be used for park purposes as a memorial to two young men who laid down their lives in World War II.

Ruth Cowing Browning (Mrs. Clark W.)
Press Relations Chairman

National Defense
(Continued from page 785)

Ohio
London Chapter—$5.00

Oregon
Lakeview Chapter—$1.00

Pennsylvania
Old York Road Chapter—$2.00
Wyoming Valley Chapter—$1.00

Virginia
Virginia State Organization—$7.50

Wisconsin
Kenosha Chapter—$3.00

SEPTEMBER

United States President born this month:
William Howard Taft (1857)

September Births—Signers of the Declaration of Independence:
Samuel Adams—Massachusetts
Carter Braxton—Virginia
Charles Carroll—Maryland
Francis Hopkinson—New Jersey
George Read—Delaware
James Wilson—Pennsylvania

State that entered the Union:
California—1850
Genealogical Source Material

edited by

Jean Stephenson, National Chairman

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

Are many members really interested in genealogical records?

Those who doubt should see the response to the mention in the April D.A.R. MAGAZINE that if a fairy godmother came forward with $5,000 the long-projected Bibliographical Index could be completed. Not that anyone offered $5,000, but many offered lesser sums and many suggested concrete plans for getting the needed amount. Interestingly enough, nearly all plans, although coming from widely separated States, were almost identical.

The consensus was that immediate steps should be taken to complete the classification of cards covering the genealogical and historical materials printed in book form or as articles in some 400 periodicals between 1908 and 1933, and also include the typed and microfilmed materials in the D.A.R. Library and bring the entire index down to date. Then it would be possible to determine almost at once what is available, to furnish the information needed on localities, families, and historic incidents, and, even more important, to insure no duplication of work in our endeavors to preserve the records of the past.

Many members have said, “Why wait longer? Let’s get on with it. Publish the suggestion now!” So here it is. The suggested plan is entirely practicable.

“The Bylaws provide (Art. VIII, Sec. 2, last sentence):

‘Nothing in this section shall preclude the voluntary contributions by chapters or members in support of the work of regularly established committees of the National Society.’

“SO—— if every member who is interested in genealogy will send to the Treasurer General $2.00 or more, stating it is for the Genealogical Records Committee to use to complete the Bibliographical Index, now partially done, and to make information from it and advice available to the members——

“As soon as $5,000 is contributed work can be started.

“If 500 members send $10 each or 2,500 members send $2.00 each or members or chapters send such sums as they wish, it will not be long before real help can be given those who need to know what has been copied or what is in print and where it is.”

One advantage of such contributions being completely voluntary, rather than in response to a “quota” or in compliance with a National or State Resolution, is that the number of persons contributing will indicate the number of members and their friends who are interested in genealogy and would like to see more stress put on it. Almost any member could afford $2.00 and if only 1-1/3% of the membership contribute, the job is done.

One member in outlining the plan wrote, “We have said for years that we can get no help in our genealogical work. Administration after administration has said it would be gladly furnished but there was no money available for it. Under this plan we can get it if we want it. Now is the time to ‘fish or cut bait,’ as our grandfathers would have said. If as a Society less than 1-1/3% of the members are interested in preserving the knowledge of the men and women who made the Nation, let’s find it out, stop pretending we are doing it, and content ourselves with our civic and social activities.”

Those who know little of research may wonder why this enthusiasm for an index and for advice. The answer is simple. The greatest need of Genealogical Records Committees is to know what records have been printed or copied for a specific locality or family. This is also the greatest need of a registrar trying to complete a line for an applicant, for a member preparing a “supplemental,” for an historian preparing an account of some past historic happening for the local paper, in fact, for anyone trying to carry out the No. 1 objective of the Society——

“To perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence.”

It is because the Genealogical Records Committee should have this information if it is to function efficiently that it is constantly asked for it. And simultane-
ously with the need to know what has been printed or copied is the need to know what to do next and where to look next on any genealogical project. So again, as the Genealogical Records Committee has to have for its own work much of this information and is the only one of the numerous committees that is concerned with genealogy, it gets all the questions!

As one correspondent wrote, the two are inseparable—"What is there to get, and how do I go about getting it."

It is in response to this widespread demand that this plan, proposed by members, is being given publicity. Action on it is up to the members.

If only a few respond it will be clear that, after all, there are only a few members interested.

But nothing would give a greater thrill to those who daily have to refuse help to members than to be able to report to the National Board meeting in October that members sending in $2.00, $10.00, $100.00, etc., have provided the means for completion of a Bibliographical Index that will be a lasting contribution to the cause of history and genealogy in America, as well as a valuable tool for the research that leads to increase of membership, and also the means whereby information from such index can be made available to members.

The National Archives has now established a Central Microfilm Reading Room, as an annex to the Search Room, which is open the same hours as the latter, that is, 8:45 a.m. to 10 p.m. Monday through Friday and 8:45 a.m. to 5:15 p.m. Saturday, except, of course, on legal holidays.

As many members come to Washington throughout the year, it may be of interest to indicate the records that can be seen on microfilm there.

Most important for the genealogist are the Population Census Schedules 1830-1880, of which mention has often been made in this Department. These total 2,947 reels. It must be remembered that the 1830 and 1840 schedules give the name of the head of a household only, the other members of the household being shown by the number of each sex divided into certain age groups. The 1850 to 1880 schedules give the name of each person, sex, age, and birthplace. The 1880 also gives the relationship of each person to the head of the household and also the state of birth of the parents of each person named in the schedule.

An interesting item is the Colorado State Census of 1885, 8 reels. This was taken as a cooperative Federal-State project, so The National Archives has a copy. It includes the type of information given in the Federal census. For those whose progenitors or relatives were in Colorado in 1885, examination of this Census may be profitable. (Note: Fremont and Garfield Counties are missing.)

If a man about whom you seek information served in the Regular Army, as distinct from State militia, those enlisted for specific wars, etc., useful facts may be found in Registers of Enlistments in the United States Army, 1798-1914 (81 reels). The registers normally include for each recruit information as to his name, age, physical description, birthplace, occupation, date and place of enlistment, regiment or company, date and cause of discharge or date of death, desertion, or apprehension. Thus for men of the regular army, for 100 years, it furnishes the information found on records usually referred to as the "Size Roll."

One reel is comprised of Lists of North Carolina Land Grants in Tennessee, 1778-1791. These lists, prepared in the Office of the Secretary of State of North Carolina in 1791, include land grants within the territory ceded to the United States in 1790. There are five lists in all, each consisting of a list of grants numbered serially and containing the following information for each grant: Number, name of grantee, number of acres, year the grant was made, county in which the land was situated, and location of the land, usually indicated by reference to the watercourse on which it was situated. While these lists give no personal information about the grantee, they do show the location of his land and help to identify him and for a person known to have settled there the approximate time of his procurement of his land.

