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ISSUED MONTHLY BY
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Publication Office: ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, 1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.
Signed articles reflect the personal views of the authors and are not necessarily a statement of D. A. R. policy.
Products and services advertised do not carry D. A. R. endorsement.

Single Copy, 35 Cents. Yearly Subscription, $2.00
Send checks made payable to Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R., 1776 D Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

MABEL E. WINSLOW, Editor
MRS. JOHN J. WILSON, National Chairman
D. A. R. Magazine Committee
MRS. ROBERT F. KOHR, National Chairman
D. A. R. Magazine Advertising Committee
Copyright 1958 by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution
Entered as second-class matter, December 8, 1924, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879
The Restored Wayside Inn, South Sudbury, Massachusetts
(Burned in 1955; reopened in June 1958)
(see page 848 for story)
The President General's Message

"I believe there is no finer form of government than the one under which we live, that I ought to be willing to live or die, as God decrees, that it may not perish from the earth."

Former Vice President Thomas R. Marshall.

The very magnitude of the Constitution is so great that it truly overshadows its creators, and to many they are little more than a name or a shadow on a page. Sometimes we forget their vitality of thought and action, their vision, logic and profound love of liberty.

General George Washington presided at the Federal Convention. Washington did not fear a strong government as many men did and so said “I have many (fears) and powerful ones—from a half-starved, limping government—tottering at every step.” He was beloved and respected as few men have ever been, so wielded a great influence in private talk as he took no part in debate.

The Revolution was not long past. Memories of the Tories were fresh in the minds of the delegates. Men with foreign leanings and foreign prejudices must not be allowed to have a hand in running the new government.

Of course all Senators and Congressmen were to be citizens—but citizenship was not enough. They wanted no man to help in making laws for the Nation who had not been a citizen of the Nation for a safe number of years.

Morris spoke of “the danger of admitting strangers into our public councils.” Mason, too, did “not choose to let foreigners make laws for us and to govern us.” One of Mason’s greatest contributions to the Constitution was his plan for dual Federal and State sovereignty, which is basic to the American system. Great liberal that he was, he made a determined effort to abolish the slave trade, and have a declaration of personal rights included.

Luther Martin of Maryland was called the troublemaker of the convention, yet he made one of the most vital motions—that Federal matters should be supreme over State and local laws. Elbridge Gerry, astute businessman of Massachusetts, was the author of the Presidential veto clause.

Aristocratic Gouverneur Morris was the great speechmaker of the convention; he felt that the Government should be controlled by the aristocrats. Strange as it may seem, Morris was the one who inserted in the final draft the famous opening words, “We the people of the United States . . . .”

James Wilson at 45 was recognized as the possessor of a brilliant legal mind and was one of the first Americans to envision the Nation stretching across “a great and valuable portion of the globe.” Wilson battled against delegates who wanted to exclude from any share in the Government any State but the original 13. He made the motion that placed the executive power of the United States in the hands of a single person.

Roger Sherman was the only man who signed all the great Revolutionary documents: The 1774 Articles of Association, the 1776 Declaration of Independence, the 1777 Articles of Confederation, and the 1787 Constitution. His greatest contribution to the Constitution was the “Connecticut Compromise.” As you know, this provided a Senate in which all the States were equal and a House of Representatives was elected on the basis of population.

To the fifty-five wise and gallant patriots, each of whom made a lasting contribution in formulating this document and to that little group of equally able patriots who could not attend as they were serving their infant country in various capacities, but used their influence through letters and papers—John Marshall, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, John Jay—free men are eternally grateful.

It is a long, long time since fifty-five men from twelve young States got together and hammered out a Constitution.

Alene W. Groves, President General, N.S.D.A.R.
The Allene Wilson Groves Cottage at Tamasssee D. A. R. School

by Marjorie (Mrs. Lyle J.) Howland
National Chairman, Approved Schools Committee

TWENTY-FOUR lucky little girls will soon be comfortably housed in the Allene Wilson Groves Cottage now being built at Tamasssee. After consideration of several sites, a location was selected by the President General across the road from the Pennsylvania Health House, roughly in line with the Auditorium and a little farther forward than the Gibson Chapel.

The exterior of the building will be beautiful Charleston brick veneer and the roof light in color to deflect the warm South Carolina sun. There will be three entrances, and a walk will lead to the school building.

Reference to the architect’s ground plan will show the arrangement of the main floor. The study room will be pine-paneled, and the living room will have an oak floor; other floors will be asphalt tile, with the exception of the bathrooms, which will be ceramic tile.

Spacious quarters will be provided for the housemother. There will be six bedrooms, each accommodating four little girls and with its own bathroom facilities. Each bedroom will have four single beds and four alcoves with individual dressers and space for clothing. Except for the pine-paneled study room, walls will be plaster.

The basement will include a large playroom, which will be a boon in bad weather; it will have showers and toilets. It is hoped that play equipment to keep little girls occupied and happy will be given by D.A.R. friends of Tamasssee. The basement will also have garage space for two cars and a storage room.

As this description was being written, in mid-August, construction of the cottage was under way, and foundations had been poured.

The projects listed below remain to be adopted by our loyal State organizations, which have never failed to support our Approved Schools program:

2 shower stalls for bathroom
   adjoining girls' basement playroom @ $150.00 each
2 commodes for same room @ 150.00 each
2 lavatories for same room @ 100.00 each
2 complete baths @ 1,200.00 each
1 partial bath (both lavatories have been given) @ 800.00
1 partial bath (one lavatory has been given) @ 1,000.00
1 lavatory (these are counter-sunk type) @ 200.00
4 closets (on hall) @ 75.00 each
4 sections of shelving for study room @ 50.00 each
Furniture for girls' rooms @ $500.00 to 600.00 each
Furniture for housemother's room @ 600.00
Furniture for study room @ 500.00
12 trees (18 ft.) @ 35.00 each
Trees—smaller ones @ 15.00 each
Shrubs @ $3.00 to 5.00 each
Children's books for the study Any amount
Radio-record player combination
Television set
Games, dolls, teddy bears—anything to make a little girl happy!

Have you had a share in the enrichment and comfort of our little girls at Tamasssee? If not, your cooperation will make it possible to have this cottage truly representative of the great Society it represents.

Remember, too, while it is very nice to have a whole project taken, any gift of any size is welcome. We want our individual members to have the privilege of having a part in this worthwhile project. All gifts will be recorded in our Gift Book, to be kept in the living room of the Cottage.

If contributions exceed our needs, the surplus will be placed in the Edna Davis Starkey Crist Endowment Fund for the Allene Wilson Groves Cottage for Little Girls.
Proof of the grim spirit of religious and political rebellion, and of the cultural barrenness of the early American colonists is found in the songs that they sang in the first century and a half of American history. From Virginia to New England, in those earliest days, the Church was all important. Most certainly, the severity of those early songs reflected the regimented, hard-working lives that confronted the settlers of this New World. Severe climates, unknown diseases, hunger, Indian raids—the whole insecurity of human life—kept their minds steadfastly upon Heaven as a Refuge and Place of Rest. It was an era of rebellion, yet of "seemliness," and the songs of this time were familiar church tunes from the lands that these people had left behind. However, new, sometimes militant, words were added or substituted. For a time, church music in America was so limited by the narrow theological ideas of our forebears, that it resembled a doleful droning in unison. Pretty music had no place in a service lit up by brimstone and sulphur. In lieu of the chants of the Church of England, which they had spurned to immigrate to America, Puritans substituted psalms adapted from Calvinist services of France and Holland, where they had lived, as stepping stones to America. The translations were awkward and hard on the musical beat. "Old Hundredth," "York," "Toulon," and "Dundee" were some of the hymns used, with words taken directly from the Psalms. In 1640, the Bay Psalm Book was published in Cambridge, Massachusetts, the first book printed in English-speaking North America! It contained a series of the shorter, more joyful psalms, sung to easier, more tuneful melodies. This was the first step toward liberalizing church music, which eventually led to a later acceptance of original verses for hymn tunes, instead of literal translations of the Psalms. Unfortunately, no music was printed in the book, so after the melody was introduced by the Leader, who had learned it by rote, instead of note, in a conference training session, the congregation had to rely upon its memory of his performance. Since many members of the congregation could not read, the words were next intoned, line by line, by the deacon, then repeated verbatim by the congregation, line by line. No wonder the church services stretched into hours! Such a slow and limping pace brought forth the following description from John Adams, later President of the United States. "All of the drawling, quavering discord of the world is embodied in church music!" Psalm singing held sway for a century and a quarter, while other more liberal forms of music were creeping into the church services. In England, Isaac Watts wrote tuneful hymns with original words, not using the Psalms, as was the custom. These were finally, and reluctantly, accepted in public worship. In America, they became immensely popular. Two of these hymns are: the familiar "O God, Our Help in Ages Past" and "When I Survey The Wondrous Cross." Germans and Moravians coming to Pennsylvania brought happy, singable church music and, for the first time, carols, which the Pilgrims had sternly discouraged as "too joyous to be seemly." Of course, there were roistering English and German drinking songs, sung in the hospitable common rooms of the taverns to the noisy accompaniment of clanging tankards. Charming new love songs from France were heard in aristocratic drawing rooms. But none of these were the songs of the sober and industrious American people. By the middle of the 18th century, church music was no longer dominant in America. Spirituals were sung in the South by the colored folk, sea chanties from foreign shores crept into the American ports, and ballads were popular with all. For many years the words of the songs heard in America had been picked up by ear, learned from "broadsides" sold on city street corners, or carried around the country by traveling peddlers, whose goods were indis-
pensable to the outlying communities. During England’s wars with the French, Dutch, and Spanish, American ships were often fitted out as privateers, and their exploits were celebrated in new words to old tunes, which were, in many instances pirate songs!

By the time of the Revolution, the American Colonies had become a melting pot of Puritan severity and Cavalier tolerance, plus inherited cultures of Swedes in New Jersey, Dutch in New York, Germans, Scotch, Irish, Welch, French Huguenots, Swiss, Italians, Portuguese, Jews, all of whom had immigrated to America bringing folklore and always—songs. Some of these songs that you may recognize are: Shule Agra, an Irish love song; All through the Night. Welsh; Robin Adair, English; Auprès de ma blonde, French; and Die Abendglocke, German.

This, then, was the musical picture just before the stirring events of the Revolution. Not yet, however, had there arisen a composer of American birth to write America’s songs! But the colonists in America, with their heritage of hardship and privation, whose very roots rebelled against tyranny and oppression, who had found little time for cultivation of the arts, were not found wanting in musical and literary ability when the critical moment came. Nothing shows the fiery spirit of an indignant America as do the songs it sang during the time before the Battle of Lexington! The Sons of Liberty whipped up public opinion against England’s taxes, quartering of troops, etc. by new words to familiar songs printed on “broad sheets” and distributed, sub rosa, everywhere. When the colonists were plunged into a six-year struggle, these songs marched along with the Recruits, because they were known to all patriots. Yankee Doodle, Liberty Song, and Chester were the favorites. Notice that all of their songs were still “adapted,” and, still, no American composer had come forth with an original tune. Even the popular Liberty Song, the first American ballad (with its theme of “Give all—give ’til it hurts!”) written in 1768 by a celebrated Delaware lawyer, John Dickenson, and aimed at the Tories, was an “adapted” tune. That there was so little secular music in the period directly before the Revolution explains why the early musical efforts of the Patriots were semireligious in character.

The first, original war song in America was written by William Billings, a fiery zealot, who was a singing master by avocation and a tanner by trade. Although uneducated in books, and self-taught in music, he wrote the famous and inspiring hymn, Chester, among many others. He spent most of his adult life sponsoring a native American music, and to him we must be forever grateful. He was the first to establish singing schools, usually in country taverns, or in isolated schools, where entire communities had been cut off from any culture or enjoyment, or even “assembling.”

Widely divergent in education, at about this time, the polished and charming Joseph Hopkinson, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and friend of Washington, Jefferson, and Franklin, wrote a classic love song which became popular, as Enraptured I Gaze. This made him our first American composer of secular music, which, now, was sanctioned in the homes for pleasure. Philip Phile, composer of marches, wrote The President’s March for band. This is one of the few tunes of lasting popularity associated with George Washington, whom we know understood and enjoyed music very much. This march was played for the first time as Washington was ferried across the Delaware, on his way to be inaugurated in New York. Later, his friend, Joseph Hopkinson, composed words to this march and we know it as—Hail Columbia! Strange that we now use a borrowed Scottish march for our President!

During the Revolution, many churches became meeting places and rang with patriotic musical defiance. The usual droning of hymns had given way to enthusiastic and rousing choruses that shook the rafters. These songs went into the camps and onto the battlefields, cheering drooping spirits to new heights of patriotism.

There is impressive simplicity in the words of most songs of this time. The tunes were familiar, so the words caught on like wildfire. Here are two stanzas of one that was most popular:

When God inspired us for the fight,
Their ranks were broken, their lines were forced.
Their ships were shattered in our sight,
Or swiftly driven from the coast.
What grateful offering shall we bring?
What shall we render to the Lord?
Loud hallelujahs let us sing,
And praise His name on every chord.
The following is taken from a song, author unknown, set to an old Scottish tune and sung by Pennsylvania troops in 1775:
And all the world shall know
Americans are free.
Nor slaves, nor cowards will we prove
Great Britain soon shall see.

In 1778 British Henry Archer, educated at England's elite Military College, renounced an estate and large inheritance, and came to America as a sympathizer, becoming a volunteer. He composed a marching song, which had nothing of the hymn about it. It ended each stanza with a toast to the brave volunteers, mentioning each profession and vocation represented, in a verse to itself. If anyone were able to march after running the gamut of these toasts, it must have been a miracle! But it, also, cheered many a forced march and lonely campfire. It was a period when writers of verse were more active than composers of music, which explains the many songs, familiar to colonists, that suddenly blossomed forth with new, stirring words. Rise, Columbia was adapted from Rule, Britannia by Robert Treat Paine.

Among other names distinguished for contributions of military songs, were Dr. Benjamin Young Prime, Dr. James McClurg, Rednap Howell (schoolmaster), David Humphreys, (who was a Captain on the staff of General Putnam), Joel Barlow, Chaplain, and Timothy Durght. Barlow said: "I have great faith in the influence of songs—one good, stirring song is worth a dozen addresses." Timothy Durght, afterwards President of Yale College, composed Columbia while a student at Yale. He became a chaplain and wrote several patriotic songs for his regiment, composed of deeply religious, serious minded, farm boys. These songs did not boast, but were designed to lift the hearts and focus the mind on the future of a free America, after the war was over. Nathaniel Niles, physician and judge of New York, graduate of Princeton and Yale, wrote a classic poem, The American Hero, when he heard of Bunker Hill. Set to music, it was sung in all the churches during the war years. All of these patriotic songs are more or less touched with religious spirit in an era of piety and prayer.

