You are cordially invited to consult with our staff in the Studio of Interior Decorating. Let their wide experience help you bring charm and comfort into your home... from the selection of fabric to the all-important choice of accessories. Whether you have a single problem or wish to entrust the entire decor of your home to them, avail yourself of their skill.

Studio of Interior Decorating
Main Building, 6th Floor

Woodward & Lothrop
Washington, D. C.
Loveman's is known for fashion leadership, distinctive storekeeping and friendly service. We are especially devoted to the famous quality brand names and dependable values for every home and every member of the family. Our 3 stores are located in three great metropolitan areas—in Birmingham—in Bessemer—and in Montgomery.

"Alabama's Finest Department Stores"
SOUVENIR PLATES
of the NATIONAL SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Bell Tower at Valley Forge

Made especially for the Society, of the famous Queen’s Ware by Wedgwood, these handsome plates are 10” in diameter with the border and design in blue.

The back stamp shows the Emblem, facsimile signature of George Washington, the name of the view and the wording “Sponsored by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C."

Set of twelve different subjects are priced at $39.00 or $3.75 each plate.

Plus insured delivery charges

SUBJECTS AVAILABLE
- Bell Tower at Valley Forge
- Washington Monument
- Birth of the American Flag
- Signing of the Declaration of Independence
- Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown
- Old Ironsides in Chase
- Portrait of George Washington
- Mount Vernon
- Constitution Hall
- Portrait of Martha Washington
- Memorial Continental Hall
- Independence Hall

Obtainable only from the Official Jewelers and Stationers, N.S.D.A.R.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.
CHESTNUT and JUNIPER STREETS, PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.
Notice to Contributors:

The Magazine welcomes contributions from its readers, but requests that the following rules be observed:

1. Identify yourself by name, chapter, city and state.
2. Type manuscripts double space on paper of standard size (8½ x 11 inches), using one side of a page only.
3. Number pages in top right corner.
4. If copyrighted material is used, be sure that you have obtained permission to print it.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Volume 93, No. 2    February 1959    Whole Number 774

Contents

Page

83    THE PRESIDENT GENERAL'S MESSAGE

FEATURES

85    CUMBERLAND GAP
       Gateway of Conquest
       Robert L. Kincaid

88    SHIPWRECKED SHOPPERS
       Frances A. Lamb

89    THE MATERNAL LINES OF THE LINCOLNS
       Ruth Skinner Peterson

91    YORKTOWN, OCTOBER 1958
       The 177th Anniversary of American Freedom,
       with an address by Sen. A. Willis Robertson
       Virginia Smith Nelson

94    OUR WILDLIFE HERITAGE
       John R. Vosburgh

95    ALL OF US CELEBRATED FLAG DAY TOGETHER
       Mrs. Richard F. Hawkins

99    FLORIDA DEDICATES THE RIBAULT MONUMENT
       Mrs. G. Fildes Tresher

102   DEDICATION OF THE ALLENE WILSON GROVES
       COTTAGE AT TAMASSEE D.A.R. SCHOOL
       Margaret S. Lipscomb

103   THE HAND OF EUROPE IN OUR REVOLUTION
       Helen C. Burnelle

DEPARTMENTS

98    Junior Membership—The Time Has Come
       Virginia B. Johnson

106   Minutes, National Board of Management
       Special Meeting, December 4, 1958
       Mary Barclay Erb

107   National Defense

111   State Activities

112   With the Chapters

117   Genealogical Records—Genealogical Source Material
       Jean Stephenson

MISCELLANEOUS

105   February 22, 1959 (Poem)
       Roberta D. Cornelius

121   From Our Book Shelf

122   Historic Galveston Island
       Mrs. B. A. McMannon

162   Prayer (Poem)
       Joseph Stephen Kimmel, Sr.

166   South Carolina "Firsts"
       Elisabeth Allen Smith

175   The Most Beautiful in the Whole Free World
       Hon. Robert Ellis Young

184   A First in Pioneer Life
       Vinet Girod
Portion of Powell Valley in Virginia, viewed from crest of Pinnacle Mountain overlooking historic passway.
The President General's Message

To the People of the United States, the month of February is identified with the birthday of our greatest American—George Washington, the Father of our Country. The memory of this dedicated and self-sacrificing patriot deserves and receives the highest homage and respect of every true American.

It is of considerable significance that our greatest patriots have been men of deep religious conviction. Our country was founded by sturdy, staunchly religious men and women, and our heritage has always brought into the foremost place the right man at the right time to lead our country in emergencies.

Throughout the Revolutionary War, it is worthy of note that General Washington never wavered in his allegiance to God. On June 22, 1775, just before leaving Philadelphia to take command of the Continental Army, he wrote to Martha, his wife: “I go, fully trusting in that Providence which has been more bountiful to me than I deserve * * *.” On September 8, 1775, from camp at Cambridge, the General sent a circular to his principal officers regarding a proposed attack on the British at Boston and included these words: “The success of such an enterprise depends, I well know, upon the All-Wise disposer of events, and it is not within the reach of human wisdom to foretell the issue.”

On May 31, 1776, in a letter to a relative about the hazardous campaign his army faced, General Washington wrote: “* * * it is to be hoped, that, if our cause is just, as I do most religiously believe it to be, the same Providence, which has in many instances appeared for us, will still go on to afford its aid.”

Throughout the war and in the most hopeless and adverse circumstances, George Washington held firmly to his faith. Encamped at Valley Forge during the winter of 1777-78, his army beset by incredible suffering and hardship, he was yet able to write on May 30, 1778: “* * * Providence has a just claim to my humble and grateful thanks for its protection and direction of me through the many difficult and intricate scenes which this contest has produced; and for its constant interposition in our behalf, when the clouds were heaviest and seemed ready to burst upon us.”

As the first President of the United States of America, delivering his First Inaugural Address to both Houses of the Congress on Thursday, April 30, 1789, at New York, George Washington said: “* * * No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the invisible hand which conducts the affairs of men more than the people of the United States. Every step by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency.” Farther on in his address, President Washington said: “We ought to be no less persuaded that the propitious smiles of Heaven can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right, which Heaven itself has ordained.”

As Americans, let us listen with our hearts and minds to the wise counsel of a great leader and a great American, in order that our beloved country may continue to be the recipient of God’s blessings, provided that we continue to observe the “eternal rules of order and right.”

S. M. Greaves
President General, N.S.D.A.R.
FRIENDS OF COWPENS CHAPTER, D.A.R., SPARTANBURG, S. C.:

Community Cash Stores
Hammond-Brown-Jennings Furniture Store
Smith-Ouzts Drug Stores
Cudd & Coan Insurance Co. Inc.
Spartanburg Lumber Company
Wakefield Buick Company

The J. F. Floyd Mortuary, Inc.
Kinney’s Shoe Store
Koolvent Metal Awning Co.
Spartanburg Refrigeration Co.
Williamson’s Inc.
The Still Agency
CUMBERLAND GAP—Gateway of Conquest

by Robert L. Kincaid, President Emeritus

Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tennessee

America's newest and largest historical park will be ready for dedication in 1959. The National Park Service is now developing about 20,000 acres of forest land in the environs of Cumberland Gap, the historic pass where the famous Wilderness Road crosses the junction of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia. The area is to be preserved as a shrine to the memory of the heroic pioneers who passed through Cumberland Gap for the conquest and settlement of the Lower Ohio and Mississippi Valleys and the Great Northwest. It was through this pass that the young nation leaped into greatness after the Revolutionary War.

For 30 years park enthusiasts and conservationists of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia have been working to establish the Cumberland Gap National Historical Park. After passage of the necessary legislation authorizing establishment of the park, the Governors of the three States signed a compact on August 28, 1943, for joint action to secure the acreage required in their respective States. Of the more than 20,000 acres in the tract, Kentucky furnished approximately 10,000 acres; Virginia, 8,000; and Tennessee, 2,000. This acreage was transferred 3 years ago to the National Park Service and is now being rapidly developed.

Included in the area are the outstanding scenic and historic sites, the pass itself, a portion of the famous Wilderness Road; Pinnacle Peak and the Three States peak where Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia corner; the Civil War entrenchments and battery sites surrounding the pass; Cudjo's Cave, discovered by Dr. Thomas Walker in 1750; a pioneer iron furnace; Devil's Garden, Sand Cave, and White Rocks. The area encompasses a 20-mile segment of Cumberland Mountain, which is split in twain by the great pass through which the regions west of the Appalachian Range were settled in pioneer days.

The National Park Service is restoring the historic sites, removing the scars caused by private development in the last fifty years, and building hiking trails and roadways in the area. A paved highway has been built to the crest of Pinnacle Mountain, the eastern portal of the historic pass; a visitor's center and observatory have been constructed on the mountain top; and a historical museum and headquarters building are now being erected at the northern entrance to the park in the city limits of Middlesboro, Kentucky. More than $4,000,000 will be expended in developing the park. Its dedication as a national shrine is tentatively planned for July 1959.

Cumberland Gap Pass in Cumberland Mountains, looking north into Kentucky. Cornerstone of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia on peak at left, where powerline crosses.

Cumberland Gap has been the scene of a vast pageantry of American history. Although deep in the interior of the early West, it spans nearly three centuries of white civilization in the continent. Gabriel Arthur first passed through it in 1673 over the well-worn Indian trail known as "Athawominee," or "The Path of the Armed Ones." Dr. Thomas Walker, of Charlottesville, Virginia, making a tour into the West in 1750 for the Loyal Land Company, charted it officially for the first time. In 1769, Daniel Boone passed through the Gap with some companions on his first long hunt in the Kentucky land. In 1775 he and a band of 30 axmen cut out the Wilderness Road to Kentucky, and the famous pass began its major role in the settlement of the Northwest.

With this event, the story of Cumberland Gap became one of drama and romance. Countless caravans of settlers and adventurers braved the dangers of the wilderness. Every foot of the way from the last outpost east of the Appalachians to the first permanent settlements in Kentucky at Harrodsburg and Boonesborough, established in 1774 and 1775, was stained with the blood of conquest. Buffalo, bear, deer, and wild turkey supplied meat for the travelers; dark hollows and hidden valleys were rendezvous for savages, who sprang from ambush upon the bold frontiersmen picking their way to the broad and fertile fields of the Blue Grass; highwaymen for many years lingered to waylay, rob, and murder.

In the Civil War days the historic trail was strewn with dead horses, broken wagons, and famished and dying soldiers. After the war settlements around Cumberland Gap and in the valleys of Yellow Creek and the Cumberland River were riven with many feuds and fatalities, and in the 'nineties, the area became the scene of a vast industrial development.

Dragging Canoe, one of the Cherokee Indians who met with Col. Richard Henderson of North Carolina at Sycamore Shoals in March 1775, spoke prophetically when he rose during the negotiations for the purchase of all the lands between the Kentucky and Tennessee Rivers and declared:

"You have bought a fair land, but a cloud hangs over that land. You will find its settlement dark and bloody."

Henderson was not dismayed by this portent; but Daniel Boone, heading his axmen who went ahead to hew out a road, lost two of his men in a battle with the Indians before he reached the site for his settlement on the Kentucky River. Henderson, who followed close behind, met at Cumberland Gap "about 40 persons..."
returning from Canetucky, on acct. of the late Murders by the Indians." The dark cloud, looming large, would hang over the land for a long time.

Daniel Boone, James Harrod, George Rogers Clark, and other leaders who were in Kentucky during the uncertain days of the Revolutionary War, prepared the way for the more peaceful and less hazardous migrations which later covered the Kentucky land with thousands of settlers.

Virginia marker on Wilderness Road 10 miles southeast of Cumberland Gap, near place where Daniel Boone's son James was killed by Indians in 1773.

After Kentucky County was formed from the Commonwealth of Virginia in 1776, new settlements increased rapidly. The stream of migration, fed by rivulets of settlers from Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, became a mighty flow of humanity by the time it reached the halfway point at Cumberland Gap. By 1783, the population within Kentucky had increased to 12,000. The close of the Revolutionary War marked a virtual rush from the Virginia and Carolina settlements, and by the spring of 1784, 20,000 people lived in the new county. In 1785 this number had grown to 50,000.

When the first Census of the United States was taken in 1790, Kentucky had a population of 73,677 and was able to achieve independent statehood in 1792. By 1800 it had foraged to ninth place in the new sisterhood of States, with a population of 220,955. Most of these settlers had gone through Cumberland Gap and along the Wilderness Road.

From 1800 until the outbreak of the Civil War, the Wilderness Road was a commercial thoroughfare for marketing western agricultural products in the seaboard centers in the Southeast. Congressman James Madison, later to become President, in 1785 had passed through Cumberland Gap on an inspection trip to determine the route's importance in development of the Nation. The first appropriation ever made by the State of Kentucky for the improvement of roads was on this route through Cumberland Gap.

Henry Clay, for a generation the most dominant figure in Kentucky, had much to do in using the road as a trade outlet for the products of his State. He was familiar with Cumberland Gap, having come from Virginia along this route. In one of his tours he returned to the great pass in the Cumberlands for a political rally. He spoke to 5,000 native mountaineers who had swarmed out of the hills and hollows for many miles around.

It is reported that Clay, while riding to fill this appointment, stopped in the historic pass and turned his ear to the silent forests which spread out before him. In reply to a query from an attendant who broke his reverie, Clay said: "I am listening to the tread of the coming millions."

Clay could hear the tramping throngs of the pioneers who toiled and struggled through the pass nearly a century before. He could vision the innumerable caravans of courageous traders, hunters, and settlers who passed that way to build the great Northwest. But even with his prophetic vision, he could not know that the pass on which he stood had been touched in 1782 by the grandfather and the father of Abraham Lincoln, who was later to save the Nation from dismemberment.

The eloquent voice of Henry Clay had long been lost in the whispering winds at Cumberland Gap when passionate hatreds stirred up mighty hurricanes of disaster that were to sweep the entire nation. No strategic point in the impending conflict was to escape the scourge of civil war. The pass in the Appalachians was to be the scene of tragic struggles in the black days of 1861-65.

At first Cumberland Gap played an important role in providing an outlet for Union sympathizers from east Tennessee and the mountain sections of North Carolina and Georgia, who rushed northward to recruiting stations in Kentucky and Ohio. Leaders of the Southern cause in Tennessee watched with grave concern this rapid movement of "desertions" and immediately took steps to close the gate.

Brig. Gen. Felix Zollicoffer, a former Congressman from Tennessee and newspaper editor of Nashville, was placed in charge of the Confederate forces in east Tennessee and immediately rushed troops to Cumberland Gap to stop the reinforcements for the Northern armies and to use the pass as an operating base into the then neutral land of eastern Kentucky. The Gap was closed, but many recruits continued to slip through unguarded outlets. The people of the section were strongly divided in their sympathies, but the mountain area was predominantly Union in sentiment, and many units for the Federal armies were recruited from East Tennessee and Southeastern Kentucky mountaineers.

Zollicoffer, a brilliant young general, met an untimely death on January 19, 1862, at the battle of Mill Springs, and Gen. George W. Morgan, of the Seventh Division of the Army of the Ohio, was ordered by Gen. Buell to wrest Cumberland Gap from the Confederates. In a military maneuver that involved tremendous hardships in negotiating the mountain roads and transporting heavy guns, Gen. Morgan took possession of the Gap on June 18, 1862, after he had forced the enemy to evacuate.

from West Virginia through Pound Gap soon threatened Morgan's complete annihilation. The barren mountain territory had been stripped of all forage, and starvation was soon facing the 10,000 men encamped at Cumberland Gap. Hundreds of horses and mules died, and their carcasses moved outside the lines produced a stench that enveloped the whole countryside. Rations were reduced to parched corn.

Completely surrounded by enemy forces, Morgan's only recourse was evacuation and retreat to the Ohio River along the Old Warrior's Path. Only the lighter guns and wagon trains could be taken over this route. The 30-pound Parrott guns, weighing 8,000 pounds each, were spiked and thrown off the cliffs of the Pinnacle to ledges several hundred feet below. Vast ammunition dumps were blown up on the night of the evacuation, September 17, 1862, and Pinnacle Peak was rocked with explosions that could be heard 20 miles away.

Harassed by pursuing Confederates under Gen. Carter L. Stevenson, who pressed forward through the Gap, and Gen. John H. Morgan, cavalry leader, who suddenly appeared from hidden Kentucky hills, Gen. George Morgan slowly withdrew his army northward through the mountain fastness. He finally reached Greenup, Kentucky, on the Ohio River, on October 3, with a minimum of losses.

For nearly a year the Confederates retained possession of Cumberland Gap. When Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside was placed in charge of the Army of the Ohio in the summer of 1863, one of his first objectives, using Knoxville, Tennessee, as a base of operations, was capture of the pass. Gen. Shackelford was sent with a detachment for a siege at the Gap. Gen. Frazer, commanding the Confederates, spurned demands for surrender. A day later, Gen. Burnside came up with more reinforcements for Shackelford, and Frazer surrendered with 4,000 Confederate troops. The Gap then remained in Union hands until the end of the war.

Riven by shot and shell, scarred by trenches, breastworks, and embattlements, shorn of the virgin timber that had mantled the twin peaks between which the Saddle of the Gap was hung, the area was left a desolate waste after the retirement of the armies of the Blue and the Gray. The roads leading to the Gap for 4 years had been cut wider for marching armies, but there were deepened ruts of military wagons and caissons of heavy guns. For two sleeping decades the area was forgotten.

Then, because of the rich opportunities for geological study, geologists came to the area. John R. Proctor, State geologist of Kentucky, had a mapping crew in the neighborhood for several years. Engineers of the United States Geological Survey surveyed the region from 1882 to 1886, and for the first time the story of the rich coal and iron deposits that abounded in the region was officially listed in Government publications.

One of the first public announcements concerning these valuable mineral deposits was made in Harper's Magazine, June 1886, when James Lane Allen, a young writer of Lexington, Kentucky, reported a horseback trip made through the region. Praising the "incalculable mineral and timber resources of Eastern Kentucky," Allen closed his article with a description of his impressions:

It was late in the afternoon when our tired horses began the long, winding rocky climb from the valley to the brow of the pass (Cumberland Gap). As we stood in the passway, amid deepening shadows of the twilight and the solemn repose of the landscape, the Gap seemed to be crowded with two invisible and countless Pageants of human life, the one passing in, the other passing out; and the air grew thick with ghostly sounds—primaeval sounds, undistinguishable, and strange, of creatures nameless and never seen by man; the wild rush and whoops of retreating and pursuing tribes; the slow steps of watchful pioneers; the wail of dying children and the songs of homeless women; the muffled tread of routed and broken armies, all the sounds of surprise and delight, victory and defeat, and hunger and pain, weariness and despair, that the human heart can utter. Here passed the first of all the white race who led the way into the Valley of the Cumberland; here passed that small band of fearless men who gave the Gap its name; here rushed the armies of the Civil War; here has passed the wave of western migration, whose force has spent itself only on the Pacific slopes; and here in the long future must flow backward and forward wealth beyond the dream of avarice.

The story of Allen had no more dried on the pages of Harper's Magazine when Alexander A. Arthur, a Scottish engineer recently from Canada, came into the area to investigate the reported mineral resources and to determine the feasibility of a railroad linking the coal region with the Carolinas. After a tour of 2 weeks in the mountains, Arthur hurried to Asheville, North Carolina, secured financial backing from a group of young northern adventurers, and went to London with sacks of the sample coal and iron ore. He enlisted the support of steel syndicates in England and returned to the Cumberland Gap area in 1887 with authority to purchase a large acreage of the mineral and timber lands. Through Arthur's influence and activities, $20,000,000 of English capital were poured into the Yellow Creek Valley and surrounding Cumberland Gap area within 2 years.

Governors Keen Johnson of Kentucky, Colgate Darden of Virginia, and Prentice Cooper of Tennessee standing in their respective States at the cornerstone of the three States, when they met on August 28, 1943, to plan for establishment of the Cumberland Gap National Historical Park.

Railroad lines were brought in from the north and from Knoxville, Tennessee. A tunnel was bored through Cumberland Mountain underneath the pass. A city was built almost overnight, and Middleboro, Kentucky (named for a steel center of England), grew to a metropolis of 10,000 within 2 years. A dozen towns were spawned in 2 years around Cumberland Gap.

During the busy days of this development, Cumberland Gap became a mecca for thousands of adventurers and seekers of fortunes—engineers, scientists, capitalists, historians, writers, and actors—men.
Shopwrecked Shoppers

by Frances A. (Mrs. Basil E.) Lamb

State Regent of Maine

Born in Wales in 1750, Daniel Landerkin somehow found his way aboard the frigate Boston and served as a mariner during the Revolution. In 1779 he married Hetty Chaple of Marblehead, where Daniel, Jr., was born in 1780. Before 1800 the family was living in Boothbay, Maine, and young Daniel was following the sea like his father.

In spite of the fact that Daniel held Custom House protection from Wiscasset, Maine, American State Papers record that he was “impressed on the Cambrian in 1806.”

After the War of 1812, Cap’n Daniel sailed a packet along the coast of Maine and Massachusetts, carrying passengers and freight from port to port. We do not know the names of his passengers, as he kept no list, but we do know the sea route he followed and the harbors he frequented. We know the geological formation of the coast, its rocky ledges, and its bald rock islands. We know the fury of North Atlantic storms, especially in winter.

For a century before Maine became a State women of sufficient means made shopping trips to Boston. Maine sea captains brought home treasures of the Orient in yards of silk, satin, and brocade; but linings, buttons and braid, shoes and stockings, quilting and calico, wives bought in Boston.

Shipbuilding was the heart of Maine activity, the coast buzzing with actual construction while inland sources provided timber. Village stores developed gradually, and women patronized them, trading eggs and butter for thread and whatever the shelves held.

Boston shopping lists were long. Money instead of eggs had to be accumulated, and the trips were made by packets, the little two-masted schooners that picked up passengers or freight at wharves flying a signal flag. Cap’n Daniel built a seaworthy schooner which he named Trial, and over a period of about five years his trips were both profitable and enjoyable. His packet was well-named and withstood its trials by wind and weather.

A month before Christmas 1820 three of the social leaders of Wiscasset made the trip to Boston in the Trial. It was a pleasant sail of a day and a half, and they had a delightful week in Boston. Their parcels were delivered to the packet as she lay at a wharf loading an assorted cargo for Edgecomb and nearby points.

At the end of the week, three happy, homeward-bound women made themselves comfortable in the snug cabin a couple of hours before the gangplank was hauled aboard. They enjoyed their dinner while the Trial trembled against the dock. Their comfort was short-lived. Outside of Boston Harbor the Trial ran into a North Atlantic storm, with the first heavy snow of the winter. By the time they rolled past Cape Ann in the dark, the women were clinging together, defending themselves against the rushes of boots and bandboxes. Bolts of sailcloth were lashed in the hold, but bolts of serge bounced around the cabin with the roll and plunge of the packet. A slipping sea smashed the glass in a side window, and petticoats filled the gap and soaked up the salt water. Peering aft, the women saw that the helmsman was lashed to the steering gear. As long as that held there was a chance of survival.

Portland Head was recognized as a danger point in 1790, when George Washington authorized a lighthouse there. They knew when the Trial approached and passed Portland Head. Captain Landerkin had the sturdiest craft he could build and he was an able seaman, keeping on just enough sail for steering way and keeping out of the troughs of the seas.

Then came Sequin, the island described by a poet as “Pick-ed an’ jagg-ed an’ wicked an’ ragged an’ black as original sin.” Cap’n Daniel rounded Sequin safely, but finding the channel into Wiscasset was his undoing. The offshore currents spin in ways unpredictable to the most able, and the Trial went ashore on Stage Island. She grated and shuddered. Then she was lifted high on the crest of a terrific northeast roller and crashed broadside against a wall of rock gouged by thousands of years of salt-sea pounding. The Trial settled in her cradle of rock, no longer resisting the elements.

A man with a line under his armpits clutched and clawed to the top of the cliff, then another and another until a rescue squad was established. The ends of lines, strong tarred rope, were made fast around the waists of the women, who held on with bare hands while they were hauled to safety.

No one escaped a bruise or a cut. All of them had pinned up their skirts when water came into the cabin. Their high-button shoes and cotton stockings, now over their long drawers, were exposed to the gaze of the half dozen soaked men who saw only drenched women, partners in their peril. Cap’n Daniel was the last to be hauled to safety. Then the three Boston shoppers on Stage Island gave thanks with the shipwrecked men as others have done since time began.

The Wiscasset Intelligencer of November 20th states:

The keeper of the light informs that the Trial, Landerkin, from Boston, went ashore on the point of Stage Island at the mouth of the Kennebec and is entirely lost. Passengers and crew were saved. There were three ladies on board as passengers who were saved, but only a small part of their luggage and in a damaged state.

Neither records nor tradition tells us the names of the three passengers, but who we are familiar with our pioneer grandmothers are certain these women again sailed to Boston undaunted.

Cap’n Daniel Landerkin: Impressed on the Cambrian; shipwrecked on the Trial; destiny unknown.
The Maternal Lines of the Lincolns

by Ruth Skinner (Mrs. Zeben R.) Peterson

Great captains with their guns and drums
Disturb our judgment for the hour
But at last a silence comes.
These all are gone, and standing like a
tower
Our children shall behold his fame,
The kindly, earnest, brave, foreseeing man
Sagacious, patient, dreading praise—not blame,
New birth of our new soil—the first American!

The Lincoln ancestors of President Abraham Lincoln, from the time young Samuel came to the little town of Hingham in the Puritan colony of Massachusetts in 1637, occupied places of influence and responsibility in the growth and development of our country.

The maternal lines of each generation of the Lincoln ancestors also go back to many outstanding Colonial leaders, who made their own distinct contributions—such men as Rev. Obadiah Holmes, John Whitman, Maj. John Bowne, Richard Salter, Abraham Jones, and others. Like the Lincolns, the President's Whitman, Jones, Holmes and Bowne ancestors came to Massachusetts during the great migration of the 1630's in their search for religious freedom, and the Salters were early settlers of New Jersey. The Flower and Barnard ancestors came to Pennsylvania with William Penn during the 1680's. The Herrings and Harrisons were pioneers of Long Island and Delaware, later settling in Augusta County, Virginia, where they were neighbors of the Lincolns on Linville Creek. The Hanks and Shipley families were first in Massachusetts, but later they, too, settled in Virginia along the Roanoke River in the present Amelia and Bedford Counties, before moving to Kentucky, whither the President's grandfather, Capt. Abraham Lincoln, had gone in 1782 with his wife Bathsheba Herring and their five children, and where the future President was born.

Jones—Whitman

The earliest of these maternal lines were those of his great-great-great-grandmother, Sarah Jones Lincoln, wife of Mordecai Lincoln I, whose grandfather Thomas Jones became a Proprietor of Hingham in 1638, the year following young Samuel Lincoln's arrival, and whose father, Abraham Jones, served as a Deputy to the General Court of Massachusetts during the 1680's.

Her mother was Sarah Whitman Jones, whose father Ensign John Whitman also was active in the affairs of his community, serving as town officer and justice of Weymouth, Massachusetts, and ensign of the Militia, leading the Weymouth men in the march against Ninegret in 1654.

Salter—Bowne—Holmes

Then comes Hannah Salter Lincoln, wife of Mordecai Lincoln II, and Lincoln's great-great-grandmother; through her the President descended from Richard Salter, Maj. John Bowne, and Rev. Obadiah Holmes, all of whom filled important positions in public and professional life, two of them becoming Chief Justice of the Colony.

Hannah Salter Lincoln's father, Richard Salter, great-great-great-grandfather of Abraham Lincoln, was an early settler of Monmouth County, New Jersey, and a leader in the community, serving as King's Attorney and as a member of the House of Deputies and the Provincial Assembly for nearly 30 years; he became Chief Justice in 1704. He also served as captain of the Monmouth Militia.

Richard's mother was Sarah Bowne Salter, whose father, John Bowne, the President's fourth great-grandfather, had come to Salem in 1631 with his parents William and Anne Bowne. However, because of the increasing religious intolerance of this Puritan colony, in which the leaders assumed the right to determine the religious beliefs of the colonists, the Bownes and others removed in 1645 to the Dutch colony of Gravesend, Long Island, where the father, William Bowne, served as magistrate. Here they remained almost 20 years, when in 1663 they joined a group of Gravesend and Newport, Rhode Island, families as first settlers in the Monmouth Colony in New Jersey, to whom the noted Monmouth Patent was issued April 18, 1665, granting "free liberty of conscience without any question or disturbance whatsoever in the way of worship," following the pattern of the Royal Charter issued just 2 years before to the Rhode Island Colony by King Charles II—the first such religious guarantee issued to any colony. John Bowne soon became a leader in the community, being a Representative to the Hemstead Convention in 1665, a Deputy to the General Court for many years, Speaker of the Assembly in 1680, and Chief Justice in 1683. He also served as major of the Monmouth Militia and is referred to by several authorities as "the most prominent man in the Colony."

Hannah Salter Lincoln's grandmother was Lydia Holmes Bowne, the wife of the foregoing Major John Bowne and the daughter of Rev. Obadiah Holmes, President Lincoln's fifth great-grandfather, who was educated with his brothers John and Samuel Holmes at Oxford University in England and in 1638 came to Salem with his wife Katherine Hyde. Here, with Lawrence Southwick and Annaniah Conklin, he established the first glassworks at Salem in 1639, making window glass; here he served as a juror and also in the Militia.

However, in 1646, becoming disturbed, as had William Bowne and others the year before by the intolerance of the established Church, Obadiah Holmes left Salem, joining Rev. Samuel Newman's Church at Rehoboth in the Plymouth Colony 60 miles east of Salem. But still finding the same Puritan intolerance, almost equal to that they had left behind in England, instead of the religious freedom they had sought, he removed with others to the Rhode Island Colony in 1650, joining Rev. John Clarke's Church at Newport, a little south of Roger Wil-
liams' settlement founded in 1639 at Providence Plantations.

The following summer of 1651, accompanied by Rev. Clarke and Elder John Crandall, Obadiah Holmes returned to Massachusetts on a mission and here, upon the order of Gov. John Endicott, they were arrested in the home of William Witter at Lynn for "preaching contrary to the established Church of Massachussetts Bay Colony." After a farce trial they were ordered to pay a fine, or be publicly whipped, but because of the far-reaching principle involved—the right of the individual to determine his own religious beliefs—Obadiah Holmes refused to permit friends to pay his fine and accepted his punishment at the whipping post on the Boston Common.

The following year, 1652, Roger Williams sent Rev. Clarke to England to attempt to secure a more favorable charter for the Rhode Island Colony, and Obadiah Holmes, his associate, became the minister of the Church at Newport, serving till his death 30 years later. During this time he became a very influential man in the Colony, being also Judge, Deputy to the General Court, and a member of the Governor's Council.

John Clarke's mission to England required 11 years, but he finally returned in 1663 with a Royal Charter signed on July 18 of that year by King Charles II—the first such charter signed on July 18 of that year by King Charles II—the first such charter required 11 years, but he finally returned in 1663 with a Royal Charter signed on July 18 of that year by King Charles II—the first such charter signed on July 18 of that year by King Charles II—the first such charter.

(Continued on page 163)
Yorktown, October 1958

THE 177th ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN FREEDOM

by Virginia Smith Nelson

With an Address by Senator A. Willis Robertson of Virginia

Mrs. Frederic Alquin Groves, right foreground, placed a memorial wreath on Yorktown Victory Monument, October 19, 1958. Hon. Paul W. Crockett, Commonwealth Attorney for York County, Virginia, is at her right.

Mrs. Groves, President General, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, participated in the 1958 observance of Yorktown Day, October 19, an annual ceremony marking the final decisive battle of the American Revolution and the beginning of American freedom. Mrs. Groves placed a wreath at the base of the Yorktown Victory Monument in memory of the Revolutionary War dead. She was assisted by the Hon. Paul W. Crockett, former member of the Virginia legislature, now Commonwealth’s Attorney for York County, who represented the Trustees of the Town of York.

About 40 national presidents of various societies attended the ceremonies commemorating the 177th anniversary of the achievement of American independence at Yorktown. More than 300 members of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of Virginia were present, as were the 11 members of the National Park Service Advisory Board.

Patriotic exercises began with a military parade. Units of the Army, Navy, Marine, and Air Force Bases paraded down the historic main street of Yorktown.

Patriotic flags were placed at the monument by Mrs. Maurice B. Tonnkin, Virginia State Regent, representing the Comte de Grasse Chapter, D.A.R.; by Col. Catesby Jones, National President, representing the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Virginia; by Russell P. Dey, General President, representing the Sons of the Revolution in the State of Virginia; by Marcellus E. Wright, National Trustee, representing the Virginia Society, Sons of the American Revolution; by Mrs. George Waller Blow, representing the American Friends of Lafayette; and by Mrs. John W. Finger, Senior National President, representing the National Society, Children of the American Revolution.

The Hon. A. Willis Robertson, U.S. Senator from Virginia, principal speaker, was introduced by Conrad L. Wirth, Director of the National Park Service. Senator Robertson urged a renewed pledge of allegiance to liberty, with “determination to defend it as did our colonial ancestors with our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honors.”

The ceremonies included presentation of a first copy of the Revolutionary Journal of Baron Ludwig Von Closen, 1780-1783, to the Ambassador of France. The presentation was made by Dr. Lester J. Cappon, director of the Institute of Early American History and Culture. The volume was accepted by M. Jacques Alphand, and will be placed in the library of the French Embassy at Washington. The second copy was accepted by Mr. Wirth for the library of the Colonial National Historical Park at Yorktown.

The USS Vexour and the USS Ross, units of the Atlantic Fleet, were anchored in the York River for the day as symbols of the French naval blockade that assisted American Colonial forces in their victory.

The 1958 ceremonies marked the 27th consecutive observance of Yorktown Day, now sponsored by the Yorktown Day Association.

Mrs. Groves attended the official Yorktown Day Association luncheon, the reception given by the Yorktown Woman’s Club at the Moore House following the ceremonies, and the reception given by Mr. and Mrs. George Waller Blow at the Nelson House. She was entertained by the
Comte de Grasse Chapter at a buffet supper at the home of Gen. and Mrs. A. W. Lyon, Fort Eustis, in the evening.

The old Customhouse at Yorktown, headquarters of the Comte de Grasse Chapter, was open all day, and many distinguished guests, including the very welcome President General, were received by Mrs. T. Ryland Sanford, Jr., chapter regent.

Senator Robertson’s Address

Senator Robertson’s address follows:

“Yorktown,” says one historian, “is a place richly endowed with the beauty of a majestic river, of open fields of green encircled by densely wooded hills and vales; a community that conserves a calm serenity undisturbed, proudful that history selected it for great distinction.”

Whenever I visit this historic Williamsburg-Yorktown area, I am conscious of that peaceful serenity which has settled over spots where exciting events occurred in the past but where we can still be stirred by the spirit which caused Daniel Webster to say at the laying of the cornerstone of the Bunker Hill monument.

“We are justly proud of being descended from men who have set the world an example of founding civil institutions on the great and united principles of human freedom and human knowledge. To us, their children, the story of their labors and sufferings can never be without interest. We shall not stand unmoved on the shore of Plymouth, while the sea continues to wash it, nor will our brethren in another early and ancient colony forget the place of its first establishment till their river shall cease to flow by it. No vigor of youth, no maturity of manhood, will lead the Nation to forget the spots where its infancy was cradled and defended.”

I am happy, therefore, to be privileged to participate in this annual commemoration of the Yorktown victory and to discuss with you, briefly, the significance which I see in that historic event.

Modern historians tend to ignore dynasties and military operations and to stress mercantile and industrial developments, religious movements and intellectual trends. Their intention is to tell the past story of people, as distinguished from sovereigns or governments, and I approve of that emphasis. But, we cannot ignore the fact that the destinies of mankind have turned again and again on the results of a battle.

Not every meeting of military forces is important, of course, and the significance of a battle is not determined by the number of troops, guns, and ships engaged or the number of killed and wounded, but rather by the contribution which victory or defeat made to the destiny of nations which have assumed key positions in world affairs.

The story of the ancient world cannot be told adequately without reference to the battle of Marathon, which broke the spell of Persian invincibility and generated among the Greeks the spirit which led to the ultimate victory that secured for mankind the intellectual treasures of Athens, the growth of free institutions, and the liberal enlightenment of the western world.

Nor can we ignore the Athenian defeat at Syracuse which ended the menace of Roman civilization, the Battle of Hastings in which William the Conqueror established the Anglo-Norman dynasty that laid the foundation of the British Empire.

The question of how many accounts of battles must be included in a socially slanted history is, of course, unanswerable. That depends on the opinions of individual historians, as well as on the exhaustiveness of the work in which they are engaged.

One writer whom I consulted included the Battle of Saratoga, but not Yorktown, in this list of great and significant struggles. Another did include Yorktown and said: “Few victories in history have had the far-reaching and enduring effects of Yorktown. The naval battle of Aegusa, which made possible Roman dominance in the Mediterranean world, and the battle of Actium, which settled the form of the Roman State for five centuries, can perhaps be compared with it.”

