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WASHINGTON, D.C.
THIS ISSUE contains much information of value to those who plan to attend Continental Congress, April 19–23. The principal events for each day are listed, as well as meetings of National Committees and State functions.

Of course, the official program will give complete details, but the data provided in this March issue will at least permit delegates to draft a tentative schedule for a busy week.

* *

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THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF
THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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Mabel E. Winslow, Editor

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D.A.R. Magazine Committee

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Hammond-Harwood House, Annapolis, Md., designed and built by William Buckland in 1774 for Matthias Hammond, Colonial lawyer and planter, is considered one of the finest examples of Georgian architecture in the country. This house may be visited during the Maryland House and Garden pilgrimage, April 25–May 10.

Dining room of Hammond-Harwood House.
The President General’s Message

As I contemplate the approach of the 68th Continental Congress and our wonderful annual meeting, I can but think that the sun never shone on a cause of greater worth than that of our Society. This is attested to by our tremendous growth, from a few members in the beginning to the considerable strength of over one hundred and eighty-six thousand members today. An organization of lesser worth or vigor could not have withstood the tests of time as ours has done.

The deepest meaning of our Society is patriotic service—the free exercise of devoted usefulness to the land of our birth. The idea of freedom has been handed down through the mists of time and is old and strong. As a group we follow the ideal of liberty in a country made free by the mighty sacrifices of our Revolutionary forefathers.

May we never forget that, in the sometimes petty annoyances of day-to-day living, as members of our Society we are irrevocably united. The progress of our organization depends upon our unity and strength and our willingness to look ahead, take on new tasks, and strive toward new goals in the interest of the continued independence of our country.

We may at times be impatient because we consider that this or that project of our Society, under our own guidance, would have been set in motion faster, or the result sought achieved more quickly. We should remember that immediate and swift success of an undertaking is sometimes problematical. More usual is the fact that long hours of arduous work may happily culminate in worthwhile accomplishment. Each of us, according to her individuality or the circumstances of her life, may go about her patriotic work at a different pace. Some forge ahead rapidly and accomplish much in a short time. Others press onward in slower measure and yet their achievements also stand out as work well done.

The greatness of our Society will continue to transcend anything that may be contrived to deter our progress or destroy our wholeness as an organization. The fidelity and perseverance of its members assure the extraordinary solidarity and intactness of the National Society.

President General, N.S.D.A.R.

MARCH 1959

[211]
So Carefully Selected

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Of D.A.R.
Progress and Leadership
The colorful and brilliant opening night ceremonies of the Sixty-eighth Continental Congress will take place on April twentieth, at half past eight o'clock. Beautiful silk flags of every State in the Union and of the foreign countries where D.A.R. Chapters are located, will be displayed around the Stars and Stripes. The theme of the Congress will be FAITH OF OUR FATHERS, LIVING STILL. Interesting and informative programs have been built around this theme.

On Sunday afternoon, April nineteenth, Mrs. Bruce L. Canaga, Chairman General, will conduct a Memorial Service.

On Monday evening a dinner for gentlemen only has been arranged for half past six o'clock in the Jefferson Room of the Mayflower Hotel. Reservations should be sent by April thirteenth to Mrs. Grahame T. Smallwood, Chairman, 1026 17th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Tickets are $6.00 each.

On Tuesday afternoon, from two until half past three o'clock, The White House will be open to members of the Society. Members will be admitted to the East Entrance upon showing a D.A.R. insignia pin or a Congress badge. No tickets will be issued. Members are cordially invited to enjoy this tour of the President's Mansion.

The National Defense Meeting will be on Tuesday evening. There will be a short program on Wednesday night followed by nominations for national office.

At 8:30 on Thursday night, the State Regents will give their two-minute reports. The report of the Tellers for the national elections is also scheduled.

Installation of the new officers will take place at the close of Friday morning's business. That night the Sixty-eighth Continental Congress will come to a close with the annual banquet at the Mayflower Hotel.

Many other meetings, luncheons, teas and programs are planned for the week—all arranged to make your week in Washington a most rewarding and happy experience.

### Sixty-eighth Continental Congress

#### NATIONAL COMMITTEES

**AMERICAN INDIANS:** Meeting, Monday, April 20, 3 p.m., National Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall Building, 2nd floor.

**AMERICAN MUSIC:** Meeting, Monday, April 20, 10 a.m., D.A.R. Chapter House, 1732 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Rehearsal of National Chorus, Tuesday, April 21, 3 p.m. to 4 p.m., platform, Constitution Hall. For information before Congress write Mrs. Marvin L. Reynolds, Hartsville, S. C., or Mrs. Stanley J. Gordon, 3815 N. Upland Street, Arlington 7, Virginia. During Congress: Mayflower Hotel.

**AMERICANISM & D.A.R. MANUAL FOR CITIZENSHIP:** Meeting, Tuesday, April 21, 2:30 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Virginia Room.

**APPROVED SCHOOLS:** Luncheon, Monday, April 20, 12 noon, Mayflower Hotel, State Room, $4.00. Res.: Mrs. Anna B. Sandt, 6813 Brookville Road, Chevy Chase 15, Maryland. During Congress: Lobby of Constitution Hall—Monday, April 20 until 10:30 a.m.—then at door of State Room. Everyone welcome—not just for chairmen.

**CONSERVATION:** Meeting, Monday, April 20, 9 a.m., Assembly Room. D.A.R. GOOD CITIZENS: Meeting, Monday, April 20, 10 a.m., Indiana Room, 3rd floor, Administration Building.

**D.A.R. MAGAZINE & MAGAZINE ADVERTISING:** Meeting, Tuesday, April 21, 8:30 a.m., Assembly Room. Everyone welcome.

**D.A.R. MUSEUM & FRIENDS OF THE MUSEUM:** Meeting, Monday, April 20, 11 a.m., Museum.

**GENEALOGICAL RECORDS:** Meeting, Monday, April 20, 2:30 p.m., National Officers Club Room.

**HONOR ROLL:** Meeting, Tuesday, April 20, 8:30 a.m., Indiana Room (3rd floor Administration Bldg.).

**HISTORIAN GENERAL:** Meeting, Monday, April 20, 9 a.m., Americana Room.

**INSIGNIA:** Meeting, Thursday, April 23, 8:30 a.m., National Officers Club Room. Pictures of D.A.R. emblem explained by Mr. Frank Hamer from our official jewelers. Questions and answers discussed. Mrs. Virgil Browne, National Chairman, presiding.

**JUNIOR AMERICAN CITIZENS:** Meeting, Monday, April 20, 11 a.m., Assembly Room. Awards and prizes given at this meeting. Questions and answers on work. Anyone interested in J.A.C. invited, especially State Chairmen, State Regents.

**JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP:** Meeting, Monday, April 20, 9 a.m., Red Cross Building, Executive Committee Room, 2nd floor, 17th & D Streets, N.W. Dinner, Sunday, April 19, 5:15 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Williamsburg Room, $6.50. Res.: Mrs. Robert M. DeShazo, Jr., 4607 North 40th Street, Arlington 7, Virginia. During Congress: Mayflower Hotel, Banquet table.

**MOTION PICTURE:** Joint breakfast with Program, Radio & TV, Wednesday, April 22, 7:30 a.m., Mayflower Hotel, East Room, $3.25. Tickets—lobby—Constitution Hall, next to Banquet table.

**NATIONAL DEFENSE:** Meetings, Monday, April 20, 2:15 p.m., Red Cross Building, Assembly Hall, 2nd floor, 17th & D Streets (adjacent to D.A.R.). Everyone invited. Wednesday, April 22, 12 noon, National Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall Building. This latter meeting is for State Chairmen of National Defense and State Regents only.

**PRESS RELATIONS:** Meeting, Wednesday, April 22, 8:15 a.m., National Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall Building. All interested in Press Relations invited.

**PROGRAM:** Joint breakfast with Motion Picture, Radio & TV, Wednesday, April 22, 7:30 a.m., Mayflower Hotel, East Room, $3.25. Res.: Mrs. Charles E. Turner, 4606 Norwood Drive, Chevy Chase 15, Maryland. During Congress: Constitution Hall lobby—next to Banquet ticket table.

**RADIO & TELEVISION:** Joint breakfast with Motion Picture & Program, Wednesday, April 22, 7:30 a.m., Mayflower Hotel, East Room, $3.25. Res.: Mrs. Charles E. Turner, 4606 Norwood Drive, Chevy Chase 15, Maryland. During Congress: Constitution Hall lobby—next to Banquet ticket table.

**RESOLUTIONS:** Wednesday, April 15, 9 a.m. through Saturday, April 18, 12 noon—meetings—Assembly Room. Monday, April 20, 9 a.m. through Congress—meetings—National Officers Club Board Room.
WASHINGTON, D. C. Meeting following luncheon at Hotel.

VICE PRESIDENTS GENERAL CLUB:
Breakfast, Monday, April 20, 7:30 a.m., Mayflower Hotel, East Room—$3.75. Res.: Mrs. Albert J. Rasmussen, 1331 Ridgewood Road, Chicago, Illinois. Lunch—Mayflower Hotel, Mrs. Rasmussen, Mayflower Hotel.

STATES

ALABAMA: Meeting, Monday, April 20, 10 a.m., Red Cross Building, 17th & D Sts., N.W., Assembly Hall, 2nd floor, Supper, Tuesday, April 21, 5:45 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Pan American Room—$6.50. Res.: Mrs. Lee Allen Brooks, 2530 Park Lane-Court, Birmingham, Alabama or Alabama State Conference. During Congress: Mrs. Brooks with Alabama Delegation.

ARKANSAS:

COLORADO: Meeting, Monday, April 20, 2 p.m., Colorado Room, 3rd floor, Administration Building, Dinner, Tuesday, April 21, 6 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, North Room—$6.50. Res.: Mrs. Richard F. Carl-son, 176 Alibon Street, Denver 20, Colorado. During Congress: Mayflower Hotel. Colorado Buffet Supper, Sunday, April 19, 4411 Fairfax Road, Arlington, Virginia. State Route 123, 3/10 mile from Chain Bridge. Meet at Founders Memorial after Memorial Service. Cars will be available.

CONNECTICUT:
Meetings, Monday, April 20, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.; Thursday, April 23, immediately following Congress adjournment, Connecticut Room. Monday meeting for weary survivors of Registration Line. Sale of state badges: Connecticut Headquarters, Mayflower Hotel. Luncheon, Wednesday, April 22, 5:45 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, East Room. Res.: Mrs. Foster E. Sturtevant, 28 Newport Avenue, West Hartford, Connecticut. During Congress: Mrs. Sturtevant, Connecticut Headquarters, Mayflower Hotel.

DELAWARE:
Meeting, Monday, April 20, 2 p.m., Delaware Room, Luncheon, Tuesday, April 21, 12:30 p.m., Willard Hotel, Fairfax Room. Res.: Miss Helen Scott, 403 Irving Drive, Brandywine Hills, Wilmington 3, Delaware. During Congress: Mrs. E. F. Seimes or Miss Helen Scott, no later than Monday, 11 a.m. Price: $3.50.

FLORIDA: Coffee, Monday, April 20, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room—$3.00. Res.: Mrs. George C. Estill, 2127 Brickell Avenue, Miami 36, Florida.