As is well known to genealogists, passenger lists of the immigrants to America during the colonial period are few and far between. For the post-Revolutionary period those for passengers arriving at many ports are also missing. But for New York some have survived. In the Microfilm
Reading Room can be seen Lists of Passenger Arrivals at the Port of New York, January 7, 1820 to September 10, 1862 (222 reels). Each list normally shows the name of the vessel, the name of its captain, the port of embarkation, and the date of arrival; and for each passenger, his name, age, sex, occupation, the name of the country to which he belongs, and the name of the country which he intends to inhabit, and if the passenger died en route, the date and circumstances of death. These are not indexed, so searching the 222 reels is a time-consuming job. However, if one knows the name of the ship, or the approximate date of arrival or in other ways can "pin-point" the period to be searched, it it not too much of a chore.

One reel is of Maps of the United States, 1790-1917. These are helpful in using the census records, as they show wards in cities, and changes in boundaries of territories and counties.

Was the man in which you are interested an inventor? If so, the microfilm of Lists of Patents for Inventions and Designs Issued by the United States from 1790 to 1847 may help you. This is a microfilm of the rare publication compiled and published under the direction of Edmund Burke, Commissioner of Patents, at Washington, D. C. in 1847 by J. and G. S. Gideon. While this reel gives no family data it does give, in addition to the name of the patentee, his place of residence and the date the patent was issued, and it is indexed!

Anyone visiting Washington will certainly want to spend some time at The National Archives, so a description of this new service may be helpful. Also local libraries that have readers may be induced to purchase copies of some of these reels and thus make them more widely available. And, of course, one can always employ a record searcher in Washington to examine them.

From Genealogical Records Committee, Wisconsin, George Reams Chapter Marriages, Grant Co., Wisconsin Territory, 1837-1844 (From old hand-sewed notebooks found in the basement of the Court House; originals are now in the office of the Register of Deeds in Lancaster, Wisconsin. Approximately 500 marriages, from March 30, 1837, to February 16, 1848, have been copied, indexed and bound and are in the D.A.R. Library. Pertinent data from the first 150 marriages are given below. While in some instances the date of the license is also given, for the sake of brevity only the date of marriage is here given.)