Yankee Doodle began its career in America as a song of exasperation. It was an ever-ready weapon by which the British troops sought to ridicule the American soldiers — but the keen-witted Yankees adopted the air, with parodies against the British Royalists. It was played at Lexington by fifes, and, at the surrender of Burgoyne, as the rigid ranks of British troops mentally squirmed. Finally, at the surrender at Yorktown, LaFayette, in a pixie spirit of elation, ordered the tune played in a slow dirge tempo. It thus became our first triumphant melody. It was a dance tune, dating back to Charles I but, from the beginning of the Revolution, it became American to the core. The final Treaty of Peace between Great Britain and the United States was signed on December 24, 1814, after the war of 1812, at Ghent, Belgium. Henry Clay and John Quincy Adams were there with the British Ambassador. The inhabitants of Ghent, pleased that the treaty was signed in their neutral city, wished to serenade the two Embassies. They knew God Save The King (which is our America, with different words), but they did not know what to play for the United States, a new nation without an anthem. The bandmaster asked Henry Clay, whose sense of humor suggested Yankee Doodle. There was no music, so a colored servant whistled it to the bandmaster, who quickly arranged it. It became known in Europe as the National Anthem of America, much to the British Revolutionary veteran's chagrin.

Of all songs of national import which America claims, Hail Columbia is particularly her own, as both words and music originated here. It reached a peak of popularity in 1812, as we united again for war. We all know the words, beginning:
Hail Columbia, happy land,
Hail ye heroes, Heaven born band,
Who fought and bled in Freedom's cause.
And when the storm of war had gone,
Enjoyed the peace your valor won.
Let Independence be your boast,
Ever mindful what it cost.
Ever grateful for the prize,
Let it's altar reach the skies.
Firm, united let us be,
Rallying round our Liberty.
As a band of brothers joined,
Peace and safety we shall find.

In 1798, Boston gave $750 to Robert (Continued on page 866)
The New Mechanical Arts Building at Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School

John P. Tyaon, Executive Secretary
Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School, Grant, Alabama

When Kate Duncan Smith School was established by the Alabama Daughters of the American Revolution, the community surrounding Gunter Mountain was essentially agricultural. For years, therefore, our curriculum was based on the premise that most of the boys would return to the mountain farmsteads where they were born and that most of the girls would live out their days as housewives. Only a few set their sights on a college education or city jobs as secretaries or teachers, with wages far higher than those standard for the locality.

With these ideas to guide us, we set about giving the best preparation possible for these useful careers. The excellent equipment provided by our D.A.R. friends all over the United States enabled us to give the boys sound training in farming methods, including dairying and timbering, and the girls domestic science courses second to none in the State.

Establishment of the Redstone Arsenal in the vicinity has changed the picture drastically. It seemed unrealistic to train our boys and girls only to be farmers and housewives when there were opportunities at our very doorstep for good jobs in a modern world if we could bridge the gap with adequate preparation.

Thus the impetus was provided for our new Mechanical Arts Building, which, though unfinished at the time, was dedicated last October when the Approved Schools Tour visited us. Here our boys will receive basic instruction that will ready them for either farm or industrial life. The T-shaped building is of concrete with sandstone facing; the floors are also concrete, with an overlay of tile in classrooms and offices.

There are two regular classrooms, 24 by 34 feet in size, across the front, with an entrance between. Just behind them, and opening into the classrooms, are offices for the teachers, storage space for tools, and a shower room. All storage and shower space opens into the big 42- by 64-foot main shoproom, which is behind the two classrooms. This large shop area is big enough to house several smaller shop areas; just off it is a large, fenced-in concrete slab (20 by 38 feet), where work may be done on equipment and machinery. Electric outlets, running water, and other conveniences make this an ideal place to do certain types of work, weather permitting, that otherwise would clutter up the shop inside.

At the rear of the big shop area is a large basement room (the building is on a hillside so this additional space entailed very little additional expense). The heating system is housed in part of this area, but considerable space is also available for equipment and shop instruction, and for storage.

As stated above, the objectives of the Mechanical Arts Building are twofold:

I. OBJECTIVES:
   A. To train those boys who are to remain on the farm in the basic skills necessary to the maintenance and operation of modern farm machinery and equipment.
   B. To give training and experience that will aid those boys that will leave the farm to intelligently choose the trade or profession that they may be most successful in.

II. ORGANIZATION:
   The shop is divided into areas as follows:
   A. Woodworking.
   B. Tool conditioning.
   C. Electricity.
   D. Welding.
   E. Sheet metal.
   F. Tractor and machinery maintenance.

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C. Painting.
H. Plumbing.
I. Concrete work.

III. OPERATION OF AREAS:

A. Woodworking Area. The woodworking area has three tool lockers equipped with hand tools, such as hand saws, hammers, auger bits and braces, planes, screwdrivers, nail sets, rulers, etc. In addition to these small hand tools, there is some heavy, expensive equipment, such as planers, several types of saws, wood lathes, etc. The basic principles and skills of carpentry and how to use and care for hand tools are taught in this area. These skills are taught while a boy is constructing some item that he needs in his home or on the farm. Building feeders for poultry or livestock is a good example. Construction of small buildings, etc., is studied, and rafter and step patterns are cut out so that the boy can do these simple jobs at home.

B. Tool Conditioning Area. This area is equipped with grinders, oilstones, gauges, files, and other tools needed in keeping tools in top-notch condition. Jobs such as sharpening saws, chisels, plane irons, bits, etc., are taught in this area.

C. Electric Area. The locker in this area is equipped with pliers, screwdrivers, cutters, fish tape, and other tools needed in doing simple wiring for the home and other buildings. A panel with all the jobs illustrated is provided. Jobs such as installation of switch boxes, light outlets, convenience outlets, threeway switches, and safety lights for barns are shown. In addition, there are several types of electric motors for use and study.

D. Welding Area. This area is equipped with electric welders, both alternating and direct current, and gas welding. The boys are taught the basic principles of welding and the operation and care of the equipment. Repair of the school farm equipment and equipment that the boy may wish to build or bring from home is used for teaching welding skills.

E. Sheet Metal Area. The sheet metal area is equipped with various measuring devices, tin snips, body tools, machinery shields and covers, hand seamers for bending sheet metal, and soldering coppers, etc. Constructing funnels, troughs, and covers for various purposes are the jobs done in teaching sheet metal skills.

F. Tractor and Machinery Maintenance Area. This area is equipped with hoists, wrenches, screwdrivers, calipers, chisels, and punches. How to service the tractor and machinery is taught in this area. Jobs such as installation of points, plugs, condensers, and setting for economical operation are used to teach the necessary skills in this area.

G. Painting. This area is equipped with pressure sprayer equipment as well as brushes. The uses and purposes of paints are taught while a boy is actually painting some item that he has constructed in the shop or has brought from home. He learns how to mix paint as well as care for and operate painting equipment.

H. Plumbing Area. This area is equipped with wrenches, pipe-cutting devices, threading tools, joint-running equipment, etc. Measuring, cutting, and threading pipe are examples of the jobs done in this area to teach the necessary skills for plumbing. Laying soil pipes and leading the joints are other examples of jobs taught in this area.

I. Concrete Work. This area is equipped with trowels, measuring devices, shovels, etc. How to make good concrete for foundations for buildings, walks, and other jobs, is a sample of lessons used in teaching concrete construction.

Slightly less than $5,000 worth of equipment has been purchased; we hope to spend an equal amount for other needed equipment in the next twelve months. We actually need two instructors for the work we wish to do in the Mechanical Arts Building, but we will have to get along with one for the next year. We have been promised another for the school year 1959-60; perhaps this is best, as by that time much more equipment will have been installed.

All in all, educators who are familiar with similar programs over Alabama are loud in praise of our Mechanical Arts Building and its equipment; indeed, several have said that, when completely equipped, it will lead the State in a building of this kind.

Thank you, Daughters, for giving it to us.

The Historical Society of Lynn, Massachusetts, organized in 1897, has prepared a list of the 367 manuscript genealogies on deposit in their library. During the past sixty years lines of descent have been compiled by members who trace back to 267 early settlers of New England. Lynn was settled in 1629. Place of origin of each ancestor, as given in the genealogies, is indicated. A list of other miscellaneous genealogical material in the library is added. A typescript copy of both lists is offered for two dollars. Orders should be sent direct to the Society at 125 Green Street, Lynn, Mass.
YEARS of planning and work culminated for the Wisconsin Society in dedication of a curator's cottage for its historical restoration of Surgeon's Quarters, Portage, Wisconsin. On Flag Day, 1958, 200 Daughters of the American Revolution and their friends assembled on the hillside along the Fox River for a box lunch, a tour of the restored home of the medical officer for old Fort Winnebago, and the ceremony placing the cornerstone in the new cottage.

The restored log home, called Surgeon's Quarters, had been dedicated October 6, 1954;* this is the only building left of the group belonging to Fort Winnebago, which was established to protect transportation between the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers. Since it is outside the city of Portage, Wisconsin, 1 mile east of Highway 33, it was necessary to have a home for the curator on the grounds. The four-room cottage, fitting appropriately into the side of the hill, is faced with stone from old Fort Winnebago to make it a suitable dwelling for a historical site over 130 years old. The upper floor contains a living room, bedroom, kitchen, and bath. The lower floor, with access to the highway, has the garage, archives space with a meeting room, and a restroom for visitors to The Quarters.

Mrs. Frank L. Harris, Racine Wisconsin, Vice President General, as Chairman of the Building Committee conducted the dedication service, which opened with the invocation by the State First Vice Regent, Mrs. A. C. Frick, Milwaukee; greetings from the Rev. Hansen Bergen, Milwaukee, National Chaplain General of the Sons of the American Revolution; an official welcome to Portage by Alderman Jack Trickey; and a response by Mrs. J. L. Ryan of West Bend, Chairman of the Fund-Raising Committee.

Mrs. Vincent W. Koch, Janesville, Honorary State Regent, gave the main talk of the afternoon, "Why the Surgeon's Quarters?" As first State Chairman of Surgeon's Quarters, she traced the history of the restoration. The members of Wau Bun Chapter had petitioned the State Society to take over the property when it was discovered that tenants were ruining the house. In 1938 the Society voted to purchase the site for $1,000. After extensive remodeling, which restored the house to its original form, the building was opened to the public in 1951, with Miss Ina Curtis in charge. Mrs. Koch concluded with the tribute: "A dream can become a reality when the Daughters of the American Revolution become inspired."

Mrs. Frank L. Harris presented the Curator's Cottage for dedication. The building was dedicated by the State Regent, Mrs. Austin C. Hayward of Fond du Lac. The Portage Daily Register quoted from her remarks: "We, the Wisconsin State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, dedicate the D.A.R. Curator's Cottage at the Surgeon's Quarters built on the historic site of old Fort Winnebago in greatful recognition of the significance of this place. May it help to keep alive an appreciation of Wisconsin's historic past."

The program closed with a benediction by Mrs. Frick.

A flag with twenty-six stars was flying for the service, a gift to D.A.R. archives by Wau Bun Chapter.

This account can not be finished without recognition of the untiring efforts of Wau Bun Chapter members as a group and thanks to special committees, including Mrs. H. V. Tennant, Mrs. T. Sanderson, Miss Ina Curtis, and State Treasurer Mrs. A. M. Rood. The State Society is most grateful for the services of H. V. Tennant, as engineer; T. Sanderson, lawyer; and E. D. Gray, architect of Waukesha.

A cordial invitation is given all Daughters of the American Revolution, their families, and friends to visit Wisconsin's historical restoration, Surgeon's Quarters, at Portage, Wisconsin.

The Obituary—Part I

by Persis Dewey Leger

THE obituary deserves much sympathy because it is a neglected journalistic orphan. It is shunned because most people instinctively avoid all subjects relating to death. The younger a person is, the faster he runs in trying to get away from thoughts on the problems that death brings. Adults, however, should not run. Each should be prepared to perform this small but necessary last duty for a loved one who has passed on and to write an obituary of which the deceased person could be proud. There are, however, certain rules to follow; and there are certain values and procedures to remember when trying to write an obituary.

It should be a compact summary and a printed record of the life of someone recently deceased. The word itself has an ominous sound; it is from the Latin obitus, meaning “death,” and also from obire, meaning “to die.”

The obituary page has often been called the most widely read one in a newspaper, but the reasons for its popularity are seldom mentioned or analyzed. Newspaper readers seem to find something else on this page besides gloom—they even find inspiration. An obituary, if well written, can teach the living how to make more out of their own lives.

An obituary of average length should be a truthful account of the highlights of someone’s life. Perhaps there is more honest reporting on this than on any other page in today’s newspapers. In addition to the statistics in an obituary 3 to 6 or 7 inches long and one column wide, there is a short paragraph of biographical data, one that tells any achievements of interest to the public, and a third that lists survivors. The length of the biographical paragraph depends upon how long a person has lived and how active he has been. The length of the achievement paragraph depends upon how much the person has done for others. Although the person’s marriage and name of husband or wife are mentioned in the biographical paragraph, they are stated again in the survivors’ paragraph. The length of this third paragraph depends upon the size of the person’s family, number of children, brothers and sisters, etc. The biography at this point should include the line “The deceased was the son (daughter) of — — —,” followed by the names and addresses of parents, and the date and place of birth of the deceased. The names and addresses of survivors should be given, as well as the names and ages of surviving children and grandchildren.

All these data belong in a well-written obituary. To get it into a newspaper, however, a family that wants it printed must sometimes engage in a tug-of-war with a newspaper that may not want to print it. A complete record like this is vitally important to a family, but of no importance to a newspaper staff, to whom the deceased may have been unknown. However, if the obituary gives a true story, in miniature, of a person’s life, his relatives will read it with pride and satisfaction.

It is the strong element of truthfulness in the average obituary that encourages many newspaper readers to revise their ideas on death. By reading many stories of well-spent lives, they may lose their childish and primitive fear of it.

Two Kinds of Readers

The editor is rare and unusually understanding who realizes that his “obit page” must cater to two opposite types of readers. He must please both; he must be fair to both or lose subscribers. The casual reader likes to scan the “obit page” for human interest stories and personal assistance in solving his own problems in daily living. He has only a fleeting interest in the individuals concerned and may quickly forget what he has read. The other reader is a member of the bereaved family, who regards the obituary as a priceless keepsake and treasure, to be clipped from the paper and preserved for posterity in the family’s own files of historical and genealogical material or even in the family Bible.

The editor, therefore, must satisfy two sets of readers; for one, a printed obituary has only temporary importance, and for the other, it has permanent value. This, of
course, poses a very difficult problem. The first category represents the masses; the other represents a few people who are usually slighted in favor of the first group. It is hoped that this discussion will help members of bereaved families to understand the dilemma.

**Five Famous W’s**

Writing a correct, complete obituary is a difficult task. It is very easy to forget to include some of the essential facts. A good reporter, however, “covers” a story. (A “story” is a newsman’s short term for a “newspaper article.”) To “cover” a story adequately, each important point must be treated. The obituary has a special form that helps the writer to cover all essential material regarding a deceased person’s life. The structure is dictated by the five famous W’s—Who? What? Where? When? Why? and sometimes How? In any good news story it is necessary to answer all, or nearly all, the questions. They are the things readers want to know. They must be answered in the obituary of an important person, or the readers will telephone to get the missing material.

When there is a smashup, people will rush to the spot and begin the most natural routine in the world. They will ask each other, “What happened?” Then they will go after the details and ask the five W’s. All this is natural. Even little children ask “Why? Why? What? What?”

The structure of the obituary is a model for all other news stories; the finest kind of practice in journalism to develop accuracy is to write obituaries, even if one must write them about imaginary people, then analyze and study those written by other people for today’s newspapers. In dealing with vital statistics from official records the news writer must not err. He must not rely on the foggy memories of distraught survivors of a deceased person. He must not guess at spellings. To say that Fred Cook died, when it should have been Fred Cooke, can cause great distress to a bereaved family.