GEORGIA: Meeting, Monday, April 20, 3:15 p.m., Georgia Room, Banquet, Tuesday, April 21, 6 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room. Res.: Mrs. Sam Merritt, 234 Dodson Street, Americus, Georgia. During Congress: Mrs. Sam Merritt, Mayflower Hotel or stateroom.

ILLINOIS: Buffet supper, Sunday, April 19, 7 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Ballroom—$5.75. Res.: Mrs. Frank V. Davis, P. O. Box 158, Greensville, Illinois. Saturday and Sunday only, Mayflower Hotel. Open House, all week, Illinois Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Mrs. Henry Chester Warn-er, State Chairman, invites you to visit the newly renovated room. Hostess on duty.

INDIANA: Tea, Monday, April 20, 3 to 5 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, East Room—$5.50. Res.: Mrs. Edgar M. Cox, Jr., 515 N. Ironwood Drive, Scottsburg, Washington, D. C. During Congress: Indiana Room, Mayflower Hotel, Pan American Room—$5.50. Information may be secured from Mrs. Alfred C. Zweck, 2121 Nebraska Street, Sioux City 4, Iowa.

KANSAS:
Luncheon, Tuesday, April 21, 1 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, North Room—$4.00. Res.: Mrs. Earl Mose, 2818 Broadway, Great Bend, Kansas. During Congress: Mrs. Earl Mose, Mayflower Hotel.

KENTUCKY:
Meeting, Monday, April 20, 9:30 a.m. to 12 noon, Kentucky State Room, Luncheon, Wednesday, April 22, 12:30 p.m. Res.: Mrs. Frederick A. Kellogg, 2502 Blaine Lane, Louisville—$4.25. Res.: Mrs. W. R. R. LaVicelle, 495 Lightfoot Road, Louisville, Kentucky. During Congress: The Mayflower Hotel.

MARYLAND:
Luncheon, Tuesday, April 21, 1 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room. Res.: Mrs. Lawrence Lesser, 36 East Quincy Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland. Speaker and music.

MASSACHUSETTS:
Open House, Monday, April 20, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., Massachusetts State badges distributed to members. Buffet supper, Sunday, April 19, 7 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Cabinet & Pan American Room—$5.50. Res.: Mrs. Gilbert C. Adams, 83 Locust Street, Reading, Massachusetts. During Congress: Saturday and Sunday, April 18 and 19, State Re-gent's room—Mayflower Hotel.

MICHIGAN:
Reception, Sunday, April 19, 8:30 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room.

MINNESOTA:
Buffet supper, Sunday, April 19, 7 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, North Room—$5.60. Res.: Mrs. F. Lloyd Young, Box 375, Austin, Minnesota. In Washington April 17. Early reservations please, since final report must be given to caterer before April 18.

MISSOURI:

NEW JERSEY:
Open house Monday through Thursday, April 20-23, 9 to 3. Luncheon, Tuesday, April 21, 12:30 p.m.—Shoreham Hotel, West Ballroom—$4.00. Res.: Mrs. George C. Skillman, Box 11, Belle Mead, N. J. Speaker: Mrs. Frank G. Tran, Organizing Secretary General. NEW YORK:
Meeting, Monday, April 20, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., New York Room, Luncheon, Tuesday, April 21, 12:30 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Ballroom—$5.50. Res.: Mrs. Neill Rothacker, 393 White Street, Orange, N. J. During Congress: New York Room, Monday, a.m.
NEBRASKA: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 21, 12:30 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Maryland Room—$4.00. Res.: Mrs. Grant A. Ackerman, 333 West Calvert Street, Lincoln, Nebraska. During Congress: Mrs. Ackerman, Mayflower Hotel.


NORTH CAROLINA: Meeting, Tuesday, April 21, 2 p.m., North Carolina Room. Tea, Wednesday, April 22, 4 to 6 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Williamsburg Room. Res.: Miss Josephine Smith, 307 Hammond Street, Rocky Mount, N. C. During Congress: Miss Smith, at the North Carolina meeting.

NORTHWEST STATES: Luncheon and meeting, Monday, April 20, 12:30 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Cabinet Room. Res.: Mrs. Lyman B. Yonkee, State Regent, 534 Broadway, Thermopolis, Wyoming. Guest speaker: Mrs. Frances B. Lucas and her husband, Eugene Holcombe, 2016 Quarrier Street, Charleston, West Virginia. During Congress: Mrs. Frank Stephens, State Regent, Mayflower Hotel, 1127 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C.

NEVAH: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 21, 1 p.m., Kennedy-Warren Hotel, North Lounge—$3.60. Res.: Mrs. J. Dulany Hammond, 19 North Oak Street, Rosemont, Alexandria, Virginia before April 10.


WEST VIRGINIA: Tea, Tuesday, April 21, 3 p.m., Army & Navy Town Club, 17th and I Sts., Washington Room—$2.75. Mail order: $3.00 in Washington. Res.: Mrs. V. Eugene Holecombe, 1601 Quarter Street, Charleston, West Virginia. During Congress: West Va. Box, Monday, April 20, 10 to 12 noon. Installation of State Officers, Friday, April 24, West Virginia Room.

WISCONSIN: Meeting, Monday, April 20, 10 a.m., Wisconsin Room. Coffee, Tuesday, April 21, 12 noon, Sheraton-Carlton Hotel, Carlton Room. Badges and tickets will be given out at meeting on Monday, April 20.

Pennsylvania: Meeting, Monday, April 20, 11 a.m., Oklahoma kitchen. Luncheon, Wednesday, April 22, 12:30 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Pan American Room—$3.75. Res.: Mrs. Olen Delaney, P. O. Box 6127, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. During Congress: Oklahoma kitchen, April 20, from Mrs. Delaney.

PATRONIZE 1959 COFFEE BAR
8 a.m. on
Lower Level—Administration Building
Luncheon—11 a.m. to 2 p.m.
Lower Level—Administration Building
Served under Direction of B & B Caterers
6303 Georgia Avenue, N.W.

1959 C. A. R. CONVENTION
Thursday & Friday, April 23 & 24
Senior National Board of Management—9 a.m.
National Officers Club Room, North Wing, Constitution Hall, 2nd floor.
Saturday, April 25
National Convention, Mayflower Hotel
Sunday, April 26, Pilgrimage

Men's Dinner in Conjunction with D.C. S.A.R.
Annual Dinner
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 20TH

The Sixth Annual Men’s Dinner will be held at Army & Navy Club, 17th & I St., N. W., at 6:30 p.m. on Monday, April 20th. Chapter Regents should notify their Delegates and Alternates that all husbands in Washington at Congress time are welcome. This dinner gives them a chance to meet men from all over the United States, and the added opportunity to meet with the D. C. S.A. R. Society.

Reservations should be sent by April 10th, if possible, to Mr. Grahame T. Smallwood, Jr., Chairman, 3026 17th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

The dinner is informal.

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE

Thursday, April 16
Executive Committee meeting
Saturday, April 18
Meeting of the National Board of Management, 9:30 A.M.
Sunday, April 19
Memorial Service, 2:30 P.M.
Monday, April 20
Opening of 68th Continental Congress, 8:30 P.M.
Tuesday, April 21
Reports of National Officers, 9:30 A.M. Tour of the White House, 2 to 3:30 P.M.
National Defense Meeting, 8:30 P.M. Pages Dance, 10 P.M. Mayflower Hotel
Wednesday, April 22
Reports, 9:30 A.M. Reports, 2:30 P.M.
Program and Nominations, 8:30 P.M.
Thursday, April 23
Voting, 8 A.M. to 2:30 P.M.
Reports, 9:30 A.M.
Reports, 2:30 P.M.
Reports of State Regents, 8:30 P.M.
Report of the Tellers.
Friday, April 24
Installation of newly elected Officers. Adjournment of the Congress.
Banquet 7:30 P.M.—Mayflower Hotel
Saturday, April 25
Meeting of National Board of Management, 9:30 A.M.
JUDSON COLLEGE, ALABAMA

By Noland Hubbard (Mrs. Robert) Bowling
Regent, Margaret Lee Houston Chapter

RICH in traditions and mellowed by age, Judson College, in Marion, Alabama, is one of the oldest women’s colleges in the United States and the oldest Baptist college for women in the world. A group of Baptists seeking for their daughters educational advantages equal to those of their sons founded this liberal and fine arts college in 1838. In time of adversity, as in days of prosperity, its doors have since remained continuously open, even during the War Between the States, when other schools were closed, at least intermittently; Judson Female Institute, however, did not lose one day from its schedule. When General Robert E. Lee surrendered at Appomatox, Virginia, in April, 1865, 265 young women were attending Judson.

If historians can interpret the activities of the past, the hand of God was upon the founding of this Christian college. The Creator of the Universe, in His love for beauty, rolled up the Appalachian Range along the eastern section of our country and left the last hills in Alabama. The last foothill of that range rested in the wilderness, with only primitive people as inhabitants until 1817; then, from various sections of the land men and women with a zeal for the higher education of women drew together in the vicinity. Other parts of the State were settled much earlier; various schools were in operation long before this locality was opened to white settlers around 1815.

Perry County was organized in 1819, the year Alabama became a State. In 1822 the county seat was established here, and the town was christened “Marion,” in honor of Francis Marion, “The Swamp Fox” of Revolutionary fame. Siloam Baptist Church was constituted the same year, and its members included men and women of wealth and culture who came to Perry County to live.

Miss Julia Tarrant married Thomas Barron and moved to Marion in 1828. She was an influential woman who became a leader, not only in Siloam Baptist Church, but in the community. Mrs. Barron believed in advanced education for women and used her influence to encourage the same attitude in her neighbors.

Although she had no daughters, in 1838 Mrs. Barron invited a group of Marion’s leading citizens to her home to plan a Baptist school for women. These neighbors included General Edwin King, recognized as one of Judson College’s most active founders and a generous benefactor. His descendants continue his generosity. Mrs. Barron wrote to the Rev. J. D. De Votie, pastor of Tuscaloosa Baptist Church, telling him of this meeting and of her confidence that a Baptist school for girls could be developed in Marion.

As General King planned to attend a meeting of trustees of the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa, Mrs. Barron asked him to discuss with Dr. Basil Manly, University president, the need for a young man to assume leadership in a Baptist school for girls. Among the visitors at Commencement was Milo P. Jewett, a young Vermonter who had traveled south hoping to establish a Christian college for women. He was invited to visit Marion and arrived on a cold, blustery day in December 1838. He stopped his wagon, driven by a pair of small ponies, at an intersection and inquired "Are there any Baptists in town?" He received the answer "The woods are full of them." The stranger was wearing a white beaver hat. There were two small trunks in the wagon. Beside him sat Jane Jewett, his bride, a woman of radiant beauty, who so impressed her stamp upon Judson College that the Jewett Honor Society is a tribute to her influence.

Mr. Jewett was armed with a letter of introduction from the Rev. De Votie to Mrs. Barron, who received the couple as guests and invited her neighbors to a meeting at which plans for the school were formulated. In Jewett’s language, the aim of the new school was "awakening the mind, cultivating the heart, improving the manners, and forming habits of order, industry, economy, and simplicity on foundations of truth and righteousness, and good sense, clearly forecasting the culture and training which should develop the highest type of womanhood." These ideals have been offered to each succeeding generation of students.

The school was named Judson Female Institute in honor of Ann Haseltine Judson, the first Baptist woman to go to India as a missionary.