Henry Hodges - Miss Groschong; April 3, 1837, by D. Bainbridge.
Christopher - Matilda Pitser;
Vincent B. Morgan - Elizabeth McKinney; Oct. 26, 1837, by D. Bainbridge.
Freeman Williams - Elizabeth Haywood; Oct. 26, 1837, by Darius Bainbridge.
Samuel Moore - Miss Anna Snode; Nov. 2, 1837, by J. Durley, J.P.
William K. Cash - Miss Mary A. Burt; Jan. 4, 1838, by Darius Bainbridge.
Robert Templeton - Henrietta Gracy ?; Jan. 4, 1838, by Darius Bainbridge.
Wm. Y. Decker - Miss Nancy A. Dawson; Jan. 28, 1838, by Darius Bainbridge.
Hugh R. Colter - Elizabeth Jones; Feb. 6, 1838, by D. Bainbridge.
James Noble - Milla Warfield; March 28, 1838, by J. W. Bronson, J.P.
James Hudson - Miss Diedala Evans; Jan. 30, 1838, by E. E. Brock, J.P.
James J. Blakeslee ? - Miss Caroline Ashby; Apr. 10, 1838, by N. Dewey, J.P. G.C.
George Moore - Miss Dickenson; (date of license given as "June 10, 1838")
William Coons - Miss Mary Ann Johnson; June 7, 1838, by E. E. Buck, J.P.
John Sheldon - Miss Martha Ann Dyer; (date of license given as "Sept. 14, 1838")
John C. Bowmer - Miss Elizabeth Ann Patterson; Jan. 26, 1838, by Chas. Dunn, C.J.S.C.
Lewis Becket - Mary Cooper; (marked with pen thus I take it they were married by Dunn, C.J.S.C., date of license "Oct. 18, 1838")
R. G. Wand - Miss Vineyard; (marked with pen thus I take it they were married by Dunn, C.J.S.C., date of license given as "Oct. 29, 1838")
A. L. Jones - Elizabeth Cherebrough; (marked with pen thus I take it they were married by Dunn, C.J.S.C., date of license given as "Oct. 29, 1838")
Charles Brownell - LeVina L. Hyde; Nov. 21, 1838, by Wm. P. Vineyard, J.P. G.C.
Hiram Currant - Margaret Redmond; 8th day Nov. A.D. 1838, by E. E. Brock, Jus. P.
Hugh McCracken - Mary Ann O'Neil; 9th day Dec. 1838, by James Bonham, J.P.
Zachariah P. Lyon - Priscilla Harrison; 24th Dec. 1838, by J. W. Bronson, J.P.
Richard Clifton - Anne Chal ters; Dec. 22, 1838, by J. W. Bronson, J.P.
Erlidge Reynolds - Adeline Perkins; (date of license given as "Dec. 29, 1838")
Joseph T. Mills (Judge) - Evelina Harms; 29th April, 1839, by D. Lowery, M.G.
John H. Clarke - Mary Gron ?; (date of license given "Apr. 30, 1839").
Harvey Mellie - Martha Jane Weeks; May 23, 1839, by D. Bainbridge, Ord. M.G.
Elhanan ? W. Robinson - Phebe Ann Moore; (date of license given as "May 10, 1839")
Washington Fornue ? - Belinda Wright; (date of license given "May 22, 1839")
Luther Basisford - Elizabeth Jane Blessing; May 23, 1839, by Coe Garrett, J.P.
Moses W. Darnell - Miss Nancy Booth; May 23, 1839, by S. M. Bashford, J.P.
Jesse B. Bell - Miss Martha Brock; July 21, 1839, by Nelson Dewey, an acting J.P.
Robert Whitesides - Miss Mary Ward; 19th August, 1839, by B. B. Bonham, M.G.
Mr. John H. Roundtree - Miss Lydia Southworth; (date of license "Aug. 31, 1839")
Jno. Booth - Sarah A. Clifton; (date of license "Sept. 4, 1839")
David Mayfield - Miss Martha Alleray; 8th Sept., 1839, by James Durley, J.P.G.W.T.
Jonathan S. Sprague - Miss Orrie Patch; Sept. 11, 1839, by Coe Garrath, J.P.
Alexander Walker - Lucy Ann Casey ?; Nov. 23, 1839, by D. Bainbridge, M.G.
Joshue M. Hosmer - Miss Charlotte B. Brooks; 14th Aug., 1839, by Isaac Stewart, M.G.
Joseph McDonald - Miss Rebecca McDaniel; Dec. 4, 1839, by J. R. Farnsworth, J.P.
William Dunham - Miss Josephine Montpleasure; Dec. 10, 1839, by E. S. Baker, C.G. J.P.
Edward A. Lisle - Harriett Rand; 28th Nov., 1839, by D. Bainbridge, M.G.
John Crabtree - Mary A. Givens; 8th Dec., 1839, by Thomas Henzele.
Henry Poller - Nancy Borer; (date of license given "Jan. 13, 1840")
J. S. Fletcher - Miss M. McAuley; Jan. 13, 1840, by Bartholomew Weed, M.G.
Lewis Long - Mary Gregory; (date of license given "May 21, 1840")
Jas. Bass - Rachel S. Wood; Apr. 16, 1840, by R. Spaulding, M.G.
William H. Keith - Isabellas J. Bonham; 23rd July, 1840, by James G. Whitcomb, M.G.
Joseph Petty - Jane Jarrett; (date of license given "Aug. 8, 1840")
Patrick J. Dunvean - Mary Bradwell; (date of license given "Sept. 12, 1840")
E. H. Gleason - Elizabeth Linton; (date of license given "Oct. 8, 1840")
Chas. Blandford - Miss Hudson; (date of license given "March 15, 1841")
Abner Carson - Almira Stoddard; (date of license given "July 10, 1841")
Willis St. John - Sarah Wilson; (date of license given "July 10, 1841")
Abner McDonald - Mrs. Almira Ashby; (date of license given "Oct. 9, 1841")
Jonathan H. Totten - Sarah Cooley; Dec. 12, 1841, by D. Bainbridge, M.G.
Nantem ? - H. Parish - Maglin Viden; (date of license given "Dec. 11, 1841")
Samuel E. Bricks - Mary Rains; Jan. 17, 1842, by Samuel Tompken, J.P.
Albert Parkinson - Sarah F. Kirkpatrick; 27th Feb., 1842, by M. Bashford, J.P.
Jacob Smith - Eliza Austin; 12th Apr., 1842, by Robert Langley, J.P.
Robert R. Young - Lucinda H. Stiles; 19th Apr., 1842, by Robert Langley, J.P.
John M. Seagraves - Agnes Mahood; 20th April, 1842, by Henty W. Reed, M.G.
William Kinney - Tacy ? Burley; 17th Apr., 1842, by Wm. M. McDaniel, J.P.
John Switzer - Mary Ann Dillon; 14th Apr., 1842, by M. Bashford, J.P.
Thomas C. Gillham - Mary Ann Hill; 14th Apr., 1842, by M. Bashford, J.P.
Jeremiah Spencer - Sarah Arthur; 20th Mar., 1842, by Darius Bainbridge, J.P.
Harry Byrnes - Catherine F. David; 20th June, 1842, by Cyrus K. Lord, J.P.
Isaiah Gill - Jane Bonson; May 24, 1842, by Stephen O. Paine, J.P.
Miriam Knowlton ? - Candace Atwood; 6th July, 1842, by Harry W. Reed, M.G.
James Canfield - Margaret Toban; 18th July, 1842, by Robert Langley, J.P.
L. C. Eastman - Lucretia Dyer; (date of license given "Nov. 2, 1840")
Narcise Smith - Eliza Lanville ?; 19th July, 1842, by Wm. Bryant, J.P.
William Waddle - Harriett Coombs; July 9, 1842, by James Durley, J.P.
Nathan White - Zeniah Talbott; 26th Aug., 1842, by C. K. Lord, J.P.
Caleb Taylor - Nancy Coombs; Aug. 30, 1842, by Darius Bainbridge, M.G.
Henry Gilbert - Hannah Phillips; 20th Sept., 1842, by Robert Langley, J.P.
Reuben Eris - Mary Wright; Aug. 11, 1842, by William C. Bryant, J.P.
William W. Weak - Mary Jane Ray; July 5, 1842, by Luther Basford, J.P.
Barney White - Susan Griffiths; Aug. 4, 1842, by L. Basford, J.P.
Jacob Swart, Jr. - Louise Kane; Oct. 13, 1842, by Stephen O. Paine, J.P.
John Hopkins - Mary Amelia Odanick; Aug. 4, 1842, by J. C. Bowner, J.P.
Joseph T. Mills (Judge) - Rebecca Warner; June 9, 1842, by J. D. Stevens.
Rev. John C. Holbrook - Ann L. Clark; Oct. 18, 1842, by Bartholomew Weed, M.G.
Andrew Burdy - Keziah Collins; Oct. 16, 1842, by William C. Bryant, J.P.
Joel Allen Barber - Helen Van Vleck; Nov. 1, 1842, by F. I. Chenowith, V.D.M.
William L. Coates - Cynthia H. Kain; Nov. 17, 1842, by Stephen O. Paine, J.P.
John Moses - Julia Ann Spargo; Dec. 8, 1842, by Stephen O. Paine, J.P.
Leroy Gregory - Luinda Lanlin; Dec. 22, 1842, by Stephen O. Paine, J.P.
Hiram M. Lane - Naomi Chase; Feb. 1, 1843, by Robert Langley, J.P.
Joseph Blessing - Polly Burton; Feb. 10, 1843, by Hiram Brunson, J.P.
James Newberry - Mary Beard; Jan. 1, 1843, by Hiram Brunson, J.P.
Obia W. Newton - Caroline G. Bainbridge; Dec. 29, 1842, by Darius Bainbridge, M.G.
William B. Brown - Mary Thomas; March 16, 1843, by Cyrus K. Lord, J.P.
Levi Mace ? - Hannah Perrin; Mar. 14, 1843, by Peter Coyle, J.P.
George F. Nixon - Mary Wilson; Feb. 9, 1843, by Stephen O. Paine, J.P.
Albert W. Ambury - Eliza Nicholas; Mar. 23, 1843, by Cyrus K. Lord, J.P.
Daniel K. Boswell - Caroline D. Kneeland; Feb. 2, 1843, by Hiram Witherbee, J.P.
David Mitchell - Janette Whitney; Apr. 8, 1843, by John C. Bowner, J.P.
Queries

Ryon - (Rion) - Sale - Bell - Bean - McGuire—William Ryon (Rion), b. Md. 1750, d. Charlotte Co., Va., 1813, md. Gilley——, son Francis Ryon, mar. 1825 Nancy Sale Blackstock, wd. of David Blackstock, dau. of Thomas Sale. Want inf. on William Ryon and Gilley, also when pars. came to America.


Noel—William Noel, b. Va. abt. 1787, mar. three times. Data wanted on parents of William and his 2nd w. and s. Jesse. Any data on Va., Noels acceptable.—Gladysh Hall Meier, P.O. Box 268, Brownsville, Texas.

Fissel- (Fishel) - Bager- Baugher- Oberlander—Anna Maria Fissel (Fishel), b. Dec. 3, 1802, d. June 2, 1876, bur. Roths Church, Jackson Twp., Pa., mar. Peter Maul, the 2nd, b. Oct. 15, 1793, d. Feb. 1, 1877. Want data on pars. and gr. pars. of Anna Maria.