**How to Begin—the Lead**

Assuming that many separate facts have been collected and written down separately on cards, which we can shuffle to get our facts in the proper order, we are ready to write the first sentence of the obituary. The subject of facts and how to file them will be discussed later.

One of the most important factors in writing news is “the lead,” the introductory sentence or paragraph of any news story. It is the lead that sells the paper! It functions like a headline—its duty is to attract attention. It must give the gist of the whole article. It must indicate what is coming in the paragraphs that follow, which will provide further details. One oldtime editor said that he could read a newspaper very quickly, because he never read anything but the first inch of each story. The first paragraph, or lead, should lead the reader into the rest of the story and so arouse his interest that he will wish to know the details that follow. Other paragraphs are continuations of the first. They explain and expand the subject matter.

The following is called a “summary lead” because it summarizes the important facts in this obituary:

John Doe, 52, carpenter, 133 Second Street, died of pneumonia this morning at City Hospital.

In the first line the question “Who?” is answered, and the man is identified, but not completely, because he will be identified further if the names of members of his family are given and the names of his organizations (civic, political, religious, fraternal, cultural, professional, etc.). The second line answers the question “What?” (he died); “Why?” or “How?” (of pneumonia); then “When?” and “Where?” are answered.

**Paid Death Notices**

It may be difficult for elderly people to adjust to the fact that friendly, neighborly newspapers have almost vanished, except in the smaller towns. There was a give and take, at one time, between the newspaper staff of such papers and the reading public. They helped each other, and the readers contributed most of the news. Now paid news-collecting agencies have taken over, and the metropolitan dailies do not need the help of individual readers to any extent. Today’s papers are indebted to their readers chiefly for their patronage of its advertisers; they even make money out of deaths. The long obituary columns of small, sad notices that are paid for are now a good source of revenue. If bereaved persons want to publish a little verse in tribute to the deceased, they must pay for it.

The sample of a lead paragraph given above may serve as a guide in writing a paid death notice. Two or three short sentences could be added, the names of survi-
vors given, and the date and place of the funeral announced. In most of our newspapers the name is placed first; this is as it should be, inasmuch as the position of the name of the deceased at the beginning of the item gives it a headline quality. In the Manchester Guardian of England, this value is lost because it places the date and place of death first, and the person's name in the middle of the paragraph. However, the name is printed in capitals—which might be a good feature to adopt here.

Funeral Announcement

If final plans for the funeral have not been made when the obituary goes to press and this cannot be added in the last paragraph, a second article is necessary if the deceased person was well known. This should give a recapitulation of the date of death, place, cause, and duration of illness. This should be followed by an announcement of the time and place of the funeral and burial, with the names of those officiating.

Style Has Changed

The "obit page" is more interesting and readable today than it was formerly. Today's style is objective, yet not coldly so. It is factual and dignified. There is rarely an adjective or a sentimental word or sentence. Moreover, today's style seems to be lighter, with more accent on positive values. Long ago, there was a depressing heaviness and sadness; now, however, the philosophy of a cheerful writer may show through his story of a death, and he may unconsciously reveal his belief that there are worse things than death and that sometimes it is a release, not a tragedy.

A professional newswriter who did not know the deceased person should write as if he had been that person's friend. It is easier for him to write dispassionately than for someone closely related to the deceased. Relatives writing such articles should guard against becoming sentimental and effusive in praise. The melodramatic obituary has vanished. Tributes are reserved for editorial columns of the funeral service. An obituary is not an editorial nor an oration, but a summary of facts; a recital of facts, however, that relates the good works of the deceased is in itself a tribute.

Condense and Compress

Perhaps the outstanding characteristic of present-day newspaper style is an enforced brevity demanded by the high cost of printing. Each fact must be written in the fewest words possible. It should be remembered, however, that, if the news supply is heavy on a certain day, even a carefully written obituary, composed of five or six paragraphs, may be condensed into one paragraph to save space required for paragraph indentions. The column-long obituary of yore has given way to an average length of six or seven inches at most. Material is compressed into the smallest possible space. We cannot say that John Doe "died at the age of 56 years." We must say, "John Doe, 56, died."

Our ancestors tried to be exact in recording vital statistics. It was not uncommon for them to record the time of a death according to the hours and minutes. In a modern textbook on journalism, students are instructed not to state the exact hour of death in an obituary unless the deceased was a very important person. Our ancestors frequently inscribed on gravestones just how old a person was at the time of death in years, months, and days. Today, even if these facts cannot be included in a printed obituary, they should be recorded privately and this information preserved by the family. This information may be important some time.

When a Family Ends

Now and then we read in an obituary that the deceased was the last member of a generation, which was the last generation in a family's chain. Such a lady died in Vermont a few years ago. In her house was a wealth of genealogical information, but she did not preserve any of it by having it typed with carbon copies so that it could be sent to newspapers when she died. Strangers came in after her demise and distributed or destroyed her effects. Such a lone individual may also save her family's record from oblivion by having her historical material typed and sent to public archives, where it can be preserved.

The Full Name

In an obituary a person's true and full name should be given to establish his identity. It was gratifying to note, in the publicity given to the death of the late Mike Todd, that this great showman was Avrom Hirsch Goldbogen, son of a Polish rabbi. This disclosure was a service to historians and genealogists. Now they know that it is (Continued on page 869)
“He Behaved With Unusual Bravery”

by Dorothy H. (Mrs. Thomas Gordon) DeShaze
Pulaski Chapter, Pulaski, Virginia

WHEN Pulaski County, Virginia, was formed from Wythe and Montgomery Counties in 1839, the legislator son of a Revolutionary general was influential in honoring his father’s friend, Count Casimir Pulaski, who had contributed so largely to American independence.

Casimir Pulaski was born in Poland in 1748, the son of a nobleman and famous jurist. After the educational standards of the time he was schooled in his father’s profession and sent on to France for military training. Meanwhile, his own Poland was threatened by Russia and 21-year-old Casimir returned to aid in the revolt against Stanislaus Augustus, who had usurped the throne. The failure of a plot to capture the king resulted in imprisonment for the Polish patriots.

Finally released from prison and exiled from his own country, Pulaski went to Turkey and then to France. Fired with the urge to fight for freedom that was doomed in his own country, he sought out the American ambassador, Benjamin Franklin, to offer his services to America in her struggle against the British.

Landing in America in 1777, Pulaski presented his credentials appropriately, but because of his impatience to be on active duty, he joined Washington’s army as a volunteer. A short two months after his arrival in America found him at the Battle of Brandywine, where his first assignment was to take charge of Washington’s bodyguard, of some thirty horses. His military skill caused Congress to award him the commission of Brigadier General in command of the entire cavalry of the American forces.

Pulaski followed the fighting to Warren Tavern, Germantown, and Valley Forge, where heroes were common. At Valley Forge General Anthony Wayne and General Pulaski were seeking supplies when they encountered 1200 Redcoats sent out with the express purpose of capturing them. Though they did succeed in shooting Pulaski’s mount from under him, he captured several enemy officers. A grateful Washington heard “Mad Anthony’s” report, “He behaved with unusual bravery.”

Because Congress was unsympathetic with his pleas for an enlarged cavalry and his conviction that a foreign officer was unpopular, he procured the permission of Washington to form the famed Pulaski Legion in 1778. His striking appearance and feats of daring made him a legend of courage feared by the British. The battles of Egg Harbor and Osborn’s Island were victories for his legionnaires.

During the winter of 1779 the Pulaski Legion was ordered from New Jersey to join General Benjamin Lincoln in South Carolina. They reached Charleston on May 11, 1779, the same day that the British crossed the Ashley and demanded surrender of the city. Pulaski pushed them back in great disorder and saved Charleston.

During the autumn the stubborn British siege necessitated a full-scale attack for the recapture of Savannah. Pulaski was in charge of the American and French cavalry, who were parts of the overall plan, including Count Jean Baptiste d’Estaing’s sea forces. Unaware of the strength of the British, the Continentals began bombarding the city, but the enemy turned calamitous fire on the troops, and the attack failed. Count Pulaski was mortally wounded, and his legionnaires carried him aboard the Wasp, standing in Savannah harbor, where he died October 11, 1779. At nightfall they quietly slipped his body into the water.

A monument in the city of Savannah, an equestrian statue in Washington, D. C., and a Virginia county that bears his name are but parts of the tribute America pays this Polish patriot. Greater tribute is the bright spark of liberty that burns in the hearts of a free people.
Declaration of An American Citizen

by Compatriot Roderic Marble Olzendam

Washington State Society
Sons of the American Revolution

I am an American Citizen—a member of the greatest fraternity on earth—the Brotherhood of Freemen. The initiation rolls of this worldwide Brotherhood are wide open to any man, anywhere on earth, who is deeply determined to be Free and willing to pay the personal price. Because our forefathers pioneered the continental vastness that is America and won; because the men of industry teamed up in research and development to produce the necessities and luxuries of life in a superior way; and because a million Americans have died and millions have suffered in the wars of this Republic, I have greater Freedom than any other citizen of any other nation in any other period in the history of mankind. I have greater Freedom to Work, to Worship, to Love, to Learn, and to Play; mine is the Freedom to Compete, to Invent, to Save, to Invest, to Create, to Promote, and to Own; I have Freedom to Choose, to Join, to Vote, to Speak, and to Walk erect with head high; I am free to be my own self, as an individual human soul; I am free to glorify Almighty God. And so, I jealously cherish each one of these Freedoms. Life would be as dust in a windy street if, through indifference on my part, I were to lose them. I know what my father and his father before him have done that I might inherit these priceless blessings. Hence, I am ready, willing, and eager to make my own contribution toward their Preservation. I will do everything within my power each day to Strengthen and Defend these Freedoms, wherever I am, whatever I do—that I may pass them on to my sons and daughters undiminished. If I do not, there will be darkness at noon in America, and all over the world.

I—AM RESPONSIBLE.

FREEDOM

Freedom is the gift of God
Permitting all to choose
Lives of virtue—and—as well
Unworthy things refuse.

As we look at the records true
That show a nation’s past,
Those that failed to choose the right
All lost their freedoms—fast.

If we, of the U.S.A.
Our standards would retain,
Nothing less than moral law
This holy goal will gain.

In the present conflict, as
The right opposes wrong,
There is no neutral place, and so
To one, I MUST belong.

FRIENDSHIP

To recognize, and understand
Godliness in a friend
Is highest compliment of all
That mortal life can lend.

No wealth or kindness can provide
Ability to LIVE
So fully and completely, as
This highest plane will give.

Thereafter, one cannot return
Can never live below
On any other lesser ground
And satisfaction know.

If none at all can penetrate—
See through the masks we wear,
The greatest loneliness of all
A heart knows, one must bear.

Mrs. Bessie M. (Lucien Nelson) Lindsay,
Past State Librarian, Illinois Society, N.S.D.A.R.
National Defense

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

The Pledge of Allegiance

"I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, One Nation under God, indivisible, with Liberty and Justice for all."

It is good to realize in these troubled times that provision has been made in the majority of our schools for the children to repeat the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag before their class work begins.

These 31 words express the devotion of every American to this emblem of our sovereign government. In this pledge we state our country's objectives; to be "One Nation under God, indivisible, with Liberty and Justice for all."

When we see our people dulled by apathy and indifference, divided by warring factions, our sovereignty and liberties threatened, and other emblems being promoted, it is a heart-warming experience to re-read these lines and to hear them pledged by dedicated Americans.

Sixty-six years ago, Francis Bellamy, then a writer on the staff of the YOUTH'S COMPANION, was assigned to the White House to assist in the writing of the President's speech for the Columbus Day observance of 1892 and to compose a Pledge to our nation's emblem to be recited by school children at the same celebration.

The Pledge was given on that occasion minus the words "One Nation under God" which were added in 1954. It was unanimously approved, with the credit being given to the publisher of the YOUTH'S COMPANION, Mr. James Bentley Upham. It was not until recently that we have been given any facts about the real author. We know that Mr. Bellamy lived in Rochester, New York, and previous to his association with the YOUTH'S COMPANION was a minister. The inspiring Pledge of Allegiance seems to have been his greatest known work.

Recently, after a year's research, the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress reported that Francis Bellamy was the author. This official report was summarized and presented in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD September 11, 1957, by Representative Kenneth B. Keating of Rochester, New York.

Today, Old Glory has a competitor. Another symbol is daily becoming more prominent in America's world. The June 1958 issue of UNITED NATIONS REVIEW contains an article entitled "United Nations Emblem in the Sky." It tells of a program dedicated to having the United Nations Emblem placed on all commercial airplanes and eventually on steamships and through the Industry Participation Division of the United Nations extend the project to all branches of industry and commerce.

The United Air Lines has had the United Nations emblem painted on its planes. May every patriot remember this and act accordingly. (Just prior to going to press, we were informed that the United Nations emblem had been removed from the United Air Lines' planes.)

Since the advent of the United Nations and UNESCO (the worldwide propaganda agency) discredit has been cast on nationalism and some kind of a dual allegiance to take the place of national patriotism and
loyalty has been substituted. It was the late
Theodore Roosevelt who said: “There can
be no divided allegiance here; any man who
says that he is an American but something
else also, is not an American at all.”

A book entitled “The Collaboration of
Nations in the U.S.S.R.” written by a man
named Dunayera, for distribution in the
Soviet Union, contains the following: “The
chief content of the policy at the present
time is to draw the nations still closer to-
gether, to promote the further development
of their collaboration and friendship in
every way; to completely overcome all the
survivals of nationalism in the minds of
men. . . .”

Slowly, but surely, these plans are being
translated into action. Oh, my beloved fel-
low Americans, will you not see the clear
writing on the wall. We can stop it if we
will. With devotion and loyalty to Old
Glory and with gratitude for all the “blood,
sweat, and tears” which have been shed in
her defense, may we re dedicate our allegi-
ance to only one emblem, one Flag, and
that one, the glorious red, white and blue of
the United States.

“I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the
United States of America. . . .”

Charter of the United Nations

The Honorable William Langer
United States Senator from North Dakota

MR. LANGER. Mr. President, 13 years
ago at approximately this very hour, those
who constituted the United States Senate
voted to adopt the charter of the United
Nations.

On that fateful day, only that great
Scandinavian, Senator Henrik Shipstad, of
Minnesota, and I voted against it. Hiram
Johnson, of California, who was ill in the
hospital, was paired against it, and it was
his last official action before his death, a
short time later.

Mr. President, 13 years have passed, and
if ever a prediction came true, it was a
prediction I made upon this floor—that the
adoption of the charter would mean per-
etual war. At that time I marveled how
our great body of men—a great body of
fine, scholarly men—could vote away a part
of the sovereignty of the United States. I
was amazed at the dexterity with which
some of the Senators speaking in favor of
the charter twisted words in a vain attempt
to deceive themselves that they were not so
doing. I could not conceive of a great
patriotic body of Senators comparing the
organization of the United Nations to the
organization of the Thirteen Colonies under
the Constitution of the United States.

I said then that the veto power given to
any one or more States would have resulted
in our not adopting our Constitution, and I
prophesied how the veto power would wreck
it. Somewhat sadly I say this today, be-
cause I have supported the United Nations
loyally ever since I voted against it. What
I said then has been proven only too true,
and there are no provisions available for
amending the United Nations charter.
Russia goes happily on her way, vetoing
what does not suit the Communists.