Interestingly enough, the first activity of Mr. Jewett as president was to declare the 1838 Christmas Holiday—still a great occasion! Each year it is preceded by several traditional activities. One is a Christmas gift for Christ, in the form of an ingathering of donations for foreign missions. Another is a Christmas tree for the servants, with a jolly program. There is always a beautiful Christmas tea, in which students and faculty participate, followed by the traditional Christmas dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. Jewett were Mrs. Barron’s guests for 6 months of the first session, and two other teachers remained with her for an entire year. She rented a suitable building for the school and paid its rent for 1 ½ years. Meanwhile, "a commodious brick building" was erected on the present site of Judson College; it was financed by citizens of Marion and was first occupied in 1841.

Milo P. Jewett was educated at Dartmouth College in New Hampshire, studied law, and attended Andover Theological Seminary, but decided to teach, not preach. He devoted all his time to Judson and during the summers traveled extensively in the Southern States in his carriage, explaining to Southern planters the merits of his school. When the school opened, great numbers of them came, bringing their young daughters. They came without distinction of religious differences. (Continued on page 316)
A Friend of the Sightless

Experience in Training Her Own Daughter
Leads Kansas D.A.R. Member Into Use of Braille

By Margaret E. Lyons

When the only child of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Griffis of El Dorado, Kan., was born blind, Mrs. Griffis’ life did a complete turn-around. Though heartbroken as any mother would be, that her child never could see the beauties of the world, she did not sit down and weep about her misfortune, as many parents would, but accepted the seemingly tragic fact and asked herself: “What can I do about this?”

Then she set about, with her husband’s aid, to supply the answer. After the couple had exhausted the list of doctors and eye specialists in the country who might help their child, and knew that Gretta never would be able to use her own eyes, Mrs. Griffis decided that Gretta still would see—through her mother’s eyes.

She made up her mind to treat Gretta as a normal child, so far as possible—in other words, not to coddle or “baby” her to a degree that Gretta herself would be too aware she was different from other children until she was old enough to understand. The mother read to her from children’s books, and taught her to be self-reliant as possible.

Favoritism Avoided

Gretta went to the public school in Fort Scott. Mrs. Griffis told the teachers not to give the girl special privileges, she taught Gretta a certain route to school, and Gretta followed it every day.

When Gretta was in the third and fourth grades the teachers taught her to write on a typewriter—since obviously it would be impossible for her to write in longhand.

From this time on she did all her lessons on the typewriter, and was an honor student in every grade. After the family moved to El Dorado she was graduated from high school as valedictorian, and in El Dorado Junior College she won the same honor. Gretta then attended McPherson (Kan.) College and there she was graduated with an AB degree—again first in her class.

Eager to learn and possessing a brilliant mind, Gretta went on to Chicago University. Gretta was to pay $100 for each three months’ tuition, but she had to pay only the first month, because she was awarded a scholarship at the university after it was discovered that she had remarkable ability. She was graduated from the University with a master’s degree in social sciences.

Learned to Cook

After graduation Gretta came home for a summer’s vacation. In the meantime Mrs. Griffis had purchased an electric range. A home demonstration agent came to the house and taught Gretta to use the stove. She learned to cook so quickly and so well that Roger Lilley, who was with the Kansas Gas and Electric Co. at El Dorado, realized it would be unusual to have Gretta put on cooking demonstrations over the county, to show how easy it was to cook on an electric range. At that time farm homes were just beginning to be wired for electricity and an electric range was not yet common.

The plan proved so successful that Lilley was instrumental in selling this idea to a leading manufacturer of electrical appliances. Gretta and a companion went to Chicago, where the company trained Gretta for a year. She was taught to use all the appliances, and became so proficient in cooking that the concern sent her out on the road. A special glass room was built for her use at large conventions and at dealers’ meetings. It was the first time in history that a blind person had been employed in this manner.

Gretta had learned to read and write by the Braille system of raised dots while in high school. She had attended summer sessions at the State School for the Blind in Kansas City.

During the war, Gretta worked 33 months at Beech Aircraft in the smooth-and-burr department. Afterward, she accepted a position with the Community Chest in Washington, D. C.; she served there six years as home teacher for the blind. Now headquartering in Portland, Me., she travels over the state as home teacher. She lives alone in a three-room efficiency apartment, and does all her housekeeping chores as well as cooking. The one thing she cannot do well, she admits, is ironing.

Besides her home teaching, Miss Griffis teaches two classes in Braille for the Professional Women’s Clubs. They learn Braille so that they may transcribe children’s books—one of the greatest needs in the nation, they believe.

Gretta, now 46 years old, is said to be the most highly educated blind person in the country.

Mother Learned Braille

The story doesn’t end, however, with Gretta’s extraordinary success. It is inevitable that such a life will have many effects on those around her. It had the greatest effect on the person most responsible for Gretta’s development — her mother. Mrs. Griffis’ thoughts for years were centered on ways to help her blind daughter develop into a well-rounded individual. It was natural that, after Gretta’s need for help lessened, the mother should look for others who required similar aid.

During the years Mrs. Griffis learned Braille from her daughter, and has been working at it since 1940. She transcribed Gretta’s

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school books—even her French texts and poems. Every year she did a little more, and became so engrossed in this work that, even after Gretta had left home, she simply could not lay down, as she puts it, her "stylus and slate."

Mrs. Griffis, a member of Susannah French Putney Chapter, El Dorado, Kansas, spends every spare minute transcribing for the blind. Though it is difficult and tedious, sometimes taking hours for a single page, she never has let anyone pay her for the service. She even has donated the parchment paper—which costs $1 a pound—and postage on the heavy books, until this year, when an El Dorado civic club bought 10 pounds of paper for her.

Among some of the things she has transcribed are baseball stories; several books for a small boy in Great Bend; stories for boys in hospitals at Wichita; the telephone directory for an Emporia woman; a Bible dictionary for a girl in Kansas City; and price catalogs, requested by the state. She has just finished a second grade reader for a young Wichita boy, and is working on a series of 10 Sunday school lessons to be distributed over the state.

The Red Cross has her transcribe all mail for a Newkirk, Okla., man who is both blind and deaf. She has taught another man to read Braille, and has transcribed books for him. There appears to be no end to the books, stories and even songs that she has "translated" for sightless persons.

Mrs. Griffis plans to buy a Braille typewriter, when she can, and learn to use it. She now is working on grade two Braille.

Johannes Gutenberg, with the invention of the printing press, made books and reading available to the masses. Louis Braille, with a system of raised dots in code that he invented gave the blind books to read for themselves and a medium of writing. In 1825 Braille perfected this system. Variations of six dots form the entire alphabet, punctuation marks, numerals and word signs. There are 63 combinations of these six dots, "read" by sensitive fingertips.

A slate holds the paper firmly. A steel stylus is the tool. One works from right to left, punching the dot combinations in the paper. To read it one turns the paper over, and as the fingers glide over the dots, one trained in Braille can read fairly fast.

Mrs. Griffis writes Gretta three letters a week in Braille, and these are the only ones Gretta does not have to share. If letters are written in longhand or on the typewriter, Gretta must have someone read them to her.

Mrs. Griffis is widely known over the state. She is generous in her knowledge. She speaks often to clubs and other organizations on the subject. She was the former Eva Spain, daughter of Mrs. Jennie McCoy Spain of El Dorado. Mrs. Spain is remembered among other things for having one of the largest and most unusual vase collections in the Midwest, which she showed to many, many groups and individuals.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Griffis have overcome what would be a tragedy in many lives, and have given of their time and talent to help others less fortunate than they.

"Ambassadors Without Portfolios"
by Mabel Clare Thomas
William Scott Chapter, Bryan, Tex.

With modern means of travel so convenient, comfortable and swift, more and more Americans are "seeing the world" every day, and through them, more of the rest of the world is getting to see what they consider America. All who visit foreign countries should try to keep that fact in mind and in every way possible, for the sake of their homeland, endeavor to create a good impression, for they are ambassadors of a sort, whether they like it or not. Living in a foreign country, I have realized I had my eyes open to that fact, not once but many times.

While living in Lima, Peru, for three years I had occasion to be very proud of fellow North Americans many times, seeing them go out of their way to be kind, considerate, and courteous; but there were other times when I literally blushed with shame at some of the things I saw some fellow countrymen do. All too often people from a more privileged country where every kind of modern convenience is at their service became exasperated and verbally indifferent, and rude when such things are not available in the country they are visiting. In the first place, we should realize that we are there because we want to be, and being there temporary travel inconveniences are not a matter of life and death, and the least we can do is be polite about it. The lack of simple good manners, being bitterly sarcastic, and rude in our criticisms does not help matters in the least, but does leave a very poor opinion of Americans in the minds and hearts of other people who happen to be a little less fortunate than we regarding some of our modern conveniences.

The gravest mistake one can make in a foreign country is to assume that the civilization and culture of its people is below our own merely because it is different. Many times the people you think you are looking down on are looking down on you, for they consider their old-world culture far superior to our own in many ways. And they have every right to, after experiencing the crude rudeness of some of our American tourists. This I know to be a fact. Climate, geography and finances have a great deal to do with the living habits and mores of a people, but when one takes the trouble to look under the surface of habits and customs, try to know the real people, they will find charming, gentle and lovable individuals in every land.

While living in Peru, it was my very great pleasure and privilege to get to know people from almost every walk of life, from the humblest to the highest, and I found amongst them the usual traits of character to be found in any land. And there was also a charming graciousness and kindly courtesy about those Latin people, who take time still to enjoy life, rather than hurry through it, that I liked very considerably.

Among the things that contributed to others, things well worth emulating, and that is what makes travel so very interesting and delightful. In the shops, hotels and on the streets I always met with kindness and helpfulness. It is a pleasure to share the FINEST and CIVILIZATION of Peru some of the happiest of my life. But I also saw things there that I would like to forget, the gross rudeness of an occasional American tourist. This did not happen often, but when it did it was humiliating to other Americans, to say the least.

What I have been saying not only applies to the tourists from the United States but is also true with regard to Americans living in foreign countries. While in Peru I met some of the finest people I have ever known, Americans who live in business there and who have lived there many years. They had adapted themselves to the life of the country and had made friends, not only for themselves but for the United States as well. And amongst them I saw occasional individuals who were doing just the opposite. They were selfish, inconsiderate and antagonistic in many ways, seeming to take pride in flaunting what they considered their superiority. Such people generally play up to the class they wish to help them, people with money and who entertain lavishly, they think it clever and unfair to their servants and thought it clever and smart to be rude to taxi drivers and trades people of all kinds—the people who could not help themselves. We all know that kind right here at home, and it would be better for our country if they would stay here.

None of us have to be reminded that these are grave times in which we are living now, and if we would remember that while visiting, or living temporarily in foreign lands it would make a great deal of difference in the way our Country is looked upon. Instead of good fellowship and leaving a smiling face behind you, you are facing impossible and COURTESY GOOD WILL his motto; this is not only a pleasant and sensible thing to do, but it is a vitally important way of showing your patriotism and love for your country.
The Redoubt of Fort Pitt, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

By Martha Bailey Moore

Fort Pitt Society, D.A.R., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

On Thanksgiving morning, November 27, 1958, after church bells and chimes filled the air of Pittsburgh with thanksgiving and worshipful devotion, the Bicentennial Celebration of our City officially began at the Block House, known as Fort Pitt. There were bands of pipers, a military salute of 200 guns, a reading of a letter written by General John Forbes, and other events of interest.