Henry Oberlander, Rev. soldier, Montgomery Co., Pa., wife, Frontier. Want data on Henry Oberlander and w. Frontier. Was Jacob Oberlander of York Co., Pa., his son? Want inf. on Jacob and ch.—Mrs. D. C. Dworzak, 602 Fifth Ave., Asbury Park, N.J.

Barr-Blocksom-(Blocksom)—Amos Barr, b. 1779, mar. Verbia Blocksom 1806, prob. southern or e.e. Ohio, b. abt. 1782. Want inf. on both. Will ex. data.—Wilford E. Barr, 1403 No. Wellington St, South Bend 28, Ind.

Ashmore-Farrar-(Farrar-Farrow)—Sloeman-Chesher-(Cheesar-Cheshire)—Oglesby-Fulton—Strong Ashmore, and w. Rebecca joined Midway Church, Liberty Co., Ga. 1760. Want inf. on both.


Thomas Chesher (Chesmar-Cheshire), and 2nd w. Martha Oglesby, lived in S.C. or Ga. abt. time of Rev. Want inf. on both.

Paul Fulton, mar. Sarah Odgood, Midway Church, Liberty Co., Ga., 1767. Want inf. on both. Will exh. data.—Mrs. Lavon Ashmore Zuckerman, 1436 S.W. 17th St, Miami, Florida.

Carter-Wilson-Baker—John Carter, Sr. came from Brandywine, Pa., settled in Frederick Co., Va., east of Winchester ca 1800, d. Jan. 1817 Frederick Co., Va., wife Mary (believed to have been a Wilson), d. 1823. Want inf. on both.


Thomas Carl, b. 1802 Dutchess Co., N.Y., d. 1891 Benton Co., Ark., mar. Nancy M. Shedd ca. 1823, she was b. in East Tenn., d. 1839 Mulberry, Ark., lived in Coffee Co., Tenn., moved to Ala., then to Franklin Co., Ark. Want pars., dates and places of Thomas and Nancy M.

Kennon Shults and wife Matilda Duff, left Granvell Shafer, b. ca. 1843 Ala., mar. Mary Ann Coulter, b. east Tenn., 1846, from Ala. to Milam Co., Texas. Want ancestry on both.


W. Weeks, d. Nov. 9, 1855, his son Joseph Weeks was b. May 1, 1812, d. Jan. 18, 1889 at Correctionville, Iowa, mar. Fidelia Brayton of Warren Co., N.Y., 1841, she was b. Dec. 11, 1822. Desire name of W. Week's wife and his ancestry.


Want ancestry of Henry Saxon, b. ca. 1816 Ga., and w. Bitha —, b. ca. 1818 Ga., in Chambers Co., Ala., in 1850.


James Wise, b. June 11, 1781 S.C., mar. (Femelia (Milley) —, b. S.C. abt. 1810. They were in Copiah Co., Miss., in 1830, and Claiborne Parish, La. in 1840 and 1850. Want pars., dates and places for both.—Mrs. Paul E. Wise, 18 Briar Hollow Lane, Houston 19, Texas.

Harkless-(Hercules)-Waltenbaugh-Stump-Spots(Spatz)—Want to contact family of Charles Harkless (Hercules) bur. Poke Run Cemetery, Westmoreland Co., Pa. He served in Continental Army.

Want inf. on Teter Waltenbaugh, d. 1813 Armstrong Co., Pa., served in Maryland and Penn.

Want parents on Adam Stump, b. 1759, bur. York Co., Pa., also Frederick Spots(Spatz), b. 1760, served in Pa., bur. York Co., Pa.—Mrs. C. C. Waltenbaugh, 1249 Eleventh St., N.W., Canton 3, Ohio.


Solomon Hays, w. Susan Cormacan, b. Oct. 15, 1783, son Solomon Hays, Jr., in 1821 in Indiana, who md. Eliza Ann Griffith, dau. of James Griffith, 1845 in Tippecanoe Co., Ind. Want full inf. on
Solomon Hay's, Sr., and wife Susan Cormacon.

Semah Rees, b. possibly 1800 Northumberland Co., Pa., lived 1830-1850 in Lewisburg, Pa., and moved with family to Stevenson Co., Ill. in 1850, mar. Margaret Seitz abt. 1827. Want inf. on both

—Mrs. Olive Rees Leonard, 107 Eastwood Ave., Ithaca, N.Y.

MacDaniel-Keyes-Tucker-VanHorn-Twigg (Twigg)—Want inf. on yrs. of William MacDaniel, b. Dec. 20, 1831, d. Philadelphia, Pa., Ohio 1905, had sisters Margaret Weaver and Nancy Stoneburner also brothers Moses and James.


Stephen Tucker, b. 1777, d. 1856, son of John and Mary — Tucker, mar. 1800 Elizabeth Crowley in Culpeper Co., Va. Want data on yrs. of Elizabeth.

Robert Porter Van Horn, b. 1822, Winchester, Va., d. 1892 Gratist, Ohio, mar. Sarah A. Twigg, b. 1824 Cumberland, Md., d. 1896, Gratist, Ohio. Want inf. on yrs. of both.

—Mrs. Stuart Sturges, 32 Stewart Ave., South Glens Falls, N.Y.

Mattison-Barott—Ludowich Mattison, want inf. birth, death, burial place and military record. Did he have a dau. Diana, who mar. Morris Barott? Want inf. on Diana Barott.—Mrs. Elmer A. Stein, Rural Route 2, Sheboygan Falls, Wis.

Robison-Knickerbocker-Dean—Want yrs. of James Robison, b. 1794 and of his w. Polly Knickerbocker, b. 1799, their son William Riley Robison, b. Slaterville, Tompkins Co., N.Y., 1821, and settled in Blue Earth Co., Minn., in 1854. He mar. Mary Dean, whose father was Judge Samuel H. Dean and was assemblyman in N.Y. State Legislature in 1828. Want inf. on yrs. of Mary Dean and her ancres.—Mrs. John C. Cochran, 723 Second Ave., So., St. Cloud, Minn.


—Mrs. Alfred Vick, 2090 Ferry St., Salem, Ore.

Cocke-Wofford-McMurry—William Cocke of Hanover Co., Va., whose 1822 will was contested in Chancery Court, and who purchased in 1792 the estate of William and Elizabeth Cocke, deceased a few years previous. The purchase being conveyed by John Cocke, w. Sarah, of Caroline Co., Va. Want inf. on William Cocke, and would also like to corr. with Va., desc.

William Washington Wofford, b. ca. 1785, Ga., settled in 1806 in Attakapas, La., around 1815 mar. Alzira McMurry, b. ca. 1795 Rutherford Co., N.C., she is thought to be a dau. of Samuel McMurry, who was in Abbeville Co., S.C., in 1790, Rutherford Co., N.C. 1800 and St. Martin Parish, La., 1810. Want inf. on William and w. Alzira.—Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Sanders, Box 1864, Baton Rouge, La.