In perhaps the vain hope that in some
way the repetition of the short talk I gave
upon this floor 13 years ago today may in
some mysterious way help those now in
authority to stop this hideous sending of
our boys to all corners of the earth and the
wasting of our billions of dollars, I now
ask unanimous consent that there be printed
at this point in my remarks what I said on
this floor on July 28, 1945, as it appears in
the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the remarks
were ordered to be printed in the RECORD,
as follows:

THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER—
Speech of Hon. William Langer of North
Dakota, in the Senate of the United States,
July 28, 1945.

MR. LANGER. Mr. President, during my
service in the Senate in behalf of the com-
mon people, I have never sold the truth to
serve the hour. I have no quarrel with the
vote of any honest Senator upon this floor.
Each one took the same oath that I took,
practically all Members of this body have
indicated that they will vote for the Charter.
Under my oath, Mr. President, and under
my conscience, I cannot so vote. If I did I
would feel that I was betraying the hun-
dreds of thousands who have died in this
war for the United States, and the hundreds
of thousands who have sacrificed their loved
ones and their treasure. I would be willing
to vote for the appropriation of the last
dollar in the United States Treasury, and
the last dollar that we could borrow if, by 
spending that money, we could eliminate 
war, which we all abhor and hate. I would 
unhesitatingly vote for the charter if I felt 
that it offered even the tiniest hope of a 
permanent peace. But, in spite of that, Mr. 
President, I feel from the bottom of my 
heart that the adoption of the charter—and, 
make sure, we are going to implement it—
will mean perpetuating war. I feel that it 
will mean the enslavement of millions of 
people from Poland to India, from Korea 
to Java, as well as people in many other 
places on this earth.

Mr. President, I feel that the adoption of 
the charter will be one step more toward 
compulsory and military conscription, and 
all that which goes with war.

In my opinion, the charter is not at all 
similar to the Constitution of the United 
States which was adopted by the Original 
Colonies. I may say at this point that I 
agree with what the distinguished Senator 
from New Hampshire (Mr. Bridges) said 
earlier in the day when he stated:

Most important of all, the American Con-
stitution went to great length to guarantee 
genuine equality to States entering into the 
Union. Neither Ben Franklin nor the other 
members of the Constitutional Convention 
would have tolerated a Constitution by 
which two, or three, or five of the States 
were given a veto power over all of the rest.

Mr. President, I say to you and to the 
other Members of the Senate that, in my 
judgment, if the charter had been in effect 
when the American Revolution took place, 
France and all other countries who came to 
help us would not have been able to come, 
and today we would still be a colony under 
the rule of England.

Mr. President, in my campaign for the 
senatorship 5 years ago I pledged to the 
fathers and mothers of North Dakota that I 
would never vote to send our boys away to 
be slaughtered upon the battlefields of 
Europe. I kept that pledge on this floor. I 
promised in that campaign to vote in the 
Senate to expend the last dollar, if neces-

sary, in order to defend the Western Hem-
sphere. Again I say, Mr. President, that I 
kept that pledge to the people of North 
Dakota.

Having so pledged myself, and having 
been elected to my senatorship upon such 
pledge, and not having been elected to 
create an organization to which we would 
give a promise, either express or implied,
that it would have authority to send our 
boys all over the earth, I cannot support the 
charter. I feel it is fraught with danger to 
the American people, and to American insti-
tutions. I further believe that when a candi-
date for office pledges himself by specific 
promises, those promises should be honored,
regardless of the political consequences 
which may follow to the candidate who 
made them.

Furthermore, Mr. President, I reiterate 
that we ought not to vote on this charter in 
the absence of our 11,000,000 fighting men 
and women. They are now away, and we 
do not know what their attitude will be 
upon their return, after having been to the 
four corners of the earth and after having 
fought upon the seven seas. We sit here, 
Mr. President, in our fine offices and upon 
this senatorial floor, blissfully ignorant of 
what those 11,000,000 veterans may be 
thinking. After all, they constitute the back-
bone of the common people of America. 
Certainly there is no reason for such a 
hurry to pass this charter that some steps 
could not have been taken to have referred 
the matter to the people of the country, in-
cluding the men and women in the Armed 
Forces, before the final vote was taken upon 
it. As their representative here in the 
Senate, I cannot, I will not; God helping 
me, vote for a measure which I believe to be 
unlawful under our Constitution, a measure 
which, in my opinion, betrays the very 
people who sent us to the Senate as their 
representatives.

From CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — 
SENATE, July 28, 1958:

Soviet Russia 1933-1958

1933:
* "The question of the recognition of 
Soviet Russia continues to harass the Na-
tion. KEEP UP your part in creating that 
public opinion which refuses to open the 
door to the wolf who awaits to devour. By 
its own constitution the Union of Socialist 
Soviet Republics declares its aim is the de-
struction of capitalist governments, and by 
lively propaganda in this country under a 
variety of names it carries out its purpose.

"The results of its recognition have been 
the same with every country which has 
opened its doors. The bait of trade should 
not even be considered worthy of thought 
when we consider that only recently we had
more of its trade than we wanted—and were struggling against the dumping of goods produced by forced labor.

"Be not confused by talk of increase in trade, unpaid debts, secure establishment of de facto government, or improvement in Soviet conditions. We must remember that this Soviet Russia is a Nation which respects no international obligations, because its CONSTITUTION declares its purpose to be the overthrow of all 'capitalist' nations and its right of domain wherever there are workers.

"Moscow refuses to live by any of the laws of nations—a law unto herself."

* NATIONAL DEFENSE EMBODYING PATRIOTIC EDUCATION HAND BOOK 1933-34 National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Thus our National Society gave the warning, but America wouldn't listen.

1958:

* "Whereas, Four American Presidents, Wilson, Harding, Coolidge and Hoover refused to recognize the Communist Government of Russia; and

"Whereas, The Soviet Government has violated 50 out of 52 agreements with the United States of America and follows Lenin's dictum that 'a promise is like a crust of bread, it is made to be broken'; and

"Whereas, The Reports of Congressional Investigating Committees document the persistent use of Soviet Embassies and Consulates as centers of espionage and subversion; and

"Whereas, The Communist Government of Russia has world conquest as its objective;

"Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution urge the proper authorities to consider thoughtfully withdrawal of recognition of Soviet Russia and all its satellites."


1933-1958:

Twenty-five years have passed. Thousands of our youth have died in battle. Many more millions all over the world are under the Communist yoke. The Russian bear marches on to greater conquests.

Please, America, listen to our plea. Rise in your strength and majesty; defeat this smiling monster; save our blessed land; preserve the happiness and freedom of our people.

Remember: "WE THE PEOPLE" govern—if we will.

Onward Christian Soldiers

RECENTLY, I attended an Adult Bible Class in the town where I was born. My grandfather's relatives took me to the class and introduced me as "one of the family."

At the close of the meeting, the leader asked if there were any requests for the closing hymn and smiled towards me, as their guest. Since we had not sung any of "grandfather's" hymns, I requested, "I Think When I Read That Sweet Story of Old (when Jesus was here among men)."

But it was not in the hymnal's index of first lines. So I then called for "Jesus, Lover of My Soul." The leader said, "I don't know whether that's in here either;" but I found it, and we sang it, and no one had to tell us to lift our voices. The point of this anecdote is not to infer that most of us intentionally ignore the old hymns, but that we are being conditioned to forget them. They are disappearing from our hymnals; they are not scheduled for our services; the congregation does not request them.

How long has it been since your minister said, "Let's all sing Hymn #193" (for example), and when you turned to #193 a warmth of feeling welled up inside you and your heart and soul burst forth with your voice as you sang out the old familiar words and tune of a well-loved hymn? If your church regularly has hymns that you sang in Sunday School and that your parents and grandparents sang before you, you are fortunate indeed. My experience has been just the opposite.

For twenty years I have noticed that the old hymns gradually have been omitted and new ones have replaced them. First, our teen-age choir was coached to quicken the pace of the old hymns (even though the musical directions may have read Prayerfully or Slowly) and to carry the congregation along with us. We were also taught to sing new hymns so that the congregation would get to know them, "accept" them, and be able to sing them themselves later on.
At college changes in hymns were explained to the student body by saying that the old words had been set to "better" music, or a "better" verse had been found for the old tune. (We were being exposed to new intellectual experiences, even in Chapel!) The result was that when the organ played a familiar tune the hymnal had to be scrutinized in order to sing the different words; or if the words were familiar, everyone sang hesitantly trying to match her voice to the "strange" notes coming from the organ. More often than not, neither the words nor the tunes were familiar. It was becoming increasingly difficult to participate warmly and actively in the church service.

Late one Christmas season we did have "O Little Town of Bethlehem" at Sunday Chapel. Since we had not sung any true Christmas carols at any service during the preceding weeks, I looked forward to this one after I had flipped through the hymnal before the service to see what we were going to sing. But I had made the mistake of looking only as far as the words. Imagine how I felt when the organ pealed forth with an unfamiliar tune. It proved to be an English melody arranged by R(alph) Vaughan Williams, 1906. The same tune is given for "The God of Love my Shepherd is, And He that doth me feed" in a hymnal supplement that I ran across at a college reunion in 1956. The introduction to this supplement is so startling that I will quote from it at length:

"The problem of finding a suitable hymnal for use in the . . . College chapel services has been under consideration for a number of years. The collection purchased in 1916 became worn and outmoded, and no completely satisfactory book was found to take its place. Hymns for Worship (Association Press—YMCA, ed.) was excellent for supplementary use, but was felt inadequate to serve as the only hymnal.

"Early in 1941, a committee (representing Universities and Colleges) began the preparation of a joint hymnal. The work was interrupted by the war, and increased costs have prevented its resumption.

"(The) old (1916) hymnbooks were discarded this year and this collection is intended to supplement Hymns for Worship, which is now in regular use. It is designed to fill in gaps . . . and to add other attractive and useful material . . . New hymns have been selected after an extended study of many sources.

"In the choice of settings existing associations have been respected in so far as possible. Two hymns, popularly identified with unworthy tunes, have presented a problem to conscientious musical editors. New solutions are offered here in numbers 345 and 347. If these hymns lost their value when divorced from their former tunes, it is recommended that their use be discontinued.

"It is not expected that this supplement will provide a wholly satisfactory solution of our hymnal problem, but it seems to be the best which is at present financially possible, and it is hoped that it may lead to the eventual publication of an adequate collection, conforming to present tastes and standards."

Are you wondering what hymns are numbered 345 and 347—"two hymns that are popularly identified with unworthy tunes;" and should they "lose their value when divorced from their former tunes, it is recommended that their use be discontinued?" I looked them up and this is what I found:

Hymn #345 is "Dear Lord and Father of Mankind, Forgive Our Foolish Ways . . ."
Hymn #347 is "O Master, Let Me Walk With Thee, In Lowly Paths of Service Free . . ."

Can we allow "conscientious musical editors" to decide that conscientious Christians should no longer have the old tunes in their hymnals or in their church services? Naturally, old favorites will lose their appeal "when divorced from their former tunes," and the music editors, who switched the tunes in the first place, are not qualified to judge their spiritual value, and to recommend their use be discontinued.

There is no need for hymns to be "musical." The average person does not have a trained, professional voice. If he wishes to hear "musical" voices, he can attend an opera or an oratorio, or listen to his record player or radio. But when he himself wants to sing, he should be permitted to sing with all his heart and soul—with no aspersions cast upon a cracked voice or a sour note by "musical directors" or "conscientious musical editors."

I have often wondered why new words or new tunes, or completely new hymns are
“better”—“better” for what? Better perhaps, for breaking “the tie that binds.” Hymns have been defined as prayer set to music. By changing our hymn-singing habits and making hymn-singing an intellectual experience, much that is inspirational has been, and is being, gradually removed from our churches and from our lives.

If some of the old hymns are still in our “revised” hymnals, find them and request that they be made a regular part of our regular church services. If most of the old hymns are not in our “revised” hymnals, have them revised again; and put back the hymns we want to sing and want our children to know and revere. Let’s not leave the choice up to the hymn book publishers or the religious education counselors, or worse still, permit National Advisory Councils to tell us that the old hymns are “corny” or monotonous. Let all the hymns be favorites—the processional, the recessional, and the ones in between—there are plenty to choose from. Just a few are listed below. (Along with Saint Paul, “think on these things.” Think also of what we are losing by not having these sentiments burned in our souls by singing such hymns at every opportunity.)

My faith looks up to Thee, Thou Lamb of Calvary, Savior divine!

He leadeth me; O blessed thought!

Dear Lord and Father of mankind, Forgive our foolish ways...

Rock of ages, cleft for me, Let me hide myself in Thee...

O God our help in ages past, Our hope for years to come...

In heav’nly love abiding, No change my heart shall fear...

The King of love my Shepherd is, whose goodness faileth never...

Jesus! lover of my soul, Let me to Thy bosom fly...

Lead on, O King Eternal, The day of march has come...

Beneath the cross of Jesus, I fain would take my stand...

Just as I am! Without one plea...

O Love that wilt not let me go, I rest my weary soul in Thee...

In the cross of Christ I glory, Tow’ring O’er the wrecks of time...

Blest be the tie that binds Our hearts in Christian love...

Faith of our fathers! Living still...

Abide with me: fast falls the eventide...

Nearer, my God, to Thee, Nearer to Thee...

Jesus, and shall it ever be, A mortal man ashamed of Thee?

It is not alone that these hymns are familiar and easy and natural to sing; the thoughts expressed in them are the basis of our Christian religion and they should continue to be woven into our every fiber. Furthermore, as a leading example of American music, our hymns should not be permitted to be lost by default. Hymn-singing is one of the National traditions that tie us to our cultural past. Hymns are one of the greatest builders of our religious and patriotic emotions. Let’s give ourselves the chance to renew those emotions weekly, or more frequently, by bringing the old hymns back into our church services and into our lives.

Onward, Christian soldiers, Marching as to war, With the cross of Jesus Going on before...

—Contributed by Anne Melson Stommel

Dollars for Defense

“God of the years, remind us Of our great history, The memories that bind us In one fraternity— Heroes who served before us, Whose valor paved the way For this flag floating o’er us— O bless this land today!”

Vincent Godfrey Burns

Thank you, one and all, for the contributions which assist us in trying to help others to understand and appreciate our blessed land.

CALIFORNIA
Anna Loucks Chapter—in memory of Louise W. Gavey and Mary H. Nourse—$10.00
Kaweah Chapter—$5.00
San Diego Chapter—$10.00
Miss Marion B. Phillips—$2.50

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter—$8.00

INDIANA
Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter—$2.00

IOWA
Spinning Wheel Chapter—$1.00

LOUISIANA
Hallimah Chapter—$10.00
Bayou St. John Chapter—$2.00

MISSOURI
Independence Pioneers Chapter—$2.00

NEW YORK
Mrs. Lionel K. Anderson—$5.00

PENNSYLVANIA
Standing Stone Chapter—$5.00

WISCONSIN
Tyranena Chapter—$2.00
"Where does my money go?" How many times we all ask ourselves that question when we come to the end of the month and it just doesn't come out right or when we return from a shopping trip with a few small packages and an empty purse. It is a question that is of considerable concern to each of us in these days of rising prices.

The same question is often asked by Junior Membership Committees and other members of our chapters throughout the country regarding the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund. You all know that this is the only national fund-requiring project of the Junior Membership Committee and that it is used at our D.A.R. Schools and at other of the approved schools.