My personal feeling is that of course no account of the wars which have shaped world history could be written without including the American Revolution and that no account of that Revolution, however brief, could be accurate without mentioning both Saratoga and Yorktown. The first of those engagements convinced the powers of Europe that the American colonies were not too weak to defend themselves. It led to the alliance with France, which furnished the added power necessary for our victory, and brought official recognition of our government by Spain and Holland. Yorktown, in turn, forced Britain to acknowledge the reality of our independence, which the other nations had previously accepted.

“It was at Yorktown,” said Colonel Landers, “that the nascent nationalism of each of the thirteen States of America was assured of eventual coalescence into a single nationalism, and where the endless fraternalism between the people of the United States and France was sealed. * * * Lexington was the accumulation of many incipient fires which finally broke into a flaming fury on the battlefield. At Saratoga, after 2 1/2 years of warfare a great army surrendered. This notable success brought an alliance with France. At Yorktown the greatest soldier that England ever sent to America laid down his arms. The independence of the United States was now assured; with the aid of France this had been made possible.”

The story of the military campaign and naval movements which led to the British surrender at Yorktown is an interesting one but some of you must have heard it told at previous Yorktown celebrations, and all have read about it in our history books. Therefore, I shall not attempt to discuss it in detail.

You may recall, however, that Lord Cornwallis, after gaining victories in the Carolinas, led his forces into Virginia because, as he himself said: “I was most firmly persuaded, that, until Virginia was reduced, we could not hold the more Southern provinces, and after its reduction they would fall without much difficulty.”

The British reached Petersburg on May 20 and moved eastward through Virginia harassed by the smaller forces of Lafayette, whose tactics at that time have been com-
pared to "a terrier baiting a bull." The fortification of Yorktown was for the purpose of providing a naval station for the powerful British fleet which had entered Chesapeake Bay, but the balance of power shifted when the French fleet of De Grasse bested the British in the Battle of the Virginia Capes and sealed in the British at Yorktown, preventing evacuation of Cornwallis and cutting off his means of reinforcement and supply.

What happened thereafter was aptly summarized by French Ambassador Alphonse, in his address here last year when he said: "Washington, after being reinforced by the troops of Rochambeau at a dark hour for the American cause, was determined to strike a decisive blow but realized he must command the sea, at least temporarily, at the point where the blow was struck. The appearance of De Grasse with his fleet in the Chesapeake satisfied that condition and marked Cornwallis as the quarry. Cornering of Cornwallis at Yorktown reversed the boast of the British commander who had written to his King while in pursuit of the youthful Lafayette, 'the boy cannot escape me.'"

It has been pointed out that operations of the Yorktown campaign were more numerous and complex than any others in the entire period of hostilities and that nearly all the leaders who had held independent commands in the south were involved: Washington, Rochambeau, Lafayette, Von Steuben, and St. Simon of the allied armies; Cornwallis and O'Hara of the British Army; De Grasse and De Barras of the French fleet; and Graves, Hood and Drake of the British fleet.

The outcome is summarized on the base of this victory monument which tells how "on October 19, 1781, after a siege of nineteen days by 5,500 American and 7,000 French troops of the line, 3,500 Virginia militia under command of General Thomas Nelson and 36 French ships of war, Earl Cornwallis, Commander of the British forces at York and Gloucester, surrendered his army, 7,250 officers and men, 840 seamen, 244 cannon and 24 standards to His Excellency George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the combined forces in America and France, to His Excellency the Comte De Rochambeau, commanding the auxiliary troops of His Most Christian Majesty in America, and to His Excellency the Comte De Grasse, commanding the naval army of France in Chesapeake."

Thus, after seven years of bitter effort, there was won on the soil of Virginia, close to where the first permanent English settlement was made, and close to where the first representative governing body in America was organized, the struggle which had commenced in the sister colony of Massachusetts.

The significance of the victory was suggested in later years by Lafayette when he said: "Such a glorious cause had never before attracted the attention of mankind; it was the last struggle of Liberty; and had she then been vanquished, neither hope nor asylum would have remained for her."

The spirit in which the victory was won was indicated by Washington's order after the surrender that divine services should be held in all brigades and divisions. In that order he said: "The Commander-in-Chief earnestly recommends that the Troops not on duty should universally attend with that seriousness of deportment and gratitude of heart which the recognition of such reiterated and astonishing interposition of Providence demand of us."

Sen. Willis A. Robertson of Virginia, principal speaker on Yorktown Day.

That spirit persisted in the new nation built on the foundation established by the Revolution and was recognized by Benjamin Franklin when he said at the Philadelphia Constitutional Convention: "I have lived, sir, a long time and the longer I live the more convincing proof I see of the fact that God governs in the affairs of men."

It was really in those years, after the Yorktown victory, rather than during the years of fighting that the American people faced the test referred to by James Madison, the father of our Constitution, when he wrote: "It seems to have been reserved to the people of this country, by their conduct and example, to decide the important question, whether societies of men are really capable of establishing good government from reflection and choice, or whether they are forever destined to depend for their constitutions on accident and force."

Our forefathers first made their choice when they answered "No" to Patrick Henry's flaming question: "Is peace so sweet and life so dear as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery?"

They chose again when they voted to establish a Constitutional government of limited powers, with a deliberate balance between rights of the States and authority of the Central Government and a careful division of functions among the legislative, executive and judicial branches.

In defense on a world-wide basis of political and economic freedom we matched our strength in two World Wars against dictatorships which threatened to crush democracy. Today we are fighting similar forces in a cold war of economics and ideas; but we are prepared, if necessary, to take up arms and support our principles as did Washington and his compatriots.

Some years ago I was privileged to visit the dungeon of the Castle of Chillon in Switzerland and saw the initials that Lord Byron had scratched on one of the stone pillars. Ever since, these lines of Byron's poem, "The Prisoner of Chillon," have had for me an added meaning

"Eternal Spirit of the chainless Mind!
Brightest in dungeons, Liberty, thou art,
For there thy habitations is the heart—
The heart which love of thee alone can bind;

(Continued on page 150).
Our Wildlife Heritage
by John R. Vosburgh

It is particularly fitting for the Daughters of the American Revolution to focus their attention on protection of our endangered species of wildlife. No other group has a greater claim to our wildlife heritage or a greater responsibility in preserving it.

The ancestors of the D.A.R. sacrificed their lives and fortunes to give birth to a nation; surely, we today can do no more than try to preserve the American scene which they and later generations bequeathed us.

Unfortunately much of the wild America that existed at the time of Cornwallis' surrender has vanished. Some of this loss perhaps was inevitable under increasing population, urbanization, and the creation of vast networks of railroads and highways. There was less excuse, however, for the thoughtless lumbering of our great forests, with no provision for regrowth or prevention of the floods that followed or for the wildlife uprooted.

Nor was there any excuse for the near-extinction of the buffalo, the timber wolf, the American and snowy egrets, roseate spoonbill, grizzly bear, California condor, and whooping crane, all colorful residents of the continent when the 13 colonies became a Nation.

Fortunately a few of our leaders awoke to the danger before it was too late. Men like Grover Cleveland, Theodore Roosevelt, Gifford Pinchot, Carl Schurz, and Woodrow Wilson took the vital steps that set aside national parks and forests, with all their wildlife, timber and minerals as the public's domain forever.

It was too late, however, to save many of the great eastern forests, and the country has paid a tremendous toll with periodic floods and devastations. Too late, too, was it for the passenger pigeon, the Carolina parakeet, the Merriam elk, the Labrador duck, the sea mink, the great auk, and the heath hen. Americans of the Revolutionary era and the frontier years that followed knew these species well, and we today have lost a precious part of the American scene because of greedy practices that wiped them out.

To protect our endangered species the National Wildlife Federation lists several courses of action that should be taken: (1) Research on all the endangered species; (2) Federal and State programs to protect them and their habitats; (3) stopping wanton and accidental slaughter of endangered species; (4) stopping destruction of wildlife habitats through drainage, pollution, burning and land misuse; (5) acquainting the public with the plight of endangered wildlife; (6) protecting state, federal and private refuges (Continued on page 161)
I

N LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA, on June 14, 1958 several thousand people were made aware that it was Flag Day, and that the flag had a wonderful history all of its own. This was done by the combined efforts of all four D.A.R. Chapters—Blue Ridge, James River, Lynchburg, and Poplar Forest—and showed what could be accomplished when about 200 women worked hard together.

In Lynchburg observance of patriotic holidays of the year is divided among the four chapters, and each takes its turn in planning a celebration for that day. In 1958 the Flag Day celebration fell to the lot of James River Chapter. Many members of that chapter felt that our organization has an obligation to the young children in Lynchburg. We, the Daughters, know the value of our American heritage, and it is up to us to teach our youth the value of the past in guiding them for their turbulent present and uncertain future. Therefore, we felt that any celebration should not be confined to us, but should reach out and teach others, many of whom might not even be aware of what our aims are. To that end, Mrs. Royston Jester, Jr., Regent of James River Chapter, wife of a prominent Lynchburg attorney, mother of three grown children (one of whom is Commonwealth's Attorney), and a dedicated member of D.A.R., worked hard with her committee for two months in advance of Flag Day.

It was decided to use the advertising method of the "depth approach" and assail the public through all mediums possible with the importance of Flag Day. A plan was drawn up with this in mind and presented to a combined meeting of all four regents and their flag chairmen. Each chapter was asked to contribute money and labor—which they did willingly. The Past Regents Club and S.A.R. also contributed generously, and the C.A.R. gave the priceless possession of youth—their energy and enthusiasm.

We chose the theme, "Our Flag, To Love and Cherish in Our Schools, in Our Churches, and in Our Homes and Hearts." This slogan was painted on a large sign and placed in a window in our largest and most prominent bank. Under a large American Flag in this window was a small village made of plastic figures of houses and people, such as are used with the small electric trains, and miniature flags were shown being flown from the houses, the school, and in front of the church. Across the top of the school building we pasted a sign saying, "Lynchburg, Virginia." Tiny flags were shown flying along the streets of the town. This window was arranged by the James River Chapter, and also included one of our special signs.

Before I tell you about our thirty-five large specially painted signs, let me describe each of the other windows in different stores downtown. Lynchburg Chapter, of which Mrs. Fred McWane is the able Regent, entitled its window "Some Flags We Have Loved." In it was an old, large American Flag carried in the Spanish-American War. It is owned by a resident of Lynchburg and has only 45 stars. In front of the large flag were artistically arranged our Virginia flag and a flag of the City of Lynchburg, made by the children of the seventh grade of Frank Roane School. The Chamber of Commerce loaned us a large flag of the United States, one of the State of Virginia, and the only other one of the City of Lynchburg. Also in the window were a Christian flag; a replica of the so-called "Betsy Ross" flag; a copy of one of the flags first flown at Jamestown; and, of course, our own D.A.R. flag. The United Daughters of the Confederacy loaned us the following Confederate flags: The Stars and Bars; the Battle Flag; the Jackson Flag, or the Stainless Banner; and the State Flag (this was never used, as the Confederacy collapsed before it was used).

Poplar Forest Chapter, whose Regent is Mrs. Thomas B. Edmunds, used the posters painted by the students at the high school. On each poster was painted a large flag used during certain periods in our history. Its window was entitled "History of our Flag" and made a very effective display visible at least a block away. Also in the window, as in all the others, was one of our own special signs stating that "This Is Flag Day," and giving credit for the display to the proper chapter and to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Blue Ridge Chapter, whose Regent is Mrs. L. T. C. Hyatt, felt that any mention of the history of our flag brings to mind Betsy Ross. We knew that some people think the story of Betsy Ross only folk-lore, but we felt it a bit of Americana that we wanted to perpetuate. In one of our large department store windows, Baldwin's, we hung a large American flag. In front of it was seated a figure dressed as we believe Betsy Ross might have dressed, complete with white lace-edged cap. She was sitting in front of an antique spinning wheel belonging in the family of one of our own members, with a large flag spread across her knees. The blue field of the flag had been replaced by another piece of cloth, and Betsy was in the act of sewing some of the stars on the unfinished blue field in a circle. Since many of the school children now are being taught that the story of Betsy Ross is not true and since we didn't want to be labeled inaccurate, this window was entitled, "The Legend of Betsy Ross."
Our only C.A.R. chapter, under the able leadership of one of our teachers, Miss Nancy Ford, decorated a strikingly beautiful window. It had a large sign painted with the seal of the C.A.R., and placed it in a florist’s window. In the background was our American Flag, and a sign saying, “Our American Heritage.” The seal was flanked by several flower arrangements in patriotic colors and was most effective.

Each of these five windows was in a large downtown store and remained on view from the Wednesday before Flag Day until the following Monday.

In accordance with the plan of the “depth approach,” we started talking about Flag Day the Sunday before—June 8. That is when a full-page spread of pictures of the ten-agers at the high school who had painted our large posters appeared. During the week there were daily items with pictures showing the Girl Scouts rehearsing for their TV program, editorials, and news items. The Mayor’s Proclamation was also printed. On that Saturday, June 14, we reminded the citizens and school children in our town about Flag Day through the radio, television, the newspapers, the schools, churches, with flags on the downtown streets, and even with “give-aways.”

Early that morning on the radio, one of our most talented members, Mrs. George Munro of James River Chapter, read effectively and well Ruth Apperson Rous’ beautiful tribute, “I Am The Flag.” It was especially fitting that she should do so, the radio announcer said, since she was the mother of two boys who fought during World War II.

On our TV program we solicited the help of a Brownie leader and two members of her troop, whose mothers are proud D.A.R. workers. With the aid of the leader, these girls carried on a conversation about the flag. They showed, by using fields made by our chapter, how the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew were combined to make the flag first flown at Jamestown. They also had small replicas of the Cambridge flag, the “Betsy Ross” flag, and our flag of today, which they displayed with appropriate dialogue. The TV announcer was most helpful in engaging these little 10-year-olds in conversation about their school, and they told how they said the Pledge of Allegiance every day, and what they did in their Brownie meetings. Their pictures appeared in the papers, and ample credit was given to the D.A.R. for the program. A copy of this informal dialogue can be furnished, if desired.

Our TV station also did another very helpful act. They placed one of our “This Is Flag Day” signs on a bulletin board in back of all of their live shows. Anyone viewing the “rock and roll” ten-agers, the cowboy singers, or any other live show saw this sign in the background saying “This Is Flag Day.”

The newspapers were most cooperative in our observance. On the Sunday before Flag Day our most able feature writer, Fred Menaugh, gave us a full-page story and pictures about the forthcoming day. His paper, the Lynchburg News, together with The Daily Advance, both provided editorials on the importance of keeping in our minds what our flag means, and how the D.A.R. helps with this. Mr. Menaugh was most anxious to use our material when he learned that the freshman art class at E. C. Glass High School had done such a superb job of painting seven posters tracing briefly our flag’s history. He was very patient when taking the pictures of the class and their posters. When he asked whether the school would let him photograph the class with its own American and Virginia Flags, our principal, L. H. McCue, Jr., agreed most enthusiastically. Mr. McCue also told the students that Blue Ridge Chapter, D.A.R., had given the school the large Virginia flag that stood on its platform and was being photographed.

In showing the brief pictorial history of our flag, we had asked the art class to paint 2- by 3-foot copies of the flags shown on a small sheet sent out from D.A.R. headquarters. We picked Flag of the Mayflower, 1626 (and added our own “James-town” to this caption!); Don’t Tread on Me; Tree of Liberty; Benjamin Franklin’s Flag; First Stars and Stripes; Confederate Battle and Navy Flag; and Old Glory.

The decision to ask the high school art class to cooperate in making these posters was made largely because we lacked funds to hire the flags painted and wanted a visual history of the flag. One of our members felt that we should offer a prize to the student who did the best work, but others of us believed that no price should be placed on patriotism and that the students should be willing to do it without the incentive of money. Their art instructor, Mrs. Cecelia Doyle, agreed and was most helpful in guiding them. She also suggested that the students would like to know more about the subjects they were painting. So it was that one of our members, Mrs. Richard F. Hawkins of Blue Ridge Chapter, wrote a brief history of the flag and gave it to this class, using the flags they had painted to illustrate her talk. When the students were told what lay behind their own handiwork and pictures were taken of them with the products of their own labor, they could not have been a more attentive audience. A copy of the talk will be
furnished if anyone so desires. These posters were also placed on display in the high school auditorium on Achievement Day, to be viewed by the whole student body.

In approaching the churches, each of the four Regents took a certain denomination. Every church in town was contacted, either by mail or in person, and the pastors were asked to mention something of the importance of Flag Day and to call to people's minds the fact that the next Saturday would mark the flag's 181st birthday.

Last year the city displayed the flags on the downtown streets, but little mention was made of why they were flying. One of our members overheard two people wondering “why the flags are out.” We decided that this year anyone downtown who could read would know why the flags were flying! Our most expensive and most ambitious venture was to have 25 signs painted, to be placed in each of 25 downtown stores, announcing that “THIS IS FLAG DAY.” We had to have money to have these signs painted, and that is where the donations given by the chapters was used. Our signs were about 16 by 24 inches, with a beautiful red, white, and blue flag in the center. Across the cardboard, in a semicircle, was painted in large red letters the slogan, "The Only Flag to Which We Owe Allegiance." Across the bottom, in smaller lettering, was printed, “Local Observance Sponsored by D.A.R., C.A.R., and S.A.R.”

We took our plans to several firms but found the cost too high. Finally, a friend of one of our Regents agreed to do the signs at cost. We asked for only 25 for a certain price, but when this man realized our project, he made up as many signs as he had cardboard in the shop! This was the kind of cooperation we found on the part of everyone whom we approached. All agreed that people should be made to realize how much our country really means to us. And I believe that many found for the first time that the D.A.R. was engaged in something more worthwhile than just looking at old records!

Our “give-aways” were tiny paper flags pinned on passersby on the downtown streets that Saturday morning. We asked our National Flag Chairman whether or not it would be all right to do this. When she gave her consent, we ordered four gross (all we could afford) of tiny flags. The Boy Scout headquarters gave their consent to letting the boys do this for us. Many a person downtown that morning was thrilled to have a clean-looking young man in scout uniform step up to him and pin a flag on his lapel! Some wanted to pay for the flags, but the boys reminded them that the things for which the flags stood could not be bought for money—only appreciated.

Everywhere we received the fullest cooperation. Our own State Flag Chairman, Miss Eva Tatum, came to Lynchburg for the day and was entertained by the Regents of the chapters at luncheon and a tour of the city. Following our efforts the editors of our papers received many letters acknowledging how worthwhile our efforts had been. We’re writing this lengthy report because we feel that any town could do what we of Lynchburg, Virginia, in the heart of the Old South, have done!

Comment on Lynchburg Flag Day Project

By Mrs. Thomas Burchett, National Chairman, Press Relations Committee

When the Lynchburg Flag Day observance, June 14, 1958, came to the attention of the Office of Press Relations, it was considered to be so fine and on such a grand scale that proper dissemination of the story was clearly indicated for the D.A.R. Magazine. Following her inquiry, the National Chairman of Press Relations received this article by Mrs. Richard F. Hawkins. It was in the nature of a report which we are delighted to share with D.A.R. Magazine readers. The project represented the combined planning of the four Lynchburg Chapters — the Lynchburg Chapter, the James River Chapter, the Poplar Forest Chapter, and the Blue Ridge Chapter.

It has been the privilege of the writer to visit these chapters on several occasions, both at times when they were meeting together and as single chapters. The spirit of friendly, combined effort and cooperation enjoyed by them is indeed commendable.
“The Time Has Come...”

by Virginia B. Johnson

National Chairman Junior Membership Committee

“The Time has come,” the Walrus said,
“‘To talk of many things:
Of shoes—and ships—and sealing-wax—
Of cabbages—and kings—
And why the sea is boiling hot—
And whether pigs have wings.’”

—From Through the Looking Glass
by Lewis Carroll

Perhaps it isn’t exactly shoes and ships we are concerned with this month. But certainly the time has come for your Junior Members to speak of many things—of aprons and potholders * * * of pin cushions and earrings * * * of dolls and novelties * * * of stuffed animals and children’s toys * * * of all sorts of interesting and exciting new things for those attending Continental Congress to purchase.

Junior Members throughout the country, whether in active committees or alone in their chapters, are already assuming their individual responsibility for the success of the 1959 Junior Membership Bazaar in Washington. Plans are being laid, ideas are being collected, patterns are being studied, materials are being selected, work is being begun making fresh new merchandise to sell at this year’s booth.

Rebecca Rupright (Mrs. Guy M.), the enthusiastic Massachusetts State Chairman of Junior Membership, is preparing new decorations for the booth. Rebecca is an interior decorator and plans to replace the worn and dilapidated decorations shown in the picture here with exciting new ones in French blue. They will be cleverly designed to give additional display space to the small booth! Rebecca’s talented D.A.R. husband is constructing a new and sturdy booth frame for the bazaar.

The Parson Roby Chapter of Massachusetts, to which Rebecca belongs, is donating the materials in honor of their devoted chapter member and State Chairman. But never fear that you will not recognize the booth—it will be changed in appearance, to be sure, but we will be doing business when the first person arrives on Monday morning.

Lynn Brussock (Miss), the National Vice Chairman in charge of notepaper sales, will be placing orders for an assortment of note papers for sale at the booth. These will be the papers available throughout the year through your local Junior Membership Committee and will include papers from Nelson Studio, Scenic Stationers, and Lester Miller. Shown will be insignia papers in various sizes for official correspondence, insignia placecards, State map notes, various scenic notes, papers with Constitution Hall and Memorial Continental Hall beautifully sketched, note papers for all tastes and purposes. There will be something that everyone will want for herself and many take-home gifts as well. What could be a more appropriate remembrance for that delegate whose place you are taking than note paper with the Hall on it?

(Continued on page 164)
The Florida Daughters dedicated the new site of Ribault Monument at Fort Caroline National Memorial on Wednesday, October 29, 1958 at 3:15 P.M. The inscription reads as follows: “Donated to Fort Caroline National Memorial by the Florida Daughters of the American Revolution, and moved from a site near Mayport, Florida.” The earlier monument was erected in 1924 to commemorate the landing of the French in Florida with the Huguenot Capt. Jean Ribault at the St. Johns River on May 1, 1562. This shaft, bearing the arms of France, is a replica of the one erected by Capt. Jean Ribault in 1562 on the River May, now St. Johns River.

Because of the expansion of the U.S. Naval installations at Mayport, it was necessary to move the 1924 marker, and it was moved to where it now stands, on historic St. Johns Bluff within the bounds of Fort Caroline National Memorial. This National Memorial commemorates the French Colony established at Fort Caroline.

Mrs. Jackson E. Stewart, State Regent, presided at the dedication ceremony. Mrs. G. Fildes Tresher, State Historian, was chairman of the event. The invocation was given by Rev. Clyde B. Lipscomb and the Pledge to the Flag was led by Mrs. Edward G. Longman. The main speaker of the afternoon was Albert C. Manucy, historian, National Park Service, and President, Florida Historical Society. Others taking part in the program were Mrs. James A. Craig, Honorary State Regent, who was State Regent at the first dedication of the monument in 1924, and the Hon. Charles E. Bennett, Congressman from Florida.

The monument, presented by Mrs. Stewart, was accepted by John R. DeWeese on behalf of Fort Caroline National Memorial. Mr. Manucy’s speech follows.

Talk by Historian Albert Manucy for the Dedication of the Ribault Marker at Fort Caroline National Memorial on October 29, 1958.

France, in the middle of the 1500’s, was full of discord and struggling vitality. The leaven of the Reform was working. John Calvin was a foremost ecclesiastical leader of the new movement. Gaspard de Coligny, Admiral of France, was foremost among the military nobles who embraced the reformed religion.

Coligny was not only a valiant and resolute soldier; he was a calm and sagacious statesman. In the conflict among Frenchmen, and in France’s rivalry with powerful Spain, he knew that he saw a gathering storm, full of danger for France and its people.

There was another man, like unto Coligny in his concern for the welfare of his country and the souls of its people. Perhaps he lacked Coligny’s calm balance, but this man, Nicolas Durand de Villagagnon, was also a proved soldier—a brave Knight of Malta scarred in battle with the infidels.

It was he who led a colony of Huguenots to the coast of Brazil in 1555, there to build Fort Coligny and the settlement that was called Antarctic France. This was a French challenge to the Pope’s division of the New World between Spain and Portugal. It was also a Protestant colony—a band of Huguenots who sought those opportunities which the Americas promised to any any man who was brave enough to seize them. But Villegagnon was not the leader for this colony. The settlement grew feeble, and in 1558 the Portuguese destroyed it.

Yet, it was a start. The next year, 1559, the ministers of the French king officially set forth the first of the French plans for a systematic attack upon the American sources of Spanish treasure. By this date, Spain already had about 200 settlements in the tropical Americas. Cortes had found the silver of Mexico, and Pizarro had discovered the treasures of the Incas in Peru.

The French knew that Peruvian treasure was brought to Panama each year in May, so a strong squadron sent there could “ruin the Spanish navigation at a single blow.” On the way, they could sack Santo Domingo and Puerto Rico, which were poorly defended; and 1,200 troops could march across the Isthmus and surprise the South Sea Fleet in Panama harbor. Sailing north, the squadron could attack the flotilla bearing the Mexican silver when it left Veracruz in June. Then, returning through the Florida channel, the expedition could destroy new fortifications that were under construction at Havana.

Out of Coligny’s planning for a France that would lift herself above the increasingly bitter and unreasoning civil conflict between Catholic and Huguenot, out of this planning grew the idea of another colony—this one to be in North America, the continent which Jacques Cartier had penetrated 20 years earlier. This might be a city of refuge for persecuted Huguenots, but it would also be a foothold to challenge Spain’s supremacy in the Americas, and a project that would redound to the glory of France. No one has told the story of Coligny’s colonies better than Francis Parkman. Let me read you a few of the lines he has written:

“An excellent seaman and stanch Protestant, Jean Ribault of Dieppe, commanded the expedition. Under him, besides sailors, were a band of veteran soldiers, and a few young nobles. Embarked in two of those antiquated craft whose high poops and tublike proportions are preserved in the old engravings of De Bry, they sailed from Havre on Feb-

Florida Dedicates the Ribault Monument

by Mrs. G. Fildes Tresher

State Historian of Florida
ruary 18, 1562. They crossed the Atlantic, and on April 30, in the latitude of 29° 1/2', saw the long, low line where the wilderness of waves met the wilderness of woods. It was the coast of Florida . . .

On the morning of first of May (1562) they found themselves off the mouth of a great river. Riding at anchor on a sunny sea, they lowered their boats, crossed the bar that obstructed the entrance, and floated on a basin of deep and sheltered water, "boiling and roaring," says their leader Ribaut, "through the multitude of all kind of fish." . . .

Never had they known a fairer Mayday. The quaint old narrative is exuberant with delight. The tranquil air, the warm sun, woods fresh with young verdure, meadows bright with flowers; the palm, the cypress, the pine, the magnolia . . . cedars bearded from crown to root with long, gray moss; huge oaks smothering in the folds of enormous grape-vines—such were the objects that greeted them in their roamings, till their new-discovered land seemed "the fairest, fruitfullest, and pleasantest of all the world."

They found a tree covered with caterpillars, and the narrative says: "Also there be silkworms in marvelous number, a great deal fairer and better than be our silkworms." . . .

They named the river the River of May—this river now called St. Johns. "And on the next morning," says Ribaut, "we returned to land again, accompanied with the captains, gentlemen, and soldiers, and others of our small troop, carrying with us a pillar or column of hard stone, to plant and set the same in the entry of the port; and being come thither we espied on the south side of the river a place very fit for that purpose upon a little hill compassed with cypress, bays, palms, and other trees, with sweet smelling and pleasant shrubs." Here they set the column, and then, embarking, held their course northward, happy in the benign decree which locks from mortal eyes the secrets of the future.

Preliminary exploration was the object of Ribaut's voyage. But his men liked this new land, and when he reached the South Carolina harbor they named Port Royal, they decided to build a fort. They named it Charlesfort, and 30 of them were chosen to man it, while Ribaut and the others went back to France for reinforcements.

The exact location of the 1562 fort is not known today. Some months ago, in connection with work on the Fort Caroline museum, I visited the site of a fortification excavated a number of years ago on Parris Island, S. C. This site was believed by some to be the location of Charlesfort. However, today we are sure from the character of the site, as well as from the nature of artifacts recovered from it, that the Parris Island site is not French, but Spanish. The complex of artifacts is identical to what is found in known Spanish sites of the 1500's in the Caribbean.

The tragic fate of Charlesfort is a well-known story. Ribaut could not return. The men he left at Port Royal were not colonists; they were soldiers and adventurers. In a land of plenty they came to the verge of starvation. Their leader, Albert, grew harsh and domineering. With his own hands he hanged a drummer who displeased him. He banished a soldier named La Chere and left him to starve on a solitary island. But Albert was overpowered and murdered, La Chere was rescued, and the men decided to leave this land. They built a crude boat and set sail. Far out in the Atlantic they were becalmed. Food and water ran out. They cast lots, and the loser was La Chere, the same wretched man whom Albert had doomed to starvation but they had rescued. Now they killed him, and his flesh kept them alive until an English vessel saw them and took them captive to Queen Elizabeth.

The news of Charlesfort came to Spain, but not the news of its failure. A trusted soldier of Havana, Capt. Hernando Manrique de Rojas, went under the Spanish king's orders to do certain specific things:

First, he would sail to Florida, and at the 29th° of latitude he would find a stone column bearing the arms of France. He would either destroy it or fetch it to Havana.

Second, he would find another at latitude 30, and treat it the same.

Third, at latitude 32, at the St. Helena River, he would find another column to treat likewise. There he would also find the wooden fort of the French and learn what must be done to expel them.

Fourth, he was ordered to "expel them if you can, bringing prisoners if you can, and destroy the fort so completely that no trace of it shall remain."

I would like to read you some paragraphs from Capt. Manrique's report on his voyage to Florida in 1564. The translation is by the late Dr. Lucy Wenhold, my good friend. So far as I know, this document has never before been rendered into English.

This is the declaration of Capitan Hernando Manrique de Rojas (I paraphrase it somewhat for the sake of brevity):

After Capitan Manrique left Havana, he sailed by day along the Florida coast up to a harbor at 29°. On May 23 he explored its shores and went to an Indian village on its banks. Nowhere did he find the column nor any evidence of Christians. They sailed to a river at latitude 30. (The St. Johns is above 30° latitude.) On May 26 the capitan went ashore. There he found about 80 Indians and learned that Christians had passed through going northward. In one of the village huts he found a wooden box made by Christian hands, but no column.

On May 31 they entered a river at latitude 32, found signs of the French, and decided to search even farther north.

On June 11 they were in another harbor, and saw a pair of Indians in a canoe. Willingly the Indians came aboard and helped them sail to the village, where they found iron axes, a mirror, some cloth, bells, knives and other things of Christian manufacture. By signs the Indians told them that 34 men with a ship had been at the village, but 33 had gone. One man remained, at a nearby village called Usta. Capitan Manrique sent two Indian messengers for this man, giving them a piece of wood marked with a cross as a sign that Christians were here. The next day at noon, the man arrived. He was dressed like an Indian, but he said he was a Frenchman.

[100]
Under oath, the Frenchman said he was a Christian named Guillaume Rouffi. He told about his voyage to this land and said they had set up a stone marker bearing the arms of France in the place they had first explored and another 3 or 4 leagues south of where they now are. On this same bay they had built a house of wood and earth, roofed with straw. There was a moat around it, and it had 4 bastions and some cannon; 26 men stayed there while the others returned to France.

Of the 26 men, 2 were drowned while crossing a river in a canoe, and 1 was killed in a fight. The others built a 20-ton boat to go to France. The declarant, realizing there would be nobody in the boat who understood navigation, decided to stay with the Indians, where he has been now for the past 14 months.

The Frenchman declares himself to be about 17 years of age. He did not sign the deposition because he says he does not know how to write.

Capitan Manrique ordered him held aboard the frigate under close guard.

On June 13 the Frenchman led the capitan to the fort. In it was found nothing at all. Then the capitan ordered the building to be set on fire and burned, and he ordered me, the scrivener, to certify so in writing. I, the said scrivener, do hereby certify and declare that it was burned and destroyed in my presence.

Then the capitan went in the boat to another harbor, to the place where Guillaume Rouffi said the stone marker was. It was found on an elevation above an arm of the river of the harbor, somewhat back in the forest. It is of white stone, about the size of a man, and on the upper part of it is inscribed a shield with a crown above it, and on the shield 3 fleur de lys, and below these the character R. Below this are 4 arabic numerals which read 1561. By order of the capitan, this marker was taken down and thrown to the ground.

Thereupon the capitan, in the presence of me, the scrivener, had the stone marker put into the boat to be taken to the frigate and carried to the governor at Havana. This was done and witnessed.

Time does not allow reexploration of the coast in order to take away the other marker, because Guillaume Rouffi says he does not know what latitude it is in.

So the column at the River May was spared by Manrique's expedition. Because he did not find it, it has been preserved for all time in the drawing made by the artist Jacques Le Moyne de Morgues.

For when Laudonniere's colony came to the River May on May 25, 1564, the Spanish frigate was already some distance north of them. Fortunately for the French, the Spanish skipper decided to return to Havana via the Bahamas, in order to miss the adverse current of the Gulf Stream along the Florida coast.

Laudonniere's colonists landed on the south shore of the River May, at the very spot where Ribault had come ashore 2 years earlier. And there, after a warm and demonstrative greeting by his Indian friends, Rene de Laudonniere was taken to see the stone pillar that the Spaniards had failed to find. The Indians had crowned it with evergreens and placed offerings of food before it, and this is the way that Le Moyne shows it.

Meanwhile, a Spanish naval commander of first-rate ability had applied himself to the Florida problem, which after all was only part of a larger problem involving the safety of Spanish commerce on the great seaways. This man was Pedro Menendez de Aviles, the founder of St. Augustine. Menendez impressed upon his king the importance of strengthening all the American defenses, and especially did he point out the need for occupying the coast of Florida to police it against the French.

The resulting "Florida massacre," in which Menendez destroyed the French in Florida, was a terrible lesson. It gravely embittered the struggle between France and Spain, which was now entering a new phase, wherein all the rancor of religious strife was added to the rivalry for trade and territory.

Nevertheless, Menendez achieved his aim. St. Augustine became a defensive bastion for Spain, and France was removed from Spain's path as a serious competitor in the New World for many years. Yet it was not the destruction of the French colonists that brought about the eclipse of the French rival, who alone had contested Spain's monopoly in the New World for 2 generations. For that eclipse, a momentous change in the political alignment in Europe was responsible; and here we have an important illustration of the truth that the fate of the outer lands is molded less by what happens within them than by what happens at the center of world affairs. France, herefore unified and strong, was dissolved into warring factions, and its monarchy was forced to rely for help upon the old enemy, Spain. Leadership in the rivalry against Spain

(Continued on page 158)
Dedication of the Allene Wilson Groves Cottage
For Little Girls at Tamassee D.A.R. School

FOUNDERS’ DAY, 1958

by Margaret S. (Mrs. Richard E.) Lipscomb
State Regent of South Carolina and President,
Board of Trustees, Tamassee D.A.R. School

“Welcome,” sang the brook as it skipped over the boulders; “Welcome,” whispered the pine trees as they gently waved their branches; and “Welcome,” smiled the children. This is the usual greeting at Tamassee. Guests started arriving that October Friday afternoon. Saturday the State Regent was hostess to all visiting National Officers at the Clemson House, and that afternoon they joined the South Carolina Historical Society for a historic tour. Saturday evening after dinner all assembled in the Auditorium for an open board meeting that I conducted, as President. At the conclusion of the meeting, I invited all to a reception in honor of the President General at South Carolina Cottage. The senior class joined other guests for the social hour. How proud we were of their charm and poise!

Sunday morning the campus bell called us to worship. As this is a nonsectarian church, all were invited to the communion altar. It was impressive to see the children, with reverence, join in this phase of the service. After breakfast we assembled in the Auditorium for the Founders’ Day program. The Daughters were deeply touched as they watched their President General, in pain but with courage, standing on bandaged feet advising our boys and girls on their Christian responsibility for the future. Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, National Chairman of Approved Schools, was thanked for her excellent work for Tamassee’s welfare.

Because it was a special day, the sun could no longer hide its face; and, as we walked from the Auditorium to the Groves Cottage for its dedication, it came forth in full radiance. There were few dry eyes as the last chords of “Bless This House” faded away and two little girls (future residents of the Cottage) presented Mrs. Groves with an arm bouquet “with their love.” As State Regent, I presented the cottage for dedication and Mrs. Groves accepted and dedicated it for the National Society. The President General and her charming husband must have experienced a warmth that knew no bounds as this dream came true—a modern cottage for our youngest little girls.