In December 1753, 205 years ago, George Washington was sent by Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia to Fort LeBoeuf on French Creek to protest against the occupation of lands that the English said they claimed. It was winter, and there had been heavy rains and snow, but they reached Turtle Creek on the Monongahela on the twenty-second. In his diary Lieutenant Colonel Washington wrote, "The waters were quite impassable without swimming our horses, which obliged us to get the loan of a canoe from Frazier and to send Barnaby Curran and Henry Steward down the Monongahela with our baggage to meet us at the Forks of the Ohio; about 10 miles, there to cross the Allegheny River. As I got down before the canoe, I spent some time in viewing the rivers and the land in the Fork, which I think extremely well situated for a Fort, as it has the absolute command of both rivers. The land at the Point is 20 to 25 feet above the common surface of the waters, and a considerable bottom of flat, well-timbered land all around it, very convenient for building. The rivers are each a quarter of a mile or more across and run here very near at right angles: Allegheny bearing North East and Monongahela South East. The former of these two is very rapid and swift running water; the other deep and still. As I had taken a good deal of notice yesterday of the situation at the Forks, my curiosity led me to examine this log town more particularly and I think it greatly inferior either for defense or advantages; especially the latter: for a Fort at the Forks would be equally well situated on the Ohio and have the entire command of the Monongahela which runs up to our settlement."

Captain William Trent was sent to build a fort here and left Ensign Ward with 40 men in his charge. They had not progressed very far when they were surprised by the French and Indians, who came down the river in bateaux (boats) and canoes. Ward at once surrendered and was allowed to depart with all his men.

Fort Duquesne was then built. In 1755 a Britisher, General Edward Braddock, at the head of 1,200 men, was sent during the French and Indian War to capture Fort Duquesne. He reached the Monongahela River on July 9, 7 miles from the fort. He was ambushed by the French and Indians and completely routed. Less than half of the men survived and were led to safety by George Washington, one of Braddock's aides. Braddock himself was mortally wounded and died a few days later.

It was in June 1758 that another British officer, General John Forbes, was sent from Philadelphia with a force of 7,000 men to make another attempt to take Fort Duquesne. In August of the same year General Forbes became ill at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and was carried along with the army as it proceeded westward. Colonel Henry Bouquet, in temporary command, sent Majors Grant and Lewis to scout Fort Duquesne with about 800 men. On September 14 Grant was attacked by the French from the fort. Two hundred of his men were killed, and forty-two were wounded. This battle was fought on the site of the present Court House of Pittsburgh. Later in the autumn Washington and Armstrong advanced to within 1 mile of the Fort, and Forbes followed with 2,500 picked troops. The French burned the Fort and fled, some down the Ohio and others up the Allegheny. The British took possession November 25, 1758.

The smoke of the battle had just lifted. The stronghold of the path to the west had been burned by French forces in a retreat from about 6,000 English troops.

The following day General Forbes dated the first two letters ever to use the name he had given the site—"Pittsburgh." In a letter that followed shortly, the British general informed William Pitt, that great statesman, that he had taken the privilege of giving the name Pittsburgh to the new British settlement. In 1759 General John Stanwix built Fort Pitt. It was begun while all ground between Liberty Avenue and the Allegheny River from the Point to Third Street was enclosed by a stockade and surrounded by a moat. It was a substantial building constructed in Flemish bond at an enormous cost to the British Government.

In 1763 Colonel Bouquet was sent to suppress the Indians who had formed a conspiracy under Pontiac and were spreading death and destruction in every direction.

In 1764 the little redoubt, known as the Block House, was built. Colonel Bouquet had found that the moat was perfectly dry when the river was low, so that the Indians could crawl up the ditch and shoot any guard or soldier who showed his head above the parapet. To prevent this, Colonel Bouquet ordered erection of the Block House, which completely commanded the moat on the Allegheny side of the Fort. There were two underground passages, one connecting with the Fort and the other leading to the Monongahela River. It is now not only all that remains of Fort Pitt, but the only existing monument of British occupancy in this region.
In 1772 Fort Pitt was abandoned by the British, but two years later it was occupied by Virginia Militia and Virginia authority was established. Virginia courts were held in Pittsburgh in 1756, and Virginia governed the country until the boundary dispute was adjusted in 1781.

Pittsburgh became a borough in 1794 and a city in 1816.

The Redoubt (Block House) of Fort Pitt, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, built in 1764. It was presented to the Daughters of the American Revolution of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, in 1894 by Mrs. Mary E. Schenley, granddaughter of General James O'Hara.

After the Fort was abandoned, the property passed through various hands until purchased in 1805 by General James O'Hara. At his death in 1819 it passed to his daughter, Mary, afterward Mrs. William Crogan; at her death it became the property of her daughter, Mrs. Mary E. Schenley, who in 1894 presented the property to the Daughters of the American Revolution of Allegheny County.

Memorial Trees Around the Block House

Planted by the Fort Pitt Society, Daughters of the American Revolution of Allegheny County.

CHRISTOPHER GIST

Christopher Gist was a frontier man, surveyor for the Ohio Company, guide, explorer and patriot. He was the first white man to give an account of the forks of the Ohio to Washington. He kept an accurate journal. Three were published in London. In 1753 Washington and Gist crossed the Allegheny River in a perilous journey. He was a valuable guide to Braddock. His name is commemorated by Gist Street.

MORGE GE McCULLY

Major George McCully and Colonel George Gibson were well acquainted with the Ohio River and accustomed to navigate it. Confirmed a report to Major General Knor 14 June 1793 concerning navigation on it.

JOHN STANWIX

John Stanwix was born about 1690 A.D. in England. In 1756 he was made colonial commander of the point battalion of the 60th Royal American Regiment and on his arrival in this country was stationed at Carlisle. In 1758, after his relief by General Forbes, he went to Albany, New York, then to Oneida, where he erected Fort Stanwix. In 1759 he returned to Pennsylvania and repaired the old Fort of Pittsburgh. He surrounded the works with cannon and secured by his prudence the good will of the Indians. He returned to England in 1761 and soon after died in a shipwreck in the Irish Sea in 1766.

GENERAL GEORGE GIBSON

General George Gibson commanded Fort Pitt, 1778-1779. He was killed by the Indians in 1781.

GENERAL JOHN FORBES

General Forbes would have honored himself by giving to this city the name of Forbesburgh, but he chose rather to honor one of the world's greatest men, William Pitt. But we have the name of Forbes retained in Forbes Avenue, Forbes Field, and in other ways. This tablet commemorating the British occupancy of Fort Duquesne is a tribute to his brilliant leadership. He commanded the Colonial forces in 1758. In one of the expeditions, November 25, he was carried on a litter between two horses from Bedford to Pittsburgh—104 miles. The day before he arrived in Pittsburgh the French had blown up the fort and he stayed overnight at Peterman's Corners—9 miles out on the Frankstown Road. In January he was taken on a litter to Philadelphia, where he died in March.

CHIEF TANNACHARISON

Chief Tannacharison was advisor to the Colonial Army under Ensign Ward in 1754, who succeeded Governor Dinwiddie.

JOHN NEVILLE

John Neville, son of George N. and Ann Burroughs who was a cousin of Lord Fairfax, was born July 26, 1731, on the headwaters of the Ocoquan River, Virginia. He served with Washington in Braddock's expedition. On the 7th of August 1775 the Provincial Convention of Virginia ordered him to march with his company and take possession of Fort Pitt and became commandant there. He filled many important offices, both military and civil. He died July 29, 1803.

ENSIGN WARD

In 1753 Ward was sent by Governor Dinwiddie to build a fort at the forks of the Ohio. His men were attacked by the French and Indians and surrendered. The French stayed and built Fort Duquesne in 1754.

MAJOR ISAAC CRAIG

Major Isaac Craig was born 1741 near Hillborough, County Down, Ireland. Died May 14, 1826 on Montour's Island and is buried in the graveyard of the First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh. Major Isaac Craig added a building to the Block House and used it as a dwelling. He directed the building of a new defense known as Fort Lafayette in 1791. As captain of Marines he was present at the crossing of the Delaware, the capture of the Hessians at Trenton, and the Battle of Princeton.

EBENEZER DENNY

He was born March 11, 1761, at Carlisle, Pa. Died July 21, 1822 at Pittsburgh, Pa., and was interred in the First Presbyterian Churchyard. At 15 years of age, he was the bearer of dispatches to Fort Pitt. At the surrender of General Wills at Yorktown, October 19, 1781, Captain Deneny was selected and detailed to plant the American flag on the British parapet. In 1794 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the expedition to LeBoeuf. He was one of the commissioners of Allegheny County, its first treasurer, and first mayor of Pittsburgh.

ROBERT STOBO

Robert Stobo was born in Glasgow in 1727. He came to Virginia in 1742 and became a merchant. In 1754 he was appointed captain of a regiment organized to oppose the French. His fortification, known as Fort Necessity, was blown up, and Washington was obliged to surrender. Stobo was one of two hostages given to the French. He was sent to Fort Duquesne and occupied himself by drawing a plan of it, which (with a written scheme for its reduction) was sent to the commanding officer at Willis Creek. His letters fell into the hands of the French, whereupon he was closely imprisoned in Quebec. In 1756 he escaped but was captured and condemned to death as a spy. He escaped again in 1756 but was recaptured and in 1768 again escaped, with several prisoners, in a birchbark canoe and finally reached the army at Louisburg, where he was of much value on account of his knowledge of locations. He died in 1770. South Diamond Street is properly called Stobo Street, but this name is little used.

COLONEL GEORGE MORGAN

Colonel George Morgan was born in Philadelphia in 1743. Both parents

(Continued on page 268)
The Focal Point of the Pittsburgh Bicentennial

By Constance Anne Field
Regent, Pittsburgh Chapter, Pittsburgh, Pa.

That the Triangle created by the confluence of the Monongahela and Allegheny Rivers to form the Ohio was a strategic spot was early recognized both by the French and British. Here three great river roads to conquest and settlement met.

The French built Fort Duquesne on the Triangle but burned it on the eve of its capture by the British, November 25, 1758. The British set about building extensive fortifications, which they called Fort Pitt. The fort served the British, and later the Revolutionaries; but as the young United States stabilized and the Indian menace moved to the west, the fortifications were allowed to fall into decay. Today, all that remains to remind Pittsburgh of its hazardous beginning is Colonel Bouquet's Redoubt—commonly called the Block House.

Thus the Block House stands directly in the center of the celebration of the Pittsburgh Bicentennial.

Few Pittsburghers know how close they came to having no Block House—no focal point for their celebration. For who can look from the small, low-timbered redoubt to the gleaming skyscrapers and the superroad facing it without sensing the dramatic creative genius (it seems like an alchemist’s wonder) that changed the Triangle from green to gold.

If it had not been for a small band of determined, tenacious women, who fought big business, the city, ever-recurring floods, and Father Time himself, the Block House (Colonel Bouquet's Redoubt) would be gone; and Pittsburgh would have nothing left from its extensive fortifications but bronze markers to tell the story of the evolution of the Point from a fortified outpost to one of the world's greatest industrial centers.

By 1890 the Block House needed saving. Some of its timbers were rotted; cement between the bricks was falling out; the roof was in ill repair. Even the stone marking it, “Colonel Bouquet, 1764” had been removed to City Hall. A house had been built onto one end of it. Originally, this two-part house had been lived in by cultured people; but by 1890 the neighborhood had become industrialized, so that foundries, lumberyards, machine shops, and miserable houses crowded around it.