Badlam-Pearce—Alexander Badlam, who was an uncle of Miriam Badlam Pearce, and who owned a silver mine in Calif., he gave his niece a block of silver as a wedding present in 1899. Want inf. on Alexander Badlam and w. When last heard from he was living in Calif.—Mrs. Miriam Badlam Miller, 279 Bellevue St., Newton 58, Mass.

DeHaven—Inf. wanted on the DeHaven family, who lived near Philadelphia, Pa., and said to have loaned George Washington money for the cause of the Rev. War.—Mrs. J. Howard Early, Box 94, Hillsville, Va.

Adams-Reynolds-Pickett-Collier-Taylor-Ogletree—Want ancres. of John Adams and wife Margaret. Dickson Co., Tenn., 1850 census shows John 62, b. Va., and Margaret, 66, b. N.C., also shows their son, Ben Adams aged 40, b. in Tenn., and his wife Nancy Reynolds Adams, aged 36, b. in Tenn. Want yrs. of pars. of Nancy.

—Mrs. Stuart Sturges, 32 Stewart Ave., Austin 3, Texas.

John Pickett, b. ca. 1795, d. 1855, mar. Rebecca Collier, b. N.C., d. abt. 1879 Dickson Co., Tenn., had son Edward Mitchell who mar. Paralee Adams. Want yrs. and ancres. of John and W. Rebecca.

—Mrs. Rufus D. Elliott, 1219 Powers Run Road, Pittsburgh 58, Pa.

Grier-Dunn—Thomas Grier of Fayette Co., Pa., w. Agnes Dunn, dau. of Thomas Dunn of Fayette Co., Pa., who left will dated 1804, and wit. by Henry Grier. Want yrs. on Thomas and w. Agnes.—Mrs. Harry M. Rankin, Washington Court House, Ohio.


—Mrs. Rufus D. Elliott, 1219 Powers Run Rd, Pittsburgh 58, Pa.


—Mrs. Rufus D. Elliott, 1219 Powers Run Road, Pittsburgh 58, Pa.

Don't forget to include your ZONE.
Honor Roll Awards—1957-1958
Mae M. (Mrs. Thomas E.) Maury
National Chairman, Honor Roll Committee

THE Honor Roll, as corrected to June 20, 1958, shows 1374 chapters on the list or 48.94%—Gold, 561; Silver, 407; Honorable Mention, 406. If you have received your award and your chapter's name is omitted, please know that it was not intentional. However, do write me so that I may write a letter to your chapter and apologize for the omission.

Again, I want to stress that while the goal to strive for is Gold, that achieving Honorable Mention requires no apology for Chapters frequently come to January 1st with a gain in membership only to have deaths change it; or, due to the need for more data on papers, do not have them accepted at the February 1st Board Meeting.

Virginia, as last year, was first in the number of chapters on the Gold Honor Roll—44; California was second with 41; Illinois was third with 31. Mexico, with only one chapter was 100%; New Mexico, 81.1%; Virginia, 79.8%; California, 76.4%. Twenty-one states had 50% or more on the Honor Roll. Your Honor Roll Committee hopes that there will be well over 50% of the chapters on the Honor Roll this year of 1958-1959.

Alabama
(39 out of 62 Chapters)
Gold (18): Anne Phillips, Broken Arrow, Captain William Bibb, Fort Conde, Francis Marion, General Sumter, Heroes of Kings Mountain, John Parke Custis, Margaret Lea Houston, Mobile, Needham Bryam, Princess Sehoy, Tidence Lane, Tohopeka, Twickenham Town, William Rufus King, William Speer, Tuscaloosa.
Silver (13): Captain William Davis, Chinnabee, Choctaw, Ecor Rouge, Fort Bowyer, Jones Valley, Joseph McDonald, Light Horse Harry Lee, Major Thomas Hubbard, Matthew Smith, Sylacauga, Tristan de Luna, Zachariah Godbold.
Honorable Mention (8): Andrew Jackson, Bienville, David Lindsay, Fort Strother, Lupe, Otsego, Tuscaloosa, William Weatherford.

Arizona
(4 out of 7 Chapters)
Gold (1): Charles Trumbull Hayden. Silver (0).
Honorable Mention (3): Coconino, Maricopa, Tucson.

Arkansas
(15 out of 29 Chapters)
Gold (7): Abendschone, Arkadelphia, Marion, Polk, Robert Rosamond, Texarkana, William Strong.
Silver (5): Benjamin Culp, Charlevoix, Hot Springs of Arkansas, John Cain, Jonesboro.
Honorable Mention (3): Captain Basil Gaither, Pine Bluff, Provincia de la Sal.

California
(104 out of 136 Chapters)
Gold (41): Alhambra-San Gabriel, Alta Mira, Anson Burlingame, Antelope Valley, Auriaica, Campanile, Collins P. Huntington, Colonel William Cabell, Don Jose Verdugo, Dorothy Clark, El Redondo, Emigrant Trail, Eschscholtzia, Esperanza, Estudillo, Fernanda Maria, Gaspar de Portola, Gaviota, Kaweah, La Jolla, Letitia Coxe Shelby, Long Beach, Los Angeles, Los Gatos, Major Hugh Moss, Oasis of Mara, Patience Wright, Piedmont, Potreros Verdes, Rio del Diablo, Rodeo de las Aguas, San Andreas Lake, San Diego, San Francisco, San Marino, San Miguel, Santa Ana, Santa Monica, Sequoia, Sierra Madre, Susan B. Anthony.

Colorado
(11 out of 36 Chapters)
Gold (3): Cache la Poudre, La Junta, Namaqua.
Silver (2): Captain John Gunnison, Monte Vista.

Connecticut
(16 out of 56 Chapters)
Gold (4): Anne Wood Elderkin, Faith Trumbull, Mary Silliman, Sarah White Trumbull.

[ 805 ]
Delaware
(6 out of 9 Chapters)
Gold (2): Captain Jonathan Caldwell, Captain William McKennan.
Silver (4): Caesar Rodney, Colonel Armwell Long, Colonel David Hall, Mary Vining.
Honorable Mention (0).

District of Columbia
(40 out of 60 Chapters)

Florida
(43 out of 63 Chapters)
Gold (24): Abigail Bartholomew, Biscayne, Boca Ciega, Cape Florida, Everglades, Fort San Nicholas, Gainesville, Himmarshee, Jane Sheldon, Jean Ribault, John MacDonald, Jonathan Dickinson, Joshua Stevens, Lake Wales, Major Francis Langhorne Dade, Manatee, Orlando, Osceola, Ponce de Leon, Ponte Vedra, Sally Harrison, Seminole, Tampa, Tomoka.
Honorable Mention (6): Clearwater, Francis Broward, Lakeland, Katherine Livingston, Patriots, Princess Hirrhigua.