On this historic occasion, the largest crowd ever to attend a Founders’ Day was present. As they turned homeward, they must have looked up to the mountains pointing heavenward, and surely they felt deep gratitude for those who had created this “Place of the Sunlight of God” for mountain children who otherwise would have been fettered to ignorance and poverty.

| SCHEDULE OF STATE CONFERENCES . . . . Spring 1959

MRS. FREDERIC A. GROVES, President General |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MISSOURI</th>
<th>Feb. 11-12-13 (Wed., Thurs., Fri.)</th>
<th>Columbia</th>
<th>Daniel Boone Hotel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KANSAS</td>
<td>Feb. 16-17 (Mon. &amp; Tues.)</td>
<td>Arkansas City</td>
<td>Osage Hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEBRASKA</td>
<td>Feb. 19-20 (Thurs. &amp; Fri.)</td>
<td>Omaha</td>
<td>Fontanelle Hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH DAKOTA</td>
<td>Feb. 23-24 (Mon. &amp; Tues.)</td>
<td>Sioux Falls</td>
<td>Sheraton Cataract Hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH DAKOTA</td>
<td>Feb. 26-27 (Thurs. &amp; Fri.)</td>
<td>Minot</td>
<td>Clarence Parker Hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINNESOTA</td>
<td>Mar. 2-3-4 (Mon., Tues., Wed.)</td>
<td>Minneapolis</td>
<td>Nicollet Hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WISCONSIN</td>
<td>Mar. (4) 5-6 (Thurs. &amp; Fri.)</td>
<td>Milwaukee</td>
<td>Schroeder Hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOWA</td>
<td>Mar. 9-10-11 (Mon., Tues., Wed.)</td>
<td>Sioux City</td>
<td>Sheraton Martin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILLINOIS</td>
<td>Mar. 11-12-13 (Wed., Thurs., Fri.)</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>Drake Hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIST. OF COLUMBIA</td>
<td>Mar. 15-16-17 (Sun., Mon., Tues.)</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>Natl. History Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MICHIGAN</td>
<td>Mar. 18-19-20 (Wed., Thurs., Fri.)</td>
<td>Detroit</td>
<td>Smithsonian Institution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OHIO</td>
<td>Mar. 23-24 (Mon. &amp; Tues.)</td>
<td>Columbus</td>
<td>Statler-Hilton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TENNESSEE</td>
<td>Mar. 30-31, Apr. 1 (Mon., Tues., Wed.)</td>
<td>Chattanooga</td>
<td>The Brown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
The Hand of Europe
In Our Revolution

by Helen C. (Mrs. Lowell E.) Burnelle
Historian General, N.S.D.A.R.

One of the most valuable acquisitions of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, is a bound volume containing the authentic autographs and photographs of foreigners connected with our Revolution or the period of the Revolution. This collection was presented to the Society by Mrs. William Sherman Walker in 1920. At this time Mrs. Walker was State Regent of the Washington Society and later held several elective national offices in the Society followed by appointment as first National Chairman of our National Defense Committee. Mrs. Walker is now with the American Coalition in Washington, D.C.

Two famous women are represented in the collection. One is Catherine II of Russia, a German princess and the daughter of the ruling Prince of Anhalt-Serbit. In 1745 she married Peter, who later became Peter III, Czar of Russia. Debauched and half insane, the Czar was forced to abdicate in 1762, whereupon Catherine was proclaimed Empress and reigned until her death in 1796. Many historians deem Catherine the greatest woman who ever occupied a throne, not even excepting Elizabeth I of England.

Maria Theresa, born in 1717, was Queen of Hungary and Empress of Germany. Her distinguished ability showed in the resisting of the aggression of her neighbors who sought to take advantage of a woman. Her signature precedes that of one of her sixteen children, Joseph II, Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, who in 1765 succeeded his father, Francis I, also an Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire. The signature of Joseph II, together with a beautiful, fine impression of the imperial seal, is to be found on a portion of a large document.

The king of our closest ally, France, Louis XVI, was ill-equipped to deal with his inherited problems. Louis probably had genuine sympathy for the Americans, and French intervention in our Revolution brought his treasury to the brink of bankruptcy. The document of 1779 carries a very bold LOUIS as a signature while a less bold Louis appears on a paper, also signed by Comte de Maubray, who was Minister of War when the treaty between the French and the Continental Congress was signed in 1778.

Perhaps the outstanding man from France is the one who signs himself Lafayette, otherwise known as Marie Jean Paul Joseph Roche Yves Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de Lafayette. This sympathetic man sailed to America from Spain, where he had gone to avoid orders for his arrest that had been issued April 26, 1777. He joined Washington's army; was commissioned Major General in the Continental Army as of July 31, 1777; was wounded at Brandywine; was at Valley Forge; returned to France in 1779-80 where he negotiated for French aid; and came back to America to play a vital part in the Yorktown campaign. Lafayette returned to his country after the war's end but made a triumphal tour of the United States in 1824.

Comte d'Estaing enrolled in the army at 16, later joined the navy, and in 1774 was given the rank of Vice Admiral and placed in command of a fleet scheduled to assist the colonists. On his return to France, the outcome of his advice was the sending of Rochambeau, with 12,000 well-trained soldiers, to the aid of Washington.

Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, Comte de Rochambeau, commissioned at the age of 17 as a Cornet in the French Army, rose rapidly in rank, and in 1780 was made Lieutenant-General and placed in command of the French regulars sent to aid in the American Revolution. He was of great assistance also in planning the Yorktown campaign. In 1791, Rochambeau was made a Marshal of France. His signature appears as Le Commandant e d'armes du Nord, de Vimeur Rochambeau. Other famous French leaders have autographed letters in the portfolio. Among this group of many is the Vicomte de Rochambeau, son of the comte, who accompanied his father to America, where he acted as his Adjutant General.

Once again, we find the signature of a Frenchman who entered the service of his country as a youth of 15 years. François Joseph Paul, Comte de Grasse, in command of the French fleet, succeeded in blockading both the York and the James Rivers, thus bottling up Cornwallis at Yorktown. Admiral de Grasse was continued in command of the French fleet operating in the West Indies until his defeat and capture in 1782.

Comte de Vaugiraud likewise joined the French navy at an early age and served in America as "Major-General" under Admiral de Grasse. Another naval officer is found in the person of Comte de Guichen, who fought against the British fleet in 1780—holding his own in each engagement.

Of the many able officers from France to come to the aid of the Colonists, virtually all were of the nobility. It is interesting to note likewise that the majority of them entered the service of their country in their very early teens. Among these were the Marquis de Castris, who entered the service of France at 16 and who, at the age of 31, had reached the rank of Lieutenant General. As Minister of Marine he was in charge of outfitting fleets and envoys for America and in 1783 became a Marshal of France. The document is signed A.M.d. (Maréchal) de Castris, 9 July 1789.

Louis XVI appointed as a Marshal of France another brave Frenchman—Charles Joseph Hyacinthe du Houx, Marquis de Viomenil. This marquis earlier served under Rochambeau as Chief of Artillery and several times was distinguished for bravery in action.

A memo, signed Vioménil, is dated Versailles, 18 Juin 1776, approuvée. This officer, a Junior Lieu-
tenant in the French Army at 12, continued his services as a Colonel during the "Seven Years' War" served with honor in Poland, and accompanied Rochambeau as his second in command.

Louis Leqeque Duportail was one of the first French officers engaged by Franklin and Deane to serve in the American Army. In recognition of his services as a military engineer he was promoted from the grade of Colonel of Engineers to a Major General in 1781. Leqeque laid out the defenses of the Camp at Valley Forge and at Yorktown was in charge of the engineering operations. On his return to his own country in 1790 he was appointed Minister of War and it is as this officer of France that his signature appears on a letter dated at Paris, 30 June 1891, _Le Ministre du Guerre, Duportail_.

Another French leader, who was a foreign minister under Louis XVI, supported the American Revolution, secretly at first, and later officially represented his Government in the negotiations of the Treaty of Alliance signed in 1778 and again at the Treaty of Peace of 1783. His letter, dated at Versailles in May of 1777, is signed boldly _De Vergennes_.

The Comptroller General of Finance in France from 1774 to 1776 was not a woman, in spite of his name—_Anne Robert Jacques Turgot_. One of the chief members of the cabinet of Louis XVI during the period of the American Revolution was Comte d'Alby, who served as Minister of Marine in 1774 and again as Minister of State from 1775 to 1780 and whose signature appears as _de Sartine_.

Two French aristocrats, who served valiantly at Yorktown, were later executed during the French Terror. These two, _Claude Victor Marie, Prince of Broglie_, commanded a regiment under Rochambeau, as did also the _Duc de Biron_ and _de Prez Crassier_.

On the side of the French conservatives was to be found _Comte de Maurepas_, who remarked at a council meeting. "It is fortunate for the King that Lafayette does not take it into his head to strip Versailles of its furniture to send to his dear Americans, as his Majesty would be unable to refuse it." A letter from Paris in 1778 indicates the difference in thinking between the King and the Queen, as it reads "The Queen avows herself the friend of America; the King, the friend of peace; Stormont and Maurepas, the faithful servants of their masters; Franklin and Deane, the guardians of oppressed virtue. The Queen rallies Maurepas; the Minister submits; and the King is silent, till provoked to speak by the partner of his regal honors."

_Baron von Steuben_, the Prussian general who came to assist in the discipline of the Continental Army, brought with him on his staff, _Peter S. DuPonceau_. Tradition says that he vowed to kiss the first American girl he met on landing. On his arrival he explained the situation to the first young lady and was given her assistance in keeping his vow.

The signature of _George III_, King of Great Britain and Ireland, appears on a parchment, together with the Great Seal. George reigned both before and after the American Revolution—1760-1820. He found an amenable minister in _Frederick, Lord North_, who attempted to carry out the policies of his king though too often found himself disapproving of the policy of coercion.

George III approached the many small German states with offers of enormous subsidies for troops to be employed in America. A number of these did furnish regiments of "excellent quality." _Charles William Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswick_, had married Augusta, a sister of George III, and was largely instrumental in making the agreement with the British Government for furnishing troops for American service. His father, _Charles I, Duke of Brunswick_, supplied 5,723 soldiers, a number equal to more than one-sixth of the able-bodied male citizens of the principalities. The callous indifference of these rulers to the welfare of their subjects is shown by the fact that when many of his men were captured at Saratoga the Duke asked that such of his troops as had been so captured might not be allowed to return home where the stories they would tell of the hardships they suffered would injure the recruiting of further levies. Under the agreement between Brunswick and Great Britain 30 crowns was to be paid for each soldier killed, with three wounded counting as one dead.

_Frederick Augustus, Prince of Anhalt-Zerbst_, a brother of Catherine II of Russia, was one of the few Catholic princes anxious to obtain money by renting soldiers to England. He furnished 1,228 men, of whom 333 deserted on the way to the port of embarkation; when finally delivered the number had shrunk to less than half.

It is interesting to note the reasons for refusals by other heads of German States. _Frederick Augustus III, Elector of Saxony_, refused, saying: "To send part of my army into the remote countries of the new world affects too nearly my paternal tenderness for my subjects and seems too much in contrast with the rules of a healthy policy."

_Frederick II of Prussia_ signs himself _Frech_ in 1781. During his reign he established the leadership of Prussia among the German States. He was a great admirer of Washington and sent to him a sword with the inscription "from the oldest General in the world to the greatest." Perhaps his great sympathy for the Americans was based on his dislike of England, and he frequently denounced the German rulers who rented their soldiers to George III.

Although _Ernest, Duke of Saxe-Gotha_, was closely related to George III, the Duke refused the offer of large subsidies for troops to be employed in America. Ten years later, referring to the liberty of certain German States, he is quoted as saying: "Of this principle the example of America is the eloquent proof. England met with her just deserts. It was necessary that her pride should be bowed and that oppressed innocence should carry off the victory. Time cannot outlaw the rights of mankind."

A young ruler, _Charles Augustus, Duke of Saxe-Weimar_, though only 19 at the time, refused King George III his request to open recruiting offices in his territory. Later, when the British ministry made him virtually unlimited offers for battalions, the prince, supported by his council, answered: "There are, in general, many weighty reasons why I cannot yield my consent to deliver troops..."
into foreign service and pay.” It was noted that the prince himself took charge of posting the letter.

Friedrich II, Landgrave of Hesse, married, as his first wife, Maria, a daughter of George II of England. When asked to furnish troops for service in America he agreed but held out for extravagant terms and well earned his reputation for a selfish, mercenary man. He was clever enough to secure for his men 20 per cent more pay than was allowed the Duke of Brunswick. It was also agreed that the men should be paid through Friedrich’s paymasters, which resulted in a large profit to him; he drew full pay for every man furnished (over 12,000) and consequently drew full pay for all killed and those who died of disease. His own hospitals were maintained for the men, and their clothing was all “made in Germany.”

The attitudes of the surrounding countries are varied. William V, Prince of Orange and the last Stadtholder of Holland, was sympathetic with England although his country was at war with her a part of the time.

Spain, a close neighbor of France and England, was ruled by Charles III. In 1779 Spain declared war on England and intervened on the American side at the time of the Treaty of 1783 in matters of territorial changes.

Gustav III, King of Sweden, succeeded to the throne in 1771. Some of his actions in protesting against the high-handed methods of the British Navy proved to be of service to the Americans. His letter in the collection is signed Gustaf. In 1791 he was murdered by one of the nobles because of his reform policies and his autocratic tendencies.

A letter in German script signed by the King of Denmark and Norway, Christian Rex, and countersigned by his Prime Minister, A. P. Bernstorff, is dated 1786.

Stanislaus Augustus, who through the backing of Catherine II of Russia was elected King of Poland in 1764, reigned until 1795, when he abdicated and departed to live in Russia. During his reign the partition of Poland was accomplished. He was a great admirer of America in the fight for freedom. Our collection contains a fine impression of the Great Seal of Poland beneath his bold signature—Stanislaus Augustus Rex.

One Irishman is represented. Arthur Dillon, who was born in Ireland September 3, 1750, bore the title of Comte. He was commissioned in the French Army at an early age and in 1777 was colonel of the Irish Brigade of the French Army. On the declaration of war between France and England he requested active duty and was sent to the West Indies under Admiral d’Estaing. Comte Dillon commanded the Dillon Regiment as Colonel and was present at the siege of Yorktown under General de Rochambeau. He served during the entire period of the war and distinguished himself by his valor and ability as an administrator. While commanding a division of the French Army in 1794, he was accused of treason and after a farcical trial was executed.

The office of the head of the Roman Catholic church in those days was held by Pope Pius VI, born Giovanni Angelo Braschi, who was elected Pope in 1775. In later years he was taken prisoner by Napoleon and died in France. His signature on a receipt, Braschi, is dated at Rome April 18, 1764.

In this collection of signatures of heads of States, those gallant men—all foreigners—who assisted us in the struggle of our Thirteen Colonies on the Atlantic seaboard of North America to win independence from Great Britain—are to be found 60 autographs, all of interest.

In the Americana Room of our Society are hundreds of signatures of our own country’s famous men, from George Washington to Dwight D. Eisenhower. Do come into this Americana Room and have a personal visit with these treasures.

February 22, 1959

Let us look up with reverential eye
To Washington, great leader of great men,
Who stands, above our mortal walks, on high,
Moving in spirit realms beyond our ken.
On earth he never failed in battle’s heat
Or days of chill despair in winter’s cold;
But ever forward marched, and scorned retreat,
In Freedom’s cause magnificently bold.

May we, though humbly, follow where he leads.
Forever mindful of the trust we bear,
And never be allure by alien creeds,
But strive to make our lives an earnest prayer—
That these dear States may never cease to be
Home of the brave and blest land of the free.

ROBERTA D. CORNELIUS,
Blue Ridge Chapter,
Lynchburg, Virginia
MINUTES
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
Special Meeting
December 4, 1958

The Special Meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Frederic Alquin Groves, at 12 noon, Thursday, December 4, 1958, in the National Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

The members were led in the Lord’s Prayer by Mrs. Clark, State Regent of the District of Columbia. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by Mrs. Tonkin, State Regent of Virginia.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Erb, called the roll and the following members were recorded present:

National Officers: Mrs. Groves, Mrs. Beak, Mrs. Erb, Miss Dennis, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Hussey, Mrs. Newland, Mrs. Wrenn, Vice President General from the District of Columbia; State Regents: Mrs. Clark, District of Columbia; Mrs. Shramek, Maryland; Mrs. Tonkin, Virginia; Mrs. V. Eugene Holcombe, West Virginia.

The Treasurer General, Miss Dennis, moved that 181 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Hussey. Adopted.

The Treasurer General reported changes in membership as follows:

Deceased, 654; resigned, 921; reinstated, 181.

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

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 1,109 applications presented to the Board and the verification of 84 supplementals.

MARY G. KENNEDY,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Kennedy moved that the 1,109 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Miss Dennis. Adopted.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Erb, read the report of the Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Trau.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from October 15th to December 4th:

The name of Mrs. Plumer E. Hill is presented for confirmation as State Vice Regent of West Virginia.

The State Regent of Virginia requests that the organizing regency of Mrs. Genie Lapsley DeVine be changed from Hanover to Beaver Dam.

Through their respective State Regents the following two members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Ruth Malcolm Fleming, Raleigh, Tennessee; Mrs. Pearl Alpha Sparks, Moses Lake, Washington.

The following four organizing regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Mary Funderburk Duke, Pageland, South Carolina; Miss Martha Alice Wood, Ripley, Tennessee; Mrs. Willie Pearl Inman Fowler, Somerville, Tennessee; Mrs. Beatrice Volk Colbert, Tomah, Wisconsin.

The following reappointment of four Organizing Regents is requested through their respective State Regents:

Mrs. Mary Funderburk Duke, Pageland, South Carolina; Miss Martha Alice Wood, Ripley, Tennessee; Mrs. Willie Pearl Inman Fowler, Somerville, Tennessee; Mrs. Beatrice Volk Colbert, Tomah, Wisconsin.

The following six chapters are presented for official disbandment: Colonel Martin Pickett, Batesville, Arkansas; El Fin del Camino de Santa Fe, El Monte, California; Colonel Asa Whitcomb, Kingfish, Maine; King’s Trace, Hillsboro, Missouri; Ruth Page, Lancaster, New Hampshire; Lake Champlain, South Hero, Vermont.

The following eight chapters have met all requirements according to the Bylaws and are now presented for confirmation:

Mt. Juneau, Juneau, Alaska; Chipola, Marianna, Florida; Jedediah Foster, West Brookfield, Massachusetts; Tallahatchie, Charleston, Mississippi; David Holmes, Indiana, Mississippi; Governor Othniel Looker, Harrison, Ohio; Ol’Shavano, San Antonio, Texas; Fort Lee, Charleston, West Virginia.

IMogene Guion Trau,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Erb moved the confirmation of one State Vice Regent; change in location of one organizing regency; confirmation of two organizing regents; reappointment of four organizing regents; disbandment of six chapters; confirmation of eight chapters. Seconded by Miss Dennis. Adopted.

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

The meeting adjourned at 12:15 p.m.

A 40-page handbook of information, entitled Lincoln Sesquicentennial, 1809-1959, has recently been issued by the Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission. It includes, in addition to the Joint Resolution establishing the Commission and a list of its members, a chronology and a brief narrative life of Abraham Lincoln, suggestions for programs, extracts from Lincoln’s writings and speeches, and a selective bibliography. Copies may be obtained free from the Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission, National Archives Building, Washington 25, D. C.
The First Prayer in Congress

In Thatcher’s Military Journal under date of December 1777, is found a note containing the identical “First Prayer in Congress,” made by the Rev. J. Duche.

O, LORD, our Heavenly Father, High and Mighty King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, who dost from Thy Throne behold all the dwellers on earth and reignest with power supreme and uncontrolled over all the Kingdoms, Empires and Governments; look down in mercy we beseech Thee, on these American States, who have fled to Thee from the rod of the oppressor, and thrown themselves on Thy gracious protection, desiring henceforth to be dependant only on Thee; to Thee they have appealed for the righteousness of their cause; to Thee do they now look up for that countenance and support which Thou alone canst give; take them therefore, Heavenly Father, under Thy nurturing care; give them wisdom in Council and valor in the field; defeat the malicious designs of our cruel adversaries; convince them of the righteousness of their cause; and if they persist in their sanguinary purposes, O, let the voice of Thy own unerring justice, sounding in their hearts, constrain them to drop the weapons of war from their unnerved hands in the day of battle!

Be Thou present, O God of Wisdom, and direct the councils of this honorable assembly; enable them to settle things on the best and purest foundation. That the scene of blood may be speedily closed; that order, harmony and peace may be effectually restored, and truth and justice, religion and piety prevail and flourish among Thy people. Preserve the health of their bodies and vigor of their minds; shower down on them, and the millions they represent, such temporal blessings as Thou seest expedient for them in this world, and crown them with everlasting glory in the world to come. All this we ask in the name and through the merits of Jesus Christ, Thy Son, Our Saviour. Amen.

George Washington—Abraham Lincoln

The senior Henry Cabot Lodge, in an address before the Massachusetts Legislature on February 12, 1909, paid this tribute:

The nation has not lived in vain which has given the world Washington and Lincoln, the best great man and the greatest good man whom history can show.

As we observe in this month of February 1959 the birthdays of these two superb patriots and fearless leaders of men, our thoughts are flooded with inspiring memories and deep gratitude.

Of George Washington it was said:

Simple and brave, his faith arose; Ploughmen to struggle with their fate; Armies won battles when he spoke, And out of Chaos sprang the state.

Robert Bridges (Droch)

Abraham Lincoln was frequently spoken of as the “martyr President” and inspired the following lines, written by George Henry Boker:

Great is his goodness, humble in his state,
Firm in his purpose, yet not passionate,
He led his people with a tender hand,
And won by love a sway beyond command.

These are times when every lover of this blessed land of ours wonders if we will survive as a free people or go down into servitude from lack of courage and initiative. Many of us have wondered at what point we would take a stand and say to the foreign propagandists, the infiltrators and socialist sympathizers: “This far and no farther.”

Let us ponder the words of these two stalwart Americans and gain courage to meet the challenge of today. Let us imagine that we were actually listening to President Washington as he said:

Toward the preservation of your government and the permanency of your present happy state, it is requisite not only that you steadily discountenance irregular oppositions to its acknowledged authority, but also that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however spacious the pretexts. One method of assault may be to effect in the forms of the Constitution alterations which will impair the energy of the system and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown.

It is important, likewise, that the habit of thinking in a free country should inspire caution in those entrusted with its administration to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism.

In an address in Springfield, Illinois, on January 27, 1837, Lincoln said:

Let every American, every lover of liberty, every well-wisher to his posterity swear by the blood of the Revolution never to violate in the least particular the laws of the country, and never to tolerate their violation by others. As the patriots of seventy-six did to the support of the Declaration of Independence, so to the support of the Constitution and laws let every American pledge his life, his property, and his sacred honor—let every man remember that to violate the law is to trample on the blood of his father, and to tear the charter of his own and his children’s liberty. Let reverence for the laws be breathed by every American mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap; let it be taught in schools, in seminaries, and in colleges; let it be written in primers, spelling books and in almanacs; let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in legislative halls, and enforced in courts of justice. And, in short, let it become the political religion of the nation; and let the old and the young, the rich and the poor, the grave and the gay of all sexes and tongues and colors and conditions, sacrifice unceasingly upon its altars.

Today when our American Republic and the way of life of our citizens are being threatened from within and without, our hearts cry out for leadership as expressed by George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. We know that, with loyalty to the principles of constitutional government and with undaunted courage, they would say to all who would destroy us, “This far and not one inch farther.”

Pledge to the Flag is for the Simple Minded?

The November 17, 1958, issue of the Chicago Daily Tribune reported the following:
Richard W. Van Alstyne, professor of history and international relations at the University of Southern California, wrote in the Queen's Quarterly (Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario) that the American Pledge of Allegiance is for "simple-minded" recitation, and that "American history, like Christianity, is founded on myth:

"Every national state has its creed, its articles of faith, which the citizens believe, and its catechism which the more simple-minded recite in proof of their loyalty.

"In the United States, for instance, the oath, 'I pledge allegiance to the flag,' recited in the public schools, originated in Chicago in 1892 as part of a patriotic publicity campaign."

(Editor's Note: The original Pledge to the Flag was written in the offices of the Perry Mason Company of Boston, publishers of the Youth's Companion.

At the time the Pledge was written, Francis Bellamy of Rome, New York, and James B. Upham of Malden, Massachusetts, were connected with the Youth's Companion. The families of each have claimed for them the authorship of the original Pledge to the Flag, each family holding evidence to substantiate its contention.

Public Law 287—79th Congress approved December 28, 1945, declared Mr. Bellamy's work official.

As of July 18, 1957, following months of research by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress, Mr. Bellamy was again accepted as the author.

The Pledge was first used officially during the National Public Schools Celebration of October 21, 1892, which took place simultaneously with opening of the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. On that occasion it was repeated by millions of public school children throughout the United States.)

"The historical myth is somewhat different from the religious myth," Professor Van Alstyne went on to say. "The historical myth may, and not unusually does, contain an element of fact."

"The heart of American nationalism," he said, "is found in the myth of the Revolution," the simple-minded but still living tale of the struggle of 'American liberty' against 'British tyranny.'"

"A Freudian theory," he said, "may be applied to many American rebel leaders, that the Revolution enabled them to overcome personal failure and disappointments and win fame."

"The Franklins, Lees, Washingtons, and many other land owners, thought they saw their hope of western empire, including their personal fortunes, shattered on the rocks of post-1763 British imperial policy."

Professor Van Alstyne said the Revolution produced a rich collection of platitudinous words and phrases—'freedom,' 'liberty,' 'independence,' 'pursuit of happiness,' etc.

"From the start of this war, the Americans entertained large ambitions for territorial conquest and commercial gain."

Remember—the author of the above is a teacher of history in an American university.

Foreign Aid

In a letter written on November 28, 1958, to all newly elected members of Congress, Chairman Otto E. Passman of the House Foreign Aid Appropriations Subcommittee warned: "You will find this (foreign aid) the most controversial legislation that you are going to have to deal with. Obviously, too much defense of the uncontrolled program by some former members may have contributed to their involuntary retirement."

"You will find that the propaganda for fantastic amounts of foreign aid may equal all the pressures you will be subjected to on all other issues combined. If history repeats itself, the propaganda and pressure will again be unprecedented."

Passman noted that 70 nations have received aid from the United States, but "in recent months several of them have embarrassed our Nation by requesting a termination of our foreign aid funds, indicating a belief that such funds were doing more harm than good."

The following facts were also included in his letter:

1. The foreign aid program, initiated in 1948 at an estimated cost of 15 billion dollars for a 5-year period, has cost a total of 82 billion and "is becoming more uncontrollable each year."

2. As of June 30, 1958, 5.4 billion in unexpended balances and 2.8 billion in new funds were available for spending abroad—a total of 8.2 billion.

3. A request for 4 billion more is expected in the next fiscal year—a large increase over the appropriations of previous years.

The Individual Versus The Mass

Today the people of the United States are caught on the horns of a dilemma. The problem is one of survival. The dilemma exists because we do not agree on survival values, on procedures, or, indeed, on final and immediate aims or procedures. Basically, these differences exist because of the assumed conflict between individual and group interests and because of difference in the abilities of individuals and groups to integrate human experience as a means of reconciling the assumed conflict of interests. In this assumed conflict we find, on the one hand, the cult of the individual and, on the other, the cult of the mass.

The cult of the mass was promoted so vigorously by Dr. Gunnar Myrdal in his encyclopedic assemblage of facts, philosophy, purposes and pseudoscience, published as An American Dilemma (The Negro Problems in Modern Democracy), that it is worth painstaking examination by any one having any interest in social progress in America.

Though the study was made in the period 1938-1943, the American public has had little knowledge of its content or findings. Its influence has been made evident recently because it was cited by Chief Justice Warren in support of the basic finding of the Supreme Court on the school integration issue, despite the fact that this work was not part of the official record before the Court. See Brown v. Board of Education, et al. (1954) 347 U.S. 483, 494.

Also, it has become evident that the Myrdal report outlines not only the aims and procedures incorporated in the ostensible war plan of black against white, but, in reality, the war plan of socialism, if not communism,
against the American system of constitutional democratic government.

Dr. Gunnar Myrdal was brought to the United States in 1937 by the Carnegie Corporation and charged with the task of making a study of "The Negro Problem and Modern Democracy." He was a professor in the University of Stockholm and was described by the corporation as a social economist. He called himself a social engineer; this, by definition, is a calling, the aim of which is to design social states. Since he is committed to a socialistic social order, the self-proclaimed purpose of his profession is to push society in the direction of socialism. Even a casual reading of his report reveals his dedication to that purpose.

Dr. Myrdal admitted he had no previous knowledge of the Negro question in the United States, but he was hired to investigate race relations in this country and was given an ample staff and funds for that purpose and told to publish his findings. The Congressional Record of May 26, 1955, carried a report given before the Senate of the United States regarding the staff selected by Dr. Myrdal. A summary of findings with reference to the Myrdal staff contained the following statement:

"An American Dilemma was written in largest part by American Communist-front members."

Dr. Myrdal has been affiliated with several United Nations projects. For instance, in 1955 he directed the staff of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe in preparing a report regarding the foreign operation of the American oil industry. In reply to a question directed to the State Department on December 3, 1958, we were advised that Dr. Gunnar Myrdal was at that time associated with the Twentieth Century Fund, Washington, D. C. He was acting as director of one of its study projects.

The Supreme Court of the United States in its 1954 decision of May 17, 1954, overruled its long-standing "separate but equal" doctrine and held that separation of the white and black races in the use of public school facilities was unconstitutional for the stated reason that "separate educational facilities are inherently unequal." This decision has done more to rupture our national unity than any issue since the Civil War. A footnote to the opinion cites various non-legal authorities in support of its new position, and concludes with this rather surprising reference:

"And see generally Myrdal, An American Dilemma (1944)."

The object of these remarks is not to discuss or express any opinion for or against the school-segregation issue but rather to bring attention to the motivation of Dr. Myrdal, whose views the Supreme Court has uncritically adopted as its own.

Dr. Myrdal's view of the American social state, politically, economically, morally, administratively, in fact, from all aspects, is directed by his assumption that the American creed is an equalitarian creed. In his psychology, which ascribes all behavior as due more or less exclusively to environment (external), he finds a major explanation of Negro crime. He finds a supplemental explanation in the fact that in many instances the Negroes' behavior is really not criminal, in the sense of being socially harmful, but only in that he violates laws which have no sanction in social worth. He finds no objection to racial amalgamation because of his assumption of equality of racial heredity. He believes that, in America, "The worship of the Constitution also is a flagrant violation of the American creed. . . . Modern historical studies of how the Constitution came to be as it is, reveal that the Constitutional Convention was nearly a plot against the common people."

What does Myrdal propose as a program to correct the American practices he regards as evil?

Let us consider the larger and most inclusive of his proposals. He outlines his program in such a way that any major organizing principles may be stated. Moreover, our concern is his over-all program, which, seemingly, is not a solution of the Negro problem but an effort to further the cause of socialism in America.

1. He notes that certain Negro leaders resorted to what he called an accommodation technique, which he describes as a technique of flattery of the white; begging for small concessions; advising Negroes to go slow and not resort to radical demonstrations or procedures rooted in violence; appealing to white philanthropy, Machiavellian diplomacy—in short, a program of disguising real aims through gradualism, deceit, and seduction. This technique he endorses as essential, particularly in the South where the final aims of social equality and racial amalgamation are not tolerated, and in situations where interracial groups, as in the Urban League, are operating.

2. He notes and approves of the attitude of northern Negroes and of the entire Negro press, which he describes as the attitude of protest. This attitude results in demands for full social equality, repeal of State laws against racial intermarriage, legislation outlawing any segregation, and, in general, a rejection of white leadership.

3. He approves political organization to provide a balance of power where possible, as in certain northern cities, as a means of forcing the will of the Negro minority upon the white majority.

4. He would weaken the American family by pushing the American family in the direction of that which characterizes the living standards, etc., of the family in Russia and Palestine. He regards as "healthy" the Negro social custom of attaching no stigma to illegitimacy. The practice of divorce and marriage by declaration rather than by legal means (Church or State) is to him a more healthy custom than that practiced by whites in America.

5. He would socialize medicine.

6. He would increase the administrative bureaucracy at all levels, particularly at the Federal level, making it appointive and thus independent of the electorate.

7. He would promote an alliance between the Negro and Union labor as a means of establishing "lower class" dictatorship. Here he should be quoted: "The move of socialistic thought after the First World War . . . brought to the fore the demand for labor solidarity across the caste (black-white) line. But the American labor movement passed through
a period of infirmity during the twenties, and it was not until the New Deal that labor solidarity became a realistic basis for Negro policy" (page 788). Later he quotes Dr. Ralph Bunche, "This conception (that of class consciousness and class unity) * * * postulates the identity of interests of the working masses of the two races, and that these interests can be protected only by unity.* * * postulates the identity of interests of the working masses of the two races, and that these interests can be protected only by unity of action by both groups, against the employers and the capitalistic structure which dictate their exploitation * * * The strength of the working class is in its unity (black-white) and its ability to present a unified front to the bosses. Therefore, white and Negro workers must cast aside their traditional prejudices, in their own welfare; they must lock arms and march shoulder to shoulder in the struggle for the liberation of the oppressed working masses" (page 789). Here Dr. Bunche is stating the widespread belief of Negroes that class economic warfare is essential, a belief which Bunche shares, according to Myrdal.

A more general summary of his proposal shows that he urges black warfare on all fronts, including the badly stated communistic front against the white majority; rejection of white leadership by blacks; a rejection of able leadership in favor of "low-class" leadership; extension of bureaucratic government, making it independent of the electorate, and, in general, movement in the direction of a highly centralized federal socialistic state. In short, he seemingly attempts to use the Negro in America as a tool to push American constitutional government in the direction of a socialistic-communistic state, the form of social organization to which he is dedicated.

This Swedish Socialist also criticizes us for our creed of equality of opportunity for every one, with the right of society to accept the individual on the basis of his personal worth or lack of it. On the contrary, the Socialist claims equal recognition for all backward races on the basis of equality, stressing the legal rights of the mass over the individual.

The solution of the problem of living in America is not found in putting black against white in total warfare; nor is it to be found in putting labor against the bosses in the Marxian tradition, nor is it to be found in down-grading leadership and dilution of blood lines which have demonstrated a superior heredity. In short, the cult of the mass leads to a danger to survival. It leads most quickly to destruction when it denies to societies the greatest possible use of the gifted.

A careful reading of An American Dilemma forces one to realize the author's contempt for the principles upon which the United States was founded and for the Constitution. Dr. Myrdal states that the Constitution was "impractical and unsuited to modern conditions" and its adoption was "nearly a plot against the common people." Regardless of this, the Supreme Court, in its most important decision of the past half century, was influenced by the racial views of such a person, and dignified them by specific reference. Such views were not even a part of the official record before the Court. It is no small wonder that such a decision, accepted and declared by many as the "law of the land," cannot help but cause deep concern. Will it serve as a precedent and be used to justify future decisions influenced by alien ideologies? We certainly hope that the Supreme Court, in the future, will be more careful in its use of source material to support decisions as controversial as this one.

(With permission from the author we have included in the above article excerpts from an extensive study written by E. E. Windes, B.S.A., M.A., of Santa Rosa Beach, Florida. Gratitude is expressed to Mr. Windes.)

DOLLARS FOR DEFENSE

"Next in importance to freedom and justice is popular education, without which neither freedom nor justice can be permanently maintained."—James A. Garfield.

The contributions to "Dollars for Defense" enable our Committee to distribute patriotic literature to those who in future years must defend the "freedom and justice" guaranteed to us by our Founding Fathers.

Our gratitude is expressed to the following:

CALIFORNIA
Claremont Chapter—$5.00
Colonel William Cabell Chapter—$5.00
De Anza Chapter—$1.00
El Marinero Chapter—$5.00
San Andreas Lake Chapter—$1.00
San Miguel Chapter—$2.00
Miss Marion B. Phillips—$1.50
Mr. C. M. Goethe—$20.00

COLORADO
Arkansas Valley Chapter—$1.00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Ruth Brewster Chapter—$5.00

FLORIDA
Biscayne Chapter—$25.00

GEORGIA
Major General John Twigs Chapter—$1.00

ILLINOIS
Dorothy Quincy Chapter—$5.00
Morrison Chapter—$2.00

IOWA
Elizabeth Ross Chapter—$2.00
Okammapoko Chapter—$1.00

KANSAS
Abilene Chapter—$5.00

LOUISIANA
Tangipahoa Chapter—$5.00

MARYLAND
Baltimore Chapter—$5.00

MASSACHUSETTS
Colonel Henshaw Chapter—$1.00

MICHIGAN
Sarah Ann Cochrane Chapter—$2.00

MISSISSIPPI
Shuk-ho-ta Tom-a-ha Chapter—$5.00

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Abigail Webster Chapter—$5.00
Submit Wheatley Chapter—$2.00

NEW JERSEY
Elizabeth Snyder Chapter—$3.00
Shrewsbury Towne Chapter—$10.00

NEW YORK
Colonel Josiah Smith Chapter—$20.00

OREGON
Winema Chapter—$2.50

PENNSYLVANIA
Colonel James Smith Chapter—$2.00
Perry County Chapter—$2.00
Robert Morris Chapter—$10.00

SOUTH CAROLINA
Sumter's Home Chapter—$5.00

TEXAS
Mrs. Richard E. Callender—$1.00

VIRGINIA
Albemarle Chapter—$2.00
Augustine Warner Chapter—$5.00
Dr. Elisha Dick Chapter—$5.00

WISCONSIN
Mrs. Theodore Grob—$2.50

[110] DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
State Activities

CALIFORNIA

The California Daughters held their Fiftieth Annual State Conference in the Statler Hotel, Los Angeles, February 25-28, 1958. This being the Golden Anniversary of the State Conference the gold motif was carried throughout the Conference. Total registration, 812.