The owner was Mrs. Mary Schenley, a member of the newly founded Pittsburgh Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. When Mrs. Schenley decided to deed the Block House to the Daughters, the Chapter formed a subsidiary organization and incorporated it as the Daughters of the American Revolution of Allegheny County. The latter was granted a charter. The deed is dated March 15, 1894.

The Society went into immediate action, for although it had the Block House, it was completely obscured by the welter of old buildings hemming it in. Even on their small Block House grounds there were several dilapidated “tenements.” The Daughters set in motion the first Urban Renewal, or Renaissance of any size in Pittsburgh. It taxed their resources to persuade the tenants on their grounds to move, then to tear down the buildings, remove, or burn the wreckage.

There stood the decrepit little Redoubt in the center of desolation. Its 130 years had been hard. It had had many uses and many tenants. For a time it had even served as a speakeasy. The Daughters agreed that, with a few more years of neglect, the Block House would have been a crumbling ruin. Therefore, they planned and financed a thorough and historically accurate restoration and persuaded the city to return the stone containing the inscription “Colonel Bouquet, 1764.” They landscaped and beautified their land.

While they were in process, the Pennsylvania Railroad undertook a big demolition job in the surrounding area, so that the women had to stand almost daily guard against the hazards of falling walls and burning rubbish. But finally the Block House stood once more the Redoubt, as it was in 1764.

As early as 1902, the Daughters began propaganda for a Point Park. They petitioned councils unsuccessfully, then tried to buy some land.

(Continued on page 266)
Americanism and the Revolution of 1776

By David L. Smiley

Assistant Professor of History, Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem, North Carolina

The Fourth of July celebrates the anniversary of American independence. It also marks the beginning of a set of beliefs that distinguish Americans from others of the world's people. That set of beliefs is called Americanism.

Americanism includes the Anglo-Saxon values imported from the mother country: The rights of the individual, concerning freedom from Government control in the areas of speech, press, and religion.

The Anglo-Saxon background also included the idea of protection of the individual from the tyranny of the state by such means as the jury trial, habeas corpus, the right to bear arms, and the right of revolution.

In addition, Americanism also contains a generous measure of courage and optimism. At Jamestown, for the first time since pre-written history, European man found physical Nature to be his principal enemy.

The wilderness broke European ways of living and subjected all who met it to a new tyranny—that of the physical environment. The challenge of a hostile Nature meant that most of those who dared face it were of an adventurous spirit, like John Smith; or were in such desperate plight at home that anything was an improvement.

As a result of the dangers involved in establishing a foothold on the new continent, men assumed a jaunty air of "there is nothing I cannot do if I put my hand to it." American frontiersmen of the early nineteenth century referred to themselves as "half horse, half alligator."

This attitude has accustomed Americans to doing the impossible, to risking life and fortune on a move to new territory, or to staking a lifetime of earnings upon a speculative enterprise.

American "spread-eagleism," buoyant, self-confident, assertive, has caught the imagination of the world's young in spirit.

All this is important in the philosophy of Americanism.

But the basic ingredient is the idea of the "melting pot," into which all manner of human raw material might be cast and by a magical transforming process become Americans.

Any man, regardless of his family tree, his economic background, his appearance, or, within certain limits, his religion, was accepted into the family and urged to do his bit in the building of a new Nation. This was something unique in the world.

Observers trying to explain the rise of a divergent nationalism in the eighteenth century American, described the American as a "New Man."

Michel-Guillaume Jean de Crevecoeur, in his Letters from an American Farmer, used that term in 1782. "Here individuals of all nations are melted into a new race of men, whose labors and posterity will one day cause great change in the world," he said.

"The Americans were once scattered all over Europe; here they are incorporated into one of the finest systems of population which has ever appeared.

"The American ought therefore to love this country much better than that wherein either he or his forefathers were born.

"The American is a new man, who acts upon new principles; he must therefore entertain new ideas, and form new opinions. From voluntary idleness, servile dependence, penury, and useless labor, he has passed to toils of a very different nature, rewarded by ample subsistence.—This is an American."

Crevecoeur thus described the heart of Americanism—the tolerant, liberal, beneficial acceptance of a fellow man as a human being who shares the risks and the rewards of the endless conflict with Nature.

Such a view of the American is amply illustrated by the developments of the American Revolution. Basing itself upon the best of eighteenth century political thought and philosophical rationalism, the Revolution won the support of adventurers everywhere.

It was a fresh wind, proclaiming the equality of all men and the primacy of the unalienable rights that blew aside the cobwebs of a self-satisfied world and appealed to the imagination of unselfish youth.

Without the aid of men from all national, racial, and religious backgrounds the Revolution might not have succeeded.

Just as the American was a new man, a composite figure drawn from all humanity, so the American Revolution was a new thing. It did not limit itself to specific gains for specific groups—as had earlier revolutions—but was a broadly humanitarian crusade that offered hope to all mankind.

The oppressed and the disinherited everywhere read the Declaration of Independence as a personal message. Many of them participated in the conflict that followed.

A few examples of the divergent personalities involved in the Revolution will illustrate its universal appeal.

Perhaps the first blood shed in the Revolution was that of a Negro, Crispus Attucks. On March 5, 1770—more than 6 years before the Declaration of Independence—British regular soldiers of His Majesty's 14th and 29th Regiments of Foot, under command of Captain Preston, were drawn up to protect the guards from violence in Boston. Up from Dock Square, by the wharves, marched a crowd of about 50 men, mostly sailors and dock workers. At the head of the column was Attucks, a man of mixed Negro and Indian blood. Attucks was about 45 and a giant in stature, with dark skin and hair. He was a runaway slave from a Massachusetts deacon, now read before General Joseph Winston Chapter, N.S.D.A.R., in February 1958.
working on the Boston docks and hiding to escape capture. But in any conflict with the British Attucks considered himself an American. He led the parade to State Street.

In the collision that followed shots were fired by British regulars, and three Americans, including Attucks, were killed instantly. In the subsequent trial of the soldiers, much was made of the fact that an African slave had died for Anglo-Saxon freedom.

Negro blood was mingled with that of proper Bostonians in the widely-publicized “Massacre,” and in the war that followed the talents of other non-English peoples spelled the difference between defeat and victory.

One of the most outstanding of these friends was Frederick William Augustus von Steuben (1730-1794). Baron von Steuben was born in Magdeburg and at the age of 17 entered the officer corps of the Prussian army. In the Seven Years War he became a member of Frederick the Great’s general staff.

After interviews with Benjamin Franklin in Paris, von Steuben came to the New World. He waived all claim to rank or pay and asked only that his expenses be paid while he served as a volunteer with the army.

On February 23, 1778, he joined General Washington’s staff at Valley Forge and proved to be a most acceptable birthday present for the harassed general. He brought to the struggling Continental Army a technical training unknown to the British and French armies of the time and gave valuable advice on military training, organization, and administration.

Von Steuben became Washington’s Inspector General and directed the training of the disorganized army. As a result of his work, it became the equal of the British and French regulars in discipline and skill.

The Prussian also performed the functions of a general staff. He was consulted on all questions of strategic and administrative policy. When Washington relinquished his command in 1783 he deliberately made his last official act the signing of a letter to the Baron commending his services to the United States. After the War, von Steuben completed his melting-pot experience by becoming a citizen of the new government he had helped to establish.

Alexander Hamilton was another of Washington’s personal staff who was not native-born and who adopted American citizenship after the Revolution. Born on one of the Leeward Islands in the Caribbean, of unmarried parents, Hamilton was an exceptionally able person who served as the general’s aide-de-camp.

Thaddeus Kosciuszko was another of the many men of foreign birth who contributed to the cause of American independence. He was born in Lithuania and was educated in a Polish Jesuit College as well as in the Royal School of Warsaw and in a French military school for artillery and engineering. In 1776, on borrowed money, Kosciuszko came to America, where his ability as a military engineer won him a commission as Colonel in the Continental Army. In the fall of 1777 his choice of battlefields and his construction of fortifications aided in the decisive victory at Saratoga. The Polish officer built roads, organized supply and transportation, and provided capable strategic advice in the southern campaigns that followed Saratoga.

He contributed his talent and zeal to the cause of an independence he could not enjoy. Returning to Poland after the Revolution, he led a hopeless attempt for independence there, only to fall a captive to the Russians. But Kosciuszko did not forget the disinherited Americans whose cause he had served. He received Ohio lands as his pay; he sold the lands and gave the proceeds to found a school for colored people in Newark, New Jersey, one of the first educational institutions for Negroes in America.

Another Polish-born American also gave unstintingly of his means to the common cause. Haym Solomon was born in Lissa, Poland, of Jewish parentage, and with a deep love of freedom. In 1772 he came to New York and opened a business as a commission merchant. Four years later, when the city was occupied by the British, Solomon was arrested as a spy. He was released, but 2 years later he was again arrested and this time he was condemned to death. Bribing his jailors, however, Solomon escaped and fled to Philadelphia, where he went into business selling foreign exchange.

By 1780 he was the leading broker in the city and the Paymaster for the French troops fighting the British in North America. He also handled most of the war subsidies sent by the French and Dutch governments. As the wealthiest broker for the Continental Congress’ finance office, Salomon contributed much to maintain government credit. By 1784 out of his own resources he had advanced a total of $656,007.43 to the American cause. In addition, he paid salaries of army officers, foreign agents, and men holding government offices, to keep them in the service.

Most of this was in hard money, a very scarce commodity in a paper-currency America, “not worth a Continental.” Salomon’s financial contributions to the Revolutionary cause provided a remarkable example of unselfish devotion. Salomon left his family penniless at his death, and repeated efforts to get the claim settled were not successful. In 1864 a Senate committee recognized the Salomon claim as one of “undeniable merit,” but still the heirs were not reimbursed.

Salomon, a Jew from Poland, gave his personal fortune; Attucks, an African slave, gave his life for a cause whose fruits he could not share; Kosciuszko and von Steuben, Lafayette, Beaumarchais, Tom Paine and Alexander Hamilton—these, too, added their bits to the Revolutionary effort.

These men serve as examples of the heterogeneous nature of the American spirit. Jew and Gentile, Protestant and Catholic, men of every race and of every national origin, from wealth and from poverty, contributed to the cause of independence. And men from all branches of the human family went on to leave their marks upon the new Nation which was being carved out of the wilderness across the Appalachians.

For their differences were swallowed into a new unity. They became Americans. Although they may differ as to the name they give the Almighty, they were united in one common bond of allegiance to their new country.

As America herself was the product of diverse streams uniting into a mighty river, so the Americanism they cherished contained waters from many streams.

(Continued on page 350)
VERITABLE museum filled with priceless heirlooms and precious antiques is the beautiful Denver home of Mrs. Festus Caruthers, member of the Peacepipe Chapter, N.S.D.A.R. Mrs. Caruthers has spent many years in assembling her collection, which consists of intimate family heirlooms, once owned by direct ancestors, and includes other treasures, the gifts of more distant members of her family. Many desirable articles not necessarily associated with colonial history were found in widely scattered antique shops and added to the collection, for Mrs. Caruthers and her husband, the late Judge Caruthers, were extensive travelers as well as discriminating connoisseurs of art and found their greatest happiness in visiting quaint and unusual places in search of rare specimens. They traveled throughout Europe, tarrying in Greece, Italy, Germany, and the British Isles, proceeded to India, China, Japan, Northern Africa, and distant island groups. All of this leisurely roaming was achieved several decades ago, before the dangers of World Wars or Iron Curtains were known.