Georgia
(45 out of 90 Chapters)
Silver (11): Andrew Houser, Bainbridge, Captain John Wilson, Dorothy Walton, John Clarke, Lachlan McIntosh, John Houston, Stone Castle, Sunbury, Toccoa, Vidalia.

Hawaii
(0 out of 2 Chapters)
Gold (0).
Silver (0).
Honorable Mention (0).

Idaho
(4 out of 11 Chapters)
Gold (1): Alice Whitman.
Silver (2): Eliza Spalding, Idaho Pocahontas.
Honorable Mention (1): Pioneer.

Illinois
(72 out of 116 Chapters)

Indiana
(52 out of 92 Chapters)

Iowa
(31 out of 89 Chapters)
Gold (12): Abigail Adams, Council Bluffs, Dubuque, James Harlan, Lydia Alden, Mary Ball Washington, Mary Marion, Onawa, Priscilla Alden, Shenandoah, Spinning Wheel, Washington.
Silver (9): Algona, Ashley, Cumberland Valley,
Hannah Caldwell, Keokuk, Ladies of the Lake, Mason City, New Castle, Oskaloosa.
Honorable Mention (10) : Artesia, Beacon Hill, Clear Lake, Elizabeth Ross, James McElwee, Jean Espy, Marshalltown, Okamanpado, Sac City, Sun Dial.

Kansas
(31 out of 64 Chapters)
Gold (13) : Desire Tobey Sears, Dodge City, Esther Lowery, Flores del Sol, Isabella Woldin, Lucretta Griswold Latimer, Martha Vail, Mary Wade Struther, Minisa, Shawnee, Susannah French Putney, Tomahawk, Wyandot.

Kentucky
(31 out of 71 Chapters)
Silver (4) : Captain John Lillard, Limestone, Locusta, St. Asaph.

Louisiana
(31 out of 43 Chapters)
Silver (11) : Bayou St. John, Bistinue, Boeuf River, Calcasieu, Fort Jesup, Louisiana, Pelican, Robert Harvey, Spirit of '76, Tangipahoa, Vieux Carre.

Maine
(18 out of 37 Chapters)
Gold (8) : Burnt Meadow, Eunice Farnsworth, Fort Halifax, Frances Dighton Williams, General Knox, Lydia Putnam, Rebecca Weston, Samuel Grant.
Silver (3) : Esther Eayres, Koussinoc, Lady Knox.
Honorable Mention (7) : Benapeag, Hannah Weston, Old York, Pemaquid, Pine Tree State, Silence Howard Hayden, Tisbury Manor.

Maryland
(19 out of 34 Chapters)
Gold (10) : Chevy Chase, Colonel Tench Tilghman, Erasmus Fery, General Mordecai Gist, Governor William Paca, Major William Thomas, Old Kent, Peggy Stewart Tea Party, Toapning Castle, William Winchester.
Silver (5) : Bottomy Cross, Frederick, Major Samuel Turbitt Wright, Mary Carroll Caton, Washington-Custis.
Honorable Mention (4) : Captain Jeremiah Baker, Carter Braxton, Francis Scott Key, Head of Elk.

Massachusetts
(39 out of 100 Chapters)
Silver (14) : Abigail Phillips Quincy, Attleboro, Betty Allen, Deane Winthrop, Fort Massachussets, General Ebenezer Learned, General William Shepard, Jonathan Hatch, Martha’s Vineyard, New Bedford, Old Colony, Old State House, Priscilla Abbot, Quequechan.

Michigan
(35 out of 62 Chapters)
Silver (11) : Anne Frisy Fitzhugh, Battle Creek, Elizabeth Schuyler Hamilton, Hannah Tracy Grant, Job Winslow, John Alden, Lansing, Lucinda Hinsdale Stone, Menominee, Sarah Treat Prudden, Shiawassee.
Honorable Mention (8) : Ezra Parker, Gogebic, Isabella, John Sackett, Muskegon, River Wab-wasim, Sarah Caswell Angell, Ypsilanti.

Minnesota
(10 out of 42 Chapters)

Mississippi
(21 out of 47 Chapters)
Silver (4) : Belvidere, Judith Robinson, Mississipi Delta, Ralph Humphreys.
Honorable Mention (4) : Chakchiuma, Cherokee Rose, Horseshoe Robertson, Deer Creek.

Missouri
(39 out of 86 Chapters)
Gold (16) : Alexander Doniphan, Bowling Green, Carrolton, Elizabeth Carey, Elizabeth Harrison, Francois Valé, General John Sullivan, Mar-
shall, Missouri Pioneers, Osage, Platte Purchase, St. Charles, Warrensburg, Webster Groves, Westport, William White.


Montana

(5 out of 14 Chapters)

Gold (1) : Oro Fino.
Silver (2) : Absaroka, Milk River.
Honorable Mention (2) : Assinniboine, Mount Hylite.

Nebraska

(20 out of 44 Chapters)

Gold (4) : David City, Katahdin, Lewis-Clark, Niobrara.
Silver (9) : Betsey Hager, Elizabeth Montague, Loup Valley, Mary Katharine Goddard, Nancy Gary, Point of Rock, St. Leger Cowley, Sandhills, Sioux Lookout.
Honorable Mention (7) : Ann Froissart, Deborah Avery, Fort Kearney, Lone Willow, Butler-Johnson, Major Isaac Sadler, Thirty-seventh Star.

Nevada

(3 out of 5 Chapters)

Gold (2) : Lahontan, Nevada Sagebrush.
Silver (1) : Valley of Fire.
Honorable Mention (0).

New Hampshire

(8 out of 34 Chapters)

Gold (3) : Mary Torr, New Boston, Reprisal.
Silver (0).
Honorable Mention (5) : Abigail Webster, Ashuelot, Molly Stark, Old Number Four, Rumford.

New Jersey

(36 out of 84 Chapters)

Silver (13) : Boudinot, Captain Joshua Huddy, Cranetown, David Demarest, Francis Hopkinson, General Frelinghuysen, Monmouth, Monmouth Court House, Old Tapanusen, Penelope Hart, Red Bank, Red Mill, William Paterson.

New Mexico

(9 out of 11 Chapters)

Gold (3) : Dona Ana, El Portal, Lew Wallace.
Silver (2) : Butterfield Trail, Coronado.
Honorable Mention (4) : Jacob Bennett, Mary Griggs, Roswell, Thomas Jefferson.

New York

(77 out of 177 Chapters)

Gold (20) : Benjamin Romaine, Colonel Aaron Ogden, Colonel Josiah Smith, Comfort Tyler, General Asa Danforth, General Jacob Odell, Gu-ya-na-ga, Harvey Birch, Jane McCrea, Larchmont, Major Jonathan Lawrence, Mary Weed Marvin, Mohegan, Oneida, Ontario, Owahgema, Sa-go-ye-wat-ha, Saint Johnsville, Tawasentha, Schoharie.