Tuesday evening, February 25, at eight o'clock, the call for assembly was sounded by the Bugler; the Color Bearers and Guard of Harvard School, Los Angeles led the procession followed by the Pages, Hostesses Regents, State Officers, Past National Officers, the Honorary State Regents, Chaplain General and State Regent, Mrs. O. George Cook.

The meeting was called to order by State Regent, Mrs. Cook. Major Emanuel Carlsen, United States Army, Post Chaplain, Fort MacArthur, offered the inspiring Invocation which set the spiritual keynote of the entire program. "The Lord's Prayer" was sung by Mr. William Roberts; companion, Mrs. Helen Jenks Dietrich.

The Pledge of Allegiance was led by Mrs. Ruth Apperson Rous, Honorary State Regent and National Chairman, The Flag of the United States of American Committee. The American's Creed was led by Mrs. Otis W. Swainson, State Chairman, Americanism Committee; Mrs. Jules F. Reither, State Chairman of American Music Committee, led the assemblage in singing the first and last stanzas of our National Anthem, followed by the Placing of the Colors.

A warm welcome from the Southern Daughters was given by the State Vice-Regent, Mrs. John J. Champieux, and a most gracious response from the Northern Daughters was given by the State Organizing Secretary, Mrs. Walter Marion Flood.

The State Regent introduced Police Commissioner of Los Angeles, Mr. John Ferrera, who brought greetings from the Honorable Norris Poulson, Mayor of Los Angeles, who was unable to be present. She read telegrams containing greetings from His Excellency, The Governor of California, Goodwin J. Knight; Mrs. E. Stewart James, National Senior President C.A.R., and a letter of regret from Mrs. Lyman B. Stookey, Honorary State Regent, now residing in Hilo, Hawaii.

The State Regent introduced Mrs. Walter B. Clausen, General Chairman of the Conference, who, in turn, presented her Committee and the nineteen Hostesses Regents; after which the State Board, Honorary State Regents, National Officers, guests of honor and the presidents of kindred patriotic societies were introduced.

Mrs. O. George Cook, State Regent, greeted the assemblage, and introduced Miss Jill Visnak, a member of the C.A.R., who gave a thrilling and challenging patriotic tribute, entitled "I AM THE FLAG," written by Mrs. Ruth Apperson Rous, Honorary State Regent.

The "D.A.R. Chorus," organized in July, 1957, sang four numbers, directed by Theo Verlyn; companion, Mrs. Helen Jenks Dietrich.

The State Regent presented the famed correspondent and author, Mr. John Kenfield Morley, who addressed the assemblage on the subject: "The Global Picture—Uncensored," closing with the words: "So long as there is a D.A.R. there will always be a free America."

The Colors were retired by the Pages. After the recessional, a reception was held in the Garden Room of the Statler Hotel honoring the State Regent, National Officers, Honorary State Regents, Past National Officers and State Officers.

Wednesday morning, following the opening ritual, the State Regent extended greetings and presented Mrs. Joseph Forney, Past Vice-President General and Honorary State Regent of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Harry Hasler, Ex-State Registrar of Illinois, and Mrs. Helen Bacon of Springfield, Massachusetts.

The State Regent introduced Mrs. Frederic Alquin Groves, President General, N.S.D.A.R. to California Daughters at the 1958 State Conference.

The highlight of the Convention was the arrival at 11:00 A.M. of Mrs. Frederic Alquin Groves, President General. Honorary State Regents and Past National Officers, Mrs. Frank Edgar Lee and Mrs. Charles A. Christin, met Mrs. Groves at the station and accompanied her to the Statler Hotel. Mrs. O. George Cook, State Regent, then retired from the podium and escorted Mrs. Groves to the platform, accompanied by their personal Pages. Mrs. Cook resumed the chair and presented Mrs. Groves to the assemblage. Mrs. Groves cordially greeted the Daughters and spoke briefly to them. The State Regent then recessed the Conference for luncheon in the Pacific Ballroom. Following luncheon, Mrs. Scott Rountree, State Chairman of D.A.R. Good Citizens, presented awards to three district winners.

An address was then given by Dr. Ralph H. Cain, Superintendent of Tamassee School. His talk was a delightful presentation of the program and progress of Tamassee, "The Place of the Sunlight of God." Dr. Cain presented Mrs. Vera Fields of Porterville, California, a 1933 graduate from Tamassee, who told what Tamassee means to her.

Wednesday evening Regents of four newly organized Chapters were introduced. Miss Elizabeth Georgia Bremner, State President, Children of the American Revolution, brought greetings from her Society and thanked the California Daughters for their help and cooperation.

Two tiny tots, Lydia Christine Schiller and Charles Lee Nelson, dressed in Colonial costumes, marched down the center aisle and presented lovely corsages to Mrs. Cook and Mrs. Groves. The "D.A.R. Chorus" sang a C.A.R. song as the children marched to the platform.

Thursday morning, following the opening ritual, Mrs. Cook read a telegram of greeting to the Conference and Mrs. Groves from Mrs. John Whittier Howe Hodge, Honorary State Regent and Honorary Vice-President General, who was then in Japan. Resolutions were read and Regents continued reporting.

Thursday afternoon the Daughters assembled at St. Paul's Cathedral at 2:15 o'clock for the "Hour of Loving Remembrance" for the Daughters of the American Revolution who entered into Eternal Life February 1, 1957-February 1, 1958.

The impressive and beautiful Memorial Service was conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Harriett I. Hemenover, assisted by the State Assistant Chaplain, Mrs. David D. Sallee.

The Invocation was given by The Very Reverent David deL. Scovill, D.D. "In Memoriam" was read by the State (Continued on page 150).
El Toyon (Stockton, Calif.). A granite monument stands in Rural Cemetery, Stockton, bearing a bronze plaque proclaiming this park as an "Historical Spot of California." The 3,000-pound monument was placed there in a quiet ceremony last June by our chapter in memory of pioneers and veterans buried in the ninety-seven year-old cemetery.

Mrs. Walter M. Flood, state vice regent, presented the marker to Thomas H. Carpenter of Stockton, president of the Cemetery Association. Mrs. Elton McDonald, regent, officiated with Mrs. E. O. Dunstan, chapter chaplain, offering the prayer.

Among the more than 26,000 graves in the seventy-five-acre cemetery are those of many who contributed much to the development of the state and to its colorful history. A fifty-foot-high statue marks the grave of Ruel Colt, inventor of the caterpillar tractor, is buried in Rural Cemetery.

El Toyon's Chairman of Historical Markers, Miss Ann Carpenter.

Prudence Alexander (Dallas, Tex.) conducted an observation of Constitution Week by maintaining a decorated booth in Lockwood Shopping Village where copies of the Preamble, the Constitution and the Mayor's Proclamation were displayed throughout the entire week.

The climax of the week came on Saturday at 11 o'clock when a formal ceremony was held in the booth. A United States Marine Color Guard presented the Colors and the Pledge of Allegiance was led by Mrs. S. S. Barlow, Regent of Jane Douglas. The Invocation was given by Mrs. Curtis Meadows, Texas Senior President, C.A.R.

Mrs. Robert Pruitt, Chairman of Historical Studies for the community of Shenandoah, Iowa, is sponsoring the restoration of this Mormon Historical site.

A Court of Honor was convened by Minor L. Morgan, husband of our Chairman, Scout Leader, good friend of D.A.R., and Judge Sterrett, after awarding National Citizenship Merit Badges to nine Boy Scouts, presented them with D.A.R. Manuals for Citizenship from the Chapter.

At the scene of the ceremony, Boy Scout Troop 536 of Dallas, Texas, displaying two flags, had set up an encampment which consisted of eight scouter tents, a display of scouting equipment and active camp activities. Eight loud speakers broadcast the program and patriotic music to the entire shopping center. An estimated crowd of 150 people witnessed the program and 1,218 pieces of literature were distributed during the week. The entire program was covered by newspapers and television.

Prudence Alexander being just five years old, this was our largest public observation. However it proved so successful the managers of the shopping center have asked that we repeat it next year.

Mrs. Palmer Haworth
Press Relations Chairman

Shenandoah (Shenandoah, Iowa). On October 10, 1958, a bronze plaque inscribed, "Given by the Shenandoah Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Dedicated to all Children Buried in Manti Cemetery" was attached to a child's headstone and placed in Manti cemetery.

As only a few headstones remain standing out of four or five hundred which had once been in the cemetery, the community of Shenandoah, Iowa, is sponsoring the restoration of this Mormon Historical site.

The child's headstone was found in an adjoining field, and had been recovered and preserved by a member of our chapter.

Mrs. William H. Moler, Regent of Prudence Alexander, introduced the guests, Regents and Vice Regents of other Chapters, and County Judge W. L. Sterrett who presented a check for $5.00 to Dee Ann Campbell, winner of an essay contest on "What the Constitution Means to Me." The contest was sponsored by Prudence Alexander in the Thomas Jefferson High School. All others who entered the contest were subsequently presented with copies of the Preamble and the Constitution.
lain, Mrs. E. L. McMichael; Iowa
State American Music Chairman, Mrs.
Winfred A. Brown. The others in the
group are members of Shenandoah
Chapter, D.A.R.

Mrs. Charles Hopkins, Regent.

John Foster (Monroe, N. C.). The
Junior Committee of our chapter
played a large part in the chapter’s
observance of Constitution Week. Mem-
bers of the committee decorated a
window in an uptown department
store, using colonial objects and an-
tiques. At the front of the window
was a large, framed copy of the Con-
stitution, which was a gift to the
chapter several years ago. Also dis-
played was an American Flag. One
article of the furnishings which cre-
ated much interest was an antique
cradle, covered with a handmade quilt.
Additional furnishings were an an-
tique table, two chairs, and a child’s
small, antique chair, grouped on a
hand-hooked rug in one corner of the
window, with a framed picture of
George Washington on the wall above.

One Junior member, a teacher in the
Junior High School, arranged and pre-
presented a Chapel program on the Con-
stitution. At the regular September
meeting of the committee, the program
was on the Constitution, with particular
emphasis on the problems and strug-
gles that went into its completion.

Jane Fairley Cook
Chairman Junior Committee

Colonel Abram Penn (Stuart,
Va.). On Constitution Day, September
17, 1958, our chapter was hostess to
the second annual meeting of District
VII, Virginia D.A.R., at the Stuart
Methodist Church. Prior to the meet-
ing, coffee was served to the 113 mem-
ers who were present.

Mrs. Walter D. Bohlken, retiring Dis-
trict Director, presided. Other district
officials present were Mrs. Edwin Mat-
tern, Vice Director; Miss Nellie
Smithley, Secretary-Treasurer; Mrs.
Roger Martin, Chaplain.

Distinguished guests, who were intro-
duced by Mrs. Mattern, were Mrs.
Arthur Rowbotham, Honorary Vice
President General; Mrs. Maurice B.
Tonkin, Virginia State Regent; Mrs.
Frederick T. Morse, State Vice Regent;
Mrs. J. Myron Clark, State Chaplain;
Mrs. W. W. Peers, State Corresponding
Secretary; and Mrs. H. Lee Turpin,
State Librarian.

Pages were Mary Alice Akers, Min-
nie Lou Anderson, Mary Penn Burton
and Ann Dickerson.

Greetings were extended by Mrs.
Claude Norris, Regent, and the re-
response was given by Mrs. C. C. Lind-
sey, Regent of Margaret Lynn Lewis
Chapter, Roanoke.

Mrs. Horace Bass, chairman of the
nominating committee, presented the
slate of new district officers. Elected
were: Mrs. Blair Mitchell, Col. William
Preston Chapter, Director; Mrs. James
R. English, Regent of Gen. Joseph
Martin Chapter, Vice-Director; Mrs.
G. C. Herring, Alleghany Chapter,
Secretary-Treasurer. Mrs. Rowbotham
was elected to serve as a member of
the State Nominating Committee.

Mrs. James T. Leach, State Honor
Roll Chairman, reported that twelve
of the fourteen chapters in District VII
had earned State Honorable Mention.
Reports were heard from other state
and district officers and chairmen.

An informative and inspirational ad-
dress was given by Mrs. Maurice B.
Tonkin, State Regent.

Luncheon was served in the church
social hall. Mrs. John Dillard Hooker
was chairman of the committee in
charge. Mrs. W. E. Dickerson was
chairman of decorations, which at-
tractively carried out the national
theme, “The Fruits of Freedom.”

Tuesday evening, prior to the meet-
ing, the hostess chapter entertained
out-of-town guests at a buffet supper
at Patrick Springs Hotel. On Wednes-
day morning Mrs. Clark and Mrs.
Leach, members of the hostess chapter,
entertained at breakfast.

Mrs. Claude Norris, Regent

Dr. W. Morris Ford, President of the Board
of Trustees of East Texas Baptist College,
Marshall, Texas, hands Honorary Degree of
Doctor of Laws to Dr. Ralph Cain, Superin-
tendent of the Tamassee D.A.R. School, Tamassee,
S. C.

This honor was bestowed in recogni-
tion of Dr. Cain’s humanitarian, educa-
tional and patriotic services to the
people of the mountain areas of South
Carolina. In addition to building
a large physical plant at the school, he
has dedicated his life to providing edu-
cational opportunities for thousands of
mountain boys and girls who would
otherwise have lacked many scholastic
advantages.

Following the Commencement Exer-
cises, D.A.R. members were guests of
the college at luncheon which was
served in McCain Dining Hall and
later they attended an informal recep-
tion. At both of these functions, Dr.
Cain was the guest of honor.

Mrs. E. R. Riggs, State Regent, who
is a member of Silas Morton Chapter,
Mrs. W. E. Huster, State Recording
Secretary, Mrs. W. H. Foster, State
Treasurer, Mrs. Curtis Meadows, Sr.,
President of the Texas Society, C.A.R.,
and representatives of fourteen D.A.R.
Chapters were present when this signal
recognition was given to the outstand-
ing accomplishments of Dr. Cain at
Tamassee D.A.R. School.

Mrs. A. L. Vaughan, Regent

Savannah (Savannah, Ga.). On a
lovely creek meandering lazily through
the marsh to the Sound stands the
home of Gen. and Mrs. Robert J.
Travis. This creek has always been
known as Shipyard Creek, and legend
told of an early Colonial Shipyard
having been built on this property.
Mrs. Travis, who is a past regent of the Savannah Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has for many years burned with enthusiasm to obtain documentary proof that a Colonial shipyard really did stand on this property. The property was a grant by the Crown to William Stephens, the first President of the Council in Georgia after Gen. James Edward Oglethorpe, who founded the Colony in 1733.

Through untiring effort and much research undertaken by the Chapter Historian, Mrs. Marvin Beacham, assisted by Mrs. Robert Jennings Stall, documents were found which gave undisputed proof of the operation of a Colonial shipyard on the banks of this creek.

Our chapter, under the Program Chairman, Mrs. Lowry Axley, arranged for a marker and also suitable dedication ceremonies. On July 25, under moss hung oaks in the lovely camellia gardens at Avalon, the home of Gen. and Mrs. Travis, the marker was unveiled by Miss Priscilla Alden White, grand-daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Travis, and Miss Jane Beacham daughter of our chapter historian. Others taking part on the program were Mrs. Horace Ernst, immediate past regent and Mrs. Fraser Rayburn, regent, Mrs. D. Wilkie Rabey, chaplain, Mrs. Marvin Beacham, historian, Mrs. Howard Kitchins, vocalist, Mr. Alexander Lawrence, member of the Georgia Historical Commission and Mrs. Harold L. Tuthill, state regent. Mrs. Tuthill is also a past regent of Savannah Chapter. Flag bearers were Albert Travis White, Terrill Adams White, Gordon Burns Smith and Bruce A'lexander Smith, grandsons of Gen. and Mrs. Travis.

Daughters of Liberty (Duluth, Minn.). An article on John Chapman, better known as Johnny Appleseed, by Elvah McGuire Clayton, in the D.A.R. magazine of September, 1956, was the inspiration for a program and tea which took place at the home of Mrs. J. L. Kelley on September 24, 1958.

Mrs. Kenneth Duncan, regent, presented the program and spoke briefly on the life of this famous horticulturist. Heath Finch Morton, well-known Duluth reader, read Vachel Lindsay’s “In Praise of Johnny Appleseed,” a poem of great dignity and power and one in which the poet expresses the soul of America. Myrtle Hobbs Johnson, chapter member and a music faculty member of the University of Minnesota, Duluth Branch, contributed three Johnny Appleseed ballads, one of these a poem by Rosemary and Stephen Benet set to music by Elie Siegmeister. She was accompanied by Mrs. Louis Dvorak. Mrs. Stephen Broadwell of Minneapolis, Minnesota State Regent, and Mrs. B. B. Lee, past State Regent, were our honored guests.

In line with our organization’s interest in conservation and in order to emphasize this program, our chapter planted a hoppa-crab sapling in one of our beautiful lake-shore parks. Participating in this ceremony were our four junior members: Mrs. Richard S. Bowman, Mrs. Robert D. Chabot, Mrs. John T. Butler and Mrs. Thomas W. Starkey.

Mrs. J. E. Brown Publicity Chairman

Manhattan (New York, N. Y.) celebrated its sixtieth anniversary November 5 with a luncheon held in the beautiful gold Trianon Room of the Sheraton-East (formerly the Ambassador) Hotel.

Mrs. Nicholas Ridgely Jones, regent, welcomed the members and guests. She then introduced Mrs. Ashmead White, National Chairman Program Committee, Past Vice President General and Hon. State Regent of Maine who gave a most interesting talk on the D.A.R. Approved Schools, particularly Tamarac. She stressed the importance of the role of religion in the early upbringing of children.

Musical selections rendered by Miss Glenna Parker were accompanied by Mrs. Ruth Bradley Jones.

The New York State Officers present included: Mrs. Harold E. Erb, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, National Chairman Approved Schools; Mrs. Herbert C. Nash, National Chairman Motion Pictures; Mrs. John Welchel Finger, Senior President, C.A.R.; Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, Vice-Regent, N. Y. State; Mrs. Edward J. Reilly, Recording Secretary, N. Y. State; Mrs. Emile J. Holloway, Historian, N. Y. State; Mrs. Lionel K. Anderson and Miss Dorothy Smith, Approved Schools; Mrs. Herbert G. Nash, National Chairman Approved Schools, Mrs. Emmett A. Read, N. Y. State Recorder.

Members of the Regents Round Table present, guests of Mrs. Jones, were Mrs. Raymond Kirkmeyer, Mrs. Louis Harris, Mrs. Frank G. Davis, Mrs. Reginald C. Ward, Mrs. Maurice E. McLaughlin, Miss Theodore Root, Miss Anna Bacon, Mrs. Alden O. Stan-

The chapter organized in November 1898 has achieved an outstanding record since its inception in providing not only annual scholarships and large individual contributions to Tamassee and Kate Duncan Schools but, also during the past five years, the American Indians Committee has provided an Annual Scholarship at Bacone College in Bacone, Oklahoma, and St. Mary’s High School for Girls in Springfield, South Dakota, together with substantial financial assistance to the Good Shepherd Mission in Fort Defiance, Arizona, for the purchase of greatly needed shoes for needy Navajo Indian children. The chapter has received three awards thus far from the New York State Chairman of American Indians for the amount of money raised for these projects.

The regent paid special tribute to Mrs. Robert H. Armstrong, Chairman of the Luncheon Committee, and to Mrs. Calvi Beattie, Co-Chairman, for their splendid effort in arranging all the attractive details of this most festive Anniversary Luncheon.

Mrs. Alexander Markoff
Press Relations Chairman

Rhode Island Independence
(Providence, R. I.) commemorated the signing of the Constitution of the United States on September 19 by holding a Colonial Costume Party in the old home of Esek Hopkins, who was an Admiral in the Navy during the American Revolution.

In the spacious sitting room around a large table, representing some of the signers, were seated Mrs. Frank R. Budlong as John Langdon; Mrs. William T. Halloran as James Madison; Mrs. Milton H. Broome as Roger Sherman; Mrs. Oscar E. Darling, Regent, as George Washington; Miss Edit Malmstead as Robert Morris; Miss Helen Malmstead as Benjamin Franklin; and Mrs. Richard D. Meader as Alexander Hamilton. Each member read a portion of the Constitution. Mrs. Darling, who as George Washington, gave the preamble and a thumb nail sketch of the careers of the men most prominent in the framing of the Constitution. Six Colonial ladies were represented in authentic costumes. Mrs. William A. Leigh, as Dolly Madison, related a vivid story of her life in Washington during this historic period.

Ruth Cowing Browning
Press Relations Chairman

Alexander Doniphan (Liberty, Mo.). In an impressive ceremony, members of our chapter planted and dedicated a Morain locust tree on the grounds of the intermediate school in honor of Mrs. J. D. Gray on Tuesday afternoon, April 8, 1958.

Shown above are four sisters, all active members of Alexander Doniphan Chapter—Mrs. J. D. Gray, regent 1953–1956, now a director; Mrs. Leonard Thorp, present regent; Mrs. Ray Kincaid, custodian of the flag and Mrs. Samuel T. Ritchie, chairman of National Defense.

Mrs. Gray, a former chapter regent, was identified with the Liberty schools for a period of forty years. Beginning as a teacher in 1907 in the Liberty elementary school, she continued in this capacity until 1925, when she became principal. She held this position until her retirement in 1947.

Participating in the ceremony were Mrs. Sam Chapman, conservation chairman who had charge of the program and the purchase of the tree; Mrs. Roy H. Parker, chaplain, dedication service; Mrs. Arthur Reppert, the tribute to Mrs. Gray in which she said Mrs. Gray had perhaps touched more lives of our youth for good than any other person and Mrs. Daniel S. Reid, regent, presentation of the tree. Mrs. Gray gave the response and the tree was accepted by Oliver McCracken, principal.

Mary L. Coppinger
Publicity Chairman

Change of Address
Please let us have your change at least six weeks in advance of your move—give both the old address and the new.

Captain Hubbard Burrows
(Hinsdale, Ill.). Our float won second prize in the Big Float competition in the Fourth of July Parade, an annual Village event. The judges cited the D.A.R.’s float as closely adhering to the parade theme, “The Spirit of ’76” with its motto Cherish and Maintain American Freedom. The chapter annually participates in the community parade.

The entire float was an artist’s interpretation of a painting of Betsy Ross making the first flag. In costume as Betsy Ross is Carol Rice, daughter of Mrs. James Rice and Barbara Walter, daughter of Mrs. John F. Walter, as the colony child.

Mrs. Rice, chairman of the float committee, a Junior member, stands beside the head of the float. She was assisted by Mrs. John F. Walter, Mrs. E. J. Cryer, and Mrs. George R. Hudson, all Juniors, and Mrs. R. W. Damron. Mrs. Hudson made by hand the big flag which appears on the float.

Lucy Wilson Moore
Press Relations Chairman

Cedar River (Holdenville, Okla.). In observance of Constitution Week three Holdenville junior high school students and their history teacher planned and presented a program on the United States Constitution to our chapter. Maria Woodford, Lanson Moore, Beverly Bartlett, and their history teacher, Mrs. Ben F. Harrison,
also gave the same program in the junior high school assembly in observance of Constitution Week. Mrs. Harrison, a chapter member, has been selected to appear in “Who’s Who In Oklahoma.”

Mrs. W. G. Beasley, chapter historian, was in charge of the program. She had on display a framed picture of the signing of the Constitution with a typed list of the names of the signers, and a large poster containing a copy of the Constitution. In her introduction Mrs. Beasley gave a brief history of the origin of Constitution Week, and in conclusion stated that it was made a permanent event by Presidential Proclamation in 1956.

The Mayor of Interlaken, Sanford C. Flint, accepted the painting on behalf of the Borough. The painting is to be framed in harmony with the decor of the interior of the new building and will bear a plaque with the chapter’s name upon it.

In addition, Old Topanemus wrote letters to three local newspapers on the importance of the Constitution, cooperated in getting three editorials written, and secured Proclamations by three mayors. Every member of the chapter was mailed a car sticker, a sheet of Constitution Week stamps and pertinent mimeographed material obtained from the National Defense Office.

Mrs. Henry D. Strack
Publicity Chairman

Greene Academy (Carmichaels, Pa.). Carmichaels, which is in the heart of the coal region, holds the only Coal Festival in the world. Different organizations enter floats in the yearly Coal Festival parade. The float entered by the Greene Academy Chapter was a two-part unit. The first, an old-time calliope, housed in a gaily decorated truck and bearing the sign “Greene Academy Chapter, D.A.R., welcomes Alaska.” Behind the truck was an open convertible in which rode Nancy Elizabeth Long, the lovely little seven-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul M. Long of Carmichaels. On the sides of the convertible was the sign “Miss Alaska!” Nancy Elizabeth is the great, great, great, great, granddaughter of Joseph Gwynne, Sr., who served in the Revolutionary War in the 8th Pennsylvania Regiment of Volunteers. He took part in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown and spent the winter with Washington at Valley Forge.

Mrs. C. D. Osborn
Publicity Chairman

NOTICE
State Chairmen—Advertising

In March, each chairman will be mailed the annual report of the advertising received from their state.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Genealogical Source Material

Edited by JEAN STEPHENSON, National Chairman

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

First Steps

When starting to trace a new line or beginning research for the first time on a family, all too often one goes at it haphazardly, collecting information here and there, and finally one has a mass of contradictory notes and no idea of just what is authentic or even just what one has!

Naturally, all family information should be collected. This usually means, however, that much "misinformation" is acquired along with good information, for generations are "telescoped," facts are misunderstood, and characters in a family story are wrongly identified. So, while all possible family sources should be explored and all information secured, none of it should be accepted as true until tested and proved by the searcher. There is one general exception to this rule. Unless something indicates a possibility of error, the statement of a person as to names and dates of his or her parents, brothers, and sisters may be accepted as correct. However, even these statements should not be considered as final, but further supporting evidence should be sought. There are numerous instances where aged relatives failed to give correct information, sometimes through loss of memory, but other times through lack of knowledge or inadvertence. Where a parent had married a second time and the child was reared by the step parent, the child knew the facts at one time but was so accustomed to considering the step parent as the parent that the answer to the inquiry as to parentage was made accordingly.

In starting to trace your family, it is well to be systematic from the beginning. Get a chart, or draw one up. Put on it the names of each parent, grandparent, great-grandparent, and so on as far back as you know. Assign a number to each person on the chart, beginning with "1" for the present-day descendant; her parents would be "2" and "3," grandparents "4," "5," "6," and "7," great-grandparents "8" to "15," the next generation "16" to "31."

Now prepare a sheet for each person on the chart. At the head of the sheet, put in the upper right corner the number shown on the chart. On the left make captions for: Name. Birth: Date and place. Marriage: Date, place, and to whom (and in addition to the number enter the number of the sheet on which data on spouse are given). Names of parents (enter name and number if shown on chart; if that particular line is being extended beyond the great-grandparent shown on chart, give full details to identify a new series of personal history sheets for parents). Residence: Places and dates (in case of a wife, if at all times as far as known her residence was that of her husband, a reference can be made to his sheet by number). Brief account of life (including offices, military experience, etc.). Brief physical description. Outstanding mental characteristics. Other information. Children: Names, dates, and places of birth, death, marriage, and to whom. (It is well to leave space to indicate any known descendants with addresses, as this information may later be helpful.)

Leave a reasonable amount of space under each caption. Then enter there the available information, with note as to source, such as "Told so by mother years ago," "Aunt Mary Jones' letter March 20, 1935," "Family Bible (owned 1948 by cousin Joseph Bottom, 638 Milk St., Knoxton, Neb.)" etc. Remember that this is a preliminary assembling of data as now known and is subject to change, so leave room for correction to be made later.

Next, look over the sources listed, and when other than oral, assemble them. If the original is not available, get photo copies or certified copies. Consider carefully each in the light of its value as evidence. If any one does not constitute acceptable evidence, use it as a basis for starting the search, and attempt to get acceptable evidence of the fact.

By following the suggested systematic method of assembling and recording data, it will be easy at all times to see what data are needed and what evidence is needed to support facts that are available but for which enough evidence is not on hand.

You may now be thinking, "But what is acceptable evidence?" So little space can be devoted to genealogy in the Magazine that, instead of discussing this subject here, it is suggested that those interested send the Corresponding Secretary General 50 cents and order a copy of Is That Lineage Right?, the booklet recently issued by the National Society, which goes into some detail on this point.

When this first step of properly recording known data has been taken, the next is to procure missing information on each person. For this, first write to all older members of the family, asking specific questions as to the missing facts, and also if they know of a family Bible, and exactly (State, county, and township or village) where the parents, grandparents, and/or great-grandparents were living in 1880, 1870, 1860, 1850, and 1830. (This may help materially and lessen the cost when you reach the stage of having the Census records searched to guide your efforts in tracing the earlier generations.)

If you are near a reasonably large library or one having a genealogical department or shelf, ask the librarian to help you find information as to when the various States began to keep statewide vital records. This information is given in E. Kay Kirkham's Research in American Genealogy, in the Everton Publishers Handy Book, and other similar volumes, and may be found in official publications of the various States.

If you are not near such a library, or the information is not available there, write to the State Department of Vital Statistics at the capital of the State in which each of the parents, grandparents, or great-grandparents were born or died, and ask the date that State began keeping such records. State you wish a birth
or death certificate (as the case may be) or both, of such and such a person, who died on such and such a place, at such and such a date (if you have not the exact date, approximate it), and ask what the fee will be for the search and for the certificate if found. Do this even if you have the exact date of birth or death from a family Bible or other acceptable source, for if a birth or death certificate is available (that is, if such records were kept when the event occurred), you may also secure information as to parents, place of birth, and many other helpful data. Do not be disappointed if no such records were kept then; many States began keeping them at a late date, but some started well within the period of grandparents and great-grandparents of those now living. In connection with use of birth and death certificates, read also comments on them in Is That Lineage Right?

Oaths of Allegiance, Powhatan County, Virginia

(Copied by W. S. Morton of Farmville) From Ann Walter Reddy, through Old Dominion Chapter, Virginia

A list of persons who took the oath of Allegiance to the Commonwealth of Virginia during the year 1777.

Thomas Turpin, Jr.
Thomas Harris, Jr.
Alexander Towler
Jeduthun Carter
Jesse Carter
Thomas Wilks
Gideon Lockett
Matthew Farly
George Davis
Charles Hatcher
Samuel Hobson
Thomas Mosley
Benjamin Hatcher
John Maxey
James Bradford
Edward Watkins
Robert Williamson
William Lansden
Charles Povall
Charles Harris
John Wiley
Benjamin Carter
John Folks
Peter Day
Henry Watkins
Bartlett Corley
Charles Rice
Samuel Hatcher

The above oaths were subscribed before Vincent Markham, Gentleman Justice.

John Harris
John Smith
Benjamin Wilson
James Lyle

John French
Benjamin Mosley
Joseph Smith
John Robertson
Obediah Smith
William Holt
John Moziey
Samuel Watkins
Robert Disco
John Muse
George Cox
John Povall
John Mosley, Jr.
Abraham Baugh
William Marshall
Samuel Winfree
Isaiah Marshall
John Cox
Jesse Cox
John Landon
John Cannon
Henry Cox
Richard Cox
Edward Mumford
Benjamin Mosby
Langhorn Tabb
William Daniel

John Montague
Thomas Montague
Peter Montague
David Linch
Alexander Duguid
Samuel Morgan
Jesse Hix
David Lockett
William Poor
Richard Stratton
Rubin Smith
Joseph Baughan
John Scuddy
Arthur Scott
James Moss
John Moss
William Shepard
Jesse Tucker
John P. Bandurant
Daniel King
William Stratton, Sr.
Edward Stratton
John Stratton
Robert Hughes
William Holland
Thomas Poor
Mason French
James Scott

John King
Richard Minter
Robert Murray
David Hughes
John Bradley
William Bradley
Elisha Burton
Charles Burton
Peter Stratton
Robert Beck
William Tucker, Jr.
John Tucker
Stephen Hix
John Stewart
Nicholas Spears
William Tucker
Dah Hix
Thomas Tucker
John Floyd
William Stratton
Thomas Tucker
Hezekiah Mosby
Jesse Miller
Daniel Bagby
Joel Owen
Edward Gwinn
John Miller

The above persons subscribed before Edward Logwood.

Captain William
Mayo
Richard Eggleston
James McLaurence
Robert Smith, Gent.
Jacob Smith
William Moss
William Smith, Gent.

Samuel Steger
Thomason Steger
David Tyree
John Swann
John Britt
Patrick Fitzsimmons
Daniel Mosby
John Carter
Hans Steger
John Griffin
George Pollard
Absalom Davenport
James Carden
Joseph Ferris
Marmaduke Hix
Charles Fitch
Robert Ralamb
Edmund Jennings

George Redford
Thomas Mogain
Thomas Ligon
Richard Radford
Robert Taylor
James Baker
Peter Pollard
Creacher Baugh
Tarpley Merrett
William McMurray
John Bryant
William Blackburn
Samuel Feindley
Richard Eggleston, Jr.
Thomas B. Dawson
Absalom Towler
John Baugh
Jesse Gooding
Acel Alford
Philip Thomas
Francis Barber
Drewrey Hutchinson
James Lewis
John Cannon
Thomas Smith
Richard Ligon

John Howard
Charles Carter
John Mayo, gent.
Thomas Harris
Edward Haskins, Gent.
John Eggleston
Thomas T. Swann
Edward Badgett
John Ligon
Joseph Mayo
William B.
Baskerville

Pawhatah, to wit. I do hereby certify that the above is a true list of the names of persons who hath taken the Oath of Allegiance before me, in the year 1777. Jan. 1st, 1778, Littleberry Mosby.

Edward Mosby
Joseph Clark
John Phelps
John Low
Edmund Tony
Francis McCraw
Thomas Jean
James Bedford
John Scott
Daniel Mosby
Robert Richardson
William Low
John Tony
Samuel Scott
David Mosby
Samuel White
John Amos
John Murphy
John Taylor
George Mosley
Samuel Pankey
Abner See
Thomas Caldwell
Walter Davis
Littleberry Davis
George Robertson
Samuel Farsee
Francis Forsee
William Wooldridge
John Sublet
Fell LeSueur
William Johnson
William Forsee
John Duprie
Edward Maxey
David Allen

The above persons subscribed the Oath of Allegiance to the Commonwealth of Virginia, in the year 1777, before William Smith.

William Proser
Obey (Obediah)
Proser
Peter Wilkinson
James Kerr
William Gary
Edmund Vaughan
John Cox
Samuel Woodfin
Samuel Pryor
James Cresham
(Wennus)
William Kerr
Bennet Goode
Gamery Willburn
William Johns
John Sizen

Joseph Johns
John Perkins
Samuel Webster
James Bagby
Charles Woodson, Jr.
Duncan Robertson
Edward Cox
Robert Bagby, Sr.
Derby Cannon
John Gillis
John Weight
John Franklin
Samuel H. Saunders
Nicholas Wilkinson
Peter Crawford
John Wilkins
Anthony Minter
Querries

(Because of the limited space that can be devoted to querries, and the great number received, querries will hereafter be limited to 50 words and only one will be accepted at a time from one person. The query should be clearly written on one side of the paper and be separate from the letter of transmission (but may be on the same page). It should contain localities, approximate dates, or other identifying data. Full name and postal address of the sender should follow the query, but such words are not included in the 50 allowed.)


Johnston-Hodges-Newsom-Lowe-Weathersbee-Thomas—Want parents, with dates and places of: (1) John and Mary (Hodges) Johnston (m. 1806 Horry Co., S.C.) (2) Isaac and Sophia (Lowe) Newsom (m. 1807 Hancock Co., Ga.). (3) Isson and Sarah (Thomas) Weathersbee, m. 1797 Bladen Co., N.C.—Mrs. Geo. F. Smith, 1021 Bellevue Pl., Jackson, Miss.

Nichols-Marshall—Want parents of Abraham Nichols and Ruth Marshall, who were md. in Greenwich, Conn., 12/6/1722.—Mrs. Henry J. Thoens, 957 Pleasant St., Boulder, Colo.


Rose—Want location of burial place of Phineas Rose, Rev. sol. from Mass., said to have d. in Oneida Co., N.Y.; was there in 1801.—Miss Ada M. Scott, 209 E. Broadway, Mommouth, Ill.

Bradley-Grayhill—Want parents, bro. and sis., with places and dates of, Leroy Bradley, b. ca 1808 in Va. md. Hannah Grayhill. Came to Montgomery Co., Ind., ca. 1844 with young family; also to cor-
McCreery-White — Want parents, bros., sis., with places and dates, of Mary Frances White of Davie's Co., Ky., md. Nov. 11, 1841 Decius McCreery who d. in Arkansas in 1853; also date of birth of Decius McCreery.—Mrs. Robert Drake Elliott, 5414 Walnut Hill Lane, Dallas, Texas.

Burnett-Morrison — Want ances. of James Burnett, Rev. soldier from Pittsylvania Co., Va. (b. 1741, d. 1797) and date and place of m. to 2nd w. Mary Morrison (of Orange Co., Va.) Also date of death of James Burnett Morrison (ca. 1795-1800) grandson of James who was Thom as Burnett of Surry Co., Va.? Was he father of James Burnett?—Mrs. Sidney Scott King, 4140 Oakwood Ave., Dayton 19, Ohio.