Last year the contributions, the net profit from the sale of stationery, and the proceeds of the Junior Bazaar held during Congress week made possible the disbursement of $6,200. Of this amount $2,100 was sent to Tamassee D.A.R. School in South Carolina; $2,100 was sent to Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School in Alabama; $2,000 was sent to Lincoln Memorial University at Harrogate, Tennessee.

Let us consider this month the use of the Helen Pouch Scholarship funds at Tamassee. This money is providing scholarships this winter for ten out of the two hundred twenty boarding students at the school. These are the boys and girls from the mountains who must live at the school in order to attend classes. They live in the cottages and dormitories and, of course, must have food, clothing, medical and dental care as well as housing and supervision. It is needless to mention that all this is, at the best, expensive.

When we look at the bright and shining faces of these Helen Pouch Scholarship students at Tamassee we must feel that this fund for which we have worked so hard during the year is not a lifeless and impersonal pit into which we pour funds and receive nothing. Surely there is an inspiration for every D.A.R. member when we look at these children and realize that we have had some small part in their lives and in giving them an opportunity. For a child who otherwise might have no formal schooling a year at Tamassee is a treat and a treasure—an opportunity. An investment in these ten boys and girls is not only an investment in their future but in the future of this nation, for each of them is an American and is being taught in the finest American tradition.

In addition to the four children pictured at the bottom of the page, those receiving Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund aid at Tamassee this year are Harry Justus, a fourteen year old seventh grader; Jerry Owen, a thirteen year old seventh grader; Tommy Owens, a fifteen year old fifth grader; Henry Vinson, a twelve year old fifth grader; Ronnie Stanley, a nine year old fourth grader and Frank Stanley, a fourteen year old sixth grader.

Into these ten lives is where slightly over (Continued on page 868)
Reopening of the Wayside Inn, South Sudbury, Massachusetts

WAYSIDE INN, the 272-year-old Colonial hostelry at South Sudbury, Massachusetts, celebrated its reopening on Saturday, June 7, with an old-fashioned "open house." Reopening celebrations included a parade of Colonial stagecoaches and antique cars from South Sudbury to the Inn, and picnic lunches on the lawns of the Martha Mary Chapel, featured by old-fashioned cranberry spiced tea and cookies made from flour ground at the old grist mill across the way.

Two and one-half years in restoration after the disastrous fire of December 1955, the Inn that Longfellow made world famous has been returned to its appearance when the poet visited it in the middle of the Nineteenth Century. The interiors, furnished in large part with the original household items (80 percent of them were saved during the fire), have been arranged to look as they did before Victorian landlords took over management of the Inn at the end of the last century.

Wayside Inn is administered by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, a nonprofit organization chartered by the Congress to preserve America’s historic sites. The restoration was financed by a grant from The Ford Foundation, and was directed by Ralph E. Carpenter, Jr., a Trustee of the Wayside Inn. The building was restored by Roy Baker of Antrim, New Hampshire, of the Society of New England Antiquities, with interior decoration by Ernest LoNano, an authority on 17th and 18th century fabrics and decorations.

Wayside Inn is now open to travelers and serves luncheon and dinner; 12 guest rooms are available. The eight oldest rooms in the Inn will be open for public inspection from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. daily all year round.

State Activities

HAWAII

The photograph was taken at the Oahu Country Club, Honolulu, Hawaii, of the newly elected officers for Hawaii State Daughters of the American Revolution. The annual meeting was held February 22, 1958.

Left to Right: Mrs. Edward Dovey, Secretary; Mrs. Gordon Pickering, Historian; Mrs. Edwin Bonsey, State Regent; Miss Alta Mae Goffin, Treasurer; Mrs. Elizabeth de Gaston, Vice Regent; Miss Charlotte Hoskins, Chaplain and Mrs. Mabel V. Hormocker, Registrar. Mrs. Bonsey and Miss Hoskins are from William Alexander and Mary Chapter Maui. All other officers are from Aloha Chapter in Honolulu.

Elizabeth H. Dovey (Mrs. Edward)
Secretary

The National Society regrets to report the death of Mrs. Marian Frampton Fell Hinkle (Rolla Roberts) of New Mexico who passed away on August 22, 1958.
She was Regent of Roswell Chapter from 1930-32; State Regent from 1940-42 and then made Honorary State Regent; elected Vice President General, N.S.D.A.R., in 1942 and was currently State Chairman of National Defense.
Osage (Sedalia, Mo.). The sixtieth anniversary of the chapter was celebrated February 22, 1958, at the home of Mrs. William A. Schien. Mrs. L. H. Hodges, Regent, presided. Mrs. Herbert Mason, program chairman, presented Miss Jessie Browneller, chapter Historian, who gave the highlights of the chapter's sixty years of service.

The chapter was organized in 1898 by Mrs. Thompson McCluney, with twelve charter members. One is still living—Mrs. J. S. Brennan of Sedalia.

The name "Osage" was given to the chapter because of the Osage Indians who had roamed these parts. Miss Browneller told of the accomplishments of the chapter during the sixty busy years of its organization which includes furnishing and supervising the women's rest rooms in the court house; giving school children one cent per bushel for dandelions they dug; planting trees on the court house lawn, boulevards, high school grounds, and public library lawn; planning and planting "Memorial Avenue" entrance to Crown Hill Cemetery; furnishing a room in Arrow Rock Tavern; assisting in furnishing the Missouri Room in Continental Hall and sponsoring Junior American Citizenship Clubs and Good Citizenship Awards in high schools in the county.

The chapter maintains a room in the public library for its collection of genealogical books; has marked the graves of three Revolutionary soldiers in Pettis County and collected 1,296 pages of historical data from cemeteries in the area.

Miss Nettie Lamm was given a 50-year pin and nineteen members were given red roses in recognition of their twenty-five years of membership. Five new members were introduced. A candle was lighted by Mrs. Hodges in honor of all past regents who have served the chapter.

The meeting closed with a tea, carrying out the patriotic theme. More than sixty members and guests attended.

Ruth Seifert (Mrs. Herbert A.) Press Relations Chairman

Alexander Love (Houston, Texas). In line with the observance of our national Flag Day, June 14, was the dedication of a new Flag in one of Houston's recreation parks, Proctor Plaza, which is located in Houston Heights. It furnishes a wonderful playground for the children in that area and is owned by the city of Houston and maintained by the recreation department.

The new Flag was dedicated by the chapter chairman of the Flag Committee, Mrs. Howard R. Cavitt, assisted by Mrs. Coralie Gregory Wood and Mrs. John Robert Hall. Assisting the D.A.R. members were Anne Wilson, Troop 377 Girl Scouts from Poe School and Dan Baker and Mike Gose, Scouts from Christ the King School.

The dedication ceremonies were preceded by a short program. The children sang the "Star Spangled Banner" and two other patriotic numbers accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Wood. Eleven-year-old Linda Jo Maas, from Berry School read an essay entitled, "What My Flag Means to Me." She received a ten dollar award that was offered by Mrs. S. T. Robb, a chapter member, for the best paper on our Flag. The new Flag was then dedicated by Mrs. Cavitt as Scouts Baker and Gose hoisted it to the top of the halyard. Anne Wilson then led in the Pledge to the Flag. Refreshments of fruit punch and cookies were served to the children and to the guests. Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Hood and Mrs. Raider of the Houston Recreation Department were indeed gracious hostesses to our very impressive ceremony.

Emily Cavitt (Mrs. Howard R.)
Chairman of Flag Committee

Philip Schuyler (Troy, N. Y.). History month was observed in May this year as our plans for a February observance were cancelled due to a bad snow storm.

The chapter's committee turned its efforts to a different project. They were given a booth at the home show sponsored by the Troy junior chamber of commerce and held at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute field house.

The chapter's efficient treasurer, Mrs. Allen Gillett, showed much thought and interest in her arrangement of a large picture of George Washington and a bowl of flowers. Identifying the booth was a large replica of the cover of a D.A.R. magazine painted by the present regent, Mrs. John Mabin.

A reporter from the local newspaper wrote the following in his article about the home show: "The presence of a booth maintained by Philip Schuyler Chapter D.A.R. gives evidence that human relations, as well as merchandise, is very much a part of American life. This exhibit is part of the D.A.R. program to encourage the study of American history by more persons. Background material on the presidents of the United States and copies of the Declaration of Independence and Bill of Rights are available at the booth."

Our active Catherine Schuyler Society, C.A.R., asked for permission to place a small table in our booth for an exhibit on conservation. It was a huge success and the chapter was pleasantly surprised with the results.

Mrs. John Mabin, Regent

Oseola (Bradenton, Florida.). May 1, 1958, proclaimed Liberty Day in Florida, by Governor Collins, was the day our chapter chose for a National Defense luncheon open to the public, that featured a stirring address by Dr. Alfred P. Haake of Largo, Florida, a Nationally known lecturer, author and consultant to General Motors.

Speaking on "What To Do About It" he urged citizens to be alert, to demand a cut in Federal spending, protest American Foreign Aid to Socialist and Communist countries, Federal Aid to States, Government in competition with private enterprise, and fight to abolish the Federal Income Tax. Each must tell his Congressmen and Senators what he wants.

Dr. Haake was introduced by Dr. Maurice D. Gregg, Chef de Gare of Voiture 880 of the 40
and 8, and Community Service Chairman of Post 24, American Legion.

(Left to Right) Mrs. Harry Alber, Mrs. J. Lawrence Dowd, Dr. Haake and Mrs. C. B. Stewart at National Defense luncheon on May 1, 1958.

The luncheon was opened with the "Star Spangled Banner" sung by Miss Marie Capo, Manatee County De Soto Queen, and followed by the Pledge of Allegiance and a prayer.

Mrs. Harry Alber, State Good Citizenship Chairman, presented Miss Betty Moretz, who gave her essay on "What Is Good Citizenship?" which won for her the Florida State D.A.R. Award.

Mrs. C. B. Stewart, Regent, presided throughout the luncheon and program. She introduced the special guests, including Mrs. J. Lawrence Dowd, the Director of District 7 in Florida. Mrs. Stewart mentioned the Revolutionary War float, being prepared by members for the Memorial Day parade. Children of the American Revolution will ride on the float.

Special music was offered by Miss Marie Capo and Mrs. Pat Ripley, vocalists, accompanied by Mrs. Lee Strickland and Mrs. Chester Armstrong.

Sue Dabney Gregg
National Defense Chairman

Don Jose Verdugo (La Crescenta, Calif.). California's Spanish past and American future met on June 14th when our chapter sponsored the dedication as a historical landmark of the only restored mud block adobe in California—the Catalina Verdugo Adobe in Glendale. Don Jose Verdugo Society, C.A.R. joined in the colorful ceremonies as did other patriotic and civic leaders.

Built in 1828 for the blind daughter of Don Jose Maria Verdugo, after whom the Chapter was named, the old adobe was restored by the owners, Dr. and Mrs. Ernest G. Bashor. In the charming gardens stands the magnificent Oak of Peace where Don Pico camped before surrendering to John C. Fremont in 1847. More than thirty years ago, Mrs. Mabel E. Broyles, Regent, often took her children for picnics under this tree, so recognition of the adobe has held deep, personal interest for her.

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A Spanish quartet in costume played while the guests assembled. Mrs. Clarence Wheeler sang the Star Spangled Banner. The Mexican Flag was retired while Commander Howard Kieselmann and L. S. Stevens of American Legion Post 288 formed a color guard, followed by D.A.R. and C.A.R. officers. Jeffrey Horton and Harvey Billig III carried the Banner awarded their Society for the year.

Mrs. Richard H. Cronshey, Vice State Flag Chairman, led the Pledge of Allegiance. Prayers were offered by Mrs. Benjamin James, Chapter Chaplain and Richard Watkyns, C.A.R. President. Mrs. Harris G. Sherman, National Vice Historian, presented the dedicatory plaque. Mrs. John J. Champieux, State Regent, accepted in behalf of the State and National Societies. Other distinguished guests who spoke briefly included Mrs. Arthur A. Carpenter, chapter founder; Assemblyman Frank Lanterman; Dr. Harvey Billig of Sons of the Revolution; Mrs. Burt Watkyns, Senior President of C.A.R. Society and Eugene Jack Potter, Glendale councilman.

Also introduced were Mrs. Guy W. Hull, Organizing Regent, and Mrs. Richard J. Friend, her successor and organizer of the local C.A.R. Society which placed third in the nation and first in the state. Lieut. Henry A. Allain USN represented the Regent's son, Capt. Ned L. Broyles USN who was unable to be present.

Enjoying Spanish background music at Catalina Adobe landmark ceremonies were, from left to right, Mrs. Mabel E. Broyles, Regent; Mrs. Arthur A. Carpenter, founder; Mrs. Harris G. Sherman and Mrs. John J. Champieux, national and state officials who presented and received the plaque and Assemblyman Frank Lanterman, one of the speakers.

The Bashors were presented with a framed copy of Gov. Goodwin J. Knight's letter giving final approval to the landmark. Father Alphonsus, O.F.M. Capuchin, in traditional habit, closed the ceremony with an inspirational message and prayer.

Mary C. Brown (Mrs. F. Barton)
Press Chairman

St. Andrews Bay (Panama City, Florida) observed the 169th anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as our first president (April 30) with a luncheon and an address by Capt. Richard Anderson, commandant of USN Mines Defense Laboratory at Panama City, Florida. The subject of his address was "preserving our National Heritage" and he spoke with conviction on the necessity of better teaching of American history. "If we are to preserve our heritage, first we must know what it is," he said. Mrs. H. Clay Haynes, chapter chairman of National Defense, introduced the speaker. Mrs. L. E. Merriman, Chapter Regent presided and introduced Mrs. Anderson.

All programs during the club year were based
Columbian (Columbia, Mo.). The University of Missouri R.O.T.C. has long had an Award Day every May. In 1956 they invited our chapter to participate with them, and suggested that we give awards to the best-drilled Freshman Cadet in each Force—Army, Navy and Air. We had the lovely D.A.R. medals made for that purpose and took part in the stirring event. The regent sat in the reviewing stand with the other officers. Our State Regent, Mrs. David Eads, one of our members, pinned on the first medal. In 1957 our Regent, Mrs. James E. Akeman, presented the medals and on May 21, 1958 she again presented the medals. One of our Daughters, whose son was a pilot casualty in World War II, has furnished the Air medals. Mrs. Akeman soon left for a trip to the World Exposition at Brussels and a motor tour of Europe. Our newly-elected Regent, Miss Flossie Belle McDonell, is taking her trip to Brussels to be followed by a tour of South America.

Cora Newkirk Barns
Magazine Chairman

General de Lafayette (Lafayette, Ind.) sponsored a public dinner honoring Comte René de Chambrun of Paris, France—the great-great grandson of the Marquis de Lafayette, the French General of American Revolutionary fame for which the chapter is named.

(Right to left): Mrs. Bailey Beedle; Count René de Chambrun, descendant of General Lafayette; Mrs. Edison F. Clark, Regent; and Mayor Kenneth R. Snyder.

Comte de Chambrun, a Paris attorney, came to Lafayette at the invitation of Mayor Kenneth R. Snyder to lay the cornerstone for the new city hall. Mayor Snyder met the Comte de Chambrun last summer during a tour of France in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of General Lafayette’s birth and thought it fitting that a descendant of the General help dedicate the new city hall of one of the largest American cities named for the patriot. It was through Mayor Snyder that the Daughters of the American Revolution were given the honor of being members of the committee for the cornerstone laying and the privilege of sponsoring the dinner honoring the Count. A copy of the General de Lafayette Chapter’s 1957-58 Yearbook was placed in the box encased in the cornerstone.