The Caruthers' home is opened hospitably to visitors. Its gracious hostess, with her remarkable memory and alert mind, makes the tour of her home doubly interesting by recalling fascinating anecdotes and historical incidents associated with each item. Her home is also made available for benefits, especially when the need for such a benefit arises in a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. On these occasions guests are provided with mimeographed lists of the more important objects of interest, which bear corresponding numbers for assistance in identification.

The visitor is first conducted through the main hall to the dining room, where one notes (at the left of the entrance) a colonial cabinet of old carved mahogany. This is filled with rare English pink lustre china at least a century old. In the opposite corner is a replica of this cabinet containing other beautiful pieces of English china of different patterns and ages. Silver pieces fill a third cupboard, while more brightly polished heirloom silver is in use on buffet and serving tables. Still another attraction is the unique hand-carved, pear-shaped rosewood cabinet made in China. This is filled with a priceless collection of exquisite Chinese snuff bottles in rare French cabinet. Mrs. Caruthers is seated on an early American antique sofa.

Across the broad hall, in the drawing room, is a simple colonial fireplace. Two English vases and an old Staffordshire inkwell are the only mantel ornaments. An original portrait by Hyacinthe Rigaud, 1659-1743, a famous French painter of the period of Louis XIV, hangs above the fireplace. A Gilbert Stuart original, a likeness of Mary Lyle of Philadelphia, is interesting for the fame of its painter. A portrait by Thomas Sully, 1783-1872, pupil of Gilbert Stuart and one of the most famous of the early American artists, is considered very choice. The portrait of Abigail Gay by an unknown artist has been much praised by art critics. Modern western art is represented in the striking pictures of Charles Partridge Adams, nationally known painter of Rocky Mountain scenes.

Tall cabinets and shelves holding early American and exotic art treasures capture the visitor's interest in both library and living room. Before the fireplace stands a handsome Chinese lacquered screen. Above an ancient desk in one corner is a Russian picture painted on leather. A pair of Chinese porcelain compotes, a French candelabra set, an English Castleford pitcher, a set of coin-silver mint-julep cups once owned by Mrs. Caruthers' grandfather, and several milk-glass pieces handed down from one of her grandmothers, are heirlooms of note.

Intriguing pieces of furniture are an Empire sofa made in America, a French mahogany love seat, a Hitchcock chair, a Pembroke table, a small piecrust table from England, and several heavy, hand-carved, straight-backed chairs of old Kentucky walnut. Almost every pattern known to collectors since early Colonial days is represented somewhere in this unusual home: Hepplewhite, Sheraton, Chippendale, all fashioned of rare golden mahogany that has been cherished as living heirlooms.
woods such as mahogany, oak, walnut, teak, ebony, walnut, and rosewood, each piece simply created, or more ornate and crotched, according to the taste of the artisan or the vogue of his period.

A tiny, very ancient spinet stands in a corner of the library. Another handsome old mahogany cabinet is filled with over 50 pieces of copper lustre, collected mostly in England and Italy. Nearby stands an old clock still faithfully busy with the hours. Framed likenesses of our first five Presidents, prints contemporary to their day, are items in a corner of the study.

Although this beautiful home is so full of such a variety of antiques and heirlooms, nothing seems inharmonious or out of place, so careful have been the distribution and arrangement of the many pieces of art and furniture. Even the mahogany four-poster bedstead, made so long ago in Kentucky (in which Mrs. Caruthers has slept for over 40 years), is part of the harmony of the home. Nor has the new world culture, that of the American Indian, been overlooked. Several large, gaily patterned Navajo rugs in the upstairs halls and bedrooms bear eloquent tribute to the art skills of these native Americans.

Mrs. Caruthers has been very generous in gifts to Oklahoma and Denver D.A.R. Museums. A few years ago she made valuable contributions to the D.A.R. room in the Historic Building of Oklahoma City. On that occasion she sent two Sheraton tables of crotch mahogany inlaid with satinwood; 25 rare Chinese snuff bottles and tiny vases of porcelain; and some carved and hand-painted glass pieces ornamented with semiprecious stones, such as jade, agate, and cornelian. Oklahoma City also received a display table filled with a fine collection of French ivory miniatures, many of them bearing original signatures. Among the famous historical personages depicted in that collection were Marie Antoinette and her children, Napoleon and Josephine, Madame Pompadour, and Madame Bertrand. A Hepplewhite mirror dated in the late 1700's and reputed to have been removed from the city tavern in Alexandria, Virginia, in 1793, was another gift to Oklahoma City.

A pair of marble bas relief heads of Apollo and Athena mounted on black velvet and set in shadow boxes was also a part of the valuable Oklahoma gift. In loving memory of her brother, William Alexander Cheek, Mrs. Caruthers included in this collection an old musket bearing the carved name of James K. Polk on the barrel. The gun had been in the family for generations since the days of Sgt. John Alexander of Virginia, a neighbor and friend of Patrick Henry. The musket was made in England but was not used as a weapon in the Revolution. It finally became the property of Mrs. Caruthers through Mrs. Polk, a relative.

Mrs. Caruthers exhibits a portrait of Mary Lyle of Philadelphia, an original by Gilbert Stuart. On mantel at right is a portrait of a young girl by Hyacinthe Rigaud, a French painter, 1659-1743. Fireplace screen is Chinese, and the fender of English brass.

Two hand-carved oak chairs in the Colorado Room in the main building of the N.S.D.A.R. in Washington, D.C., were presented by this generous donor several years ago in memory of her mother, Mary Betty Alexander Cheek, and also in memory of Mr. Caruthers' mother, Mary Edwards Caruthers. The chairs were imported from Italy and were purchased in Chicago in 1893.

With careful foresight, Mrs. Caruthers has arranged in her will for the final disposition of her many fine possessions. The paintings (especially those selected and prized by her husband) she will keep to enjoy during her lifetime. At her death they are to be sent to designated galleries and museums.

Julia Elizabeth Cheek Caruthers was born in Gainesville, Texas, January 5, 1873. Her family lived for many years in Texas and Oklahoma. Later she moved to Denver, her present home. Her nearest living relatives are a sister, Mrs. Charles G. Price, also a member of the Peacepipe Chapter, Denver, Colorado, and a brother, Charles Cheek, who resides in California. The family traces its lineage through several lines to the Revolution. Their mother was an Alexander, whose father had moved from Henry County, Virginia, to Cumberland County, Kentucky, about 1805. Their Revolutionary ancestor, John Alexander, had served under Gen. Lighthorse Harry Lee in his Legion Continental Troops. They are entitled to ancestral bars through the Ritchie, Baker, Wallace, and Alexander family lines.

Carried back into continental history, the family tree shows coats-of-arms for Flournoy of France, Wallace and Alexander of Scotland, and Baker of England. The Cheek family was English in origin.

The many activities of this very interesting woman include her membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Daughters of 1812, the Daughters of American Colonists; and, locally, St. Paul's Methodist Church of Denver, charter membership in the Symphony Guild, and membership in the Colorado Forestry and Horticultural Association. Mrs. Caruthers contributes to many enterprises, including St. Ann's Home for Crippled Children and other organizations. She is a life member of the Museum Committee, and is chairman of the D.A.R. Building Committee.

When asked her secret for longevity and happiness, Mrs. Caruthers advised, "Lubricate your body and life with activity, and interest yourself in people and worthwhile pursuits."

Our President General, in the course of her 14-State Spring Conference tour, has reported many pleasant experiences. While visiting St. Mary's High School for Indian Girls in Springfield, South Dakota, the last week in February, a heart-warming and delightful ceremony was the presentation by the students of a gift of $14.40 for use toward furnishing the Allene Wilson Groves Cottage for Little Girls at Tamassee.

Each student at St. Mary's gave a contribution from her own spending money to help in buying furniture for the cottage. The girls were so interested in the project that all of them wanted to help.
You Never Miss the Water Till—"

By Louise Magaw (Mrs. Grant A.) Ackerman
State Vice Regent of Nebraska

The keynote of Allene Wilson Groves' final year as President General has been The Fruits of Freedom, the same keynote she has stressed throughout her term of office. And if she were to serve for three more years and stress the same keynote all the numerous phases of the subject would still not have been discovered. The fruits of freedom are many!

The quotation: "For you never miss the water till the well runs dry" is a familiar one, but it has a special meaning to me because I live on a farm, and all our water comes from a well. As long as there is water in the well I turn a faucet and water flows. I forget what a blessing running water can be. I don't even think too much about water as I live from day to day.

Then the moment comes when I turn a faucet and no water flows. The well is dry. Immediately and until we again have water, I miss water. How I miss it! We lug cans of water from town, we conserve water as though it were liquid gold, and the family must trot along the path to that primitive little building out back. Indeed, "You never miss the water till the well runs dry!" I know!

Now suppose you wake up some morning and your freedom is gone. Suppose that overnight an enemy has conquered the United States. We will no longer be free; we'll be a slave state. One realistic way to analyze the fruits of freedom is to consider what we won't have if we are a slave state. What "water" will we miss if our "well runs dry?" What fruits will be snatched from us if our freedom runs out?

Often when I tell people that the United States is in serious danger of being attacked either by actual warfare or by a coup d'état, I see doubt and amazement in their faces. They seem to be thinking, "Why, that could never happen in the United States!" The people in other countries thought that, too, and they found out the hard way—people in Poland, East Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Red China, and other slave states. They thought it couldn't happen there, either. But it did happen.

Russia has declared openly its intention to conquer the world and means to include the United States. It will happen here unless we stop the enemy.

President Eisenhower and other Government officials are aware of Russia's vowed intentions. Our Strategic Air Command headquarters near Omaha, Nebraska, is on the alert constantly for an attack. Two recent TV broadcasts were made from the underground rooms at SAC. Of particular note is that one red button, a so-called "panic button," is manned 24 hours a day to set into motion the vast defense forces we hold in readiness against an attack. That precaution has not been taken to joust with windmills. The United States is in constant grave danger of being attacked.

Just as serious is our danger of being conquered bloodlessly. Along this line of attack, Russia has three choices, all of which lead to World Government. The three are: (1) Peaceful infiltration into existing organizations, such as churches, schools, political groups, community clubs, and the Government itself; (2) using the power of the labor unions; and (3) a crippling entanglement in the United Nations. The end result so desired by Russia is to make a satellite state out of our United States of America. This is a real danger.

So now, what are the fruits of freedom that can be lost?

We can well begin the list by mentioning the famous four freedoms described by Franklin Delano Roosevelt: Freedom of speech and expression, freedom of worship, freedom from want, and freedom from fear. These are easily understood and very basic fruits we would lose if we lost freedom itself.

A more definite fruit of freedom is the justice of our courts, which makes proof of guilt mandatory. Even though a man admits committing a crime, and the evidence points to guilt beyond all reasonable doubt, that man can stand up in an American court and plead innocent. The prosecution must prove his guilt. Charles Starkweather admitted eleven murders, and the bodies of his victims were conclusive evidence, but the court appointed lawyers to defend him, the court heard his plea, of innocence, and a lengthy and expensive trial was held. The prosecution had to prove that Charles Starkweather was a murderer. The justice of our courts is a fruit of freedom.