Fairman — Want dates and places of d. and md. of Judson Fairman (b. Aug. 9, 1777, Chillicothe, Ohio) and name and all dates of his wife. He was in Smithfield Twp., Bradford Co., Pa. in 1813 and in Athela, Bradford Co., Pa., in 1820 and 1821.—Mrs. M. F. Steel, 1030 Palo Alto Ave., Palo Alto, Calif.


Haines-Heller — Want parents (with dates and places) and ances. of: (1) Nathaniel Haines and w. Mary—call 1832—when and where settled. Also names of parents, bros., sis., with dates and places. Want parents, bros., sis., of James Wilson, signer of Dec. of Indep.—Mrs. Walter Ward, 44 Farnham St., Addison, N.Y.

Adams — Want parents, with dates and places, and name of 1st wife of Dennis Adams, b. N.C., abt. 1775 or 1780 moved to Ga. 1835. Was his father a Rev. soldier?—Mrs. W. L. S. Griffin, 3460 Pitch St., Jacksonville, Fl.


Smith-Adkins-Asby — John Smith from Bristol, Eng., ca. 1700 to Westmoreland Co., Va., d. 1725, will names w. Mary. Was she Mary Ann Adkins and niece of Mary (Ball) Washington? Want parents, with dates and places, of Annes Brash who md. April 18, 1782 William Smith, s. of Augustine and w. Ann (Marshall) Smith. Want name of w. (and her parentage) of Edward Winston Smith, s. of Wm. and Ann Asby Smith, of Fauquier Co., Va.; she is listed in 1860 census as "M. E. Smith."—Mrs. Winnifred Adams Holland, 14401 Preston Rd., Dallas, Texas.

Cooper — Want Rev. war record with proof for Thomas Cooper, b. Frederick Co., Va., 1733, moved to Henry Co., Va., md. 1762 Sarah Anthony. Moved to Ga. with his family abt. 1790, d. Greene Co., Ga., prob. will prob. there April 2, 1836.—Mrs. W. F. Traylor in children Nancy lived near Warm Springs, Ga. Who was her father?—Mrs. R. J. McDonald, 608 Vista Lane, Laguna Beach, Calif.


Peerson-Pierce-Stillwell — Want parents, and also dates and places of b. and m. of John Peerson (Pierce) and w. Elizabeth Stillwell. Res. in Hamilton Co., Ohio 1830-47; Marion Co., Iowa 1848-871, Elizabeth d. Iowa 1848, John d. 1871.—Mrs. Charles H. Reiter, 4540 Verplanck Pl., N.W., Washington 16, D.C.

Dixson-Baldwin — Want inf. on Mary Warren Dixon, and sister Eleanor Pearl (Polly) who md. Leonard E. Baldwin, they were dau. of Wesley Dixon who was b. July 11, 1847 East Feliciana Parish, Jackson, La. The sis. were born and raised
From Our BOOK SHELF

Many outstanding books on the American Revolution have been published in the years since we won our independence. To this reviewer, however, at least three notable additions to the list were issued in the last months of 1958; some of our best-qualified historians and editors seem to have realized the necessity of reaffirming (in print) the ideals that prompted our ancestors to fight for freedom and of utilizing valuable source material while it is still available. The three books mentioned above merit addition to the libraries of all thoughtful students of the period. They are: The American Heritage Book of the Revolution; The Spirit of '76; and The Revolutionary Journal of Baron Ludwig von Closen, 1780-1783. The first of these, a beautiful and largely pictorial volume, will be reviewed in the March Magazine.

Representing a tremendous job of research and arrangement is:
The Spirit of '76, compiled by Henry Steele Commager and Richard B. Morris. Published by The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc., New York and Indianapolis. In 2 volumes (boxed); 1,404 pages. Price, $15.00 (and well worth it).

Doctors Commager and Morris have compiled, with meticulous care and without editorial comment, a true history of the Revolution, told in letters, orders from military commanders, resolutions passed by State and Continental Congresses, and patriotic poetry and songs, arranged in chronological order. Beginning with The Boston Tea Party and ending with The Times That Try Men's Souls Are Over, each page presents its exciting fragment of history. Letters include not only formal interchanges between military commanders but "letters home" from soldiers of armies on both sides, and notes from members of Committees of Correspondence. The Revolutionary poems of Frenelau, Hopkinson, and Paine played an important role in keeping spirits high, but some inspiring songs and ballads were written by soldiers in the ranks. Speeches in the British Parliament round out the picture from "the other side."

Sketches of American uniforms decorate the inside of the covers. A list of the chapters should provide a measure of the scope of The Spirit of '76. We should be grateful to the eminent historians who prepared this work for publication.


VOLUME II: 15, France Comes In; 16, England Seeks Reconciliation; 17, The Patriots Seize the Initiative in the Middle States; 18, Spies, Treason, and Mutiny; 19, The Home Front in the War; 20, Health, Hospitals, and Medicine; 21, Prisons and Escapes; 22, Songs and Ballads of the Revolution; 23, Sea Battles and Naval Raids; 24, Privateering; 25, American Diplomats on the Vaunted Scene of Europe; 26, War Out of Niagara; 27, The Conquest of the Old Northwest; 28, The Redcoats Carry War to the South; 29, The Second Campaign to Conquer the South; 30, The Turn of the Tide; 31, Virginia; 32, Yorktown: Washington's Vindication; 33, Winning the Peace; 34, Closing Scenes.

The second book to be reviewed this month is:

If you ever wondered about the French soldiers who augmented the American armies in the last years of the Revolution, this is your book; Baron von Closen was not only a fighting captain in the Royal Deux-Ponts Regiment (a military unit from the Palatinate and hence largely German-speaking), but one of the aides-de-camp of the noted French commander-in-chief, Count Jean Baptiste de Rochambeau. The Royal Deux-Ponts, with three other regiments—the Bourbonsais, the Saisonais, and the Santonge, plus a group called "Lauzun's Legion" and an artillery battalion—sailed from Brest in April 1780 and reached Newport 70 days later. Rhode Islanders were agog at the sight of the daily dressed French troops, including the Royal Deux-Ponts in bright blue coats and citron facings and the Bourbonsais with rose lapels and rose and white plumes.

From the moment of his embarkation until his departure in May 1783, Baron von Closen kept a day-to-day diary. Nothing escaped his eager eyes, from New England's red-winged blackbirds to that noted landmark of the Hudson, Anthony's Nose. In addition to the purely military phases of his journal, the baron comments sympathetically on American life of the times, meticulously notes who entertained him (and how), and turns a merry eye on pretty girls (he first preferred those of Boston, but finally awarded the palm to Baltimore), handsome matrons, and their clothes. He takes good care never to commit to paper any romantic entanglements, however; he left a fiancée at home—Dorothea Frederika Karoline, Baroness von Fürstenwähler, and his diary was intended to be read by friends and relatives.

Baron von Closen was a member of a noted military family, with a history of distinguished service in the Royal Deux-Ponts Regiment. His heritage, his ability as a linguist (he spoke French, German, English, and some Italian), and his skill as a draftsman doubtless prompted Rochambeau to appoint him one of his six aides-de-camp. As such, he was intrusted with numerous confidential dispatches between Rochambeau and Washington, Rochambeau and de Grasse, etc. He never loses an opportunity to comment on his admiration for Washington and the harmony with which these leaders conducted the great campaign that culminated in Yorktown. At one time, Rochambeau loaned Washing—(Continued on page 160)
Historic Galveston Island

Latitude 39° 18' N.
Longitude 94° 47' W.

by Mrs. B. A. McMannon
Regent, George Washington Chapter

Texans are noted for their boasting; but there is one city in Texas—the island city of Galveston—that has every right to boast when it comes to matters historical. It is recorded that the island was charted as early as 1526 and that its first inhabitants were Karankawa(y) Indians and snakes. Several explorations were made in this Gulf Coast area as far back as 1518, and the island was given various names. An expedition sent by Panfilio de Nunez reported the island as Malhardo, but there is a question whether this was Galveston or land more to the east in the mouth of the Mississippi. When Cabeza de Vaca arrived in 1528, it had no name; but in 1686, LaSalle called it San Louis after his sovereign—the extreme western neck of the island is still called San Luis Pass.

In 1777 Count Bernardo de Galvez renamed it for himself, Galvez Town. Then the privateer, Jean LaFitte, touched these shores in 1817; there were two islands, one called Isla de las Culebras (Island of Snakes) and one to the east, Little Culebra, where LaFitte had his settlement and called it Compeachy. In 1835 a hurricane filled the pass between these isles to make the 32-mile island that is Galveston. Now protected by a gigantic seawall fronting the Gulf of Mexico, the city is connected with the mainland by a 2-mile-long causeway.

On December 9, 1836, Col. Michel Branamour Menard and his associates, purchased land from the 1st Congress of the Republic of Texas, and the Galveston City Company was organized in 1841. This company claims to be the oldest surviving association of the Republic of Texas. The Oaks, the home of Col. Menard, built by him in 1829, still stands at 33d and Avenue N3/4; it was the setting for many outstanding social events honoring prominent statesmen of the Republic of Texas and of the State.

In 1859 funds were appropriated by the Congress for erection of the Old Federal Building, which still stands. Originally planned for a postoffice and customs house, it was completed just before the War Between the States and its first occupants were Confederate Government officials. In 1862 the Federal Forces captured Galveston and took over but, after the Battle of Galveston, the Confederates regained possession.

Galveston is credited with many FIRSTS in Texas. The first newspaper in the State was the Galveston News, established in 1842, while Texas was still a Republic; it was printed even before the railroad and the telegraph. It is the only newspaper in the United States to have been published under three flags; it was the first in Texas to use illustrations, and the first dispatch over the Atlantic cable was printed in the News in 1866. The first Custom-house in Texas was established here in 1836, with Gail Borden as Collector of Port. The first legally chartered chapter of Royal Arch Masons in Texas was organized in 1840 and the first Chamber of Commerce in 1845.

The Ursuline Academy (1847) was the first convent in Texas. While originally a monastery, during the War Between the States it was used as a hospital. Gen. Sydney Sherman died here. The 1900 hurricane destroyed a goodly portion of this convent; but the center section, of Gothic design, with its beautiful facade, still stands, and additional wings have been added to make it an imposing building.

The first privately owned bank in Texas, the Hutchings-Sealy Company, was opened in 1854 and of the national banks, the First National (1865) was the first; only recently these two banks merged and are now the First Hutchings-Sealy National Bank. Galveston had the first telegraph company in 1854; the first gas lights in 1856; the first YMCA in Texas was opened in 1859.

St. Mary's Infirmary (1866) at 715 Market Street was the first hospital in Texas—the architecture of the Old Chapel at this hospital is most unusual. The first telephone in Texas was operated in Galveston in 1878 and the Galveston Orphans Home (1880) was the first such institution in this State. Kauffman-Meyers Company claims to be the first furniture store, opened in 1876. Galveston also had the first electric lights, installed by the old Brush Electric Co. in 1888; the first Medical College was established in 1891.

In 1901 Galveston put into effect the Commission Form of Government, the first not only in Texas but in the United States. The first library in the United States operated solely for Negroes was established by the Rosenberg Library in 1905.

There are many stately old homes in the city, some of which are made of materials such as granite, marble, and exotic woods imported from abroad. With beautiful grilles, turrettroooms and cupolas, lovely gardens, conservatories, and spacious verandas, these homes all are reminders of the gracious living here and intrigue and interest of the many tourists who, each year, visit this port and playground of the South. One of these, the Williams-Tucker home, was built by Samuel May Williams in 1837; framed in Maine, it was brought to Galveston on sailing boats and set on 7-foot piers. Mr. Williams was the founder of Texas Masonry and secretary of the Stephen (Continued on page 164).
HONORING

MRS. LORETTA GRIM THOMAS
HONORARY STATE REGENT
PAST VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL

National Chairman Americanism and D.A.R. Manual for Citizenship Committee

The John McKnitt Alexander Chapter, the Texas State Board and the Texas Society proudly and affectionately dedicate this page to Mrs. Loretta Grim Thomas, candidate for the office of Organizing Secretary General.
The Fred J. Heyne Building was dedicated on September 28, 1958. The $1 1/2 million structure is the gift of the late Jesse H. Jones and Mrs. Jones through Houston Endowment, Inc. The new campus addition houses the University of Houston’s College of Business Administration and provides temporary quarters for the College of Pharmacy.
Rogers Crews Go Everywhere

ROGERS GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY

3616 W. Alabama

Houston, Texas

Foreign offices:

Edificio Republica
Caracas, Venezuela

Magadiscio
Italian Somaliland

34 Ave. Champs Elysees
Paris, France

1-3 Arlington Street
London S.W. 1, England

17 Rue Edgar Quinet
Algiers, Algeria

TEXAS NATIONAL BANK
OF HOUSTON
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

CONTINENTAL BANK & Trust Company
MAIN AT CONGRESS
HOUSTON, TEXAS

UNIVERSITY STATE BANK
KELVIN AT TANGLEY
Ample Parking Space
Serving Southwest Houston
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

BLANTON’S Flowers
Quality Makes the Difference
PHONE Jackson 9-3738
1665 WESTHEIMER—HOUSTON 6, TEXAS

FEBRUARY 1959
SKYLINE OF HOUSTON, LARGEST CITY IN THE SOUTH, SECOND PORT IN THE NATION

THE EVER CHANGING SKYLINE OF HOUSTON

Capital of the U.S. petro-chemical and petroleum industries, Houston has a reputation for industrial might. The city’s astonishing growth (from a population of 63,000 in 1900 to 1,195,000 this year) has, in fact, been closely tied to the growth of her port,—Port Houston, which is located at the head of the Houston Ship Channel 50 miles inland from the Gulf of Mexico, and which was opened to deepsea commerce shortly after the turn of the century. It has been estimated that no other city in the world has on its doorstep such a wealth of natural resources as that with which Houston is blessed. Port Houston has provided the avenue through which the city has been able to sell its products to the world.

The city boasts a noted Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Leopold Stokowski, several museums and a number of institutions of higher learning, including the Rice Institute, the University of Houston, the University of St. Thomas, the University of Texas School of Dentistry, the Baylor Medical College and the Texas Southern University.

Sponsored by Friends of John McKnight Alexander Chapter
READY TO SERVE YOUR BANKING NEEDS IN FABULOUS HOUSTON

THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE OF HOUSTON
Gulf Building 712 Main Street
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Perfecto
CLEANERS
Bonded Storage
2817-19 Fannin FA 3-5331
5111 Bellare Blvd. MO 5-2160

WILSON
STATIONERY & PRINTING CO.
Your Downtown Equipment Store
CORNER FANNIN AT PRAIRIE HOUSTON

Golden Esso Extra
World's Finest Gasoline
HUMBLE
HUMBLE OIL & REFINING CO.
A SCENE ON THE HOUSTON SHIP CHANNEL

An oil tanker, en route up the Houston Ship Channel, to take on a cargo of petroleum, steams past the gallant old Battleship Texas, which was retired after valiant service in both World Wars. In the background, stands the San Jacinto Memorial Shaft, which towers 570 feet high, and is a memorial to the heroes of that battle.

Sponsored by Friends of John McKnitt Alexander Chapter
your kind of bank

Bank of the Southwest
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, HOUSTON
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Complete Loan Service
- Commercial
- Residential
- Industrial
- Modernization

T. J. BETTES CO.
and Bettes Insurance Agency

NORTON DITTO
Bank of the Southwest Building
HOUSTON 2, TEXAS

Weingarten's

KEWPIE CLEANERS
8 Convenient Locations
in
Houston

RUSSELL THORSTENBERG

Sand and Gravel

HOUSTON, TEXAS

Corrigan's
Jewelers 923 Main
Sponsored by Friends of John McKnitt Alexander Chapter

COLISEUM AND MUSIC HALL
HOUSTON, TEXAS
and women in all walks of life who converged upon the new development.

But the industrial boom started by Arthur suffered a tragic collapse early in the 'nineties. With failure of the Bahring Bank of England and the panic in the United States of 1893, the dreams of the Middlesboro promoters were shattered. The municipal giant on Yellow Creek became a “ghost city” of lost fortunes and shrank to a population of 2,000. The magnificent 700-room “Four Seasons Hotel” erected at Harrogate, Tennessee, was razed and sold for salvage. Half-built industrial plants were left sprawled over the area.

From the ruins of this gigantic enterprise of Arthur, the Cumberland Gap region during the last 60 years has risen to a stable economy and a substantial citizenship. The scars of the ’nineties are healed. Beautiful residential sections have been constructed. The coal mines in Kentucky have had periodical seasons of prosperity and decline. Homes, schools, churches, and a continued and prosperous citizenship have been developed. On the property of the “Four Seasons Hotel” a college, Lincoln Memorial University, has been built as a memorial to Abraham Lincoln, and is one of the Approved Schools of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Thus, as the tides move through Cumberland Gap, Pinnacle Mountain, the midland Gibraltar of America, continues to witness the ever-unfolding drama of the hills. Many thousands of tourists pass through this section on improved highways where more than a century ago the caravans on the path of Daniel Boone had toiled and struggled. “The coming millions” visioned by Henry Clay and James Lane Allen continue to pour through the Gap in the barrier mountain.

It is fitting that a grateful nation is now preserving this historical pass as a national shrine. Here future generations can come to listen to the silent messages of phantom legions. They can learn the story of hardships and pioneering; of unconquerable purposes and far-flung conquests. Here they can feel the impulses of the early frontiersmen; sense the majesty of the mountains which have built into our national life the bone and sinew of might and mastery; brood over the drama of a heroic age when men were free to explore, to conquer, and to enjoy the fruits of hard-won victory; and glimpse the whole perspective of a nation’s growth, widening its frontiers, developing its heritages, and building its civilization.

NOTE: Dr. Kincaid is not only the beloved former President of Lincoln Memorial University at Harrogate, Tennessee, one of the D.A.R. Approved Schools, but a recognized authority on the history of the region. His outstanding book, The Wilderness Road, is acclaimed a masterpiece.
What makes Bank of the Southwest your kind of bank? Many things: the inviting lobby, designed to make banking a pleasure... the friendly "Hello" of the attractive young hostess at the head of the escalator... the affirmative, understanding attitude of the officer who helps you with your business problems... the quick service you receive when you make a personal loan to finance your car or make home improvements. Yes, Bank of the Southwest is your kind of bank. It will be a pleasure to serve you.
The SIX REGENTS of HOUSTON present some interesting facts about their city where the memberships of the six D.A.R. chapters participate in patriotic, civic and educational affairs.

The regents invite you to the San Jacinto Battlegrounds where the world's tallest monument rises above the historic spot that marked the decisive battle in Texas history when Sam Houston's Texans defeated Santa Anna's Mexican forces; to view the Battleship Texas, now permanently berthed; to sail down the Ship Channel that gave to the city the name, Port of Houston; to tour the great Texas Medical Center, the educational facilities including Rice Institute, University of Houston and St. Thomas University; to enjoy the Houston Symphony Orchestra that presents more than a hundred concerts a year, to view the Arts in the Museum of Fine Arts and to attend the presentations on stage of the Alley, Playhouse and Theatre, Inc. productions, the Music Hall Concerts and the Coliseum, the home of the world famous Houston Fat Stock Show.

From the six regents the invitation to visit their chapters and their city is extended.
GREETINGS

to our

State and National Officers

from the

Heart of the Texas Gulf Coast

This page has been sponsored by following chapters:

John Lewis Chapter, Baytown
Mrs. Alfred B. O'Brien, Regent

Col. George Moffett, Beaumont
Mrs. G. Harry Shepherd, Regent

John Everett Chapter, Columbus
Mrs. P. K. Shatto, Regent

Asa Underwood Chapter, West Columbia
Mrs. E. E. Empringham, Regent

George Washington Chapter, Galveston
Mrs. E. A. McMannon, Regent

Libertad Chapter, Liberty
Mrs. Bill Daniel, Regent

Capt. William Sanders Chapter, Port Arthur
Mrs. Edward L. Rice, Regent

Fort Bend Chapter, Richmond
Mrs. H. C. Robinson, Regent

Comfort Wood Chapter, Wharton
Mrs. Russell Marlett, Regent

Daniel Witcher Chapter, Woodville
Mrs. Robert A. Mann, Regent

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
SUBURBAN GAS CO.
PROPANE - BUTANE

WINTON AUTOMATIC GAS
BEAUMONT

LIBERTY COUNTY GAS
LIBERTY

SCOTT BUTANE & APPL.
BAYTOWN

CHAMBERS COUNTY GAS
ANAHUAC

HARRIS COUNTY GAS
CROSBY

SERVING TEXAS GULF COAST

HONORING

Col. Geo. Moffett Chapter
N. S. D. A. R.

UNITED GAS
ANNOUNCING
TEXAS' 105th CHAPTER
OL' SHAVANO
Organized November 14th, 1958
San Antonio, Texas

MRS. RUDY (LUCILLE STEWART) KRISCH, organizing regent
Ancestor—Jabez Murray Tipton, Md.

OFFICERS:

1st Vice Regent—Mrs. R. D. (Helen Whistler) Reser, Sr.
2nd Vice Regent—Mrs. Kurt (Mary Louise Price) Beckmann
Chaplain—Mrs. Josephine Halton Henning
Recording Secretary—Mrs. Bee Wheeler Peeler
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Roy (Ina L. Hall) Keith
Treasurer—Mrs. Robt. (Vesta Bird) Hunter
Historian—Mrs. Rachael C. Koontz
Registrar—Mrs. J. H. (Sadie McCoy) Derden
Librarian—Mrs. Chester (Elizabeth Thetford) Mohle
Parliamentarian—Mrs. Michael (Gladys McQuatters) Davis

Members:

Mrs. James (Sarah Wheeler) Tartt
Miss Sarah (“Sasha”) Tartt
Miss Beatrice (“Boo”) Tartt
Mrs. Mitchell (Annie Laurie Wheeler) Martin
Mrs. Wm. R. (Gladys McDonald) Craig
Mrs. Homer (Clarinda R. Long) Jackson
Mrs. Lawrence (Mary Ellen Oates) Leathers
Mrs. Annie Oates
Mrs. L. Camp (Glory Henning) Felder, Jr.

Mrs. Voyle (Frances Snyder) Smith
Mrs. Loron (Lena Perkins) Williamson
Mrs. Chester (Loreta Snodgrass) Russell
Major Catherine Hooper
Mrs. Harold (Anna Beth Price) Clark
Miss Mary M. Ashbrook
Mrs. Harold (Gloria Joyce Felder) Osterhauft
Mrs. Reagan S. (Mary Estelle Petty) Tucker
Mrs. Monard Lamar (Ercle Whitaker) Kinman

Ancestor

Christian Hershberger, Penn.
Nathaniel Irish, Pa.
James Harris, N. C.
Maj. John Nelson, N. C.
John Miller, N. C.
Joseph Adair, Jr., S. C.
Frederick Sprigg, Md.
Moses Endicott, N. C.
Karen-Happach Norman Turner, Md.

Ancestor

Maj. John Nelson, N. C.
Maj. John Nelson, N. C.
Maj. John Nelson, N. C.
Maj. John Nelson, N. C.
James Bratton, Pa.
Justine Hubbell, N. Y.

[ 136 ]
San Antonio de Bexar Chapter, San Antonio, Texas

Greetings from St. Mary's Hall, Protestant Episcopal School
117 W. French Place, San Antonio, Texas

A Resident and Day School for Girls:
Primary through High School. College Entrance Board requirements met—all courses fully accredited.

Music, Art, Dramatics, Modern Dancing, Swimming, Riding, Sports.
Beatrice McDermott, M.A., Head Mistress

Greetings to
SAN ANTONIO de BEXAR, ALAMO AND OL’ SHAVANA
Chapters Texas Society D.A.R., San Antonio, Texas
From
SAN ANTONIO CHAPTER NO. 4, Texas Society, S.A.R.

EXPRESS PUBLISHING COMPANY
Founded 1865

“Still Growing With San Antonio in 1959”
San Antonio News — San Antonio Express
KENS Television — KENS Radio
AIRNEWS, Inc.

San Antonio de Bexar Chapter wishes to express appreciation to those who so generously advertised on our pages

FEBRUARY 1959
San Antonio's Most Convenient Bank

30-minute Free Weather Protected Parking—right inside the bank
Five Drive-In Teller Windows
Comfortable customer lounge area
Escalator or automatic elevator to main banking floor

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE
OF SAN ANTONIO
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Greetings to San Antonio de Bexar Chapter D.A.R.

from

BEXAR COUNTY NATIONAL BANK
of San Antonio
CA 7-8271 325 N. ST. MARY'S
Member F.D.I.C.

FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS AND
LOAN ASSOCIATION
Pays 3 1/2% on Insured Savings

The Symphony Society of San Antonio
15TH GRAND OPERA FESTIVAL
TANNHAUSEN—Saturday Evening, Feb. 28, 1959
LA TRAVIATA—Sunday Afternoon, March 1, 1959
BORIS GODUNOV—Saturday Evening, March 7, 1959
MADAME BUTTERFLY—Sunday Afternoon, March 8, 1959

Compliments of a Friend
to the
San Antonio de Bexar Chapter D.A.R.

HERTZBERG’S
San Antonio’s Leading Jewelers
Since 1897

ORIGINAL MEXICAN RESTAURANT
The Oldest Mexican Restaurant in the United States
115-121 LOSOYA STREET  SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

DAVID MILLS
“Smart Wear for Smart Men”
105 E. HOUSTON STREET  SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Given in memory of Mrs. E. J. Altgelt
A member of the San Antonio de Bexar Chapter D.A.R.
for many years.
by her son, WOODWARD ALTGELT

FURNITURE BY JOEL
Upholstering
521 W. HIDEBRAND  PE. 5-4791
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

GREETINGS TO SAN ANTONIO DE BEXAR CHAPTER, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
IN MEMORY
of an ancestor who worked for many years
at the Quadrangle.

CLOCK TOWER, FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS

The Quadrangle was built in 1876-79 and represents the oldest part of Fort Sam Houston, one of the oldest military posts in the United States. The thick walls were constructed to resist Indian attacks, all rooms face upon the inner court while entrance is made through a sally port in the south wall. The tower was built to supply water from tanks on the top.

The colorful old Quadrangle is an offspring of Texas’ famous Alamo where the Quartermaster activities were centered before the Fort was built.

A major point of interest at the Quadrangle is the 97 foot clock tower, formerly known as the water tower. In 1882 the water tank was removed and a 600 lb. bell and a clock were installed. The bell was cast in Cincinnati in 1846 and was later salvaged from a gunboat that grounded in Galveston harbor. It hung in the arch of a corral at the famous Alamo before being re-located in the Quadrangle tower.

The clock, eight feet in diameter, was manufactured by Seth Thomas Co. in 1907; it faces on all four sides of the tower and is wound by turning a heavy iron crank several dozen times.

A story attached to the clock tower concerns the confinement of the famous Indian Chief, Geronimo, and his band; curious to investigate the tower they climbed the 120 circular steps but scrambled to earth when the chimes struck and made no further investigation.

Fort Sam Houston and its Quadrangle are rich in traditions of the U.S. army; since this military installation came into being 1,500,000 American soldiers have trained here. The leadership and genius of many of the men have added lustre to our country’s proud history. The Quadrangle was the command base of Lt. Col. Theodore Roosevelt when he trained his Rough Riders during the Spanish-American war.

This page is generously sponsored by the following:

IN MEMORY
of an ancestor who worked for many years
at the Quadrangle.

A Friend
Honoring
MRS. LORENZO L. SKAGGS
Texas State Chairman
D.A.R. Magazine Advertising

Compilments

PORTER LORING FUNERAL HOME

HANDY-ANDY
Supermarkets

CARL’S
221 E. Houston Street
San Antonio, Texas

FOUR NEIGHBORING FIRMS
whose friendship and integrity match the history of the old clock tower

KAROTKIN’S
Furnishing Texas Homes for 77 Years
San Antonio, Texas

FEBRUARY 1959
Temple Beth-El of San Antonio is one of the old established congregations of the community. The present building, dedicated in 1927, is the third erected by the congregation. Jewish worship in San Antonio goes back at least a hundred years.

Members of Temple Beth-El have always been closely identified with civic, philanthropic, business and professional interests of the community. A number of members of the Temple are proud of their affiliation with the Daughters of the American Revolution. Members of the congregation have given military service to their country, beginning with the War between the States up to the present time.

Since a large number of military have always been stationed in San Antonio, Temple Beth-El has maintained a tradition of providing hospitality and service for them.

From the earliest times Temple Beth-El has offered hospitality to its sister churches who, for one reason or another, have needed a place to worship, usually because their own church was being repaired. Thus, its archives record that the First Baptist Church used the Temple facilities for a period of time. Ten years ago the Central Christian Church worshipped at Temple Beth-El for eighteen months. And at present the First Church of Christ Scientist is meeting at the Temple. The First Unitarian Church was organized at the Temple and met there for over a year. An Episcopal church and a Methodist church have also been guests of the Congregation.

The Temple maintains a complete program serving over seven hundred and fifty families associated with the Congregation. Rabbi David Jacobson has recently celebrated his twentieth anniversary as minister of the Congregation.

Donated by men of the Congregation in honor of Rabbi David Jacobson

[ 140 ]

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
THOMAS HARDEMAN
1750 - 1833
PIONEER - SOLDIER - STATESMAN
by Lela Hardeman (Mrs. J. C.) Worcester
San Antonio de Bexar Chapter, D.A.R.

The first Hardeman in America of whom anything is known emigrated from England or Wales to the Colony of Virginia sometime before the Revolution. His name is believed to have been Thomas. He had an only son, John.

John Hardeman was probably born about 1716 or 1717. He was married to Dorothy Edwards about 1746. The issue of this union was two sons and seven daughters. Thomas (my great great grandfather) the second child and the eldest son was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, January 8, 1750-0.S.

Thomas Hardeman left home at the age of eighteen with a party of hunters and trappers on a wild game expedition to the Holston Valley, at that time the “western Wilderness.” He returned the following year to his father’s home and in 1770 at the age of eighteen was married to Mary Perkins. To this union were born fourteen children. The ninth, Thomas Jones (my great grandfather) married the daughter of Col. Ezekiel Polk. Col. Polk was the grandfather of President James K. Polk.

Thomas was a soldier in the regiment of Col. John Sevier at the Battle of Kings Mountain. For his services during the Revolution, the State of North Carolina granted to him 640 acres of land on the Little Harpeth in that part of Davidson County which was later included in Williamson County.

During his early residence in North Carolina he served in the Legislature of that State. He served one or more terms in the Tennessee Legislature and was a member of the Convention which formed the Constitution of that State, General Jackson being one of his colleagues.

In 1803 he moved to Williamson County in Tennessee but in 1816 removed to Howard County, Missouri, and in September 1830 returned to Tennessee and died June 3, 1833 at the age of eighty-three years. Most of these eventful years having been spent in exploration and early development of this glorious Country of ours.

This Pioneer and the many others like him sowed the seed of which we their descendants are gathering the fruit, the like of which grows no place except in America.
CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Christ Episcopal Church began as a Mission in 1911. The Rev. J. Lindsay Patton, Rector of St. Mark's Church, San Antonio, and his Assistant, the Rev. George Belsey, conducted the services until a minister could be called to assume full responsibility for the Mission. The Rev. John Ridout, who at that time was the Rector of St. Mark's Church, San Marcos, began his ministry at Christ Church in September 1911. Under his leadership the congregation was organized and sufficient funds raised to begin the erection of the present church, the cornerstone of which was laid April 13, 1914, with Bishop James Steptoe Johnston officiating at the ceremony. Mr. Ridout was succeeded by the Rev. Leonard Burbank Richards who became rector in 1917. In February 1930 he resigned his rectorship and the Rev. Samuel Orr Capers, son of the late Bishop William T. Capers, became Rector. Under his leadership the Church has increased its membership until it now numbers about 2,000 communicants. The entire block from Belknap to Howard Street has been purchased and an Educational Building and a Parish Hall have been built on the newly acquired property.

During the last two years lovely stained glass windows depicting the life of Christ have been installed in the nave of the church as memorials and gifts of members of the Church. The west window, The Divine Commission, was given by the parish in honor of the Rector, to mark his twenty-eight years of service to the parish.

Sponsored by
Members of the Parish in honor of the Rev. and Mrs. Samuel Capers.
CAPTAIN JOHN BAILEY

Captain John Bailey was Captain, under General George Rogers Clark in the Campaign of the Northwest, D.A.R. Lineage Book Vol. 69, Page 291. N.S.D.A.R. #68810


Captain John Bailey born in Northumberland Co., July 3rd, 1748. Died in Lincoln Co., Va. His residence place during the Revolution was Virginia.

Walter Bailey Townsend, born 5-14-1847 Adairville Ky. Married Nannie Catherine Borden, born 7-29-1856 New Market, Mo.

Walter Bailey Townsend, was the child of James M. Townsend born 5-17-1809 Logan Co., Ky. Wife Matilda Estella Farmer, born 3-5-1875, Robertson Co., Tenn.

James M. Townsend was the child of


Mary Bailey; was the child of

Captain John Bailey, born at Northumberland Co., Va. Died at Lincoln Co., Ky. 7-3-1816, his first wife Priscilla Townsend, born on 1751, at Virginia died at Lincoln Co., Ky.

Given, by Nannie Catherine Townsend Walters.

Mrs. Walter B. Walters

404 East Park Ave., San Antonio 2, Texas

"The Friendly Church in the Heart of the City"

TRAVIS PARK METHODIST CHURCH

SAN ANTONIO. TEXAS

(Corner of Navarro & Travis Streets)

Founded in

1853
Saint Mark's Church, originally Trinity Episcopal Mission, was founded in San Antonio, Texas, in 1850, the first services being conducted by Chaplain J. F. Fish of the United States Army. One of the early members of the parish, and a substantial contributor to the building of the new church building in 1859, was Lt. Col. Robert E. Lee. The present building was begun at that time, interrupted by the War Between the States, then finished after the war, to be consecrated in 1873. This same church building had the addition of a bell tower, narthex and enlarged nave in 1949, at which time a carillon was also placed in the new bell tower. In 1950 a new Chapel was added and currently the chancel is being remodelled and a new organ is being prepared for installation. There have been many educational and activities buildings during the life of the parish, the one now in use having been built in 1927 and remodelled and renovated in 1952. Other adjoining property has since been added until the parish now owns and uses nearly an entire square city block.

Saint Mark's Church has played an important part in the life and development of the city of San Antonio, placed as it is in the heart of the city. Many of the old families were members of the parish and gave willingly of their time and effort to form the pattern of life and social and economic improvement as the city has grown. This fact continues today as people of Saint Mark's Church continue to add to a distinctive religious witness as to the needs of the community.

The clergy of the parish have been widely recognized for their ability and leadership, both in the community and in the National Church. Seven of the past eight rector
become bishops of the Episcopal Church, extending the influence of the parish through their ministries to an area extending through Delaware, North Carolina, Texas, Wyoming and California. The present rector, the Rev. Harold C. Gosnell, D.D., has been active in both San Antonio and the National Church, serving in the city as a President of the Rotary Club, an officer of the United Fund, a member of the board of directors of the Children’s Service Bureau, the Good Samaritan Center, the American Red Cross, and being active in the San Antonio Consistory of Scottish Rite Masons, in which he has the degree of 32°, K.C.C.H. He also serves as a training officer in the organized Naval Reserve and holds the rank of Commander in the Chaplain Corps of the United States Naval Reserve.

Saint Mark’s Church has maintained its position through the years of being one of the largest Episcopal Church parishes in the nation, counting at present 3,200 communicants and 4,300 baptized members. In addition to its parish program it operates a 12-hour-a-day Care Center and School for the children of working parents and the parish was the mother of the Good Samaritan Center, a community center for Mexican-American persons in San Antonio.

DR. HAROLD C. GOSNELL has just completed ten years of capable, invigorating and faithful service as Rector of St. Mark’s Episcopal Church and it is with deep appreciation and abiding affection that his parishioners dedicate this page to Dr. and Mrs. Harold C. Gosnell.
We the following members of the Jane Douglas Chapter, wish to honor our Revolutionary Ancestors who helped to win American Independence.