Chambrun arrived in Lafayette just 134 years to the day after his famous ancestor first set foot on Indiana soil. At the dinner over two hundred people sat virtually spellbound while he told the story of Lafayette’s wife, Adrienne. Comte de Chambrun and his wife are currently establishing a Lafayette museum at La Grange, a 15th-century
castle near Paris which served as Lafayette's home during the later years of his life.

Mrs. Edison F. Clark, Regent, presided at the dinner and mentioned the educational, patriotic, and historical objectives of the D.A.R. in her welcoming remarks. The Pledge of Allegiance was led by Mrs. Bailey F. Beedle. Honored guests other than the Count were: Mayor and Mrs. Snyder; Miss Jacqueline Bertrand, deputy-consul-general of France; Dr. Margaret Maddox, a scholar on the General's life; Judge Owen Crook.

This momentous occasion in our chapter's history will long be remembered and the success with which it was carried out was due to the loyalty and work of our members. The following were committee members: Mrs. Bailey F. Beedle, Mrs. C. T. Dye, Mrs. Lloyd Kuhn, Mrs. Clarence Switzer, Mrs. Lawrence Kramer, Mrs. LeRoy Jones, Mrs. Mabel Andrews, Mrs. Cornelius Callahan, Mrs. Verne C. Freeman, Mrs. Irving Geib, Mrs. George Halstead, Mrs. J. Russell Hiatt, Mrs. Borden B. Kessler, Mrs. Vern Owen, Mrs. C. C. Parlon, Mrs. C. W. Printy, Mrs. O. A. Scipio.

Marybelle H. Clark (Mrs. Edison F.)
Regent

Judea (Washington, Conn.) celebrated its 60th birthday in June 1958. On this occasion we were honored by the presence of two members with service of over 50 years to our chapter. Mrs. Frederic W. Wersebe (1904) has served as chapter regent and in various other offices. Mrs. Joseph I. West (1900) has served as chapter treasurer for 50 years.

Washington, Connecticut joins with us in celebrating our service to the Community and the principals of our National Society.

Estella L. West, Recording Secretary

White Alloe (Parkville, Mo.) celebrated its first anniversary on April 30, 1958 with a tea and program honoring the ten charter members, received during the first year, and the State Regent, Mrs. G. Baird Fisher, who made her first official visit after the state election. The chapter was organized on March 26, 1957 under the administration of Mrs. David F. Eads, with twelve organizing members.

(Left to right) Mrs. Ernest G. Aker, Organizing Regent and Mrs. G. Baird Fisher, State Regent at the Anniversary Tea.

A profusion of spring flowers formed the setting for the celebration in Whipple Community Hall with the Organizing Regent, Mrs. Ernest G. Aker, presiding. She introduced Mrs. Fisher; Mrs. Eads, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Omie P. McFarlane, National Vice Chairman of the Honor Roll; Miss Hazel Eastman, State Librarian; Mrs. Fred Blanche, State Custodian of Flags; three chapter regents, Mrs. D. S. Reid, Mrs. Raymond Sparks and Mrs. Coin Morton of this area and many other members and guests.

The Chaplain opened the program with the chapter prayer which was followed by the dedication of a large Flag, gift of the state board, by Mrs. Harry Lasater and the Pledge of Allegiance.

The program included a piano solo by Mrs. James Brandom, charter member, and two numbers by the local high school sextette. Mrs. Fisher told of her plans and policies for the ensuing biennial and talked primarily on the three D.A.R. objectives: history, education and patriotism.

Mrs. O. Myking Mehus, Kansas City, appeared on the program and related the fundamentals of the organization as set by our forebears and challenged all members to work for the preservation of our rich heritage and to be ever conscious of our obligation as good citizens.

The chapter succeeded in making the honor roll the first year which testifies to its ambitions and purposes in making our chapter a strong and vigorous chapter dedicated to D.A.R. policies and community service.

Tea was concluded with a social hour and refreshments.

Mrs. E. G. Aker, Regent

Judea was the original name of the parish of Woodbury named for the biblical land of the Hills. In 1779 it was incorporated as a separate town and named for George Washington, leader of the revolution and Father of his country.

It is with pride we look back on our community service originating the funds to start the building of a consolidated elementary and high school; to a fund for a memorial to honor those having served in World War I; to our members forming Visiting Nurse Association and to those members who formed the local chapter of the Red Cross following the suggestion of Miss Mable Boardman at National Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

With the completion of a new memorial Town Hall in 1932, the chapter started a small reading room and library in an area of the town not easily accessible to the two existing libraries.

Marybelle H. Clark (Mrs. Edison F.)
Regent

Judea (Washington, Conn.) celebrated its 60th birthday in June 1958. On this occasion we were honored by the presence of two members with service of over 50 years to our chapter. Mrs. Frederic W. Wersebe (1904) has served as chapter regent and in various other offices. Mrs. Joseph I. West (1900) has served as chapter treasurer for 50 years.

Marybelle H. Clark (Mrs. Edison F.)
Regent
Colonel Thomas Dorsey (Ellicott, Md.) members and friends gathered at "Troy Hill," on Sunday, June 22, to pay homage to the old home of Colonel Dorsey, built by his great-grandfather circa 1695 and traditionally thought to be the oldest house in Howard County. Dedication of a bronze plaque was made by Mrs. Ross Boring Hager, Honorary State Regent of Maryland, after the ceremonies had been opened by an invocation by Father Childress of St. Augustine's Church, Elkridge, Md. Pledge of Allegiance was led by Mrs. Charles A. Hobbs IV, flag chairman, and a welcome by Mrs. Roy O. Peterson, regent.

"Troy Hill's" history, that reaches back to the seventeenth century when Howard County was still a part of Anne Arundel, was read by the chapter Historian, Mrs. Adolph Evans. Credited with the building of "Troy Hill," whose thick stone walls and wide chimneys look down on what were once rich tobacco lands, is Honorable John Dorsey, son of the immigrant Edward Dorsey, who came to the colonies in 1642. In 1694 he laid out his 753 acre plantation, "Troy" and soon after that began the house that three-quarters of a century later was the home of his great-grandson, Colonel Thomas Dorsey. As Colonel Dorsey's home during the days of the Revolution, it was hub of military activity along the "ridge of elks" and the rallying point for patriots of the Elk Ridge Battalion, Anne Arundel Militia.

Today the home of General Pedro A. del Valle (U.S.M.C. ret.) and Mrs. del Valle, second vice-regent of our chapter, "Troy Hill" also figured in the early history of the new Howard County Chapter when it was the scene of the first official meeting of the group in January, 1957.

Mrs. Ross Boring Hager stands beside plaque at "Troy Hill," home of Colonel Dorsey whose name the chapter bears.

Following the unveiling of the plaque, which is secured upon the south facade of the old house, by Masters Gary Cuba and John Evans, the presentation was made by Mrs. Hager to General del Valle and the benediction by Father Childress closed the ceremony.

A committee composed of Mrs. Charles W. Walter, chairman, Mrs. Adolph Evans and Mrs. Clifford F. Shaw with Mrs. del Valle as advisor and Mrs. Peterson, ex-officio, made the arrangements for the dedication and were hostesses at tea on the lawn following the ceremony.

White Plains (White Plains, N. Y.). Broadside of the Declaration of Independence was presented to Westchester County by our chapter at a simple ceremony in the County Court House Rotunda in White Plains.

County Executive Edwin G. Michaelian in accepting the rare document for the County said "it is an example to our youth of the liberty and freedom typical of this country."

Mrs. Wm. L. O'Donovan, chapter regent made the presentation. Among those present were Mrs. Thurman B. Warren of Chappaqua, state regent; Mrs. Frank B. Cuff of White Plains, state vice regent; Boy and Girl Scouts; members of the Children of the American Revolution; judges of the county court and members of the board of supervisors.

The Broadside is one of the three existing copies of which more than 200 were printed at the time of the Revolution. It was first read from the steps of the old Court House in White Plains on July 11, 1776. The Copy was presented to White Plains D.A.R. by the late Richard C. Lockwood, whose mother, Mrs. Jeremiah T. Lockwood, was instrumental in the development of Washington's Headquarters in North White Plains.

The committee in charge of the presentation for D.A.R. included Miss Mildred Weed, Mrs. Arthur Dusenbury and Mrs. Danby C. Osborn.

Dorothy E. Haverty, Regent

Nevada Sagebrush (Reno, Nevada). A memorial service honoring our recently departed illustrious member, Mrs. Joseph E. Gelder, was held by our chapter at 12 noon, Wednesday, May 28, in the lounge of the 20th Century Club. Mrs. Gelder, affectionately known as "Polly" although her Christian name was "Harriet," was the organizing regent of the chapter, the first and still active chapter which was established in Nevada on February 21st, 1923. She was past state regent, honorary state regent, and past president of the National Society as Vice-President General from 1950-1953. She was the only National officer the Nevada State Society has ever had. Mrs. Gelder was also Past President of the 20th Century Club and a founder and past President of the Reno Women's Civic Club. She helped actively in the restoration of Bowers Mansion, which was sponsored jointly by members of the D.A.R. in Northern Nevada and by the Civic Club.
A native of New York, Mrs. Gelder died at her home here on Arlington Avenue, May 17. Her husband had preceded her the previous year. Mrs. Gelder fractured her ankle on the sidewalk outside her home after the State Conference this past March. She made a gallant recovery but the shock of the sudden death of her only son, William Gelder, a lawyer, from a heart attack in the court room at Las Vegas, Nevada, the end of April, shortened her life. Mrs. Gelder's pretty auburn hair, blue eyes and delicate features presented a dainty appearance even in her older years. On February 21st the chapter honored this founder at their 35th Birthday gathering. Governor Charles Russell spoke on this occasion.

During the Memorial Service, which was in charge of the state chaplain, assisted by the chapter chaplain, Mrs. Wayne Wilson, Mrs. C. C. Taylor, chapter regent, read the telegram sent to Mrs. Frank M. Steinheimer, our state regent, by the President General, Mrs. Frederic A. Groves. Mrs. Carl MacPhee, chapter regent-elect, delivered the eulogy. Appropriate prayers were read and at the close of the eulogy Mrs. MacPhee and Mrs. Hawkins draped the charter in Mrs. Gelder's memory. Mesdames W. J. Atkinson, Elmer Boyne, E. W. Chism, Guy Benham and Charles Priest, charter members, stepped forward. A candle was lighted by the state chaplain and the vase of white roses and fuchsia stock was divided among the charter members and Mrs. Beaupert, past state regent and the deceased's closest friend. Toiyabe Chapter sent representatives to the services. At a later date a D.A.R. memorial marker will be placed by Mrs. Gelder's ashes. A letter of condolence to the Chapter and State Society from the Chaplain General, Mrs. Bruce L. Canaga, was received the following week.

Kay M. Hawkins, State Chaplain

Eau Claire (Eau Claire, Wis.) celebrated its fortieth anniversary on May 3 of this year. There were thirty-three in attendance, including five non-resident members and three charter members. Virginia Strong Minnie (Mrs. H. J.) was chairman of luncheon arrangements. A past historian of the chapter, Miss Isabelle Towne, read a paper she had written on the history of the chapter. The chapter, the thirty-first in Wisconsin, was organized May 7, 1918 at a meeting in the home of Miriam Eastman Arnold (Mrs. L. C.) with twenty-five present. Miss Towne listed activities of the D.A.R. members during the years: preserving of articles on local history; participating in war services; contributing genealogical books to the local library; granting the first scholarship to Wisconsin State College of Eau Claire; presenting citizenship manuals to students in naturalization classes and flags to new citizens, as well as making loans to needy students. The members have supported regularly all the other activities of the Daughters of the American Revolution. To conclude the history, Myrta Abbott Lange (Mrs. Charles G.) read an original poem in tribute to the society.

Eau Claire Chapter D.A.R. counts Forty Years

The Eau Claire Chapter of D.A.R. Counts Forty years today. Proud of our record in the past Planning our future way Where it may lead we only guess But confidently hope To greater fields of usefulness And aims of wider scope The leaders who have guided us Along uncharted ways We cherish in our memories And honor with our praise. We pause to look at past mistakes But find they disappear In shining haloes of success Enhancing every year. And as we face important tasks Which wait for us to do, We take our places, hand in hand, And pledge our faith anew.

The program concluded with reports of the Sixty-seventh Continental Congress by Mary Nell Rea Hale (Mrs. E. M.), past Vice President General, Elizabeth Soper Barker (Mrs. H. H.), State Historian, and Virginia Strong Minnie (Mrs. H. J.), State Chairman for Northland College.

This annual luncheon has always been most successful. Elizabeth S. Barker (Mrs. H. H.) Chapter Press Chairman

Mary Mott Green (Shelbyville, Ind.) celebrated Flag Day by dedicating a D.A.R. marker placed at the grave of a Revolutionary soldier buried in Shelby County.

The service was preceded with a luncheon at the Boggstown Presbyterian church where 54 members and guests were present. The new chapter Regent, Mrs. Clyde Spurlin, welcomed those in attendance and after the Flag Salute and singing of the National Anthem, Miss Josephine Morrison had charge of the program. A mixed quartette sang several patriotic selections and the Indiana State Regent, Mrs. John Biel of Terre Haute, gave a short talk on "What the Flag Says to Me." The parties then drove to Sand Hill cemetery to the grave of William Daniel, a Revolutionary War soldier and his wife. The soldier was the great-grandfather of the late Laura Ray Morrison,
a charter member of the chapter and mother of the ex-regent, Miss Josephine Morrison. Miss Morrison had the graves restored and the D.A.R. marker placed in memory of their mother.

William Daniels enlisted in the Revolutionary army from Orange County, Virginia, at 18 years of age. He left the service a few days before Cornwallis surrendered.

(Right to Left) Mrs. John G. Biel, Miss Josephine Morrison and Mrs. Hazel Spurlin at the grave of the Revolutionary Soldier, William Daniel.

Mrs. Biel made the dedicatory address at the grave and Rev. E. H. Riddick of the Boggs-town Presbyterian church gave a prayer. Taps were sounded by Stephen McGrew, a student at Shelbyville High School.

This was one of the most impressive services ever held by the chapter.

Ruby Bassett, Publicity Chairman

**Triangle** (North East, Penna.). The Western Director of Pennsylvania, Mrs. McDonald Reed, was the honored guest and speaker at the chapter's spring luncheon meeting held at the home of Mrs. Gordon Reid, past regent, on April 11, 1958.

She chose the subject “Keep Freedom Ringing” and told of the struggle for this freedom all through the years. She told of the first pioneer settlers who came to our country for personal freedom and to worship as they pleased; how the early colonists established their government after they had won their freedom from England, the mother country, and how our country's forefathers thought only of the welfare of the people.

She drove home the fact that it is up to each individual to see that the laws are governed by the Constitution of the United States. She went on to say that Christ warned us 2,000 years ago against false prophets. What will the future be? Will we stand by meekly or rise with a fighting determination to show Krushchev that he can never defeat the United States? It is becoming more evident every day that if peace comes to any of us, the United States must win the Cold War. Why spend the money for foreign aid and then allow the people to come in with no restrictions.

We must organize the chapter to join the Patriots to save our Immigration Laws and must see that every member writes her Congressman that we want no change in this law. We cannot fight Communism if our children are not brought up with the love of Country. America is worth saving and we can do it.