North Carolina

(49 out of 85 Chapters)

Silver (12) : Battle of Elizabethtown, Benjamin Cleveland, Betsy Dowdy, Colonel Andrew Balfour, Colonel Polk, Craighhead-Dunlap, John Grady, Micajah Petway, Stamp Defiance, Thomas Hadley, Waightsill Avery, Yadkin River Patriots.

North Dakota

(4 out of 9 Chapters)

Gold (2) : Dacotah, Pierre Verendrye.
Silver (1) : Bad Lands.
Honorable Mention (1) : Minishoshe.

Ohio

(64 out of 127 Chapters)

Gold (25) : Cuyahoga Falls, Cuyahoga Portage, Daniel Cooper, Delaware City, Dolly Todd Madison, Fort Defiance, Fort Industry, Franklinton, Granville, Hannah Emerson Dustin, Isaac Van Wert, James Fowler, London, Mariemont, Mary Washington, Nathaniel Massie, Oxford Caroline Scott, Pickaway Plains, Shaker, Steubenville,
Ursula Wolcott, Washington Court House, Western Reserve, Whetstone, William Horney.
Silver (17): Ann Simpson Davis, Beech Forest, Black Swamp, Canton, Cedar Cliff, Cincinnati, Colonel George Croghan, Colonel Jonathan Bayard Smith, Coppacaw, Elizabeth Sherman Reese, Elizabeth Zane Dew, George Clinton, Jane Bain, Martha Devotion Huntington, Mary Chesney, Mary Stanley, Urbana.
Honorable Mention (22): Akron, Ann Spafford, Captain James Lawrence, Catharine Greene, Colonel William Crawford, Fort Findlay, Jared Mansfield, Juliana White, Lakewood, Lewis Boyer, Mary Redmond, Massillon, Molly Chittenden, Moses Cleaveland, Mount Sterling, Old Northwest, Olentangy, Phoebe Franches, Sally DeForest, Sarah Cupus, Scout David Williams, Turtle Creek.

Oklahoma
(12 out of 38 Chapters)


Pennsylvania
(48 out of 134 Chapters)


Rhode Island
(13 out of 23 Chapters)


South Carolina
(22 out of 56 Chapters)


South Dakota
(6 out of 14 Chapters)


Tennessee
(33 out of 84 Chapters)


Texas
(50 out of 98 Chapters)


Utah
(0 out of 2 Chapters)

Gold (0). Silver (0). Honorable Mention (0).

Vermont
(10 out of 30 Chapters)

Virginia
(84 out of 104 Chapters)
Honorable Mention (18): Captain John Smith, Colonel Abram Penn, Fairfax County, Floyd Court House, Fort Loudoun, Fort Maiden Spring, General William Campbell, George Pearis, Golden Horseshoe, James River, Margaret Lynn Lewis, Mount Vernon, Nathaniel Bacon, Patrick Henry, Point of Fork, Stuart, Thomas Carter, Virginia Frontier.

Washington
(12 out of 39 Chapters)

West Virginia
(24 out of 47 Chapters)

Wisconsin
(16 out of 49 Chapters)
Silver (6): Annis Avenue, Kenosha, Milwaukee, Nequi-Antigo-Siebah, Racine, Lieutenant Nathan Hatch.
Honorable Mention (2): Beloit, Eli Pierce.

Wyoming
(4 out of 10 Chapters)
Gold (0).
Silver (3): Cheyenne, Fort Casper, Sheridan.

Overseas
(2 out of 12 Chapters)
Gold (1): Alaska, Colonel John Mitchell; (0): Canal Zone, China, Cuba, England, France, Italy.
Silver (11): Mexico, John Edwards; (0): Philippine Islands, Puerto Rico.

National Honor Roll Awards 1957-1958
Alabama—18 Gold, 13 Silver, 8 H.M.
Alaska—1 Gold, 0 Silver, 0 H.M.
Arizona—1 Gold, 0 Silver, 3 H.M.
Arkansas—7 Gold, 5 Silver, 3 H.M.
California—41 Gold, 39 Silver, 24 H.M.
Colorado—3 Gold, 2 Silver, 6 H.M.
Connecticut—4 Gold, 6 Silver, 6 H.M.
Florida—38 Gold, 14 Silver, 19 H.M.
Georgia—25 Gold, 13 Silver, 6 H.M.
Hawaii—0 Gold, 0 Silver, 0 H.M.
Idaho—1 Gold, 2 Silver, 1 H.M.
Illinois—31 Gold, 21 Silver, 20 H.M.
Indiana—29 Gold, 9 Silver, 14 H.M.
Iowa—12 Gold, 9 Silver, 10 H.M.
Kansas—13 Gold, 7 Silver, 11 H.M.
Kentucky—15 Gold, 4 Silver, 12 H.M.
Louisiana—12 Gold, 11 Silver, 8 H.M.
Maine—8 Gold, 3 Silver, 7 H.M.
Maryland—10 Gold, 5 Silver, 4 H.M.
Massachusetts—9 Gold, 14 Silver, 16 H.M.
Mexico—0 Gold, 1 Silver, 0 H.M.
Michigan—16 Gold, 11 Silver, 8 H.M.
Minnesota—5 Gold, 1 Silver, 4 H.M.
Mississippi—13 Gold, 4 Silver, 4 H.M.
Missouri—16 Gold, 10 Silver, 13 H.M.
Montana—1 Gold, 2 Silver, 2 H.M.
Nebraska—4 Gold, 9 Silver, 7 H.M.
Nevada—2 Gold, 1 Silver, 0 H.M.
New Hampshire—3 Gold, 0 Silver, 5 H.M.
New Jersey—10 Gold, 13 Silver, 13 H.M.
New Mexico—3 Gold, 2 Silver, 4 H.M.
New York—20 Gold, 27 Silver, 22 H.M.
North Carolina—26 Gold, 12 Silver, 11 H.M.
North Dakota—2 Gold, 1 Silver, 1 H.M.
Ohio—25 Gold, 17 Silver, 22 H.M.
Oklahoma—3 Gold, 4 Silver, 5 H.M.
Oregon—4 Gold, 2 Silver, 1 H.M.
Pennsylvania—14 Gold, 17 Silver, 17 H.M.
Rhode Island—2 Gold, 5 Silver, 6 H.M.
South Carolina—8 Gold, 8 Silver, 6 H.M.
South Dakota—1 Gold, 1 Silver, 4 H.M.
Tennessee—14 Gold, 7 Silver, 12 H.M.
Texas—24 Gold, 17 Silver, 9 H.M.
Utah—0 Gold, 0 Silver, 0 H.M.
Vermont—3 Gold, 2 Silver, 5 H.M.
Virginia—44 Gold, 22 Silver, 18 H.M.
Washington—4 Gold, 4 Silver, 4 H.M.
West Virginia—11 Gold, 6 Silver, 7 H.M.
Wisconsin—8 Gold, 6 Silver, 2 H.M.
Wyoming—0 Gold, 3 Silver, 1 H.M.