Name

Ancestor

State

Addington, Mrs. Fred M. (Clay Hale Letcher)

Wm. Tillman

Georgia

Adkerson, Mrs. Robert H. (Robert H. Adkerson)

John Matthews

Maryland

Alfertson, Mrs. E. Roy (Pamelle Sullivan)

Pennsylvania

Alexander, Mrs. D. Ray (Daisy Johnson)

George

Baker, Mrs. L. Warren (Grace Haldane)

Pennsylvania

Bane, Mrs. C. E. (Harry New)

Georgia

Barlow, Mrs. Samuel S. (Elizabeth Hunter)

Hart

Bart, Mrs. W. O. (Estelle McCaffery)

New York

Becker, Mrs. Lewis Frederick, Jr. (Elmstead Southgate)

Georgia

Behrens, Mrs. George Tregerduen

Massachusetts

Blake, Mrs. J. W. (Ada Cuthrell)

Virginia

Blake, Mrs. J. W. (Ada Cuthrell)

Massachusetts

Blum, Mrs. E. H. (Elie Hall)

Virginia

Borden, Mrs. F. E. (Franklin Borden)

Virginia

Bradford, Mrs. J. R. (Odilla Gudapele)

Georgia

Bradfield, Mrs. J. R. (Odilla Gudapele)

Virginia

Calhoun, Mrs. Tom M. (Alfene Jackson)

North Carolina

Cameron, Mrs. Jane (Eliza Cathlin)

North Carolina

Carpenter, Mrs. Julian, Jr. (Elizabeth Clark)

Virginia

Catlin, Mrs. E. S. (Evelyn Catlin)

North Carolina

Caruth, Mrs. S. W. (Mary Standing)

Virginia

Castleman, Mrs. Cha. W. (Ruth Scudder)

North Carolina

Catlin, Mrs. E. S. (Evelyn Catlin)

Maryland

Davis, Mrs. Olivia (Olivia Bridges)

North Carolina

Davis, Mrs. Margaret L. (George Baxter)

Virginia

Dorman, Mrs. George I. Jr. (Louise W. Miller)

Pennsylvania

Dubruhl, Mrs. George (Ruth Barrett)

North Carolina

Dumas, Mrs. Clark C. (Ella N. Pippa)

Virginia

Ellis, Mrs. Robert D. (Marian McCreery)

Virginia

Elliott, Mrs. Ralph D. (Katherine Polk)

Ohio

English, Mrs. Wm. Francis (Harriet Marie Hunnig)

Virginia

Foster, Mrs. W. H. (Carrie Annette Berry)

North Carolina

Gardner, Mrs. J. P. (Jennie L. Gardner)

Georgia

Goens, Mrs. Ernest S. (Lena Elkins)

North Carolina

Gree, Mrs. Hattie R. (Imogene Puryear)

Virginia

Hedges, Mrs. Wm. K. (Anna Hedges)

North Carolina

Heaver, Mrs. Robert H. (Kathryn L. Payneter)

Ohio

Heiner, Mrs. Robert G. (Robert Magill)

North Carolina

Hickton, Mrs. W. H. (Cassie Reynolds)

Ohio

Holmes, Mrs. Thos. H. (Thos. H. Holmes)

Virginia

Huber, Mrs. E. E. (Clara L. Gayton)

Virginia

Hull, Mrs. Blake D. (Mary Woodward)

North Carolina

Hull, Mrs. Jane (Kathryn W. Bloodworth)

Virginia

Jackson, Mrs. Earl (Margie Norwood)

North Carolina

James, Mrs. William (W. T. James)

North Carolina

Jameson, Mrs. R. O. (Antoinette Mackin)

Virginia

Jones, Mrs. M. A. (Mary Jones)

Georgia

Johnson, Mrs. L. Weathered (Lillian Weathered)

North Carolina

Kassler, Mrs. J. E. (Josef Kassler)

Virginia

Kidwell, Mrs. Charles W. (Louise Cranberg)

Virginia

Lecomb, Mrs. Floyd H. (Clydes D. Nesbitt)

Virginia

Lentz, Mrs. F. C. (Fannie Brandriff)

North Carolina

McCorkel, Miss Frances Mary

North Carolina

McDonald, Mrs. John C. (Pauline Johnson)

Georgia

McDonald, Mrs. John C. (Pauline Johnson)

Virginia

McDonald, Mrs. John C. (Pauline Johnson)

North Carolina

McDonald, Mrs. John C. (Pauline Johnson)

North Carolina

McDonald, Mrs. John C. (Pauline Johnson)

North Carolina

McDonald, Mrs. John C. (Pauline Johnson)

North Carolina

McDonald, Mrs. John C. (Pauline Johnson)

North Carolina

McDonald, Mrs. John C. (Pauline Johnson)

North Carolina

McDonald, Mrs. John C. (Pauline Johnson)

Virginia

Meek, Mrs. J. S. (Josephine Loyd)

North Carolina

Mitchell, Mrs. George C. (Lottie Dicken)

North Carolina

Mitchell, Mrs. John J. (Josephine Houghston)

North Carolina

Murray, Miss Mary Claye

North Carolina

O'Neill, Mrs. Lewis P. (Georgiaan Tark)

Ohio

O'Neal, Mrs. Lewis P. (Georgiaan Tark)

North Carolina

Parber, Mrs. W. M. (William Walsh)

North Carolina

Pashchal, Mrs. I. Carroll (Beatrice Hogue)

North Carolina

Perry, Mrs. Charles H. (Charles H. Perry)

North Carolina

Penn, Mrs. Fred H. (Roxie Donaldson)

North Carolina

Piper, Mrs. G. A. (Nelma Haylott)

North Carolina

Pittman, Mrs. M. H. (Ava Aalen)

North Carolina

Petey, Mrs. Palmer (Margaret Moulton)

North Carolina

Pittman, Mrs. C. V. A. (Margaret Hallet)

North Carolina

Pittman, Mrs. C. V. A. (Margaret Hallet)

North Carolina

Pittman, Mrs. C. V. A. (Margaret Hallet)

North Carolina

Pittman, Mrs. C. V. A. (Margaret Hallet)

North Carolina

Pollock, Mrs. Vera Culp (Vera Culp)

North Carolina

Price, Mrs. Henry E. (Verna Tye)

North Carolina

Purcell, Mrs. Charles L. (Charles L. Carter)

North Carolina

Reeder, Mrs. E. H. (Elizabeth Kleitnerman)

North Carolina

Ribble, Mrs. Garth A. (Lydia Courtney)

North Carolina

Riley, Mrs. John R. (John R. Riley)

North Carolina

Rousse, Mrs. D. L. (Eloise Meadows)

North Carolina

Rudolph, Mrs. W. E. (Una Rudolph)

North Carolina

Rumple, Mrs. C. G. (Eula Gillespie)

North Carolina

Sanchez, Mrs. George E. (George E. Sanchez)

North Carolina

Santerre, Mrs. George H. (Kodi Lewis)

North Carolina

Simms, Mrs. Dallas A. (Marline Bradley)

North Carolina

Spence, Mrs. Ida (Grace Spence)

North Carolina

Southgate, Mrs. Walter Hargrave (Elizabeth Costley)

North Carolina

Stone, Mrs. E. M. (Evelyn Stone)

New Jersey

Strock, Mrs. H. K. (Mahal Moseley)

North Carolina

Tavernier, Mrs. R. L. (Lawrence Tavernier)

North Carolina

Thomaston, Mrs. R. L. (Merta Stiles)

North Carolina

Treadaway, Mrs. R. A. (Ola Edwards)

North Carolina

Tuley, Mrs. Robert H. (Richard Tuley)

North Carolina

Turner, Mrs. Alice (Elyse Elder)

North Carolina

Waller, Miss Gladys D.

North Carolina

Walters, Mrs. M. E. (Mary E. Walters)

North Carolina

Whitekirk, Mrs. W. H. (Estelle Inglis)

North Carolina

Whittaker, Mrs. R. T. Jr. (Pearl Killingsworth)

North Carolina

Wright, Mrs. R. W. (Cora Wright)

North Carolina

Wooden, Mrs. Leslie G. (Grace Hodges)

North Carolina

Wooden, Mrs. Connie Harris

North Carolina

Wyatt, Mrs. Bedford S. (Janita L. Wyatt)

North Carolina

[147]

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Dazzling Showcase of the Southwest!

Since 1886, the State Fair of Texas, presented annually in October at magnificent State Fair Park in Dallas, has made significant contributions to the progress and development of the great Southwest.

Texans and their neighbors come to the fair to learn what's new in modern living — in entertainment, science and industry, agriculture and livestock raising. They see Texas (and the world) on parade — and they have a wonderful time.

It is the largest State Fair in the world.

STATE FAIR OF TEXAS
October 10-25, 1959, in Dallas

The above advertisement is sponsored by the five Dallas Chapters:
Greetings From

RICHARD J. PRICE
For

DICK PRICE, INC.

Real Estate Investments,
Rental Property and Investments

ALEXANDER MOTOR PARTS
Wholesale Distributor
For

Chrysler Corporation
Mopar Parts and Accessories
118 Commerce
Dallas, Texas

HOUSE COMMITTEE—1959
By Joyce D. Haswell, General Chairman

Never tell anyone you are too busy to serve on the House Committee because we all know better!

General Vice Chairmen:

MRS. GEORGE D. NOLAN—Nelle has a long record of service on the House Committee. She likes to reminisce about going to Congress when it was held in New York, Cleveland, and Atlantic City. Recently we remember her as Chairman of Information and Flowers. She is President of the Chapter House Corporation of the District of Columbia and with her many hours devoted to D.A.R., C.A.R., and D.A.C. she still finds time to help on various Community projects.

MRS. ROBERT L. EVANS—Althea began her Congress duties as a Page. After 2 years as Regent of her Chapter she returned to Doors. As General Vice Chairman in charge of Doors, she helps assign members of the Doors Committee to their posts. Following 2 years as State Chairman of Americanism, she accepted a regular position as a teacher in the night school of the D.C. Americanization School as well as substituting in the day school. She is a Vice Chairman of the National Americanism Committee.

MISS ESTELLA WEST—Estella's 36th Congress, first as Page and then as right hand man on the House Committee through several Administrations. No one knows the highways and byways of our buildings better than she does. She conducts a tour of the buildings before Congress for the Information Committee. If any questions come up during Congress Week about the whereabouts of any one of the House Committee's various functions, Estella is the one to contact.

MRS. LEONIDAS I. McDOUGLE—Margaret is in charge of Parking. She holds a full-time position at the Library of Congress. Her charming way carries her through the difficult task of saying "no more parking spaces." Actually this will be a difficult year, as we have fewer spaces and can promise space only to National Officers, Committee Chairmen, and key Congress workers. Her capable assistant is Mrs. Richard J. Belton—"Cordie."

MRS. BRIGGS J. WHITE—Mildred leaves her many duties as housewife and mother of two to take charge of the House Committee desk during Congress Week. Her former service as a Page was a fine training for this job of answering questions and solving the hundreds of problems during that busy week. She finds time to furnish our desk some lovely arrangements of flowers from her garden.

MRS. HARVEY REGAN—Cynthia was assigned to Flowers in 1957 and came to the desk to say she was allergic and could not serve there. Before she could be reassigned, she was so busy answering questions efficiently she has been at the Information desk ever since. She finds time to furnish our desk some lovely arrangements of flowers from her garden.

KATHRYN VAN KEUREN takes a week's vacation from her fine position in Cleveland to join us in the House Committee corner. Because of her paging years or perhaps through her training as a lieutenant in the WAVES, she is quick to arise to any occasion.

The President General also gave the House Committee a most cooperative group of Chairman and Vice-Chairmen. Each year our turnover is great, as our faithful members leave the House Committee to become Regents or Delegates; but many of them return to the House Committee when that tour of duty is over. Many have been State Officers and Committee Chairmen, and many hold office at present. House Committee is a good reason for coming to Congress. Members of the House Committee may attend sessions of Congress when not on duty and of course can participate in the Luncheons of their States, the Committee of their choice, and the White House tour. Many take the post-Congress tours. (See ad in the February Magazine.)
HONORING

MRS. CURTIS WASHINGTON MEADOWS
State Senior President, Texas Society, C.A.R.

Members of the Grandmothers’ Club, David Pendleton Society, C.A.R., lovingly dedicate this page to Mrs. Meadows, who has served in the D.A.R. and C.A.R. as

Organizing Regent, Aaron Burleson Chapter, D.A.R., Longview, Texas
Organizing Senior President, Christian Reinhardt, C.A.R., Longview, Texas
Chaplain, Jane Douglas Chapter, D.A.R., Dallas, Texas
Vice Regent, Jane Douglas Chapter, D.A.R., Dallas, Texas
Senior President, David Pendleton Society, C.A.R., Dallas, Texas
Senior State Registrar of Texas Society, C.A.R.
State Chairman, C.A.R. Committee, Texas Society, D.A.R.
National Chairman, Suggestions Committee, N.S.C.A.R.
National Chairman, Membership Committee, N.S.C.A.R.
Platform Chairman, National C.A.R. Conventions—1958-59
Treasurer, Southeastern Regional C.A.R.
Member, National Officers Club, N.S.C.A.R.
National and State Promoter, N.S.C.A.R.
Charles Crawford Chapter (Cisco, Texas) observed Flag Day June 14, by placing a display in the window at the J.C. Penney store. This window was decorated by Mr. John Penn, assistant manager, for our chapter. He gave us a front window on the main thoroughfare. Our chapter's motive was to show the public and tell them our organization is patriotic, educational and historic. The display consisted of a 5 x 8 United States Flag that flew over our National Capitol April 4, 1957 and presented to our chapter by our Congressman, Omar Burleson, from Texas. Pictures of the following: George Washington, Martha Washington, James Monroe, Lincoln's Gettysburg address, Preamble to the Constitution, Flag raising statue of Iwo Jima and the reading of the Declaration of Independence, A family Holy Bible dated 1869, framed a quill-written Declaration of Independence and The Constitution of the United States and Pledge of Allegiance. A poster prepared by the chapter's Flag chairman listing the National Holidays.

Included in the display were many articles from our National Society: The D.A.R. magazine, Pledge cards, Story of the "Star-Spangled Banner," several U.S. Flag stamps and a pamphlet, "How to Respect and Display the Flag," compiled by Flag chairman of the chapter.

Mrs. Yancey J. McCrea (Bernie Chesley) Chapter Flag Chairman and Regent, State Chairman, "The Flag of the United States of America" Committee for Texas.

Lincoln Collection Acquired by MSU. The Fall 1958 issue of Friends of the Library News, Michigan State University (Vol. 14, No. 1), announces that library's acquisition of the Jewell F. Stevens Lincoln Collection. It will be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies in February on the sesquicentenary of Abraham Lincoln's birth.

Yorktown October 1958

(Continued from page 93)

And when thy sons to fetters are consigned—
To fetters, and the damp vault's dayless gloom
Their country conquers with their martyrdom,
And Freedom's fame finds wings on every wind.
Chillons! thy prison is a holy place.
And thy sad floor an altar; for 'twas trod,
Until his very steps have left a trace
Worn, as if thy cold pavement were a sod,
By Bonnivard!—May none those marks efface!
For they appeal from tyranny to God.

Here at Yorktown we have a pillar of stone equally symbolic of the spirit of liberty. The inscriptions on the base summarize the story of the struggle which made us a free nation. The emblems on the pediments symbolize war and peace, nationality and alliance. The podium is a symbol of the birth of freedom, with the thirteen figures, hand in hand, denoting unity of the original thirteen colonies. The column soars upward to symbolize the greatness and prosperity of our country and crowning the shaft is the newly sculptured figure of Liberty.

This hallowed spot and on this revered anniversary date, let us, with the help of God pledge anew our allegiance to liberty and reaffirm our determination to defend it as did our colonial ancestors with our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honors.

State Activities

(Continued from page 111)

Regent, Mrs. O. George Cook; a Tribute was given by President General, Mrs. Frederic Alquin Groves, and a poem, "In Heaven We'll Know Our Own" was read by the Chaplain General, Mrs. Bruce Livingston Canaga.

Tributes to three Past State Officers were given, red carnations were placed on a large cross of green leaves in their memory, and white carnations were placed for each departed member by the Pages as their names were read by the State Chaplain and Assistant State Chaplain.

Thursday evening the banquet was served in the Pacific Ballroom, honoring the State Regent, President General, Chaplain General, Honorary Vice-President General, the Honorary State Regents, Past National Officers and State Officers.

The State Regent presented the distinguished guests, President General, Mrs. Frederic Alquin Groves, National and State Officers of the D.A.R. and C.A.R. and Mrs. Joseph Forney, Honorary State Regent and Past Vice-President General of Pennsylvania, who responded eloquently to her introduc tion.

Our President General, Mrs. Groves, gave a stirring address following the banquet. She stated: "I believe California Daughters of the American Revolution are aware of the grave things happening today." She commented on many of the threats to our Constitution and warned that the D.A.R. must not fail in this present crisis. "We must be true," she said, "to the faith placed in us by our founding fathers, as well as to the generations of the future, and preserve our precious legacy." Mrs. Groves received a rising ovation following her address.

Friday morning the Resolutions were presented by Mrs. Albert J. Wine land; 27 Resolutions were adopted.

Friday luncheon in the Sierra Room was in honor of the President General, N.S.D.A.R., the State President and Junior State President of the Children of the American Revolution, Junior Committee members and State Conference Pages. Miss Elizabeth Georgia Bremer, Junior California State President, presided. Mrs. O. George Cook, State Regent, introduced the honored guests; Mrs. Frederic Alquin Groves, President General, greeted the assemblage and Senior State President, Mrs. William T. Johnson, extended greetings.

Friday afternoon, when the final business of the Conference was completed, the State Regent invited the President General to install the California State Executive Board-elect, for 1958-1960. Following the impressive installation by Mrs. Frederic Alquin Groves, President General, the Regent of each new State Officer's Committee presented the State Officer with a beautiful corsage, in person.

All present joined hands and sang, "God Be With You 'Til We Meet Again." The benediction was given by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Harriett I. Hemenover, the Colors were retired by the Pages and Fiftieth Annual State Conference was declared officially adjourned by the State Regent, Mrs. O. George Cook, as she bade all "Farewell."

Effie Karr Champieux
State Vice-Regent
HONORING

CONGRESSMAN OMAR BURLESON
17th DISTRICT OF TEXAS

This page sponsored by the following:

CISCO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
MR. & MRS. J. M. FLOURNOY
MR. & MRS. TOM B. STARK
MR. & MRS. YANCEY J. McCREA
SUPT. ARLIN BINT (Cisco Public Schools)

THE CISCO PRESS
MR. & MRS. SAM KIMMELL
WEST TEXAS UTILITIES COMPANY
MRS. F. E. HARRELL
"WHITEY" MOORE & JOE LEA MOORE

CHARLES CRAWFORD CHAPTER D.A.R.
"THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" COMMITTEE
TEXAS SOCIETY N.S.D.A.R.
MRS. YANCEY J. McCREA, State Chairman

FEBRUARY 1959
VIEW OF INDIANOLA, TAKEN FROM THE BAY ON THE ROYAL YARD ON BOARD THE BARQUE TEXANA, SEPT. 1860

Drawn from Nature by Helmuth Holtz—Lithograph Establishment, Hamburg

When Indianola was the second largest Port in Texas, and Port for the Morgan Steamship Lines. It was destroyed by the Hurricanes of 1875 and 1886.

SEVENTH INDIANOLA PILGRIMAGE, MAY 17, 1959

Sponsored by James W. Fannin Chapter of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas for the purpose of making the site of old Indianola into “Indianola State Park.”

PROGRAM FOR THE INDIANOLA PILGRIMAGE,

Texas Association of German Singing Societies,

whose ancestors landed in Indianola in 1845 as Colonists with Carl, Prince of Solms, Lord of Braunfels from Germany.

FRIENDS OF THE SEVENTH INDIANOLA PILGRIMAGE:

Victoria, Texas

Victoria Typewriter Co. (Mr. & Mrs. Henry Sassman)
Victoria Daily News Publishing Co. (Mr. & Mrs. A. B. J. Hammett)
Victoria Transfer & Storage Co. (Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Armstrong)
H. E. B. Food Stores

San Antonio, Texas

Mammy’s Cafeterias
Victoria, Corpus Christi, San Antonio
Texas State Singers League
Since 1852

Sponsored by Guadalupe Victoria Chapter
Victoria, Texas

Texas Hill Country
Singers League
Since 1881
Comanche Springs Chapter, N.S.D.A.R. Fort Stockton, Texas extends greetings and a warm welcome to all our friends—and suggests making Fort Stockton your Headquarters while touring this historic section of Texas “West of the Pecos.” The Chapter wishes to thank the following contributors, and bids your patronage.

Gene Cummings, Distributor
Standard Oil of Texas
Fort Stockton, Texas

De Luxe Motel
Frigidaire Conditioned - Floor Furnace Heat
Swimming Pool

First National Bank
of
Fort Stockton

The Fort Stockton
PIONEER
Published weekly in the County Seat of
Big, Rich, Diversified
Pecos County, Texas

Gateway Lodge
Tourist Headquarters
Mrs. R. L. Pittman
401 East Dickinson Blvd.

Silver Saddle Lodge
AAA
ATA
Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Field
Owners and Managers

Studio and Art School
Willie Reed Rowe
Etchings - Restorations of Paintings
Located—East Wing Riggs Memorial Museum

The Pecos County State Bank
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Thompson’s Restaurant
Your Host—Al Thompson
1100 West Dickinson Blvd.

Yucca Trailer Park
Overnighters welcome
Unhitching Unnecessary
U. S. Highways 290 and 67 East
Fort Stockton, Texas
West Texas’ Finest

Patronize Our Advertisers—It Helps
GREETINGS AND BEST WISHES
FROM

Hemphill-Wells Co.

SAN ANGELO, TEXAS

GREETINGS TO
POCAHONTAS CHAPTER
FROM
BARNES AND COMPANY
SAN ANGELO, TEXAS

NATHAN'S JEWELERS
San Angelo, Texas
Honoring Esther McCrory Chapter
where fashion first started in Amarillo, Texas

in the Panhandle since 1897

Esther McCrory, D.A.R.

Now there are two!

- Downtown
  812 Polk St.

- Suburban
  Wolflin & Georgia

Amarillo, Texas

Congratulations
TO THE ESTHER McCrORY
CHAPTER, D.A.R.
FOR THEIR
EXCELLENT WORK
FOR HOME
AND COUNTRY

BEST WISHES
TO THE
D.A.R. OF TEXAS
FROM THE
SHAMROCK
DEALERS
OF THE
SOUTHWEST

The First National Bank of Amarillo
The Southwest's First

FEBRUARY 1959
Rare Broadside of Gettysburg Address Is Acquired by Library of Congress

By gift from Alfred Whital Stern of Chicago, the Library of Congress has acquired a curious and possibly unique copy of a broadside of the Gettysburg Address. No information appears on the broadside to furnish the place or date of printing, but the typography suggests it may have been printed almost contemporaneously with the event. The caption reads: Oration/of/Abraham Lincoln/at/the dedication/of the/Gettysburg National Military Cemetery,/November 19, 1863.

The text is the version of the address that was used in the report of the Pennsylvania Committee appointed to establish and dedicate the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg; it varies slightly from the texts of the manuscripts in the Library of Congress that are known as the “First” and “Second” drafts. In the broadside, the word “power” is not qualified by “poor,” and the phrase “under God” is included in the closing sentence.

The broadside has been added to the Alfred Whital Stern Collection of Lincolniana, formed by Mr. Stern and presented to the Library of Congress in 1950. The Library will undertake a study of the document with a view to establishing its origin. It was formerly in the collection of the late Anton Heitmuller of Washington, D. C.
IN MEMORIAM

MRS. JAMES T. ROUNTREE
( Frances Gertrude Childress)
Thankful Hubbard Chapter, Austin, Texas

When death came to this beloved member of the Daughters of the American Revolution on June 18, 1958, it brought sadness to a great host of friends far and wide for Fannie Rountree was known and loved by many. Her life of service to youth, country and church brought her in touch with varied groups and organizations in which she became advisor, leader and friend.

As house mother to a Texas University fraternity she was advisor and friend to many young boys who admired and respected her judgment. As men, today, they mourn her passing. As hostess of the Texas Senate, she came in contact with young and old as she showed visitors about the Senate chamber, explaining with pride the historical significance of treasured paintings and objects of interest.

As chapter regent, state regent, and vice-president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Fannie Rountree encouraged patriotism and love of country, through service. She loved this organization and what it stood for. Just as a monument stands in memory of her uncle, George Childress, author of the Texas Declaration of Independence, so do monuments of George Washington and La Salle stand in Texas as reminders of her endeavors to preserve American history.

Fannie Rountree gave service to her church as well as her country. She was a member of the Episcopal Church and was a founding member of the Holy Cross Episcopal Church in Paris, Texas. As her minister said, in eulogizing her, “This gentle white-haired lady was immensely proud of her heritage and worked tirelessly to preserve it, but her pride in her ancestry was touched with a becoming humility—a devotion to democracy. Her work for Texas and Texans will stand long after many lesser monuments are washed away.”

In loving memory, this page is dedicated by

THANKFUL HUBBARD CHAPTER, AUSTIN, TEXAS
Florida Dedicates the Ribault Monument
(Continued from page 101)

then passed from France to England.

But let us return to the stone marker which Ribault had erected on the south shore of the River May. Probably soon after Fort Caroline was captured by the Spanish, the Ribault column was found and destroyed. We may be sure that the other column, found at Port Royal and taken to Havana, was likewise destroyed, after the facts of its existence and removal were duly recorded.

On May 1, 1924, the Florida Daughters of the American Revolution erected another shaft bearing the arms of France to commemorate the landing of the French at this river on May 1, 1562. This shaft is a replica of the one shown in the Le Moyne drawing.

But, as with the original marker, military reasons made it necessary to move the 1924 marker away from the mouth of the river. Fortunately, there is no superior location for this monument than the ground where it now stands, on historic St. Johns Bluff within the bounds of Fort Caroline National Memorial.

For this National Memorial commemorates for all time the French colony that was conceived by Coligny, planted by Laudonniere, and nourished by Ribault.

It is therefore with pleasure and gratitude that we of the National Park Service accept the custody of this monument from the Florida Daughters of the American Revolution.

This talk is based largely upon the following sources:

The Wreck of the S.S. Toledo

By Mary Gros Herziger
Port Washington Chapter,
Port Washington, Wisconsin

The Toledo, one of the finest steamers on the Great Lakes at the time, was built in Buffalo, New York, in 1854 and operated by the American Transportation Company. It was 178 feet long and carried both freight and passengers—often migrating Americans bound for the Northwest.

She had sailed up and around the lakes at the time of the tragedy and docked at Port Washington, Wisconsin, at Blake's pier, built and owned by Barnum Blake. There were 81 passengers and crew aboard on what had been an uneventful voyage.

The Toledo had dropped some passengers and freight, taken on a deck-load of cordwood used for fuel on this propeller-driven ship, and was heading out into the lake again, bound for Chicago. She was about 25 rods off shore; it was a brisk fall day, with only the slightest indication of a storm, but suddenly the winds struck and lashed the lake into menacing fury. The winds were so terrific that the ship could not get farther out into the lake but blew in toward shore. Horrified spectators realized the danger of the vessel and saw the crew frantically attempting to get down the ship's anchors. The anchor chain fouled and could not be released before the steamer struck.

The lake bottom was sand, but the storm was so furious and waves so high and destructive that the Toledo—Pride of the Lakes—simply went to pieces like a strawberry box pounded with a hammer.

Folks ashore were helpless to aid those aboard, and out of the ship's company, only three were saved; one of them—Samuel Welch, a deckhand—was saved when he clung to a piece of wreckage and was tossed onto the pier by one of the huge waves. He was picked up by some of the more daring of the terrified watchers and subsequently recovered. With Welch another deckhand, Aquilla Gifford, and one other on board survived. This unidentified passenger was one of twenty who had fled in a lifeboat, but only he escaped death.

Fragments of the splendid ship and her $100,000 cargo were picked up along the beach for miles after the storm had ceased. The bodies were later recovered and buried with appropriate rites in the Union Cemetery, where a commemorative anchor still stands to mark their graves.

The Toledo anchor was recovered from the bottom of the Lake in 1900 by DeLos Smith while aboard a fishing tug. He came upon it by chance. Later, several pieces of the ship's hull were found, as well as 100 feet of anchor chain and bits of cargo, including an iron wheel with the date 1854 stamped on it—the year of the wreck.
From Our Book Shelf

(Continued from page 121)
	on $20,000 to pay troops that threatened to desert. In the course of the journey of the French troops from Rhode Island to Virginia, Baron von Closen passed through (and described in detail) dozens of towns in Connecticut, New York, “the Jerseys,” Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and, lastly, Virginia itself. The grand strategy of Washington and Rochambeau was, of course, to pretend to prepare for a siege of New York (still held by Clinton), while moving steadily toward the Virginia peninsula.

“The Siege of the Town of York” takes on new color and interest as described by the Baron. After Cornwallis’ surrender, the four French regiments went into winter quarters at York, Gloucester, Jamestown, and Williamsburg, staying there until June 1782, when they started moving back northward by regiments, starting a day apart. The French officers were hospitably entertained with dinners and balls all along the way; participated in a final review of French troops by Washington (at which time Rochambeau was made a member of the Order of the Cincinnati); and proceeded to New England, with their regiments, sailing from Boston in December, 1782, bound for the West Indies. They reached France in June 1783.

Silhouettes of noted belles and sketches of Indians by the Baron show no little skill.

It is almost a miracle that the baron’s diary has been preserved for us. Soon after its existence was known, an attempt was made to have his family send the original documents to America; after various delays, they were shipped here for the St. Louis Exposition in 1904. Before they were returned to their owner, they were (fortunately) transcribed at the Library of Congress; in November 1921 the originals were completely destroyed when the castle of Gern in Bavaria was burned. The Library of Congress transcription is therefore the only existing copy of the Journal; it is exciting to read and presents a fresh new viewpoint on the sojourn of French troops in America.

As a prelude to Baron von Closen’s Journal, it is suggested that you read Proud Destiny, by Lion Feuchtwanger, published in 1947 by the Viking Press, a novel largely concerned with Franklin’s successful negotiation of the French alliance, but also describing the role of Beaumarchais in procuring “Arms for America.”

A copy of the Baron’s Journal was presented to the French Ambassador at the Yorktown celebration in October, 1958.
Honoring our Regent

MRS. EDWIN C. SCHIEFFER
General Levi Casey Chapter, D.A.R.
Dallas, Texas

Our Wildlife Heritage
(Continued from page 94)

against encroachment; (7) controlling pollution of streams, lakes and coastal waters.

And how can the D.A.R. and other organizations help? By holding conservation meetings with speakers or movies; arranging conservation programs for schools; sponsoring window and lobby displays; scheduling radio and television programs; sponsoring tours of sanctuaries and conservation demonstrations.

Ten years of fervent interest and activity in such a program would do much to preserve for generations to come the American wildlife scene as our ancestors knew it.

TEXAS

Thousands of blue bonnets to the Texas Daughters for a most successful advertising campaign! Look over the Texas ads in this issue and you’ll see what we mean. Their many pages added approximately $4,550 to our advertising revenue.

Remittances

Does your remittance have the correct date? Is your check signed? Did you enclose your order? Did you include your address? If you will be sure to do all of these things, it will save time and postage for all of us.
Commission Report Recommends National Park to Preserve Four-Mile Section of Historic Lexington-Concord Road

Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton has transmitted to the Congress an interim report of the Boston National Historic Sites Commission. The report recommends the creation of a national historical park, designed to save the last relatively unspoiled four-mile section of the historic Lexington-Concord Road in Massachusetts, scene of the opening events, on April 19, 1775, of the American Revolution.

The Boston National Historic Sites Commission was created by act of Congress on June 16, 1955, and authorized to undertake a study of historic objects, sites, and buildings in Boston and general vicinity related to the Colonial and Revolutionary periods. Purpose of the study was to recommend the role that the Federal Government, local governmental bodies, and private historical associations should undertake regarding the future preservation of these properties.

The act establishing the Commission provided that its reports are to be transmitted to the Congress by the Secretary of the Interior. The Commission's final report is scheduled for completion by June 30, 1959. Meanwhile the interim report was prepared in the nature of an "emergency" measure.

The proposed park would be made up of two principal units containing portions of the traditional setting along the route in Lexington, Lincoln and Concord, Mass., that was traversed by the British at the outset of the Revolutionary War on April 19, 1775, and used by the Minute Men and Provincial Militia to turn their retreat into a rout.

Part of the route in Lexington and Lincoln was also covered the night before by Paul Revere on his famous ride and includes the site of his capture by a patrol of British horsemen in the early morning darkness of April 19.

The larger unit of the proposed park, containing 557 acres, would form a continuous stretch of slightly more than 4 miles of road and roadside properties from Route 128 in Lexington to Meriam's Corner in Concord. The smaller unit, at the celebrated North Bridge in Concord, would consist of 155 acres.

The report estimates that a total of approximately $4,800,000 would be required to acquire the 666 acres of private properties included within the proposed boundaries of the two sections. However it points out that some 310 of the 666 acres, consisting mostly of vacant parcels in both units, could be acquired for approximately $500,000 and thus get the land acquisition program underway.

Explaining the urgent nature of its recommendations, the Commission wrote in its report:

- The Commission is keenly aware that the further recovery of the historic road sides along the section of 4 miles from Route 128 to Meriam’s Corner will become increasingly difficult as time goes on. It therefore is prompted to advance as earnestly and speedily as possible the recommendations for the acquisition of properties that are a part of this report. It is almost certain that these recommendations will afford the very last opportunity to regain and to pass on to future generations any appreciable and meaningful segment of the setting and environment in which the War for American independence was born.

- The countryside through which the Battle Road of the Revolution passes and amid which its historic road sides reposed in peace for over a century and a half is now changing rapidly under the impact of mushrooming development. The latter, in this particular case, emanates not only from the rising tide of migration from city to suburb and the building of new highways, factors commonly found elsewhere, but also from the intermittent and unpredictable expansion of defense activities by the United States Air Force in the immediate neighborhood at Lawrence G. Hanscom Field, Bedford, Mass.

In addition to circumstances that still threaten the destruction of historical values, the Commission has been induced to submit this report as the result of expressions of public opinion, citizens who have made patriotic pilgrimages to the Greater Boston area from other parts of the country, in particular, are struck by the inadequate attention and treatment being given the success of sites connected with the exciting and colorful incidents that opened the struggle for national freedom.

Emphasizing the need for establishment of the proposed national historical park, the report declares:

- For the same reason that the turning point of the Revolution is now properly recognized and commemorated in the Saratoga National Historical Park and the successful conclusion of warfare on land in the Colonial National Historical Park at Yorktown, it is essential to give similar emphasis and treatment to the opening scenes of strife at Lexington, at Concord and in Lincoln. Any plan conceived at the Federal level to encompass the full scope and significance of the Nation’s history cannot overlook the beginning of the struggle that joined the Thirteen Colonies together and finally moved them to form the United States of America.

In its specific recommendations concerning the establishment of the proposed park, the Commission’s report says:

- Most important and enduring of plausible measures that can be taken to achieve the ends for which this Commission was created involves the acquisition of historic properties and their consolidation and inclusion as a national historical park in the National Park System.

The Commission, consequently, recommends that the Congress authorize the establishment of a national historical park that will finally contain a continuous four-mile stretch of the historic route and adjoining properties over which the British marched and then retreated under a galling fire from the aroused Minute Men and Provincial Militia. This stretch runs from Highway Route 128 in Lexington to Meriam’s Corner in Concord, the point at which the British retreat developed into a running fight and the real aspect of uninterrupted warfare marked the outbreak of the American Revolution.

The Commission also recommends the acquisition of properties adjacent to the famous battleground at the North Bridge in Concord, the scene of the first attack by the Minute Men and Provin-

(Continued on page 200)
Maternal Lines of the Lincolns

(Continued from page 90)

President, who was born on February 12, 1809.

Records show that Thomas Lincoln acquired land and was active in the affairs of his community and that he and his neighbors became deeply concerned over the spread of slavery into Kentucky; young Abraham lived in this antislavery atmosphere from his earliest years. And so, in the fall of 1816, 34 years after the Lincolns had first come to Kentucky from Virginia, desiring to live in a free State, Thomas and Nancy Lincoln, with their two children, 9-year-old Sarah and 7-year-old Abraham, crossed the Ohio River and followed the new tide of migration into southwestern Indiana. In Spencer County 2 years later, the mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln, noted for her intellectual force of character, died on October 5, 1818, at the age of 35—the first great sorrow in Lincoln's life and an irreparable tragedy in any pioneer home.

These gave to the world Abraham Lincoln—wise, steadfast, and true—not just the product of the Kentucky frontier of 1809, as has been implied by some of his biographers, but the culmination of all the generations of his outstanding forebears—the Lincolns, the Hanks, the Herrings, the Salters, the Bowes, the Holmes, the Whitmans, the Jones—all of whom had made their own outstanding contributions to the growth and intellectual development of our country of Lincoln's time, and of our own time!

NOTE: The author's great-grandmother, Marilla Bird Alexander, was a second cousin of President Lincoln, and the complete lineage of each generation of the President's Lincoln ancestors, as well as the maternal lines, has been placed in the D.A.R. Library. Mrs. Peterson served 3 years as a National Vice Chairman of the D.A.R. Magazine and 6 years as Registrar of Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Detroit, Michigan.
FAMILY COAT of ARMS
from
ENGLAND

Authentically emblazoned from old records filing 50,000 British surnames. In relief and full colour on immaculate 10” x 12” OAK WALL SHIELDS for mural decoration.

Type K $20.00 postpaid. (Postman collects nominal duty charge.) Your check is returned if the Arms cannot be traced. School, Ship, Professional Badges, etc., similarly reproduced.

Brochure Mailed Upon Request

WESWOODS
2612 E. 24th
Granite City, Ill.