Everyone expressed their thanks and appreciation after the inspiring talk given by Mrs. Reed. Mrs. Wm. F. Weinheimer

Publicity Chairman

**James Halstead, Sr.** (Robinson, Ill.), commemorated Flag Day by dedicating a marker at the grave of Mrs. Joy Mail Joseph in the city's "new cemetery," Sunday afternoon June 15, 1958 at four o'clock.

Pictured (Left to Right) are Miss Mary Harper, Mrs. Nellie B. Bradley and Miss Hazel Stephens.

Services were conducted by the outgoing Regent, Miss Mary Harper; the Chaplain, Mrs. Nellie B. Bradley; and the Registrar, Miss Hazel Stephens. The Chaplain quoted the D.A.R. Ritual as she spoke to the living through poems, scripture and prayer. Miss Harper followed with a personal tribute to the life and work of Mrs. Joseph. She was assisted by Miss Stephens who unveiled the marker.

Two markers at the graves of Miss Olive Pearl Walters and Miss Effie Murl Walters (sisters) were dedicated September 29, 1957.

The three deaths occurring in 1957 removed the chapter from the Honor Roll.

Organized March 26, 1913 with a membership of sixteen and chartered April 14, 1913, the chapter has increased in number to fifty-five. It bears the name of the ancestor of the Organizing Re-
gent, Mrs. Gertrude E. Jackson Maxwell. The first Vice Regent, Mrs. Nettie Hedden Mail, was the mother of Mrs. Joseph. The writer of this article was the first Recording Secretary. She and her sister, Mrs. Katherine B. Newlin, are two charter members in the local chapter.

Our chapter has consistently held record attendance; contributed to all projects of the National Society; adhered to outlined programs; placed markers at Revolutionary Soldiers' graves and in other ways carried out the traditions of N.S.D.A.R. Active in patriotic community projects, in its infancy the chapter placed a "Band Stand" in the "old Cemetery."

Nellie Brubaker Bradley, Press Chairman

Pelican (Shreveport, La.) celebrated its Fiftieth Anniversary with a luncheon at the Shreveport Country Club on June 3 at 12:30 P.M. Hostesses were Mrs. A. W. Baird, Mrs. Daisy Kain, Mrs. Fred B. Bemil, Mrs. Mary Stotice, Mrs. Dorf Bean, Mrs. C. S. Hol, Mrs. L. G. Hughes, Mrs. J. G. Pou, Mrs. C. F. Young and Mrs. Ray D. Lee. Exquisite arrangements of white oleanders and sunset sky hemerocallis in copper containers were placed on the tables.

Pictured are (Left to Right) Mrs. Jesse B. Stephens, Mrs. J. W. Welch and Mrs. Paul Rogers, the regent, pinning on the corsages.

Mrs. Elgin K. Harper, toastmistress, asked Mrs. Shackleford to lead the Pledge of Allegiance followed by the Daughter's Pledge and the Creed which was led by Mrs. Wm. K. Jenkins. District One Chairman, State Chaplain, Mrs. Grady Nelson, gave the invocation. Seated at the Speakers' Table were Mrs. Harney S. Bogan; Mrs. John W. Flournoy; Mrs. W. C. Daly; Mrs. W. K. Jenkins; Mrs. John Redfield, state recording secretary; Mrs. Grady Nelson, state chaplain; Mrs. W. E. Hicks, vice president general; Mrs. J. W. Flournoy, Sr., chapter chaplain; Mrs. Jesse B. Stephens and Mrs. J. S. Welsh, charter members; Mrs. Paul Rogers, regent and Mrs. J. S. Goff, vice regent. Guests introduced were Miss Mary Neiderrnier of Houston, Texas; Dr. Gilliam David; Mrs. Edwin D. Schneider, state regent; Mrs. Wm. K. Jenkins, district director; Mrs. John Redfield; Mrs. J. B. Shackleford and Mrs. Augustus Willis.

The program chairman, Mrs. Harney Bogan, presented Mrs. John W. Flournoy, Sr., who gave a history of the Chapter. On June 12, 1908, a group of patriotic women met in the home of Mrs. John W. McCullough on Milam Street with Mrs. Mary Flournoy Fields, organizing regent, presiding. In October, 1908, the first duly organized meeting was held in Hutchinson Hall on Texas Street where Grayson's Store is now located. There were 41 charter members. The minutes of that first meeting were read by Mrs. W. C. Daly, great, great, granddaughter of the first Regent, Mrs. James M. Foster. Many distinguished Shreveport women have served as regent of this chapter. Special tribute was paid to Mrs. Jesse B. Stephens, Mrs. E. A. Staman, Mrs. W. E. Hicks, Mrs. Harney Bogan, Mrs. Norman C. Preston and Mrs. Clarence H. Messer and these ladies were presented beautiful corsages. The two charter members present, Mrs. Jesse B. Stephens and Mrs. J. S. Welch, were presented with 50 year D.A.R. pins by Mrs. Pearl Rogers.

Lucille F. Messner
Press Relations Chairman

Los Altos (Los Altos, Calif.). As speaker for our first meeting in the fall, the chapter was introduced to Dr. Clyde Arbuckle whose subject was "The History of our Santa Clara County." It proved so interesting that the month of October brought us another excellent speaker—Major General W. P. Shepard, Ret. USAA spoke on the "Near East." After World War II he became chief of the Joint Military Mission in Turkey.

The new Citizen Court gave the chapter permission to greet new Americans and each American was given a manual, a Flag and an identification card. For this occasion in November we had as guests the state officers, Mrs. Otis Swanison and Mrs. Oliver Northup. On the 10th of December the Regent, Mrs. Stanley N. Partridge, gave a tea in her home and invited the El Palo Alto, San Jose and Los Gatos chapters to join our chapter in the Court of New Citizens in San Jose.

Mrs. Harold Sherman and Mrs. Partridge attended the state conference in February. The chapter again won recognition for the "best" in programs. The report on the conference was read at our March meeting. Mrs. Sherman also attended the Continental Congress in Washington, D. C. and contributed to the Allen Groves Cottage in behalf of our chapter.

Mrs. Alma Bonner, D.A.R. award winner and soprano vocalist at the D.A.R. Musical Tea held at Moffett Field in April.

In April, Col. and Mrs. Partridge were hosts for the chapter at a musical tea which was held at Moffett Navy Field and under the direction of Mrs. Carl Rohre. The guest and vocalist, Mrs. Alma Bonner, had won a D.A.R. award from Timothy Biglow Chapter in Worcester, Massachusetts and her scholarship was for additional training.
The many worthwhile projects included Christmas packages, books and records which were given to the Menlo Park Veterans; old flags were given to New Mexico and Washington state; a small silk flag was given to the Junior museum in San Jose; an index of New England pioneers was compiled by Mrs. Hugh Phillips and one of the original copies was presented to the chapter; clothing was sent to St. Mary's and the gun of Captain Robert Paisley which was used during the Revolutionary War was sent to Bowling Green, Kentucky near his burial place.

Mrs. Stanley N. Partridge, Regent

John Conner (Connersville, Ind.). This young tree, given to Eastview School by our chapter was one of two tulip poplars planted on the school grounds in Arbor Day ceremonies. Presentation, in the name of the chapter and in honor of two of its oldest living members, Mrs. Catherine Taylor Stewart (97) and Mrs. Fannie Hulie Nevin (90) was made by the Regent, Mrs. Roy McNutt, assisted by Mrs. C. E. Walden, Chaplain, and Mrs. E. B. Smith, Conservation Chairman.

James Price, principal, accepted the trees, in the presence of representatives of the chapter and the school's nine classrooms.

Members of our chapter present, reading from left to right: Mrs. McNutt, Mrs. Walden, Mrs. Robert Porter, granddaughter of Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Gerald T. Watterson, State Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Russell Sutlles and Mrs. Smith. Mrs. James Williamson, Treasurer

Joshua Stevens (St. Cloud, Florida). Interesting programs were given at the two final meetings of the year. In April, two Good Citizenship pins were awarded to the senior girls of the St. Cloud and Kissimmee High Schools who were judged most outstanding. Mrs. Nina Thompson, Good Citizenship Chairman, made the presentations at the meeting in the home of Mrs. Alex. Hall, Jr., Secretary of the chapter. The mothers of the girls and the grandmother of one were guests. The speaker of the day was the Rev. Handel H. Brown, minister of the Presbyterian church, who spoke out of his many years' experience on the Leeward Islands, emphasizing the fact that the most important need of any country is Good Citizens.

During this year the compiling of the ten year history of the chapter was completed. This was included in the third volume of the history of the Florida Society, D.A.R., which was distributed at the State Conference in Clearwater in March. In it we honored our Organizing Regent, Mrs. Edith Pride Elliott, a present member of the chapter.

At the May meeting was held the election and installation of incoming officers. Installed by Mrs. F. D. Henke, of Columbia, S. C., a non-resident member and former regent, were: Regent, Mrs. W. E. Austin; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Edw. E. Ford; Chaplain, Mrs. E. W. Northrup; Recording Secretary, Mrs. E. N. Sheffield; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Ralph Thompson; Treasurer, Mrs. H. B. Walker; Registrar, Mrs. John F. Boyce; Historian, Mrs. F. R. Seymour and Librarian, Mrs. Creed Reagan. Announcement was made at this time of a Flag Day breakfast to be held at the home of the outgoing regent, Mrs. Peter Kamp.

Edith C. Colley, Past Regent

Gilbert Marshall (Little Rock, Ark.). On April 2, 1958, our Chapter dedicated a D.A.R. marker on the grave of Ella Boyd Leake (Mrs. B. K.) at Keo, Arkansas, which had been placed there by her sister, Mrs. C. B. Robken. The ceremony was read by the Regent, Mrs. W. R. Zimmerman, who was assisted by the following members of the Chapter; Mrs. Robken, Mrs. John A. Shoemaker, Mrs. Carl McKnight, Mrs. D. F. S. Galloway, Mrs. R. T. Hunt, Mrs. John H. Pierce and Miss Bessie Stevenson. The many friends of Mrs. Leake and the members of the chapter attending the ceremony were entertained at a coffee at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Eugene Cobb of Keo. Mrs. Leake had previously been honored by the dedication of a new organ in the church at Keo for her interest in the musical program of the church.

Katherine B. Zimmerman (Mrs. W. R.)

Regent

D.A.R. Marker placed on grave of Mrs. Ella Leake, April 2, 1958.

William Henry Harrison (Valparaiso, Ind.). The chapter observed its fifty-fifth anniversary on May 17 with a Founders Day breakfast, served at the Sarah Porter Kinsey Memorial (club house owned by Valparaiso Woman's Club). Mrs. John G. Biel, State Regent, and Mrs. Frank D. Smith, Northern District Director, were the honored guests and gave inspirational talks on the plans and progress of the State and National Societies. Miss Mary D. Craigmile, past regent of Desardee Chapter and state chairman of Americanism, gave practical helps on her committee work. The honored guests generously donated their folding

(Continued on page 861)
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.)

Is That Lineage Right?

The Registrar General announced in the September issue of this Magazine the availability of a new publication entitled Is That Lineage Right? By the time this is read most Chapter Registrars will probably have sent for it. As, however, much of the information in it is of value to anyone tracing a line of descent or the history of a family, it has been suggested that it be described here.

It all began because something was needed in print to aid in training genealogists who had to verify lineage papers. The Genealogical Advisory Committee to the Registrar General was asked to prepare such a "manual." Through the year and a half in which they worked on it, it developed that little was available in print on many subjects on which a researcher as well as a verifier should be informed. So it was determined the booklet should be printed and made available to anyone who wanted to buy it.

Of the 56 pages of actual text, some 10 pages are concerned with the procedures followed by the chapter registrar and verifier but even those are helpful to the researcher since they suggest methods of checking one's own work. The remaining pages take up such matters as types of evidence, suggestions for checking birth and death dates, credibility of census and pension records, how to determine whether printed material, such as genealogies and compendiums, are acceptable evidence, etc. Under the heading of "Vexatious Problems" are discussed such subjects as marriages, names, residence during the Revolution, and shifting state and county lines.

Part II consists of a description of "Aids to Verification." It lists the various census enumerations and what to expect from them, and outlines the pension and bounty land laws and what each provided for; gives a brief resume of the vital records situation, and of maps. Under the heading of "Bibliographies, Indexes and other works" are listed some seventy-five such works, several being included for each of the pre-1800 states and the leading established magazines covering such states which will aid the beginner in determining sources to investigate.

The "Appendix" contains a note on "Doubledating" (changes in the calendar), a glossary of abbreviations, forms of notarization and attestation, and last, (but an extremely useful reference) a list of the "ancestral requirements for membership" in some 20 hereditary societies, with the address of an officer of each to whom to apply for further information.

All in all, the booklet is a genuine bargain; the price is only 50¢.

Orders should be sent to the Corresponding Secretary General, N.S.D.A.R., 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. If check or money order is sent, (and some persons are ordering two or more for gifts or for groups) remember it should be made payable to the Treasurer General, N.S.D.A.R.

The greatest problem in genealogical research is the identification of individuals. No matter how unusual the name, there may always be more than one of that name in a community. And it is always dangerous to assign a locality as the place of origin of a man merely because a person of that same name is found there.

So one should never assume that a record which merely gives the person's name without any further identification is intended for the one for whom search is being made. It is necessary to find more about the person mentioned in such record.

The first step in identifying a man on your pedigree is to get dates and places of birth, marriage, or death, if feasible. Having this, then attempt to get similar information about the man whose name appears in the record you are examining. Obviously a man born in 1775 was not the one listed in a company of Revolutionary soldiers, and a child under guardianship in 1814 is not one who married in 1810. Equally improbable would it be that one born in 1681 served as a private soldier in the Revolution. And a taxpayer who is head of a family of six in 1800 can hardly be identical with the man of that name who made a deposition at the age of 20 in 1812, or who enlisted in the War of 1812 in 1814 at the age of 16.

If the "John Doe" in whom you are interested served in the Revolution and you find in that community a John Doe marrying Jane Roe in 1781 he may be your man, but it is equally possible that he may not. So you must then see what more you can find about him. Was his age given? Does that check with your man? Who were his bondsmen, if any? Were they relatives or associates of your man? Was there more than one man named John Doe living in the community at that time? Etc.

Useful for proving identity are records in Bibles that have come down in your family, tombstone inscriptions, vital records (when such were kept), etc. When that type of record is missing, look for a will. The death took place between the date of the will and the day it was proven in court, which furnishes an approximation of the time of death. The will may mention a wife by name, brothers, sisters, mother, children, etc., and so serve to place the man in his family setting and so determine his identity. More tedious and more difficult, but very rewarding, a search of the deeds covering lands he owned often serves to identify a man. Many misidentifications have been cleared up by a careful analysis of all deeds covering land bought or sold under one specific
name. In one instance it was found that instead of there being but one man of that name in the community, there were three, one of whom had married twice, so the problem of the four wives and innumerable children was solved.

In a close-knit community two men of the same name would often marry women of the same first name and not infrequently, of the same last name also. There was a tendency in many families to marry only into certain other families, and this for several successive generations. Pro-plingquity accounts for some of it. Also, in some areas, there was the tendency to marry into families of the same social standing, even though it meant such a wife or husband came from some other town or county, rather than into families not of such standing who lived nearby. The desire to settle one's sons on nearby lands through marrying them to daughters of neighboring landowners was also a material factor in selection of wives, and of course that kept the daughters in the community, so was agreeable to the girl's family. An investigation of the neighboring families is often profitable in identifying a wife and so in knowing which of two men of the same name was her husband. Again, for this purpose, land records are helpful.