What other fruit of freedom will be taken from us if our freedom runs out? Our compassion for the unfortunate! No other nation on earth does so much for the aged, the handicapped, and the dependent as the United States. Sometimes I get to wondering if there are not more people being cared for than are doing the caring, but I'm proud to be part of a nation that has this sense of compassion.

When people become enslaved they lose their feelings of compassion. An example of a complete lack of compassion is in the story of Anne Frank, the little Jewish girl. She, with thousands of other Jewish compatriots, was captured, put in a series of concentration camps, and starved and finally died. There was complete lack of compassion on the part of the Nazi conquerors—we are used to hearing that side of the sad story—but you'd think that the suffering captives would be kind to each other. The truth is that the captives were hungry, cold, and scared, and they fought among themselves for scraps of bread and shreds of clothing. Compassion for the unfortunate is a fruit of freedom only.

I have used an example involving the now-defeated Nazis. But don't think for one minute that the Russian Communists wouldn't be as cruel and heartless! Or that our own American people would show each (Continued on page 347)
AN IMPORTANT addition to your National Society Museum collections is a set of matched shield-back side chairs in mahogany. They are American Hepplewhite in design, circa 1785, and are attributed to a Baltimore, Maryland, cabinet maker, as yet unidentified. These treasures originally belonged to Col. David McClelland, 1741-90, and have until recently been owned by descendants of this patriot. David McClelland’s granddaughter married David Cushing, also of Baltimore. The chairs were the gift of Col. Theodore Barnes, in memory of his parents Alice Toole and Theodore Barnes of Virginia and Washington, D.C. The set of dining chairs in the Wythe House of restored Williamsburg, Virginia, is very similar to our set and probably was made by the same 18th century cabinet maker.

The Museum acquired, by purchase, a single side chair in mahogany, also American of Hepplewhite design and attributed to the region of Baltimore, Maryland. This has the oval back with a center vertical splat having a graduated bell-flower inlay pendant from a small oval, so typical of Baltimore. It is known that other chairs similar in design to these two exist; and, since it is believed that they were all made by the same artisan, we feel it very important to acquire them for their educational as well as intrinsic value.

A wonderful block-front chest, made in Massachusetts before the Revolutionary War, was acquired from descendants of the original owners, who, because they have lately become interested in the National Society Museum, decided that this last of their family treasures should be in a suitable place for many to enjoy. They were kind enough to make the chest almost a gift to this Museum. It is constructed of solid mahogany, with pine as the secondary wood, and the brasses are mostly original. The feet have been restored, as the original had been, for one reason or another, removed years ago. With this we received a gift of a 20th century water-color rendering of the little house, still in Hingham, where the chest resided in the 18th century.

On the chest are a pair of 18th century English Chelsea porcelain...
candelabra with bocage. These decorative specimens represent the finest of this particular type of item acquired by your Museum in recent time.

Many ancestors living in the 18th century owned household items of the quality we are showing; but many of the living descendants no longer possess these family treasures, or when they do it is not possible for them to donate them freely to any museum installation.

A magnificent specimen of mid-18th century craftsmanship was originally mounted on the spire of the Meeting House at Watertown, Massachusetts. This bird, constructed of pewter and iron, was covered with gold leaf; he maintained his perch for more than a century over the building, which was very important during the span of its time in the history of Massachusetts and our country. It was a gift of the Joseph Coolidge Chapter, Watertown, Massachusetts.

HISTORIC YORK, THE "CHARLESTON OF THE UP COUNTRY"

By John Gettys Smith

BEAUTIFUL and historic old York in South Carolina has been considered a town of rare and distinctive beauty for many years. The town was settled in the 1750's by Scotch-Irish Presbyterians who came there by way of Pennsylvania and Virginia. York is named after that town in Pennsylvania. Over the 200 years of the town's existence a web of history and legend has been spun that involves significant people and events. The nickname "Charleston of the Up Country" is of long standing and well suits this small town with a big story to tell.

The land where York stands was once the mutual hunting ground of the Catawba and Cherokee Indians. There are four churches within approximately ten miles of York that date their formal organization in the 1760's. The first school in the Up Country of the State was conducted near York at Bullock Creek by Dr. Joseph Alexander, a Presbyterian divine and Revolutionary patriot. Through the intersection of York's main streets, Congress and Liberty, passed Revolutionary armies led by Generals Sumter and Morgan, Lord Cornwallis, and Banastre Tarleton. This same intersection served President Jefferson Davis, his Cabinet, and a 2,000-man cavalry escort in their flight south in 1865. They stayed overnight in York at the Bratton home, and Secretary of State Judah Benjamin spoke from the second floor gallery of the Rose Hotel. Soon after they left York the next day, General Wade Hampton raced into town to catch Davis and plan for a trans-Mississippi campaign. During Reconstruction, York was occupied for almost 12 years. The county was declared in a state of rebellion by the Congress of the United States. This period of carpetbag and scalawag government, intensified by armed Negro militia bands that roved the countryside, was a bitter period in the town's history. Thomas Dixon's famous novel, The Clansman, was based on York during this period. The motion picture, Birth of a Nation, was taken from that book.

These are some of the facts that make up the fascinating history of the town. Each one of the three dozen antebellum homes, churches, and schools that remain has a story of its own to tell. York has enjoyed a quiet reputation of distinction for many years. Thousands of motorists passing through the town have admired the handsome columned homes and other mellowed buildings. Now York is inviting these people to stop and enjoy the town's priceless heritage with a closer look. On Sunday, November 2, for the first time in York's history these beautiful old homes threw open their doors to the public. Over 100 people signed the Museum register. The Museum originated and sponsored the tours. The second Sunday the tourists numbered 250. On the third Sunday, 500 visitors jammed the tree-lined streets as they drove from one old home to another. The tours were scheduled for only three Sundays; however, popular demand expressed in words, letters, cards and telephone calls extended the tour another Sunday. Again nearly 500 tourists came to see York's homes and hear its history.

The Museum plans to sponsor four major tours a year. There is to be a spring tour, summer (the outdoor drama at Kings Mountain National Military Park only fourteen miles away is scheduled to be resumed by 1960), fall and a Christmas holiday tour, featuring sleigh bells and surreys. The Museum Association hopes to have several homes open for tour the year round. The Museum alone would be worth a trip to York. It houses a rapidly growing collection of Indian, Revolutionary, Confederate, and other relics. If you are ever in this section of the country plan to spend some time in York. It will be a part of your trip that you will long remember.
Betsy Ross; Fact, Not Fiction

By (Mrs.) Hilda Ellis Schulze, Regent
Martha Ibbetson Chapter, D.A.R., Elmhurst, Illinois, and

The research the writers have done for this article on the historical authenticity of Betsy Ross has two aims: (1) To show that Betsy is not a myth, but an historic person; and (2) that absence of official records does not prove that the event did not occur.

We have begun at the beginning and present, in an orderly manner, facts that we believe establish the above aims.

The present interest in the Stars and Stripes has produced a flood of stories about, and denials of the activities and long-acknowledged recognition of Betsy Ross as the maker of the first flag officially authorized by the Continental Congress.

In addition to many personal letters, we refer particularly to three articles on Betsy that have appeared in the Magazine of The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in September 1950, January 1952, and June 1953 and to an official report in January 1956 by a special committee of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

The first reference, entitled “She Knew Betsy Ross,” is by Edna Randolph Worrell, great-great-grandniece of the maker of the first American Flag. This article was prepared at the urgent request of Mrs. Mary Thomason, D.A.R. Historian, and on the invitation of Mrs. L. H. Brosseau, patriotic and unbiased editor of the D.A.R. Magazine.

This article said in part: The family Bible records show that Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca James Griscom, was born “first day, first month, 1752, the eighth of seventeen children.” In 1773 Elizabeth Griscom, a Quaker, married John Ross, the son of an Episcopal clergyman, an “Upholsterer” at 239 Arch Street, Philadelphia. For this marriage she was disowned by The Friends. Mrs. Worrell has a facsimile of the marriage bond found, after 160 years, in the State House at Trenton, New Jersey.

Three years later (in January 1776) John Ross died of injuries received while guarding cannon balls and artillery stores. He is buried in Christ Church burying ground, Philadelphia. Betsy was left a childless widow, 24 years old.

In June 1776 General (Isaac) Putnam received a letter from General George Washington, dated May 31, 1776, regarding banners to be completed immediately for their respective regiments. From historical notes found in various archives the idea of a national flag evolved.

Betsy often told that, in June 1776 (5 months after John’s death) Robert Morris, General Washington, and Colonel George Ross, uncle of John, called at her home on Arch Street and asked if she could make a national flag. Robert Morris was chairman of a “Secret Committee on Military Supplies.” “Secret” is therefore the key word of this unrecorded visit of the unrecorded committee.

The Committee brought a rough sketch of a square flag of 13 stripes in the blue canton. Betsy suggested three changes: (1) That the length of the flag be one-third more than the width; (2) that the stars be placed to form a circle, or a large star; and (3) that a five-pointed star is more symmetrical than one with six points. She often told how she folded a scrap of paper in a special way and with one snip of her scissors cut a perfect five-point star.

Betsy borrowed a flag from Morris to learn how to sew a flag strong enough to fly over a ship. The flag she made was carried to the Congress, where it was approved, and an order given for as many flags as she could make. These flags were put into use as soon as completed. Thus they were flying months before June 14, 1777.

Betsy received a draft on the Treasury of the Continental Congress, dated May 29, 1777, for 14 pounds, 12 shillings, 6 pence, drawn to “Mrs. Elizabeth Ross, for making flags for the fleet in the Delaware.” This draft may be seen in Pennsylvania Archives, volume I, Second Series.

The second article in the Magazine section, With the Chapters, is from Flag House Chapter, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, announcing a Congressional Resolution on October 22, 1951, for a Betsy Ross stamp to be issued for “the 200th Anniversary —The Birth of Betsy Ross,” January 1, 1952. It pictures the “secret” committee with Betsy and the flag that the Congress approved. To secure the memorial stamp was the project of the Flag House Chapter, assisted by patriotic, civic, and independent societies throughout the country.

This article states Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee, then Pennsylvania State Regent, interested the members of the Pennsylvania Assembly, which resulted in “Resolution No. 8,” signed by Governor Fine, recommending the stamp to the Congress. Copies of the resolution were placed in the hands of all members from Pennsylvania, the presiding officers of both Houses of Congress, and the President of the United States. Congressman W. L. Green, Jr., of the Philadelphia district, and Ex-Governors Duff and Martin, then in the Senate, introduced bills for the memorial stamp, which, when passed, resulted in issuance of the Betsy Ross stamp in January 1952.

The Flag House Chapter prepared a brochure giving authentic data on the official draft and the payment to “Mrs. Elizabeth Ross” for flags before adoption of the Congressional Flag Resolution a year later, on June 14, 1777, making her a “first” for all time. It says that these brochures were sent to every State Regent.

Stamps of that issue (1952) are still available, but we have been unable to find even one copy of the brochure. Queries have been made through nine different sources, including Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee (1952 State Regent), Mrs. Harry S....
McKain (then regent of the Flag House Chapter), and Mrs. George J. Hoff (present regent), but no copy has been located.

Mrs. Hoff loaned an article entitled “Betsy Ross and the United States Flag; Philadelphia Woman Maker of the First Standard.” This paper was read before the Bucks County Historical Society at Doylestown, Pennsylvania, January 19, 1909, by Oliver Randolph Parry of Bucks County and Philadelphia. Mr. Parry is not related to the Betsy Ross family and is interested from an historical and patriotic standpoint only.