WOMAN’S BENEFIT ASSOCIATION
International Headquarters
PORT HURON, MICHIGAN

$107 Million Paid in Benefits

PRAYER
Lord God, Thy people pray unto Thee for the delivery of their nation from its own folly, from the deceit and treachery of its citizens, and from the evil machinations of its foreign enemies; that it may be resurrected from its present low estate and resume its destiny in accordance with the plans of its Founding Fathers, conceived and dedicated under Thy guiding hand; that Thou wilt give Thy servants wisdom and fortitude; that we may not fail in our duty to aid those in the world under the heel of the oppressor, that Thy will may be done. Amen.

JOSEPH STEPHEN KIMMEL, Sr.
Davenport, Iowa

The Time Has Come
(Continued from page 98)
The Junior Membership Bazaar is truly the crossroads of the Continental Congress—the spot where delegates gather to shop and chat. It is truly the crossroads of Junior Membership activities, with salable items from north and south, from east and west. No Junior Member is too far away, no Junior is too young or too old, no Junior is too busy, no Junior is too alone in her chapter to discharge her personal responsibility to her National Junior Membership Committee Bazaar. To repeat, the mailing address is Junior Membership Bazaar, Administration Building, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Goods should be timed to arrive before April 17. The goals: $1,000 for the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund and 100% participation by every Junior Member in the country.
The time has truly come to speak of many things—and the time is here to prepare and purchase many bazaar items.

Historic Galveston Island
(Continued from page 122)
Austin Colony. Sadly neglected for years, recently public-spirited Galvestonians have rallied to the call, and, through the Galveston Historical Foundation, it is being restored. Another—Ashton Villa, at 24th and Broadway, was built in 1854 and is used as the Shrine Temple. It is the first brick house in Texas, and the bricks were made by the family slaves. Several of the original, lovely and ornate mirrors, imported from France, are still in this house; surrounding the grounds, is a beautiful, lacy, iron fence that was brought here from England. Last, but not least, the George Washington Chapter, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was the first chapter to be organized in Texas, on June 17, 1895. Miss Eugenia Washington, who died in November 1900, was a member of this chapter and held National Number 1.

(Facts and figures courtesy of the Rosenberg Library)
The sixty-two Chapters of the Michigan State Society have the pleasure and the honor to present

Mrs. Ralph W. Newland as a Candidate for the Office of President-General,
National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Proud of her long record of distinguished service, deeply confident of her ability to render even more distinguished service, Michigan Daughters earnestly solicit your support of the Candidacy of Mrs. Newland.
South Carolina “Firsts”

by Elisabeth Allen (Mrs. Stokes J.) Smith

South Carolina State Chairman,
D.A.R. Magazine Advertising

The big “First” in the life of every reader of this magazine is, I am sure, that we are AMERICANS. Certainly this is the greatest thing to be—today, yesterday, or tomorrow. This is the basis of our security, regardless of the many and varied threats of impending doom that are forever present. Our civilization has reached such an advanced stage of development, on all sides, that we hesitate to feel secure. Are these threats today largely a result of our own doing, more terrifying than those faced by our ancestors 200 years ago? I think not! They faced tremendous difficulties—Indians, famine, exposure. They fought dangers, even outside their very door, certainly, in their stage of civilization, as great as those we fear today. In fact, there is a very close similarity; today we are fighting enemies, depression, Communism, and for our very living. The big “First” in our ancestors’ lives must have been the same—they were Americans; that’s why they were here. And that’s why they fought, always against tremendous odds, and why they won the Indian Wars, the Revolutionary War, World War I, World War II, and why we and those who come after us will continue to win as long as we fight wrong of any kind with RIGHT. We are Americans — this should be FIRST.

The big “Second,” as it were, in our lives is great pride in our State—not as great, perhaps, as the “First,” but not supposed to be either. We are all proud of the heritage and traditions of our own State, and rightly so! Because this is right, it was set up as such, with certain delegated rights, by our founding fathers in the Constitution. So we are right, again, to feel a great security in State pride.

And, because, just like you, I, also, feel a great sense of pride in my native State, South Carolina, I would like to share with you some South Carolina Firsts.

The first settlement of white men on the Atlantic coast of North America was made near Winyah Bay in 1526, by Lucas Vasquez de Ayllon, a Spaniard, with about 500 people, including Negro slaves.

The first landscaped garden in America was at Middleton Place on the Ashley River near Charleston, today a mecca for beauty lovers.

South Carolina was the first province in the new world to plant rice and indigo for sale. Rice was planted before 1686.

The first free library in America was started in Charleston Town about 1695, by the General Assembly of the Province. Liberal donations of books were made by Rev. Dr. Thomas Brax of London and by the Lords Proprietors. Anyone in the province could withdraw books. This library was destroyed by fire in 1840.

The first opera advertised by title on American soil was given in Charles Town in February 1735.

The Dock Street Theater was the first building in America devoted wholly to the drama and was built in 1736 in Charles Town. The first performance in this theater was The Recruiting Officer by Farquhar.

Probably the first musical society in America was the St. Cecilia, organized in Charles Town in 1762.

The first municipal college in the United States was the College of Charleston, chartered in 1785.

The first cotton mill in America was built on James Island in 1789.

The first free schools for Negroes were conducted by Rev. Alexander Garden, in Charles Town, as early as 1740.

The first American steam locomotive used for public service was the “Best Friend,” built for South Carolina Railroad in 1830 by the West Point Foundry.

South Carolina was the first State to secede from the Union, December 20, 1860; and the first shot of the War Between the States was fired in Charleston Harbor.

The first college library in America to be housed in a separate building was at the University of South Carolina.

See how many “Firsts” your State has!
CATEECHEE CHAPTER, D.A.R.

Invites you to
ANDERSON, SOUTH CAROLINA

Home of
ANDERSON COLLEGE

On gently rolling acres, a little withdrawn from the wide thoroughfare which it overlooks, is Anderson Junior College, a Baptist college for young men and women in the Piedmont section of South Carolina.

Through the gate archway that reaches over the main entrance to the campus, students from throughout the South, and from other parts of the country, have entered to receive training for their chosen careers, with thorough preparation in academic fields set in the framework of Christian culture.

Located in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains, 20 miles from Georgia and 55 miles from North Carolina, Anderson College is 40 miles from Tamassee, in the healthful Piedmont section of the Carolinas. An ideal year-round climate permits outdoor living and playing.

The college, with a thirty-two-acre campus, occupies a beautiful site in one of the best residential sections of Anderson, and is immediately seen from Highway 29 entering from Greenville.

More than a hundred trees grow on the campus which is landscaped in a series of rising terraces. Buildings are columned, in architectural style of the Old South, and include two spacious dormitories for young women; a new, modern library; a recreational and music building; and Main Building, which houses administration offices and classrooms, dining hall and auditorium. Young men, married students and members of the faculty are housed in a 100-unit brick duplex housing project. Under construction for the college is a new Student center-gymnasium building, which will provide ample space for student activities, and a growing athletic program for the school.

FOUNDED IN 1911

Anderson College has a proud history, stemming from the desire of progressive citizens of Anderson near the turn of the century, to provide a cultural balance for the rapid commercial and industrial growth enjoyed by the young city. A group of such citizens, with cooperation and backing of the Chamber of Commerce, pledged $100,000 and a site of 32 acres for a college. This was offered to the Baptist State Convention, meeting in Laurens, S. C. in 1910, with only one stipulation: the college was always to be operated under church leadership. The Baptist accepted the offer, and Anderson College was granted a charter on February 14, 1911, by the state legislature.

Since its opening in September, 1912, Anderson College has served thousands of young men and women . . . educating them for varied careers and professions, and, most important of all . . . educating them for life. The college strives to provide the academic, spiritual, and cultural atmosphere in which young lives thrive and grow toward leadership. President John Edward Rouse has said, “We believe that real Christian education comes to pass as capable Christian teachers thoroughly instruct Christian students in an atmosphere of spiritual reverence.”

WELL-ROUNDED OFFERING

Today, as a two-year college, Anderson offers standard freshman and sophomore years of college work, plus many electives in art, music, dramatics and other fields. A strong secretarial science department offers one- and two-year courses in general, medical, or church secretarial work.

Students may elect either the terminal course, completing a liberal arts or pre-professional course of study in two years, or they may choose the transfer course, which is designed to admit the student with full junior standing to the four-year college or university of his choice.

Cost at Anderson College is moderate, with room, board and tuition for the year approximately $700. Expenses are kept as low as is consistent with good service, with backing of the Baptists of South Carolina helping the college to keep costs low. A number of scholarships and loan funds are also available. Day students can attend Anderson College for approximately $300 per year, including tuition and all fees.

“Anderson College does not plan to be the largest college in our state,” President Rouse says, “but we are striving to make it as good as the best. We endeavor to provide training for interesting profitable futures at Anderson College, where young men and women, under Christian guidance, enter to learn . . . depart to serve.”

This page is presented with pride by the following friends of Anderson College:

Forest Lawn Memorial Park
Anderson Chamber of Commerce
McDougal Funeral Home
Sullivan King Mortuary
Carolina Terrace Motel
Hammond Heating and Air Conditioning Co.
Holman Insurance Agency
Hoover-Mattison Agency
McLeskey-Todd Drug Co.
S. T. King and Co., Inc.
The above friendly merchants and businessmen will welcome you to Dillon and their places of business.
GREETINGS
Daniel Morgan Chapter, D.A.R. Gaffney, South Carolina

THE BATTLE of COWPENS
"Where 900 Men Shook an Empire"

Fought on a cold January morning in 1781 in the backwoods of South Carolina, Cowpens became "America's most imitated battle," according to historians. Daniel Morgan set a pattern there that was copied in two other decisive actions of the War of the Revolution, and the formula worked also in a hard-fought engagement of the War of 1812. The "Bloody" Tarleton and his materially-superior British forces were defeated by a small backwoods army under the brilliant Daniel Morgan in a battle that lasted only fifty minutes.

Cowpens was "a stunning hour," according to Kenneth Roberts, and "a triumph of superb tactics, luck, and improvisation." It was an hour that "aroused all America, rocked the British, and started a sequence that did not end until Cornwallis offered up his sword at Yorktown.

The United States Government Monument Commemorating The Battle of Cowpens

Courtesy of
CAMPBELL LIMESTONE COMPANY
MERCHANTS & PLANTERS NAT'L BANK
BANK OF GAFFNEY
PIEDMONT FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION

Coca-Cola Bottling Company
Hotel Carroll
Community Cash Super Market
Graham Cash Company
COWPENS CHAPTER, D.A.R., SPARTANBURG, S. C.

SALUTES TAMASSEE

The South Carolina Cottage at Tamassee is the birthplace, not only of the school itself, but a great dream. A dream that has over the years been fulfilled. This cottage, in the beginning, served as dormitory, classrooms, kitchen, and dining hall. It was from this cottage that Tamassee, through the generosity and endeavor of the D.A.R. members everywhere, has grown into the modern, inspirational school of which we are so justly proud today. The Cowpens Chapter wishes to take this opportunity to share with you a small portion of the recently completed remodeling of our South Carolina Cottage—"The Birthplace of Tamassee."

The Parlor, (above right shows small section), which is now, due to beautiful wallpaper, matched paint, and lovely new drapery and curtains, ready at all times for gracious entertaining. A great deal of this remodeling was made possible through the efforts of Mrs. J. J. Munn, Four Columns Farm, Landrum, S. C. who opened her lovely home and furnished a benefit Chapter luncheon to start our campaign. Following her inspirational example, friends of the Cowpens Chapter gave generously to refurbish and renovate also the Study Room (left), where students now enjoy television and study their lessons in comfortable surroundings. Mrs. C. L. Yeomans, past Chapter regent, directed the project.

KATE BARRY CHAPTER, D.A.R.

Spartanburg, South Carolina

Compliments of...

HARTNESS BOTTLING WORKS

729 SOUTH CHURCH STREET
Spartanburg, South Carolina

Compliments of...

COMMUNITY CASH STORES
SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA

NO POLITICAL NEWS

The D.A.R. Magazine will not carry in its reading material any news of candidates seeking D.A.R. offices during April. If the press or members wish information about the candidates, they may obtain it directly from them. Our Magazine will print political news only in paid advertising, at our regular advertising rates. If preferred space is desired, as on the second or fourth pages of our issues or on the inside back cover, the higher advertising prices for preferred space will be charged.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
KOHLER of KOHLER

... AND SPARTANBURG, S. C.

Production of Kohler vitreous china plumbing fixtures has been substantially increased with the completion of a new pottery at Spartanburg, S. C.

Spartanburg was selected as the location for the new plant because of its proximity to important Kohler Co. markets in the South and East, and because of good transportation and the availability of raw materials.

Kohler plumbing fixtures, in vitreous china and enameled cast iron, afford a wide choice of types and sizes for homes, and for public, commercial or industrial buildings. Durable, all-brass fittings of handsome new design match the fixtures in style and serviceability.

The Kohler mark is a trusted guide to quality products the world over. Consult your Kohler dealer.
Promise of a sparkling evening

Bottled under authority of The Coca-Cola Company by

Columbia Coca-Cola Bottling Company
Columbia, South Carolina
VISIT ORANGEBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA

Memorial Plaza in the center of Orangeburg's Business District. In the far right corner may be seen a cannon and balls from the Revolutionary War which were dug up nearby and placed on the plaza by the members of the Moultrie Chapter, D.A.R.

JACK NOLEN'S COURT RESTAURANT

U. S. Highway 301 South—601 South
Orangeburg, South Carolina

PALMETTO MOTEL
U. S. Highway 301 South—601 South
Orangeburg, S. C.

THE EDISTO MOTEL AND ORANGEBURG MOTOR COURT
Jack Nolen's Court Restaurant-Center
Orangeburg, S. C.—Ph. JE 4-7180

JACK GUNDER'S HOLIDAY INN RESTAURANT

Orangeburg's Most Delightful Eating Place
U. S. Highway 301 North—601 North
Orangeburg, S. C.

HOLIDAY INN MOTEL—DOWNTOWN
Complete Hotel Facilities
Wall-to-Wall Carpet, T.V., Hi-Fi, Radio, Phone in each Room
U. S. Highway 301—601
Teletype 7009—Phone JE 4-7130
Orangeburg, South Carolina

R. L. CULLER, REFRIGERATION SERVICE
165 Wall St., N. E.
Orangeburg, S. C.

SALLEY & COMPANY
Reproducers and Restorers of American Antique Furniture
Orangeburg, S. C.

BERRY'S ON THE HILL
Food—Different and Distinctive
Duncan Hines, Gourmet, American Express
U. S. Highway 301 South—601 South
Orangeburg, S. C.

Phone JE 4-5275

Sponsored by: Moultrie Chapter, D.A.R., Orangeburg, S. C.
VISIT BEAUTIFUL AND HISTORIC YORK, SOUTH CAROLINA

In the heart of the State's turkey and peach county—thirty-five (35) Ante Bellum homes, churches and schools. Several open for tour ... York Museum—Open 7 days  
- King's Mountain National Military Park—14 miles  
- Huck's Defeat at Brattonsville Plantation—10 miles  
- 500 stocked fish ponds within a 10 mile radius  
- Beautiful Springlake Golf Course—open after May  
- Huge Cawthaba Lake for boating, skiing and fishing

COME TO YORK ... YOU'LL WANT TO STAY.

Compliments of  
ANDREW PICKENS CHAPTER  
Clemson, South Carolina  
For Home and Country  
BEREITHLAND BUTLER CHAPTER  
Greenville, South Carolina  
Greetings from  
BLUE SAVANNAH CHAPTER, D.A.R.  
Mullins, S. C.  
The Eleanor Laurens Pinckney Chapter  
Columbia, South Carolina  
Greetings from  
FAIR FOREST CHAPTER, D.A.R.  
Union, South Carolina  
Greetings from  
FORT PRINCE GEORGE CHAPTER, D.A.R.  
Pickens, South Carolina  
Greetings from  
JOSEPH KOGER CHAPTER, D.A.R.  
Blackville, South Carolina  
Greetings from  
NATHANAEL GREENE CHAPTER, D.A.R.  
Greenville, South Carolina  
Old Ninety-Six District Chapter, D.A.R.  
Edgefield, S. C.  
Founded February 1914  
Compliments of  
Pee Dee Chapter, D.A.R.  
Bennettsville, S. C.

Greetings from the  
PETER HORRY CHAPTER  
of Conway, South Carolina  
Samuel Bacot Chapter  
Florence, South Carolina  
Sumter's Home Chapter, D.A.R.  
Sumter, South Carolina

Compliments of  
SWAMP FOX CHAPTER D.A.R.  
MARION, SOUTH CAROLINA

Greetings from the  
Thomas Woodward Chapter  
Winnabro, S. C.

Walhalla Chapter D.A.R.  
Gateway to Tamassee  
Walhalla, South Carolina  
Compliments of  
WAXHAW'S CHAPTER  
Lancaster, S. C.

Honoring  
MRS. LATTIA R. JOHNSTON, Regent  
WILLIAM CAPERS CHAPTER, D.A.R.  
Columbia, South Carolina

SOUTH CAROLINA ranks second this month in the value of ads obtained, with an impressive $1,142.50. When in South Carolina, be sure to patronize the firms who have advertised with us.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR RESEARCH ON AMERICAN HISTORY

A unique program of graduate study and apprenticeship in American history, designed to encourage participating students to make use of the research facilities available in the Jamestown-Williamsburg-Yorktown "historie triangle," will begin this summer at the College of William and Mary.

Arranged by the college with the cooperation of Colonial Williamsburg, the Institute of Early American History and Culture, and the National Historical Park at Yorktown, the 14-month program will combine academic work for the master's degree with practical professional experience in one of three areas: Editing of historical books and pamphlets, operation of a historical library, or interpretation of historical sites.

Three assistantships of $2,000 and two fellowships of $1,500 will be offered annually to participating students. Funds for these grants will be provided by William and Mary, which plans to furnish $7,000 during the coming academic year, and by Colonial Williamsburg, which will contribute $4,000, one-half of which is to be used during the 1969-70 college year and one-half during the 1970-71 session.

President A. D. Chandler of William and Mary has announced that the College has already received a check for $2,500 from Carlisle H. Humelins, President of Colonial Williamsburg, as Colonial Williamsburg's initial contribution to the new apprenticeship program.

The graduate program In American history at William and Mary emphasizes four special graduate courses—the literature of American history, seminar in historical methods, seminar in American history, and independent study. A thesis is required of all candidates for the degree.

According to Dr. Lawrence W. Towner, director of graduate studies in the department of history, students enrolled in the combined program will be encouraged to draw upon their practical work experiences for thesis material.

"The combined master of arts and apprenticeship program in American history is unique in every respect," says President Chandler. "It is a program which has combined the facilities of the College of William and Mary, the Institute of Early American History and Culture, Colonial Williamsburg, and the National Historical Park at Yorktown; I know of no finer laboratory in the world for this type of work than the Jamestown-Williamsburg-Yorktown area for historical study and research. I consider the program to be one of the most important which the College has undertaken in recent years."

Students interested primarily in the historical editing aspect of the combined program will work at the Institute of Early American History and Culture, which does a great deal with book and magazine publication, to gain familiarity with all phases of the field from proofreading to the documentation of copy. Arrangements have been made for those whose primary interest is in the operation of historical libraries to take advantage of the facilities of the libraries at the College and at Colonial Williamsburg to learn the details of such activities as manuscript collecting, the use of microfilm, and the calendaring of special collections.

Students who wish to gain experience in the interpretation of historical sites will work at the Colonial National Parks at Jamestown and Yorktown and at Colonial Williamsburg. They will help with such projects as archaeological excavation, classification of artifacts, preparation of museum exhibits, research on pamphlets for public consumption, guide service, and visitor-use studies.

Curriculum committees have been established for all three phases of the combined program.

[174]
by Hon. Robert Ellis Young
Member of Missouri Legislature

ROCKEFELLER GRANT OF $37,500 TO HOLMES DEVICE COMMITTEE
TO ASSIST AUTHORS IN RESEARCH FOR SUPREME COURT HISTORY

The Rockefeller Foundation has granted $37,500 to the Permanent Committee for the Oliver Wendell Holmes Device to assist in preparation of the history of the Supreme Court that the Congress authorized in 1913 worked successfully to influence the design and secure the adoption of our State flag, on which grizzly bears symbolize the size of the "City of Jefferson," the official name of our seat of government.

For the patriot and the historian, there are famous murals and displays inside the beautiful Capitol overlooking the mighty Missouri River. The murals include the panoramic work of Thomas Hart Benton in the House Lounge.

A statue of Thomas Jefferson, whose greatness is clearly recognized at an early day by Missouri, has an appropriate place near the main entrance to the Capitol, as seen in the picture.

A new statue of Gen. John J. Pershing, a Missouri son, was recently placed on the nearby ground of the headquarters building of the Missouri Highway Commission. The statue is the work of Carl Mose, nationally famous St. Louis sculptor. D.A.R. members should feel right at home in the atmosphere of our Capitol. D.A.R. citizens of Missouri in 1913 worked successfully to influence the design and secure the adoption of our State flag, on which grizzly bears symbolize the size of this 24th State and the courage of its citizens.

D.A.R. ladies in Missouri also greatly influenced the selection in 1923 of the beautiful white blossom of the hawthorn as the official State flower. They held that the blossom expressed strength and usefulness.

The author of the bill bringing the selection into law was a woman, one of the first two elected to the Missouri General Assembly. She was State Representative Sarah L. Turner of Kansas City.

In the Jasper County First District, we invite you to visit Carthage, home of those famous marble quarries and scene of an early Civil War battle. It was, of course, the Battle of Carthage. You will be hearing about it when we have our Centennial celebration of the 100-year anniversary of the battle on July 5, 1961.

Note: State Representative Young of the Jasper County First District is a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana. A former newspaper and radio news editor, the Missouri legislator is now a commercial executive at Carthage. He is the author of a law creating the Southwest Missouri Agricultural Research Center and several other state laws. He is a member of the Civil War Centennial Commission for Missouri.

FEBRUARY 1959

[ 175 ]
Missouri State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution

Honors

Her most distinguished member

MRS. FREDERIC ALQUIN GROVES

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

Since becoming a member of Nancy Hunter Chapter, Cape Girardeau, Missouri twenty-six years ago, Allene Wilson Groves has served the Daughters of the American Revolution in many capacities including the state regency of Missouri. Her activities have been tireless and dedicated to the objects of our society. Missouri gratefully and affectionately acknowledges her exceptional ability and inspiring leadership.
Missouri State Society Daughters of the American Revolution, South East district chapters and North East district chapters are honored and pleased to dedicate these pages to our beloved President General Allene Wilson Groves (Mrs. Frederic Alquin).

South East District, Mrs. Groves’ own, Mrs. Howard Crisler, director:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Regent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JOHN CONNELLY</td>
<td>Mrs. J. V. Billings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kennett, Mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DANIEL DUNKLIN</td>
<td>Mrs. L. G. Heise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Malden, Mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRANCOIS VALLE</td>
<td>Miss Valle Higgenbotham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Potosi, Mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAYOSO</td>
<td>Mrs. C. L. Davis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Caruthersville, Mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUILD</td>
<td>Mrs. Paul Mueller, Sr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jackson, Mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SALEM</td>
<td>Mrs. Charles Thul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Salem, Mo.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

North East District, Mrs. Paul Carter, director:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Regent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BOWLING GREEN</td>
<td>Mrs. J. A. Kleppisch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bowling Green, Mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLARK COUNTY</td>
<td>Mrs. Charles St. Clair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kahoka, Mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONTINENTAL CONGRESS</td>
<td>Mrs. Vernal Wells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marceline, Mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANNE HELM</td>
<td>Mrs. Carlotta Williams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Macon, Mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAUFILIONE</td>
<td>Mrs. Helen Tippett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Memphis, Mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANN HAYNES</td>
<td>Mrs. M. R. Ramon Briggs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kirksville, Mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLARENCE</td>
<td>Mrs. C. E. Dale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clarence, Mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HANNIBAL</td>
<td>Mrs. Horace E. Dakin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hannibal, Mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSOURI DAUGHTERS</td>
<td>Mrs. James Washburn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LaBelle, Mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARGARET MILLER</td>
<td>Mrs. W. J. Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Huntsville, Mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSOURI PIONEERS</td>
<td>Mrs. Fred Heiman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Salisbury, Mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEW LONDON</td>
<td>Mrs. C. V. Lemon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New London, Mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIKE COUNTY</td>
<td>Mrs. Russell T. Vermillion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Louisiana, Mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUSANNAH RANDOLPH</td>
<td>Mrs. Lester Kilby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vandalia, Mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOVERNOR GEORGE WYLLIS</td>
<td>Mrs. Eunice Robinson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hannibal, Mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NANCY ROBBINS</td>
<td>Mrs. George Treat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frankford, Mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABITHA WALTON</td>
<td>Mrs. Lewis S. Patton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moberly, Mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WYACONDA</td>
<td>Miss Elsie Pollock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LaGrange, Mo.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
With gratitude for outstanding and devoted service to State and National Societies, Daughters of the American Revolution, Missouri State Society with deep affection and pride honors Louise Peery Eads (Mrs. David Franklin) Candidate for Curator General on the ticket of Mrs. Ralph W. Newland.

MISSOURI WILL APPRECIATE YOUR SUPPORT OF HER CANDIDATE
Mrs. David F. Eads, Missouri Honorary State Regent for Life, has served her chapter and her state so ably and faithfully that the chapters of Missouri endorse wholeheartedly her candidacy for the office of Curator General. The following are the sponsoring chapters of these pages:

**East Central District, Mrs. E. F. Kieselbach, director:**

**Chapter — Regent**

**CHARITY STILLE LANGSTAFF**
Mrs. B. B. Wagener
Fulton, Mo.

**NOAH COLEMAN**
Mrs. Glenn Geers
Rolla, Mo.

**COLUMBIAN**
Miss Flossie B. McDonnell
Columbia, Mo.

**CORNELIA GREENE**
Mrs. J. L. Orten
St. Louis, Mo.

**FORT SAN CARLOS**
Mrs. Elliott Miller
University City, Mo.

**HARDIN CAMP**
Mr. Joe Ockerhausen
Jonesburg, Mo.

**LOUISIANA PURCHASE**
Mrs. Flora McKinstry
DeSoto, Mo.

**JEFFERSON**
Mrs. E. W. Drew
St. Louis, Mo.

**WEBSTER GROVES**
Mrs. A. Victor Reese
Webster Groves, Mo.

**South West District, Mrs. Porter Baker, director:**

**Chapter — Regent**

**ELIZABETH CAREY**
Mrs. Forrest L. Martin
Nevada, Mo.

**RACHEL DONELSON**
Mrs. J. M. Charlmars
Springfield, Mo.

**UDOLPHA MILLER DORMAN**
Mrs. C. W. Kemper
Clinton, Mo.

**RHODA FAIRCHILD**
Mrs. Gareld Leming
Carthage, Mo.

**HARMONY MISSION**
Mrs. James E. Park
Butler, Mo.

**Chapter — Regent**

**JANE RANDOLPH JEFFERSON**
Mrs. William Earl Grubb
Jefferson City, Mo.

**MEXICO**
Mrs. P. C. Ekern
Mexico, Mo.

**MONTGOMERY**
Mrs. W. E. Harris
Montgomery City, Mo.

**ROBERT NEWMAN**
Mrs. Ross Dirigo
Silex, Mo.

**O'Fallon**
Miss Dorothy Lettardink
O'Fallon, Mo.

**ST. CHARLES**
Mrs. Omar Schnatmeier
St. Charles, Mo.

**ST. LOUIS**
Mrs. Fred S. Hauberle
St. Louis, Mo.

**TROY**
Mrs. W. E. Long
Troy, Mo.
Missouri takes great pleasure and pride in presenting to the nation her new state regent, Ruth Ralls Fisher (Mrs. G. Baird) who is working diligently for the future of America through her faith in its properly educated and guided youth. Mrs. Fisher is the creator and owner of a collection of historic dolls listed by the State Historical Society of Missouri. Her most recent creation of dolls represents Patrick Henry and his wife and was displayed in Virginia as a part of the Jamestown Celebration.
These pages presenting and honoring Mrs. G. Baird Fisher, Missouri state regent are sponsored by the following chapters:

Mrs. Clyde Harper, North West District Director

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter — Regent</th>
<th>Chapter — Regent</th>
<th>Chapter — Regent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CORNELIA BEEKMAN</td>
<td>MAJOR MOLLY</td>
<td>ST. JOSEPH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. L. L. Downey</td>
<td>Mrs. Oscar Axon</td>
<td>Mrs. J. Wes. McCauley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GALLATIN</td>
<td>NODAWAY</td>
<td>GENERAL JOHN SULLIVAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Harold K. Appley</td>
<td>Mrs. Frances Barmann</td>
<td>Mrs. George Prather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallatin, Mo.</td>
<td>Maryville, Mo.</td>
<td>Milan, Mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELIZABETH HARRISON</td>
<td>OLIVE PRINDLE</td>
<td>VIRGINIA DAUGHTERS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Richard C. Wilson</td>
<td>Mrs. Earl Sallee</td>
<td>Miss Anna Mottinger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bethany, Mo.</td>
<td>Chillicothe, Mo.</td>
<td>Albany, Mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HANNAH HULL</td>
<td>DORCAS RICHARDSON</td>
<td>WILLIAM WHITE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Harold J. Moore</td>
<td>Mrs. E. G. Fulkerson</td>
<td>Mrs. William F. Harmes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brookfield, Mo.</td>
<td>Trenton, Mo.</td>
<td>Fairfax, Mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALLEN-MORTON-WATKINS</td>
<td>ALEXANDER DONIPHAN</td>
<td>PLATTE PURCHASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Charles H. Sloan</td>
<td>Mrs. L. E. Thorp</td>
<td>Mrs. W. C. Wells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richmond, Mo.</td>
<td>Liberty, Mo.</td>
<td>Platte City, Mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARMSTRONG</td>
<td>FORT OSAGE</td>
<td>WARRENSBURG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. David Heiman</td>
<td>Mrs. Chester Auld</td>
<td>Mrs. W. F. Fisher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armstrong, Mo.</td>
<td>Sibley, Mo.</td>
<td>Warrensburg, Mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELIZABETH BENTON</td>
<td>INDEPENDENCE PIONEERS</td>
<td>WESTPORT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. R. C. Cowen</td>
<td>Mrs. Lee E. Mathews</td>
<td>Mrs. Cornelius Ashley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City, Mo.</td>
<td>Independence, Mo.</td>
<td>Kansas City, Mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HANNAH COLE</td>
<td>KANSAS CITY</td>
<td>WHITE ALLOE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. William Wood</td>
<td>Mrs. Ben Page</td>
<td>Mrs. E. C. Aker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boonville, Mo.</td>
<td>Kansas City, Mo.</td>
<td>Parkville, Mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARROLLTON</td>
<td>MARSHALL</td>
<td>HOWARD COUNTY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. H. M. Cary</td>
<td>Mrs. George Lorimer</td>
<td>Mrs. H. C. Rethwisch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrollton, Mo.</td>
<td>Marshall, Mo.</td>
<td>Fayette, Mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The “factor’s” house on trading post as seen through the stockade
Fort Osage 1808–1827 (restored) Sibley, Missouri.

Mrs. Cecil O. Williams, West Central District Director

Missouri solicits your vote for Mrs. David F. Eads for Curator General on the Newland Ticket.

FEBRUARY 1959
WARRENSBURG, MISSOURI

WARRENSBURG CHAPTER

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

HONORS WITH PRIDE AND AFFECTION

MRS. O. L. HOUTS
(Fanita Baldwin Houts)

the only active charter member of the chapter, and a Past Regent. Mrs. Houts, a lifelong resident of Warrensburg, is outstanding in the community as a member of patriotic and social organizations; as a consistent and loyal member of the Presbyterian Church; and as a teacher and Dean of Women at Central Missouri State College where one of the modern new women’s dormitories has been named for her.
INDEX TO ALABAMA WILLS, 1808-1870
compiled by Alabama Society, Daughters of the American Revolution

An alphabetical list of wills recorded in the courthouses of Alabama, including county, volume and page where each will may be found. Litho-printed, cloth bound, $5.00 a copy, postpaid. Make remittance payable to Alabama Society, D.A.R. and send to
Mrs. Frank Chester Smith
1411 Huntsville Road
Birmingham 4, Alabama

Compliments of
Broken Arrow Chapter, Pell City, Ala.
Cahawba Chapter, Birmingham, Ala.
David Lindsay Chapter, Montevallo, Ala.
Jones Valley Chapter, Bessemer, Ala.

When in Birmingham, Alabama
Dine at
MRS. TODD’S DELICIOUS FOOD
(Cafeteria Style)

THE EMILY SHOP
1001 SOUTH 20TH STREET
Birmingham, Alabama

Where Shopping Is A Pleasure

COMPLIMENTS
OF A FRIEND

JOSEPH MCDONALD CHAPTER, D.A.R.
SYLACAUGA, ALABAMA

LINDEN SESQUICENTENNIAL TEASPOONS
For Children — Collectors — Spoon Racks — Awards. Historical Teaspoons of Lincoln, Grant, Jackson, Washington, Jefferson, Teddy and F. D. Roosevelt — all new, silver-plated, full-size. Example—Lincoln Spoon shows his bust, his name, that he was 16th President, in office 1861-1865. In bowl is part of Gettysburg Speech. Other spoons made the same, with scenes associated with each President in the bowl. $1.00 each ppd.

DON PARKER—Silversmithing
BRANFORD, CONN.

PATRIOT PLAN
A unique and dramatically “alive” study of the growth of civil and human rights in Colonial America was issued by Folkways Records on November 25th. Entitled “The Patriot Plan,” the study consists of fifteen significant documents from the pre-Revolutionary era in both written and recorded form.

Two 12-inch long-playing records contain readings of the fifteen documents, starting with The Mayflower Compact (1620) and concluding with A Letter of Correspondence from the Town of Boston (1772). Included are such dramatic historical moments as exchanges between counsel at the trial of Peter Zenger and Benjamin Franklin’s examination by the House of Commons in London.

Accompanying the records, and developed simultaneously, is a volume entitled “The Patriot Plan,” which contains the full text to all the documents plus additional source material relating to the main subject matter. In addition, an introductory essay and background for each document, as well as appendices on the suffrage and antislavery agitation of the time, help make the records one of the most unusual presentations of living American history ever produced.

Material for the records was edited by Charles Edward Smith, whose interest in the roots of our democratic heritage was emphasized in his essay, “The Coming Age of Freedom,” which was used as the introduction for the documentary compilation, “Heritage U.S.A.—vol. 2.”

The documents are narrated by Wallace House, assistant professor of speech, radio and television at New York University. Mr. House, who is also a lecturer in dramatic arts at Columbia University, has been an actor in dozens of Broadway, summer stock, radio and television presentations.


FEBRUARY 1959
A First in Pioneer Life

by Vinet (Mrs. Albert) Girod
Chemeketa Chapter, Salem, Oregon

Whether a pioneer had just settled in Connecticut, Kentucky, or “Somewhere in the Oregon Territory,” his first thoughts were of shelter, food, and education for his family.

In the fall of 1842 the first wagon train with women and children arrived in the Willamette Valley of the Oregon Territory. Of the men in this hardy group a few could barely read and write, fewer yet had the equivalent of an eighth grade education, and one was known to be a graduate of Princeton. To the deep satisfaction of all these men who wanted an education for their children, they found Oregon Institute, a school on an academy level, already organized.

A group of Protestant missionaries led by Jason Lee, Methodist missionary to the Indians, had preceded the migration of 1842 by 8 years. The group included Cyrus Shepard, who immediately started a school for the native and half-breed children of the French Prairie region.

Five years later, October 25, 1839, a collection of $650 was taken up from among the reinforcement missionaries aboard the Lausanne, en route to the Oregon Territory. From the early school of Shepard’s and the collection taken aboard the Lausanne, wallowing slowly toward the stormy Horn of South America, came the idea of an academy for the Oregon Territory.

However, it was not until February 1, 1842, that a missionary group met at the home of Jason Lee for the express purpose of founding a school for the pioneer children in that area. The Old Oregon Institute was evolved during that assembly, and 11 years later it was chartered as Willamette University by act of the Territorial Legislature meeting in the basement of the Institute building.

In 1859, the year Oregon was admitted to the Union as a valentine, Willamette University graduated its first students. Today Willamette’s verdant campus in the heart of Salem’s Capitol district totals 30 acres, which provide the setting for fourteen buildings.

Continually expanding to meet the needs of the region, Willamette has always been guided by the ideals of the founders to inculcate young men and women with breadth of education, ever keeping in mind the importance of religion and straight thinking in life. Although historically related to the Methodist Church, Willamette appeals to students of all faiths. Approximately twenty-five denominations are represented on the campus.

The founding of the College of Arms and the State

A NEW Twentieth Century Fund study, “arms and the State,” by Walter Millis, with Harvey C. Mansfield and Harold Stein, is being issued this month.

“The civil and military elements in our society have become so deeply intermeshed that neither the uniformed officers nor the administrative bureaucracy nor the representative legislature speaks from any firm, independent position of principle or policy,” the study points out.

“There are no adequate standards by which either the military officer demanding greater defense efforts or the congressman resisting these demands in the interests of tax reduction can gauge the real effect of either position on the national security. The civil administration, supposed to be the regulator standing between the two, and today holding the real power of the purse, which ultimately controls, is likewise without adequate standards by which to discharge its mission. It is this situation which presents the true problem of civil-military relations in the mid-twentieth century.”