It is unfortunate that more deeds and court records have not been abstracted and printed. It is for this reason that they are not used as much as other records, although probably they are one of the most useful sources for the researcher.

There are many other types of records which are useful for purposes of identification. Tax records will often show whether there was more than one man of the same name in a community, although here one must be careful to note whether the tax list covers only owners of land, owners of personal property above a certain value, able-bodied men between certain ages, heads of households, or what. The majority of tax lists in early days did not include all men in the community, so if the name in which you are interested appears twice you will know there were at least two men of the name in the community, but if it appears only once you cannot be sure there was only one, unless the information given is such that you can definitely identify him as not your man.

All this sums up to the fact that you have to know the community thoroughly in order to identify your people.

Since 1790 the census records have been a great help in the matter of identification. But a word of warning here is not amiss. The fact that a name similar to your ancestor does not mean that person is your ancestor. You have to have some other evidence that your ancestor lived in that community. But if you have such other evidence that definitely places him there, the census record will corroborate it and also furnish additional information about him and his family. If you have evidence, as from a Bible or other record, of his name, his wife's name and names of some of his children, and you find such a family in one of the Census schedules of 1850 to 1880, where the names of all individuals are listed, evidence from other sources as to his residence there is not needed, since the identification is furnished by the evidence from other than the census as to the members of his family and as they agree with the census record. While there are many cases of two men of a certain name both marrying women of identical names, it would be most unusual if two such families had identical children and named them identical names.

### Census Schedules

Inquiry has been made as to whether microfilms of the Federal Census records, described last month, can be seen only at The National Archives in Washington and libraries which may have purchased them, or whether they may be purchased by any library or by individuals. The National Archives has made microfilms of the census schedules from 1830 to 1880 inclusive. They are listed in two booklets: The 1830 is described in List of National Archives Microfilm Publications, and the 1840 to 1880 in Federal Population Censuses 1840-1880. These booklets will be furnished on request made to The National Archives, Washington 25, D.C. They indicate the counties covered by each reel, and the price of each reel. Prices vary from $4 to $10 a reel, depending on the cost of producing the reel and the size of it. The counties are grouped in alphabetical order under each state. A person having interest in several counties which happen to be on the same reel and who has a reader for microfilms available may find it advantageous to purchase that reel. If a search is to be made through several counties on different reels, it will probably be less expensive to employ a record searcher in Washington, as explained last month.

#### Queries


Mary Gustin, b. Sept. 27, 1777, Marlow, N.Y. Des. inf. on her paras. Want inf. on Francis Cram, b. Nov. 20, 1774 in Conn.

Cornelius Smith, of Rensselaer Co., N.Y., will was prob. abt. 1803. Troy, N.Y. had w. Dorcas and 5 ch. Want dates, places and paras. of Cornelius. Mary Porter Smith, 1514 17th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.


**Knowles - Reed - Stone - Montgomery - Spencer - Glass - Sartain - Lattimore - Renick** — Jesse Marvel Knowles, mar. Elizabeth Reed in Green Co., Ga., in 1809, d. Menard Co., Ill. abt. 1868, her paras. are said to have been Polly Owens and Reuben Reed. Desire inf. on the Reed and Knowles families.
Want inf. on pars. of Thomas Stone, d. 1822
Gibson Co., Ind. mar. Dorchas Montgomery in Ky., abt. 1805.
Benjamin Glass d. abt. 1852 in Glasgow, Ky., came to Ky. from Lynchburg, Va., in 1830, mar. Susannah Franklin, son Stephen mar. Lucinda Sartain, d. 1895 in Glasgow, Ky., she died there in 1882. Desire inf. on Benjamin and w. Susannah.
Joel Sartain, son of John and Ann Sartain, d. 1860 in Glasgow, Ky. Want inf. on John and Ann.
Francis Lattimore, Rev. soldier d. 1817 Glasgow, Ky., had dau. Margaret who mar. James Wright Renick in Glasgow, Ky., 1801, son of William and Sarah Renick. Want dates, places, parents and wife's name of Francis Lattimore. Also inf. on parents of James Wright Renick.
- Mrs. N. B. Hedges, Box 21, North Middletown, Ky.

Embry (Embrough - Embry - Embry) —
Phillip Embury, b. 1729, to America at an early age, founded the 1st Methodist Church in N.C., d. 1775. Want inf. of his ch. and wife. Was Thomas Embrough of Wake Co., N.C. in 1797 his son? — Mrs. R. J. Stall, 134 E. 50th St., Savannah, Ga.

Swift - Fosdick —
James Swift, b. 1765 (where?), d. 1823 (where?), m. Susan Fosdick. Want inf. on par. and ancestors of James Swift and w. Susan Fosdick. — Mrs. Will F. Noble, 9311 Capitol Av., Omaha, Nebr.

Mullins - Julien (Julian) —
John Mullins, will dated June 1, 1772, of Charlotte County, Va., had w. Susannah and ch. Agness, Hannah, Precious, William, John, David, Thomas, Joseph and Joshua. Want inf. on this fam.


Hudspeth - Eyres - Ran —

Ross - Gooch - Stevenson —

Gideon Gooch, b. June 18, 1779 in N.C., d. 1856 in Trumbull, Mo., mar. Nancy Stevenson in 1796, she was b. Sept. 24, 1777, d. 1831. Want inf. on par. of Gideon and w. — Florence Beltz, 336½ East 2nd Ave., Escondido, Calif.

Hart - Tedrick —
John Hart, signer of Decl. of Indep. from N.J. Des. inf. as to his wife and ch. Eliza C. Hart, b. April 11, 1823, dau. of Mary Hart, b. July 11, 1788, at one time lived near the Potomac River, but removed to Ohio before or aft. she mar. William Tedrick in the late 1840s, later she emigrated to Wis. Want inf. on par. and anc. of Eliza. — Mrs. Geo. R. Hanson, North San Juan, Calif.

Chilcoat —
Robinson Chilcoat, b. 1738, moved from Huntingdon Co., Pa., to N.C. before Rev. war, served in war and captured by British and d. in prison camp. Had ch. Nicodemus, John, Hethcoat. Humphrey, Benjamin, and James. Want inf. of Robinson's wife, rec. of his service and date of d. — Mrs. J. T. Smallwood, 1317 4th Ave., Worthington, Minn.

White —

Gossett - Kiser - Coon - (Kuhn) —
Buck - Friel - Johns - Aldrich - Kreamer —
Lake Gossett, b. 1810 Va., mar. 1832 in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, Jane Endsley, b. 1810 in Ohio, dau. of Andrew and Isabel (Torans?) Endsley, Coshocoten Co., Ohio to Ill., 1840. Want inf. on Luke and wife Jane.

Isaac Kiser, b. 1790 Va., mar. 1812 Botetourt Co., Va., Kate Coon (Kuhn), b. 1792 York Co., Pa., dau. of Jacob and Eveann (Berger) Coon (Korn), moved to Ross Co., Ohio 1814. Want inf. of Isaac and w. Kate.

Adam Coon, b. 1791 Va., mar. 1816 Botetourt Co., Va., Kate Coon (Kuhn), b. 1792 York Co., Pa., dau. of Jacob and Eveann (Berger) Coon (Korn), moved to Ross Co., Ohio 1814. Want inf. of Adam Coon.

Daniel Friel, d. 1789 Augusta Co., Va., will dated 1780 names w. Agnes and among ch. son William. Was this same William Friel b. 1786 Va., d. 1843 Bath Co., Va., who mar. 1806 Jane Stewart, b. 1796 Va., d. March 16, 1876 Upshur Co., W. Va.? Want inf. and Rev. ser. on Daniel.

James Johns, b. 1793 Va., mar. Jane, b. 1792 Va., lived in Pendleton and Bath Cos., Va. to Coles Co., Ill. 1841. Want Rev. ser. for Henry Buck also inf. of par. of Adam Coon.

John C. Aldrich, b. May 20, 1811, mar. in Green Co., Ohio 1836. Mary Birdsall b. 1814 Va., dau. of Andrew and Lydia (Canby) Birdsall, (Quakers), only ch. Aleinda L. b. 1836 Ohio. mar. 1856 Peter L. Jones, b. 1836 Ohio, son of Daniel Jones, b. 1795 Va., and w. Mary, b. 1795 Pa. Want inf. on par. of John C.
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE [ 861 ]


Ellis Crouch Grisham, s. of Thomas Grisham (b. abt. 1791 prob. Washington Co., Tenn.) and Rhoda Crouch. Thomas Grisham d. 1872 in Cherokee Co., Texas; he was s. of Thomas Grisham, b. abt. 1752 prob. Anne Eliza Ann Dick, dau. of Rufus Dick and Crouch b. abt. 1806-13, who mar. 1st, Hailey Story, Baltimore Co., Md. Want inf. on Ellis Grisham and Nancy Field, they had c. Stephen mar. Susanna Folger. Did Joseph Bailey have Rev. ser.? Want inf. on par. of Robert Gosman of Kingston, N.Y., who had s. John and dau. Margaret, who mar. P.S. Wynkoop in 1814. Who was par. of Peter Silvester (Sylvester) of Ulster Co., N.Y., father of Lydia who mar. John Wynkoop in 1774, and was Peter in Rev. war?—Mrs. W. Donkle, 2201 Commonwealth Ave., Madison 5, Wis.


Knetzar-(Netzer-Nestor)-Valentine-Riggen—Want inf. on Andrew Knetzar (Netzer, Nestor) from Germany, teamster in Rev. War, d. ca. 1820, no will found. Is he the Andrew Nester listed in Indiana D.A.R., was a guest at the February American History month meeting. Eight senior girls received Good Citizenship pins when they and their mothers were chapter guests.

With the Chapters

money corsages to the chapter's fund for Tamassee.

Mrs. Charles Dick, Regent, presided and presented the guests, chapter officers and past regents. Guests were present from Knox, Michigan City and Hebron, Indiana, and from Berwyn, Illinois. Past regents present were Mrs. George F. Chester, Mrs. Alfred R. Putnam, Mrs. Fred Bartz, Miss Ruth Robbins, Mrs. Murray Miller, Mrs. William E. Swanson, Mrs. J. Vernon Noble and Miss Carolyn Whitlock. The Society colors were present in the blue daisies with gold centers. A maypole and huge bouquets of spring flowers added a festive air.

The chapter has had a pleasant and profitable year and is on the silver honor roll. An innovation was the Workshop which was a review of the Handbook. Mrs. Gail Lamson, Historian of Indiana D.A.R., was a guest at the February American History month meeting. Eight senior girls received Good Citizenship pins when they and their mothers were chapter guests.

Elizabeth Bassett Harrison Society C.A.R. met with the chapter in a joint luncheon on Flag Day, with the C.A.R. furnishing the program, a skit entitled "Martha and Her Friends." The society was awarded the Gold Ribbon Certificate by the National Society. The two members, Donna DeGrazia and Harden Freeman, who had attended the C.A.R. national convention, gave each one a present a Flag Code in color in behalf of the Society. Mrs. Alfred R. Putnam, Senior President, presented Mrs. George F. Chester, Organizing President, a citation from the National Society C.A.R. for her loyalty and continued interest in the work.

Lucy D. Putnam (Mrs. Alfred R.)

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PARTS

On Friday, May 21, 1958 Thronateeska Chapter, D.A.R. dedicated this Historical Marker in Albany, Georgia. Miss Jerry Keenan unveiled the plaque which commemorates the Bridge House, Albany's oldest landmark.

Left to right are: Mrs. W. B. Jackson, Past Regent; Mr. H. T. McIntosh who spoke; Miss Keenan, and Mrs. Frank F. Faulk, Regent.

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[ 863 ]
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Elliott Lee - Pauls Valley
Frances Scott Walker - Hugo
Hobart - Hobart
Lawton - Lawton
Mary Quisenberry - Durant
Mullily - Oka - Sulphur - Davis
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[ 865 ]
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(Continued from page 832)
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genius from some of the rising generation,
which promises to secure our national rank
in the literary world, as, I trust their firm,
manly, patriotic conduct will ever maintain
it with dignity in the political."
The melody finally selected was an Eng-
lish one, which later in the War of 1812
was to receive, again, new words in a
moment of stress and become our national
anthem—The Star Spangled Banner—writ-
ten by Francis Scott Key as he witnessed the
unsuccessful shelling of Fort McHenry
while he was being held hostage in the
British fleet; he had gone there for Presi-
dent Madison on a mission regarding the
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In memory of
Eva Shirley Brown
Vinnie Shirley Hayhurst
Minnie Shirley Hayden, sisters
Obadiah Taylor Chapter
Lowell, Indiana

Where Does My Money Go?

(Continued from page 847)

one third of your Helen Pouch Scholarship money went this year. They may seem to be small packages that we have invested in and emptied our purses for but what better or more lasting investment could the Junior Membership Committee make than this investment in children.

When you work at or patronize the bazaars, card parties, bake sales, stationery sales, and other money raising activities of the Junior Membership Committee for the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund you may be sure that your money is well invested for the future of America through these children. Where does your money go? To the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund, we hope!

OCTOBER

United States Presidents born this month:
John Adams (1735)
Rutherford Birchard Hayes (1822)
Chester Alan Arthur (1830)
Theodore Roosevelt (1858)
Dwight David Eisenhower (1890)

October Births—Signers of the Declaration of Independence:
John Adams—Massachusetts
Francis Lightfoot Lee—Virginia
William Paca—Maryland
Caesar Rodney—Delaware
Richard Stockton—New Jersey

States that entered the Union:
Nevada—1864
The following members honor with pride their Revolutionary Ancestor:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Ancestor</th>
<th>State</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alderton, Mary Congdon</td>
<td>John Brock</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fitzgibbon, Miss Anna</td>
<td>Henry Ross</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gittinger, Elva E. McFerron</td>
<td>Shields Moore</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamm, Stella L. Griffin</td>
<td>Stephen Thos, Hedger</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flueger, Lela Bradfield</td>
<td>Richard Wright, Jr.</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyle, Gladys Pearson</td>
<td>William Sill</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott, Mearl Smith</td>
<td>David Todd</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
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The Obituary
(Continued from page 838)

no use looking for Mike Todd's genealogy in the family history of Mary Todd, wife of Abraham Lincoln. It is sometimes extremely confusing to trace the true ancestry of persons who have adopted some of our venerable American names.

(To be concluded in the November issue.)
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Bending Our Twigs—Continued

In the September number of the Magazine, we published letters from two D.A.R. members telling about the patriotic education of children. The Editor would like to describe the Fourth of July program at The Inn, Buck Hill Falls, Pennsylvania, because it includes some ideas that could well be utilized by Chapters. Every year the children of the Camp Club at The Inn have a contest in memorizing the names of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; the winners are given autographs of the signers—treasures they will always keep—paid for by a fund established for the purpose some years ago. This year the winners were four little girls, and one of them was selected to recite the list of signers in The Inn auditorium. In addition, those in the audience who are descendants of signers are asked to come to the platform, where they occupy places of honor; the women are given attractive nosegays in red and white, with a lace-paper frill and long streamers of red, white, and blue. Both ideas—memorizing the names of the signers and honoring their descendants—could well be included in Independence Day programs.

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