National Honor Roll 1957-1958
Total—1374 (out of 2,805 Chapters)
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
(Organized—October 11, 1890)
1776 D Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.
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National Board of Management—Continued

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[815]
Bending Our Twigs

The two following letters to the Editor of the Magazine show how loyal Daughters can firmly implant ideals of our Society among today’s young people. Have you any similar news to send us? We would like to print it.

It may be of some interest to the Society that my granddaughter, Judith Anne Harpham, used our D.A.R. Magazine in writing her 5,000-word senior thesis when she graduated from high school at Pleasant Lake, Indiana, this year. Her subject was “The Civil Bible of America,” using excerpts from:

- October, 1952. Spotlight on America.

How fortunate that I kept my D.A.R. Magazine file! The information Judith Anne received from authentic sources will influence her whole life. She earned an A grade. Truly the National Society has a very important part in the life of our beloved America.

Nellie Harpham (Mrs. P. J.)
Pokagon Chapter
Pleasant Lake, Indiana

On Flag Day an incident occurred which I feel is worthy of publication in our Magazine. It has been my practice always to put out two flags for all patriotic and State holidays; as I am the only one in the neighborhood to do so, I have many times told the children in the vicinity the story of the flag and sung them a song I learned in school over forty years ago, set to the music of “Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean.” It was scarcely eight o’clock on Flag Day when two friends, Barbara, five and David, three, came calling “It’s Flag Day; it’s Flag Day.” I hastily got out my flags and they also helped me place two small American flags by my front steps. Barbara asked me to sing “The Betsy Ross Song.” Then, both standing at attention, with their hands over their hearts, they repeated the Pledge to the Flag. Still standing at attention, Barbara sang “America.” Then, gravely bowing her head and folding her hands, Barbara said, “When we do these things I feel this should be included.” She then said the Lord’s Prayer.

Two Americans in the making.
Ella Kirk France (Mrs. Carroll E.)
Registrar, Conacocheaga Chapter
Hagerstown, Maryland

The Pilgrims of the Mayflower

(A *Mapsetan)

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“... pattern of the old cartographers, with cherubs and stylized illustrations... reminiscent of the old maps in booths found along the Seine, in Paris... the voyage to the new world... suggestion of a map of Holland, marginal illustrations of a windmill, a field of tulips... some of the travelers themselves... articles brought along on the Mayflower.”

EDITH TUNNELL
Originator and Designer
1 Jacobus Place
New York 63, New York
WHEN THE FROST IS ON THE PUMPKIN AND THE FODDER'S IN THE SHOCK
COME TO THE 52nd ANNUAL PUMPKIN SHOW
CIRCLEVILLE, OHIO—OCTOBER 15, 16, 17 and 18, 1958

BE GUESTS OF THE PUMPKIN SHOW SOCIETY AND PICKAWAY PLAINS CHAPTER, D.A.R.
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Romance of Freedom and Responsibility
(Continued from page 768)

only our privileges but also our duties—
not only the immense price which was paid
for our liberty, but also the corresponding
obligations that rest upon us, to maintain
and preserve, and hand down to future
generations, the invaluable boon we have
inherited from our ancestors. But if we
disregard the voice of warning, which
comes to us from a thousand sources, a
few years hence the historian may have to
record the wreck and downfall of our noble
Government and the total overthrow of our
free and happy institutions. May God in
mercy grant that such a calamity may not
befall our beloved country."

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may we say "Amen!"
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Plaque

(Continued from page 778)

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"To honor this 300th anniversary, and to keep alive the memory of the contribution of all of these Scots to the Ironworks, the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and the development of this nation, this monument has been erected by Warner S. McCall, a direct descendant in the 9th generation of James MacKall."

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Observe Constitution Day

(Continued from page 775)

years ago, I found an astoundingly large number of people who knew exactly the rules and regulations by which a baseball game is governed; but, by the same token I found an astonishingly small number who knew the rules and regulations by which they themselves are governed. And things haven’t changed a bit since.

“It is important to consider that Constitution-Citizenship-Government are triplets. In our form of government—a Republic—you have yet to show me a good, efficient government if you cannot produce good, conscientious citizens, because—don’t forget—we, the people, are the government. That’s the way our Constitution wants it.

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The Man Behind

Our National Anthem

(Continued from page 777)

did not inspire the words, “In God we trust” on our coins. Our coins did not bear these words until during Lincoln’s administration, when they were placed there by order of Salmon P. Chase, Lincoln’s Secretary of the Treasury, later Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Mr. Chase, too, was a devout Christian patriot.

*From The Sunday School Times, June 14, 1958. The hymn quoted is Number 454 in the Episcopal Hymnal. How many other hymn books include it?

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Continental Congress of Fifty Years Ago

(Continued from page 770)

allowed to pass through the well-guarded doors.

Mrs. Munger and Mrs. Story were nominated for the State Regency. Mrs. Story's qualifications, as stated by Mrs. Montgomery of Rochester, are her tact, her history as a pacifier, and especially her experience, as she is head of the Federation of Women's Clubs, representing some 40,000 women. Mrs. Munger's principal qualification seems to be her friendship with the President General. The votes were: Mrs. Story, 82; Mrs. Munger, 49.

I left for home the next morning and can say little personally about the rest of the program. The most important matter was the vote to bond Continental Hall for a sum not named (afterward placed at $200,000). There were many gifts to the Hall, including a silver tea service, bearing the head of George III, from the New York City Chapter; a gold brocade dress worn at the reception and ball for Gen. Lafayette upon his visit to America; and a mourning brooch containing a lock of Gen. Washington's hair, left by the founder of Fort Greene Chapter (this pin was set in jet and pearls and enclosed in an engraved silver jewel box). A handsome clock for the Hall was given by the Berks County (Pa.) Chapter. The Children of the American Revolution gave $1,796.98.

Many States hold their meetings at the time of Continental Congress, as New York does. Oklahoma's only delegate was said to be postmistress of one of the four largest post offices in the State. She held her State election, and, in response to a call for her report thereon, rose and said that the meeting had been most harmonious and gave a list of the new officers, nominated and voted for by herself!
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Lillian Nordica
(Continued from page 772)

her fabulous career, her travels, and her relationships with the great all over the world awed me; but what impressed me most of all was her graciousness and the human quality of being able to meet one and all with equal courtesy and interest. Many others were thrilled by her voice, dazzled by the jewels, and entranced by the gowns, but we of the family loved her for the great lady she always was; her memory is as if she came to us “with a song in her heart.”

D.A.R. Americanism Medal
(Continued from page 764)

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