Paradoxically, the civil-military problem which had most preoccupied us from the earliest days of the Republic—the fear that civilian control might be forfeited to the military—turned out to have little relevance to the practical issues which confronted the country after 1945. “In 1945 the stage was filled with civilians more militaristic than the military,” notes the study, “and with military men—like Marshall, Eisenhower, Bradley, and a host of others—with a breadth of view on national and world problems which which made them seem more ‘civilistic’ than the civilians * * * . The best of the soldiers had been made acutely aware, during the war, of their dependence in their every strategic move upon industrial production, scientific effort, the civilian labor force, as well as upon diplomacy, public opinion and political support.”

Walter Millis, as chief author of the new study, sees the year 1957 as a culminating point of the major problems of civil-military affairs which we face today. It was in 1957, he points out, that the British and American test their nuclear bombs by making three great nations possessing “megaton” weapons. And it was in 1957 that the Soviet Union announced achievement of an accurate intercontinental ballistic missile and backed the claim by its spectacular success in being the first to place an artificial earth satellite in orbit.

To American policy the shock was almost as profound as that of the first Soviet atomic explosion in 1949. The Russian satellite itself may have been of small military importance, but the situation it dramatized raised appalling issues of policy—as to the basis and course of our diplomacy, as to disarmament, as to fiscal and budgetary policy, as to the utilization and training of military manpower, and as to military organization and the state of our scientific and technical progress.

Oregon honors her newest Chapter,
Tualatin at Oswego
A sunny campus and the beautiful city of Salem, capital of Oregon, surround some of the more than a century old buildings of Willamette University, whose founding dates back to February 1, 1842.

Proudly sponsored by the following Chapters of Oregon

- Astoria
- Belle Passi
- Bend
- Champoeg
- Chemeketa
- Coos Bay
- Crater Lake
- Deschutes
- Eulalona
- Grande Ronde
- Linn
- Malheur
- Matthew Starbuck
- Mount Ashland
- Mount Hood
- Mt. St. Helens
- Multnomah
- Oregon Lewis & Clark
- Portland
- Rogue River
- Santiam
- Susannah Lee Barlow
- Tillamook
- Tualatin
- Wahkeena
- Willamette
- Winema
- Yamhill
MOUNT ST. HELENS, WASHINGTON

St. Helens, Oregon in Foreground

On this, Oregon's Centennial year, we, Mount St. Helens Chapter, D.A.R. of Columbia County, introduce our home with its towns and communities and peoples working together representing a cross section of our nation.

Columbia County borders the mighty Columbia River and reaches westward through an expanse of forested hills toward the blue Pacific. One of many snow-capped peaks jutting from the distant Cascade Range across the river to the east inspired the name of our Chapter at our organizing meeting in April of 1955.

Columbia County covers interests of fishing, lumbering, agriculture and manufacturing industries within its limits and claims fresh water ports where ocean going vessels load lumber and wood products for foreign ports of call.

St. Helens, Oregon, our county seat, is located on the west bank of the Columbia River 27 miles northwest of Portland on U. S. Highway 30. In June 1958 this growing industrial community of 5,000 brought national recognition to Columbia County and to the entire state of Oregon by winning the coveted sweepstakes award of $10,000 in the National Community Achievement Contest co-sponsored by the General Federation of Women's Clubs and the Sears, Roebuck Foundation.

This honor was made possible by the combined efforts of three St. Helens' Federated Women's Clubs. After entering their community in the Nationwide contest, the 112 women in the three participating clubs began a campaign which would spark complete community interest and co-operation.

Their first step was to propose a Community Achievement Council, its membership to include one person from every organization in town. The idea was accepted immediately and the new Council made a carefully organized tour to determine what was most needed. Then, one by one, in a matter of months, each need became a community project and was solved: a new public park—a PAL boy's club, supported by the entire community—organization of a Newcomer's Club—the transformation of the local armory into a community center—a “clean up-paint up” campaign that transformed both residential and business districts.

This tiny group of volunteers with the courage to do creative things, has demonstrated some of the things that keep America going—compassion and the helping hand; a sense of responsibility; determination; faith and the capacity for total cooperative effort.

We, Mount St. Helens Chapter, D.A.R., salute you, St. Helens, Oregon!

The Chapter gratefully acknowledges the following sponsors:

Vaughns—Furniture, Appliance & Hardware
Jordans Real Estate
J. W. Copeland Yards
Heinie's Cafe
Glen L. Olson, Shell Distributor
Holbrook Lumber Co.
Bank of St. Helens
Bill Phillips
Trent's Market
Magone—Owens Furniture Co.

Frederici Shoe Store
Davis Rexall Drug Co.
Jewel Ice Cream Co.
Overstreet's Shell Service
St. Helens Sentinel-Mist
L. C. Hall's Truck Line, Inc.
St. Helens Chronicle
Peter Pan Cleaners
Semlings' Pharmacy
Sears, Roebuck and Co.
Honoring
MRS. ALBERT H. POWERS

Proudly and affectionately dedicated by the Oregon State Society to honor her distinguished Honorary State Regent, Ruth McBride Powers (Mrs. Albert Henry), candidate for the office of Chaplain General, N.S.D.A.R.
HONORING
MRS. ALFRED C. ZWECK
STATE REGENT OF IOWA
1958 - 1960

In appreciation of Her Outstanding Leadership,
the Iowa Society Daughters of the American Revolution
dedicate this page
MRS. SAM S. CLAY
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL 1956-1959
HONORARY STATE REGENT

This page is dedicated to
MRS. SAM S. CLAY

in appreciation of Her Able Leadership and Devoted Loyalty
to the Daughters of the American Revolution
Lincoln monument was erected in 1911 by the Council Bluffs Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Miss Harriett Lake of Independence, Iowa, then Vice President General of the National Society, made the presentation to the Park Board in behalf of the local Society, as a part of the ceremonies held October 11, 1911.

It commemorates the spot on Point Lookout, one of the city's highest bluffs where Abraham Lincoln stood on August 19, 1859, and looking out over the flats of four year old Council Bluffs and the struggling four hundred resident village of Omaha, viewed the extensive panorama of the valley of the Missouri River.

Starting with these words "This is where the East meets the West" he went on to say that he felt Council Bluffs was the most suitable place for the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific. In compliance with the law of Congress he made the selection official on November 17, 1863.

Mr. Lincoln at this time met General Grenville M. Dodge, who later built the railroad, and the acquaintance of these two eminent Americans ripened into an intimate and cordial friendship which continued unbroken until the death of President Lincoln.

This monument is a beautiful tall shaft of granite with a bronze tablet at the base, whose inscription begins with these words—

"Oh King of Men,
Whose Crown was Love,
Whose Throne was Gentleness."

The shaft and tablet is mounted on a heavy concrete base, which extends in a long curve to the south and is surmounted by benches of graceful design. A row of brilliant electric lights runs the length of the benches and monument, and when lighted can be seen for many miles.
ANAMOSA, IOWA

Francis Shaw Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Anamosa, Iowa has been engaged in a project which began in 1900, one year after they were organized. At that time a bequest came to the City of Anamosa from a Minneapolis industrialist who had formerly lived in Anamosa. The city was to receive ten thousand dollars for the purchase of books for a Public Library, provided a suitable building was erected. The city did not feel they could finance such a building. Francis Shaw Chapter offered to raise the money. Their Regent Miss Helen L. Shaw, a descendant of the person for whom the Chapter was named, with the members, contacted everyone in the community for contributions. They raised eight thousand dollars, another three thousand was given by the widow of the original donor and with a donation of stone this was sufficient for the construction of the building. Due to the work done by Francis Shaw Chapter the city agreed there would always be at least three of their members on the board. Throughout the years Francis Shaw Chapter of the American Revolution have taken an active interest in the Library. Recently the Library has been redecorated throughout and a new catalogue system installed, much of the latter having been done by the present members.

Sponsored by the Northeast District of Iowa D.A.R. Chapters

Anamosa—Francis Shaw Chapter
Belle Plaine—Artesia Chapter
Cedar Rapids—Ashley Chapter
Cedar Rapids—Mayflower Chapter
Charles City—Alden Sears Chapter
Dubuque—Dubuque Chapter
Manchester—Dubuque Chapter
Marengo—Iowaco Chapter
Marion—Marion Linn Chapter
Mount Vernon—Balliet Chapter
Osage—Lucretia Deering Chapter
Strawberry Point—Mary Knight Chapter
Toledo—Tama-Toledo Chapter
Waucoma—Waucoma Chapter
Waverly—Revolutionary Dames Chapter
West Union—Hannah Lee Chapter
"This marker stands in front of 166 Falls Avenue. Its plaque reads “Homes are the cornerstones of Civilization”—Bryce. The first log house in Waterloo was built in 1846—the first frame house on this site in 1852. This marker was placed by the Waterloo Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, May 1925."

Sponsored by the following chapters comprising the

CENTRAL DISTRICT OF IOWA D.A.R.

Ames
Boone
Carroll
Cedar Falls
Fort Dodge
Grinnell
Iowa Falls
Marshalltown
Nevada
Newton
Waterloo
Webster City

Sun Dial
DeShon & Daniel Boone, merged
Priscilla Alden
Cedar Falls
Fort Dodge
Poweshiek
Grinnell
Candlestick
Iowa Falls
Marshalltown
Spinning Wheel
Solomon Dean
Isham Randolph
Waterloo
New Castle
HOME OF ANTOINE LeCLAIRE, CO-FOUNDER OF DAVENPORT, IOWA

The house of Antoine LeClaire now stands on the grounds of the Davenport Public Museum, and was maintained by Hannah Caldwell Chapter, N.S.D.A.R. for many years.

Antoine LeClaire, born Dec. 15, 1797, at St. Josephs, Michigan, was the son of a French farmer and his mother was the daughter of a Pottawattamie Chief.

In 1818, Antoine was sent by the government to Ft. Armstrong to act as interpreter under Capt. Davenport. He spoke fluent French, Spanish and English, and conversed in fourteen Indian dialects.

In 1820 he married Marguerite LePage, the granddaughter of a Sac Chieftan. The Sac and Fox tribes held him in such esteem, that when Chief Keokuk and Gen. Scott signed their peace treaty, Keokuk gave a section of land to Marguerite, providing Antoine would build a house on the exact spot where the treaty was signed. This he did. On this tract of land, the cities of Davenport and LeClaire now stand.

In 1833, LeClaire was appointed the first Postmaster of Davenport; also justice of the peace, to settle all differences between whites and Indians.

Mr. LeClaire became a very wealthy man and later built a mansion on the bluff, overlooking the river. It is significant to note that when Col. Davenport was murdered, many Indian warriors came to Davenport to guard the life and home of Antoine LeClaire.

Although a devout Catholic, he donated generously to Catholic and Protestant Churches, to Civic and public enterprises, to schools, hotels and public buildings. He died Sept. 25, 1861 of paralysis.

Sponsored by the Southeast District of Iowa D.A.R. Chapters

Bettendorf—Antoine LeClaire
Burlington—Stars and Stripes
Clinton—Clinton
Davenport—Hannah Caldwell
Fairfield—Log Cabin
Fort Madison—Jean Espy
Iowa City—Nathaniel Fellows
Iowa City—Pilgrim
Keokuk—Keokuk
Keosauqua—Van Buren County
Montezuma—Montezuma
Mount Pleasant—James Harlan
New London—John See
Oskaloosa—Oskaloosa
Ottumwa—Elizabeth Ross
Sigourney—James McElwee
Tipton—Open Prairie
Washington—Washington
Winfield—Winfield

Featured by the Hannah Caldwell Chapter, Davenport, Iowa.
Schaller Memorial Chapel
(Soon to become the focal point of the campus)

Buena Vista College has been dedicated to the
Intellectual and Spiritual development of
American Youth since 1891

Sponsored by the following chapters of Northwest District

- Algona—Algona
- Cherokee—Pilot Rock
- Clear Lake—Clear Lake
- Emmetsburg—Betty Alden
- Estherville—Okamanpado
- Humboldt—Mary Brewster
- Ida Grove—Cumberland Valley
- Mason City—Mason City
- Northwood—Helen Hinman Dwelle
- Odebolt—Ann Justis
- Onawa—Onawa
- Sac City—Sac City
- Sheldon—Mary Ball Washington
- Sibley—Bayberry
- Sioux City—Martha Washington
- Spencer—Lydia Alden
- Spirit Lake—Ladies of the Lake
- Storm Lake—Buena Vista

Featured by Buena Vista Chapter
Mrs. John A. Fisher, wife of the College President, Regent
Abingdon, Virginia was established by an Act of Assembly October 1778 on one hundred and twenty
acres of land given by Dr. Thomas Walker and others. The settlement until that time was called
Black’s Fort.

12 1/4-inch plate, completely hand decorated in the D.A.R. colors of blue, silver and
gold by Cumbow China Decorating Company. . . . Only $25.00 plus postage.

Names, dates, etc., may be had on back of plate in gold.

CUMBOW is world famous for the finest art work in the china field, creators of many beautiful
patterns decorated in copper lustre, gold or silver with lustre colors for backgrounds of most
any color, including the real, old pink lustre, lovely china patterns that have been decorated by Cumbow,
in Abingdon, Va., since 1932. Available in complete sets or a very unusual line of gift items.
Write for folders and other material.

Cumbow also carries a complete line of fine antique china, glass and other items including the
rarest pattern glass, exquisite Amberina, Cosmos pattern milk glass, fine cut glass and many other
rare and beautiful pieces.

Restoration of broken China is a popular service performed by Cumbow. Every piece restored is
guaranteed to be as strong and usable as before broken and may be as freely used and washed as
before broken.

Reproductions of any discontinued china pattern may be had, completely hand decorated by
Cumbow, from a sample piece of the original set on china of the same style and quality.

Write the restoration and reproduction departments for details.

You are cordially invited to visit the Cumbow showrooms at your convenience.

Cumbow is exclusive distributor for the timely book, “The Origin and Growth of Man” by Thomas
L. Cumbow. Only $3.00 per copy post paid.

Direct any problem connected with China or antiques to the

Cumbow China Decorating Company

436 EAST MAIN STREET

Abingdon, Virginia
OUR NATIONAL FLAG

Days to Observe

- New Year's Day—January 1
- Lincoln's Birthday—February 12
- Washington's Birthday
- Easter Sunday
- Memorial Day—May 30
  Half mast at noon
- Flag Day—June 14
- Independence Day—July 4
- Citizenship Day—September 17
- Columbus Day—October 12
- United States of America Day—October 23
- Veteran's Day—November 11
- Thanksgiving Day
- Christmas Day—December 25
- Indiana Day—December 13

Sponsored by the following chapters

Northern District of Indiana N.S.D.A.R.

Abijah Bigelow
  Mrs. Robert Fitz, Chairman
Agnes Pruyn Chapman
  Mrs. Ronald Reed, Chairman
Anthony Nigo
  Mrs. Frank D. Smith, Chairman
Charles Carroll
  Mrs. George L. Ives, Chairman
Col. Augustine deLa Balme
  Mrs. A. H. Moeller, Chairman
Desardee
  Mrs. Matthew Swanson
Frances Dingman
  Mrs. Harold Linville, Chairman
Frances Slocum
  Mrs. John Reardon, Chairman
General Francis Marion
  Mrs. Earl Carr, Chairman
General James Cox
  Mrs. C. C. Hefflin, Chairman
Julia Watkins Brass
  Mrs. Joseph E. Brown, Chairman
Mary Penrose Wayne
  Mrs. Arthur Bowers, Chairman
Miriam Benedict
  Miss Lottie Bement
Olde Towne
  Fay K. Johnson, Treasurer
Pottawatomie
  Mrs. Paul Asher, Chairman
Samuel Huntington
  Mrs. Charles Close, Chairman
Schuyler Colfax
  Mrs. Warren A. Deahl, Chairman
Timothy Ball
  Mrs. J. E. Wilcox, Chairman
Tippecanoe River
  Mrs. Frances Kraft, Chairman
William Tuffs
  Mrs. O. P. Martin, Chairman
Wythougan
  Mrs. Florence Mattix, Chairman
*Nineteenth Star, Peru, Indiana
  Miss Elizabeth A. Ridenour, Regent
Mrs. Herbert Ralston Hill
“Rosewell” Rt. 1
Fountaintown, Indiana

Candidate for
Recording Secretary General
N.S.D.A.R.
Newland Ticket

Twenty chapters of Central District of Indiana, N.S.D.A.R.
with pride and affection dedicate this page to our distinguished daughter and
Honorary State Regent of Indiana
Past Vice-President General from Indiana

Caroline Scott Harrison—Indianapolis
Captain Harmon Aughe—Frankfort
Cornelia Cole Fairbanks—Indianapolis
Dorothy Q—Crawfordsville
Fort Harrison—Terre Haute
Irvington—Indianapolis
Jonathan Jennings—Indianapolis
Kik-tha-we-nund—Anderson
Major Hugh Dinwiddie—Knightswood
Mary Mott Green—Shelbyville

Nancy Knight—Hartford City
National Old Trails—Cambridge City
Ouibache—Attica
Richmond Indiana—Richmond
Rushville—Rushville
Sarah Winston Henry—Newcastle
Twin Forks—Brookville
Veedersburg—Veedersburg
Wa-pe-ke-way—Danville
White Lick—Mooresville
Welcome to Chattanooga, Tennessee, “Dynamo of Dixie.”

We invite you to visit this scenic and historic city on the southern edge of Tennessee, bordering Georgia and Alabama. Springtime will give us a banner of dogwood and other flowering trees to emphasize our greetings.

DeSoto and his Spaniards were our earliest visitors! Thousands have come since and praised our scene in extravagant terms.

Lookout Mountain, made famous by the “Battle Above the Clouds,” (1863) commands a viewpoint park described as ‘sublime.’ That mountain was also the site of two battles of the American Revolution, one led by Gov. John Sevier, (1782), and one led by Gen. Joseph Martin, (1788), against Indian warriors.

Indian place names will remind you of the Cherokees and other tribes who once roved our hills and valleys, yielding to the white pioneers only after bitter and costly years. The Red Man’s “Trail of Tears” to new homes west of the Mississippi, began in and near Chattanooga.

You must see “Moccasin Bend,” formed by the winding Tennessee River, acclaimed one of the “beauty spots of the world.”

You must see the majestic rim which encircles our city: Lookout, Elder, Raccoon and Signal Mountains and Missionary Ridge. The ridge is named for the brave New Englanders who came here to Christianize the Indians.

And you must see Chickamauga National Park—battlefields where myriads of tablets and monuments tell of that bloodiest of conflicts during the Sixties between the men who wore the Blue and the men who wore the Gray. Many consider it the turning point of the war.

“There is no light to guide the future, save that which shines from the experience and understanding of the past.”
GREETINGS FROM
LONG ISLAND CHAPTER D. A. R.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
MRS. J. O. NIDERMAIER, REGENT

TERMINALS
Allentown, Pennsylvania
Asheville, N. Carolina
Atlanta, Georgia
Baltimore, Maryland
Birmingham, Alabama
(Sales Office)
Bristol, Tennessee
Charlotte, N. Carolina
Chattanooga, Tennessee
Cookeville, Tennessee
Dalton, Georgia
Greeneville, Tennessee
Greensboro-High Point, N. C.
Johnson City, Tennessee
Kingsport, Tennessee
Knoxville, Tennessee
Memphis, Tennessee
(Sales Office)
Morristown, Tennessee
Nashville, Tennessee
New York, New York
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Reading, Pennsylvania
Roanoke, Virginia
Rogersville, Tennessee
Rome, Georgia
Secaucus, New Jersey
West Pittston, Pennsylvania
York, Pennsylvania

SERVING
THE MAJOR MARKETS
OF THE EASTERN
UNITED STATES

GENERAL OFFICES—KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

FEBRUARY 1959
DELICIOUS!

Castelberry's
CANNED MEATS
& TABLE SAUCES

AT YOUR GROCER'S

Union County, North Carolina Cemetery Lists 1710-1914, 175 Cemeteries, 4,000 Inscriptions. Roster of 2,000 Confederate Soldiers with Co. & Regt. 49 Revolutionary Soldiers. All indexed. Cloth bound book. $5.00.
Compiled and edited by
Miss Clara Laney, Box 248, Monroe, N. C.
Honoring Mrs. Norman Y. Chambliss, Regent
Micajah Pettaway Chapter
Rocky Mount, North Carolina
Compilations of
COLONEL POLK CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Raleigh, North Carolina

The Finest in Fashions
MONTALDO'S
Winston-Salem, N. C.
Complete Decorative Service
Ruth M. Miller • Interiors
2048 Reynolda Road
Winston-Salem, N. C.

(Continued from page 162)

cial Militia upon the British and the location of the celebrated Minute Man Statue—universally known and revered as a soul-stirring symbol of the spirit of American patriotism and human freedom.
Besides a positive program to acquire lands for the two principal units of the proposed national historical park, the report contains recommendations for cooperative agreements with local governments, societies, and other property owners wherever feasible to insure the continued preservation and facilitate the interpretation of significant sites and structures that lie both inside and outside of the units specifically proposed.
The Battle Green in Lexington and Wright's Tavern in Concord are cited as examples of such sites and structures lying outside of the proposed park boundaries, which could be the subject of such cooperative agreements and which are important to any plan to achieve a comprehensive and coordinated program.
Also called for in the report is the erection of a uniform system of historical markers to identify the sites and structures of the numerous events and incidents that occurred both on the eve of and during the day that opened the War of the American Revolution. These sites and structures, the report notes, are distributed over a distance of 20 miles from Hanover Street in the heart of Old Boston to the Barrett Farm beside the Assabet River in Concord, 2 miles beyond the North Bridge and the farthest point reached by the British expeditionary force.
Miss Virginia Crosby of Marietta, Georgia, placing a wreath at the grave of her great-great-great-great Grandmother, Mary Ball Washington on her 250th birthday.

Miss Virginia Crosby is the daughter of Mrs. Ellen P. Lovell Crosby who founded the Fielding Lewis Chapter on May 12, 1904. Miss Crosby founded the Washington Family Descendants at Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park on May 12, 1954. The wreath is made from boxwood from the grounds of the Mary Ball Washington home in Fredericksburg, Virginia, and was presented to Miss Crosby by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities in recognition of the historical projects which Miss Crosby has sponsored.

Sponsored by the Fielding Lewis Chapter
Mrs. G. C. Green, Regent
Marietta, Georgia
December 7, 1962 will mark the centennial of the Battle of Prairie Grove, fought just ten miles west of Fayetteville on Highway 62. Visit Prairie Grove Battlefield Memorial Park, a 65-acre tract containing the Rhea's Mill chimney, the Morrow House and the Latta House, all landmarks of the battle.

Make contributions toward completing centennial monuments to

PRAIRIE GROVE BATTLEFIELD MEMORIAL FOUNDATION, Dr. Fred McCuaig, Director, Prairie Grove, Arkansas

$25.00
For identifying JOHN CALDWELL of Abbeville, S. C.
Will 1812, Probated 1816—Wife ELIZABETH—?
Mrs. L. C. Acruman, 1011 Hickory, Texarkana, Ark.

Compliments of
QUAPAW DISTRICT, D.A.R.
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

CAPTAIN BASIL GAITHER, GILBERT MARSHALL,
LITTLE ROCK, CENTENNIAL CHAPTERS

MRS. CLEVELAND CABLER, Director

Lake Wales Chapter, D.A.R., Lake Wales, Florida

300,000-piece Mosaic of “The Last Supper”

Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter House
In view of the great concern over the possibility that the new expressway might take the lovely old house, home of the Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter, D.A.R., 149 Lincoln St., Worcester, Mass., everyone worked hard to prevent it.

TO PROGRESS
Oh Progress; Inexorable one, gone upon the Old House "The Oaks", named for the trees which shelter it. How sad they seem, their Autumn leaves falling like painted tears
Upon the ground, given by a King's grant
Yes, more than these hundred years.
Could this be the last October?
Pause, Progress, look again upon the Old House,
Thru' those portals wide have passed the noble women Honoring their hero dead with service true and long.

ETHEL H. ST. JOHN
Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter
Lake Wales Chapter, D.A.R., Lake Wales, Florida

SEE
* Leonardo Da Vinci's
"Last Supper" in mosaic
* Guided Tours through
Gardens of Peace
* The Amazing Howell Glass Blowers

at
THE GREAT MASTERPIECE
LAKE WALES, FLORIDA

JONATHAN DICKINSON CHAPTER
Mrs. W. T. Pittman, Regent
Delray Beach, Florida

SEND FOR Free Folder
"IS YOUR NAME HERE?"
listing names of American family histories for sale
by the world's largest dealer in American Genealogies.
Write to
Goodspeed's Book Shop
DEPT. D, 18 BEACON ST., BOSTON 8, MASS.
Books of All Kinds Bought and Sold

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
MATTHEW FRENCH CHAPTER

PRINCETON, WEST VIRGINIA

Honors

MRS. LUMAN WARLAND DOGGETT, REGENT

MATTHEW FRENCH CHAPTER

PRINCETON, WEST VIRGINIA

Honors

MRS. LUMAN WARLAND DOGGETT, REGENT

Compliments of

ELIZABETH ZARIE CHAPTER, D.A.R.

Dunham, West Virginia

Greeting's from

MOUNT HYALITE CHAPTER

Bozeman, Montana

Compliments of

BETTY WASHINGTON CHAPTER, D.A.R.

Lawrence, Kansas

Greetings from

QUALITY LOVING CHAPTER, D.A.R.

Wichita, Kansas

Greetings from

OLD BOSTON CHAPTER, D.A.R.

Buckhannon, West Virginia

Greetings from

QUEENs CHAPEL

Fall River, Mass.

Greetings from

EAST HOOSUCK CHAPTER

Adams, Massachusetts

Greetings from

BORDERLAND CHAPTER, D.A.R.

Oak Hill, West Virginia

Compliments of

CAPT. JOB KNAPP CHAPTER, D.A.R.

Lawrence, Kansas

Compliments of

BETTY WASHINGTON CHAPTER, D.A.R.

Lawrence, Kansas

Greetings from

RANDOLPH LOVING CHAPTER, D.A.R.

Wichita, Kansas

Greetings from

QUALITY LOVING CHAPTER, D.A.R.

Montana

Greetings from

QUEENs CHAPEL

Fall River, Mass.

Greetings from

EAST HOOSUCK CHAPTER

Adams, Massachusetts

Greetings from

BORDERLAND CHAPTER, D.A.R.

Oak Hill, West Virginia

Compliments of

CAPT. JOB KNAPP CHAPTER, D.A.R.

Lawrence, Kansas

Compliments of

BETTY WASHINGTON CHAPTER, D.A.R.

Lawrence, Kansas

Greetings from

RANDOLPH LOVING CHAPTER, D.A.R.

Wichita, Kansas

Greetings from

QUALITY LOVING CHAPTER, D.A.R.

Montana

Greetings from

QUEENs CHAPEL

Fall River, Mass.

Greetings from

EAST HOOSUCK CHAPTER

Adams, Massachusetts

Greetings from

BORDERLAND CHAPTER, D.A.R.

Oak Hill, West Virginia

Compliments of

CAPT. JOB KNAPP CHAPTER, D.A.R.

Lawrence, Kansas

Compliments of

BETTY WASHINGTON CHAPTER, D.A.R.

Lawrence, Kansas

Greetings from

RANDOLPH LOVING CHAPTER, D.A.R.

Wichita, Kansas

Greetings from

QUALITY LOVING CHAPTER, D.A.R.

Montana

Greetings from

QUEENs CHAPEL

Fall River, Mass.

Greetings from

EAST HOOSUCK CHAPTER

Adams, Massachusetts

Greetings from

BORDERLAND CHAPTER, D.A.R.

Oak Hill, West Virginia

EARLY EDGECOMBE CO., N. C. RECORDS

ABSTRACTS OF WILLS 1733-1856—1800 Wills, many in Testators own words, $12.50.

MARRIAGES 1733-1860—from The Archives, Court House, early Newspapers, and Proved by Wills and Deeds, $12.50.

BIBLE RECORDS—Section of Family Charts: Haywood, Clark, Cheshire, Nash, Parker, Irwin, Toole, Shepherd, Also List of Jurymen of Bertie and Edgecombe Co's (1740); Rosters of War of 1812 and Mexican War. $12.50.

TOMBSTONES AND THE 1850 CENSUS $12.50.

Mrs. W. Gray Williams

Arlington Ter. Apt. 112

Boston, Massachusetts

QUEQUECHAN CHAPTER

Fall River, Mass.

Salutes State Regent Mrs. Alfred Graham

ADLER'S BOOK SHOP

The House of Adler—

Alaska's Oldest Bookshop

Box 1599

Fairbanks, Alaska

Cincinnati 3, Ohio

We Buy, Sell and Exchange

GENEALOGICAL BOOKS

Catalogs Free Upon Request

Southern Book Company

St. James Hotel—Charles St. at Centre

Baltimore 1, Maryland

Educators Mutual Life Insurance Company

offers

"tailored-to-fit"

Individual and Group

LIFE INSURANCE AND ACCIDENT & SICKNESS PROTECTION

For details, contact

Educators Mutual Life Insurance Company

P.O. Box 149, Lancaster, Pa.

ADLER'S BOOK SHOP

— The House of Adler —

Alaska's Oldest Bookshop

Box 1599

Fairbanks, Alaska

COATS OF ARMS

Hand Painted in Full Heraldic Colors

Each accompanied with free family manuscript which also explains the coat of arms with citations.

25th year

Write for Brochure

Hennegie Studio of Heraldic Art

324 West Thomas St.

Salisbury, N. C.

10% Off to Members of D. A. R. on all paintings

"GENEALOGICAL SERVICE
WITH CITED AUTHORITY"

(American and Foreign)

BY

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL COMPANY, INC.

GENEALOGISTS AND PUBLISHERS

80-90 EIGHTH AVE., NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

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

Publishers of "Colonial and Revolutionary Lineages of America" and other historical and genealogical serial volumes. Correspondence or interviews may be arranged in all parts of the United States.

We Buy, Sell and Exchange

GENEALOGICAL BOOKS

Catalogs Free Upon Request

Southern Book Company

St. James Hotel—Charles St. at Centre

Baltimore 1, Maryland

Newman BRONZE PLAQUES AND MARKERS

Officially designated ... beautiful ... significant.

FREE Folder shows proper marking. Please write for it.

Since 1882

BROTHERS, INC.

674 W. 4th St.

Cincinnati 3, Ohio

FEBRUARY 1959

Perpetual Identification of Historic Sites

NEWMAN BRONZE PLAQUES AND MARKERS

Officially designated ... beautiful ... significant.

FREE Folder shows proper marking. Please write for it.

Since 1882

Newman Brothers, Inc.

674 W. 4th St.

Cincinnati 3, Ohio
American Security
& TRUST COMPANY

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

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

A leading financial institution in the Nation's Capital... preferred by those who desire the best in banking service.

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

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM • FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Officially Approved
CAST BRONZE
Memorials • Markers

Write for new price list and catalog illustrating wide variety of designs.

Judd & Detweiler
INCORPORATED
(Established in 1868)
PRINTERS

This Magazine is from Our Presses

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

To be a joy forever
YOUR FAMILY COAT OF ARMS
must be a thing of beauty!

For identification of your immigrant ancestor,

EDITH TUNNELL, Designer of Jamestown and Mayflower Maps. The Jamestown and Mayflower Maps are in lithographed colors $5.00 each.
The Mayflower in beautiful hand painting $15.00 each.

THE PETTUS FAMILY $15.00
Compiled and edited by
A. BOHMER RUDD
1819 G St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

OFFICIALLY APPROVED
FINEST CAST BRONZE
LAY MEMBER MARKERS

DESIGN PA 105
HISTORIC SITE TABLETS . MEMORIALS
WORLD WAR II HONOR ROLLS
FREE—Beautifully illustrated brochure

PAN AMERICAN BRONZE CO.
4452 KUGLER MILL ROAD
CINCINNATI 36, OHIO

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Important Announcement!

ADVANCE ORDERS ACCEPTED NOW!
for priority delivery in time for official entry of the 49th State
NEW U.S. FLAG

An historic change will soon take place in "Old Glory"—a good time for you to change, too. Why not change to the very finest of nylon flags, the MT. VERNON. It's manufactured in the Heartland of American History by the Copeland Company, fine flag makers since 1862.

Write Now For Catalog and Complete Price List

a division of THEODORE JOHN CHRISTENSEN, INC.
501 - 20th Street South, Arlington 2, Virginia

Specialists in the design and manufacture of flags for every occasion: State flags, City flags, Heraldic flags, and special flags, banners, and pennants for patriotic societies, fraternal organizations, civic groups, clubs, ships and boats, and business establishments.
HONOR the deserving with the BEST

UNITED STATES BRONZE PLAQUES

bear a proud name—serve a worthy tradition
The best and most impressive of bronze and aluminum plaques for testimonials, awards, and memorials, and at truly economical prices, too. Our vast facilities and long years of experience assure the most appropriate everlasting tribute for every occasion from a warm personal testimonial to a great enduring memorial.

We also feature fine trophies and prize awards, worthy of your organization’s traditions—and economically priced, too. Free trophy catalog available.

UNITED STATES BRONZE SIGN CO., Inc.
101 West 31st St., Dept. DR, New York 1, N.Y.

NORTH CAROLINA RESEARCH
Specializing in Anson, Rowan, Mecklenburg, Guilford, Cabarrus, Iredell, and central N. C. counties, but work anywhere in the state.

WM. D. KIZZIAH
Box 604
Salisbury, N. C.

OFFICIAL D. A. R. FLAGS
National, State and Chapter, American and State Flags, Badges, Banners, and Supplies for all organizations.
Write for Prices
THE CINCINNATI REGALIA CO.
145 W. 4th St.
Cincinnati, O.

IOWA AND OREGON
Congratulations to Iowa for securing advertising valued at $736. Your work deserves our thanks.
Our Centennial State—Oregon—should be on every traveler’s itinerary this year. They have planned all sorts of festivities to entertain you and sent in $325 worth of ads besides.

HONORING
THE COLONEL ABRAM PENN CHAPTER
STUART, VIRGINIA

AND

MRS. J. MYRON CLARK, State Chaplain, Virginia, D.A.R.
MRS. JAMES T. LEACH, State Honor Roll Chairman, Virginia, D.A.R.
MRS. CLAUDE E. NORRIS, Regent
MRS. WALTER LEE PENN, Past Regent
Greetings from Virginia Daughters
Washington-Lewis Chapter, Fredericksburg, Va.

For gracious dining the General Washington Inn serves delicious meals at moderate prices. Excellent overnight accommodations.

GENERAL WASHINGTON INN AND MOTEL
Fredericksburg, Va.

KENMORE GIFT SHOP
Distinctive Gifts for the home and every occasion. 18th Century Reproductions in pewter and brass. Italian pottery and recent addition of 18th Century antiques from England and the continent.
1201 Washington Ave.
Fredericksburg, Va.
Open 9 to 5 daily, including Sunday.

INGLESIDE RESORT
Hotel & 3 Motels
3 Miles North of Staunton, Va. on Rt. 11
George W. Serrett, General Manager

ROBERT E. LEE HOTEL
In Historic
LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA
Phone Hobart 3-3101

Greetings from WILDERNESS ROAD CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Writetille, Virginia
Honoring our Organizing Regent
MRS. W. A. PORTER
Appalachian Trail Chapter
Hillarite, Va.

LYNCHBURG FEDERAL
Savings and Loan Association
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA
Compliments of JAMES ALLEN CHAPTER
Crewe, Virginia
Honoring Mrs. Vernoy B. Tate
Virginia State Recording Secretary
Boone Trail Chapter, D.A.R.
Big Stone Gap, Virginia

ROBERTSON’S
5 & 10¢ Stores
Falls Church & Arlington, Va.

LOCHER FARMS
Glasgow, Virginia
and
Hancock, Maryland

Growers & Packers of
DALECARLIA BRAND
Apples and Peaches

Baldwin Locher, Owner

Compliments of
LOCHER BRICK CO., INC.

Manufacturers in Rockbridge County
Since 1848

Williamsburg Colonial Handmade Brick
Glasgow, Virginia
Colonial Williamsburg planned just for YOU, D.A.R. MEMBERS!

A Beautiful and Historic 2-Day Post Congressional Tour

See and enjoy Fredericksburg • Richmond • Colonial Williamsburg • Historic Yorktown and Jamestown

... IN THE FULL GLORY OF SPRINGTIME!

And all along the way, the best of hotel accommodations—excellent Table d'hote meals—the comfortable luxury of private motor coach transportation!

Do plan on this Virginia tour of American shrines following your Annual D.A.R. Congress! Famous historic homes—the Colonial wonder of Williamsburg—history in the making at Yorktown and Jamestown—the romantic Old South—towns and cities most prominent in American history—a countryside unmatched for beauty in all the East.

This whole glorious weekend is under the skilled supervision of our travel specialist. From Washington and back to Washington, everything is planned for your comfort—your pleasure. Don’t miss it!

April 25, 26, 1959
ONLY $56.50 EACH
Including All Taxes

SEND NOW FOR YOUR FREE TOUR BOOKLET to

United States Travel Agency, Inc.
(Not a government agency)
807 15th Street, N.W.
Attention: Mr. Lincoln T. Miller
Washington 5, D. C.