His paper contains nine affidavits, also letters and data from relatives and interested persons; among them is a letter from Honorable H. S. Satterlee, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C., dated January 22, 1909, indicating the view held by the United States Government on this flag matter. In answer to the question, “From the best records and information you have, who made the flag adopted by the United States Congress, June 14, 1776?”; the answer is, “Mrs. Betsy Ross of Philadelphia.”

The research for this paper was done by Charles W. Smith of Philadelphia, and it is his belief that Betsy Ross did make the first flag of the United States. There is no record that anyone else ever claimed to have made it. Until recent years no doubt as to the maker of the first flag was ever expressed. Mr. Smith believes that the burden of proof rests with those who doubt, rather than on a defense by the general public which believes that Betsy is the maker.

During the Colonial era it was customary to tell and retell family activities with no attempt to exaggerate or “to make a good story.” The word of a lady was sufficient to fix the truth of an event. Such a lady was Betsy Ross. On June 15, 1777, the day after the Congressional Resolution, Betsy married Captain Joseph Ashburn. The marriage is recorded in the book of marriage records at Old Swedes’ Church on the Delaware River. The Flag House Chapter placed a commemorative tablet there March 11, 1931. Five years later, in 1782, Captain Ashburn died in a British prison, leaving Betsy with two daughters; one died in infancy and no descendants of this family are living today.

On May 6, 1783, 6 years later, Betsy married John Claypool, a marriage listed in Free Quakers Record. Five daughters were born to this marriage.

The third reference is entitled “Betsy Ross and Her Fort Madison (Iowa) Descendant,” by Sarah Johnson Casy, in which is stated “that an own daughter of Betsy Ross lived, died, and is buried in Old City Cemetery.” There was Clarissa Claypool Wilson, born in Philadelphia, April 8, 1785, and died in Iowa, July 10, 1864, aged 79 years, 6 months.

Statements made in the 1950 (D.A.R.) article are verified in this 1953 (D.A.R.) article.

Betsy Ross died in January 1835, when 84 years of age. She was buried in the Free Quakers Burial Ground on South Fifth Street, Philadelphia. In 1847 her remains were transferred to the Mount Moriah Cemetery.

In 1956 the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of American Revolution received the report of a special “Committee to Determine Whether Betsy Ross Made the First Stars and Stripes.” This report was officially read into the Congressional Record, January 19, 1956, by the courtesy of compatriot Edward Martin, Senator from Pennsylvania.

This report from authentic sources cites certain historic events of which no official record was made (for example, the Grand Union or Cambridge Flag that flew over the colonies before the Declaration of Independence). Proof of Betsy’s statement about the visit of the “secret” committee in June 1776 and the order for flags is also seen in the historical pictures of artists Peale and Trumbull, who were also army commanders, and painted The Battle of Trenton, December 25-26, 1776, and The Battle of Princeton, January 3, 1777; West’s picture of Penn’s Treaty With the Indians; and Leutze’s Washington Crossing the Delaware. These men were noted for accuracy in detail, and all show the flag with stars in a circle, flown before June 14, 1777.

It is not presumed that all these artists erred in painting the pictures, nor is there any evidence that Washington or any of his contemporaries found fault with the flags as pictured.

The report concludes, “According to the legal treatise, by Wigmore, On Evidence, declaration about Family History is a recognized exception to the hearsay rule, if it meets certain criteria. It is the indisputable law in the United States and in a court of law that the affidavits by the family of Betsy Ross would be admitted as actual and primary evidence.

“In view of this and the absence of any proofs to the contrary, until negatived by substantial proofs it may be stated that Betsy Ross did make the first Stars and Stripes.”

In Philadelphia it is an undisputed fact that Betsy, her daughters, grandchildren, and grand nieces made flags for the Government through more than 50 years at her home at 239 Arch Street, now called The Betsy Ross House, a national shrine.

There is no evidence that any statements of Betsy regarding the flag were ever denied by the people of her time, or any question ever raised regarding her honesty. We believe we have proved (1) Betsy Ross and her connection with making flags for the United States Government is not a myth; (2) the absence of an official record of order to make the first flag does not disprove the event happened.

The latest evidence in our presentation is dated February 1957. It is a photograph of a plaque on the Betsy Ross House which reads:

TO JOHN AND BETSY ROSS UPHOSTERERS

Elizabeth Griccom and John Ross, having served simultaneous apprenticeship at Webster’s shop on Second Street below Chestnut, later were married and here opened an upholstering shop in 1774. After the death of John Ross in line of duty as a Continental soldier in 1776, Betsy Ross here made the first American Flag officially adopted by The Congress, June 14, 1777, for the Continental Army and Navy.


NOTE: A copy of the S.A.R. report may be secured by a request addressed to: Office of The Hon. Eugene C. Bonniwell, Chairman, Independence Hall Flag Committee, 476 City Hall, Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania.
Sixteen Revolutionary War Heroes and Patriots Honored by District Daughters

By Maud Proctor (Mrs. Louis E.) Callis
Past State Historian, District of Columbia

With appropriate reverence and appreciation, the Historians' Committee, D. C. D.A.R., unveiled a tablet on April 7, 1958, commemorating the Revolutionary soldiers and patriots interred in the old Presbyterian Burying Ground, Georgetown, D. C., now the Georgetown Municipal Playground. Eighty-nine persons attended the ceremony. Rev. Russell C. Stroup, of the Georgetown Presbyterian Church, gave the invocation.

Allen R. Wrenn, then State Regent, led the Army firing squad, followed by taps, while Mrs. Wrenn placed a wreath at the site. Mrs. Callis unveiled the tablet on the playground property.

Immediately upon purchase of the new cemetery grounds, the church offered sites at low prices to defray the expense of grading and beautifying the land and of erecting a rail fence around it.

August 22, 1802; it was the whole southern portion of Square 1283, on the north side of Volta Place between 33d and 34th streets—to be known as the Presbyterian Burying Ground—for persons of all faiths, rich and poor alike.

Immediately upon purchase of the new cemetery grounds, the church offered sites at low prices to defray the expense of grading and beautifying the land and of erecting a rail fence around it.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by Mrs. Francis L. McDermott; Mrs. S. Dolan Donohoe recited The American's Creed; Mrs. Allen R. Wrenn, then State Regent, welcomed the Daughters and visitors; and the State Historian, Mrs. Louis E. Callis, briefly reviewed the history of the "hallowed ground." Mrs. Arthur Pepin was flag bearer.

With a volley salute by a 10-man Army firing squad, followed by taps, sounded by a bugler from Fort Myer, Mrs. Callis unveiled the tablet while Mrs. Wrenn placed a wreath at the site. Mrs. Callis then introduced the prominent persons in attendance and particularly complimented Milo F. Christianson, Superintendent of Recreation of the District of Columbia, who had secured permission for the erection of this tablet on the playground property. Mrs. Leonidas I. McDougle, State Chaplain, pronounced the benediction. The entire ceremony was very solemn and impressive.

A short history of the old cemetery follows:

The Presbyterian Church was established in Georgetown by the Rev. Stephen Bloomer Balch in 1780, and its first edifice was erected in 1782. Soon the congregation outgrew its church; and, owing to lack of space in the churchyard for burials, the Presbyterian congregation purchased a large tract of land on

[We regret to announce that Mrs. Callis died in Cairo, Egypt on February 2 while on a world tour with her husband.]
Arlington National Cemetery. The remains of many persons, however, were never moved away.

The abandoned graveyard gradually began to disintegrate, and by 1900 sizable trees and weeds covered its grounds. Children used the site as a playground, causing much destruction. Tombstones were knocked over and broken. Finally vandalism set in; tombstones and monuments were taken away to become such useful objects as thresholds, stairs, and steps, and mounting blocks for horses. All of the 50,000 brick from the vaults were taken away for private uses. Thus, the cemetery was gradually obliterated.

On March 6, 1908, the Presbyterian Congregation of Washington sold this property to the District of Columbia for $16,000, to be used as the Georgetown Municipal Playground.

My research has established the fact that not less than 16 Revolutionary soldiers and patriots had been buried there; so far as I can ascertain, the remains of six or more of them still rest beneath the playground, because their gravesites had been lost, or they had just been forgotten.

Following is a list of the Revolutionary soldiers and patriots honored by marking the site with an appropriate D.A.R. tablet:

REV. STEPHEN BLOOMER BALCH was graduated from Princeton University in 1774 with the degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology. Soon thereafter he took charge of a classical academy at Lower Marlboro, Maryland, and in 1775 received a commission as Captain in the Revolutionary Army. His soldiers were those pupils at the academy who were old enough to be enrolled in the State Militia. This militia was part of Colonel Alexander Somerville's Maryland Regiment. Captain Balch carefully trained his soldiers, and they saw actual service while guarding the Patuxent Peninsula. Captain Balch served in this capacity for nearly 2 years.

JOHN BARNES, while living in New York, offered his services to the Continental Army. He went to Philadelphia with the United States Congress and came to Washington, D.C., in 1800, when the seat of government was transferred to the Capital City. Barnes was appointed Collector of the Port of Georgetown by President Jefferson in 1806 and held that office for 20 years. He left a bequest for a poorhouse in Georgetown. A marble slab in the old graveyard noted that John Barnes died in 1826 in his 96th year. The slab, however, disappeared; thus his gravesite was lost.

COLONEL GEORGE BEALL (1729-1807, aged 78 years) was born in Georgetown when it was a wee village and port. Colonel Beall was an Indian fighter and during the American Revolution served with distinction with the 29th Battalion, Montgomery County, Maryland, Militia. Later he was the Inspector of the Georgetown Warehouse and Alderman of Georgetown. His eldest daughter, Elizabeth Beall (called Eliza), became the bride of the Rev. Stephen Bloomer Balch in 1781.

THOMAS BEALL OF GEORGE (1748-1819, aged 71 years) was on the Committee at Frederick, Maryland, November 17, 1774, and again on January 24, 1775, to carry out the Resolves of the Continental Congress.

This wealthy and aristocratic patriot was the second Mayor of Georgetown and served in that capacity for the calendar year 1791, taking his oath of office on January 3 of that year.

During the spring of that year Thomas Beall of George had the honor of heading a delegation to receive President George Washington outside of Georgetown when he arrived from Philadelphia, Pa. (the capital city of the United States at that time), to hold conferences for the purpose of acquiring the land needed for the permanent Federal City (Washington, D.C.). George Washington recorded in his diaries for March 28, 1791 (vol. 4, p. 153) "I was met by the Mayor and the principal citizens of the place (Georgetown), and escorted in by them. I dined at Suter's Tavern, where I was also lodged. And, at that tavern a public dinner was given for me by the Mayor and the Corporation."

The gravesites were also lost of these two prominent brothers: Col. George Beall and Thomas Beall of George.

These two brothers were grandsons of the very colorful Col. Ninian Beall (1625-1717), who was born in Fifeshire, Scotland. There he became an officer in the Scottish-English service, which fought in Stuart's army against Cromwell. He was made a prisoner at the Battle of Dunbar on September 30, 1650, and sentenced to 5 years of servitude in the Barbados, West Indies. He miraculously escaped from the Barbados and settled in Maryland. He is said to have had a complexion characteristic of his nationality, with an unusually bushy growth of long red hair. He stood 6 feet 7, was brawny, and phenomenal in physical endurance. He married Ruth Moore who bore him six sons and six daughters.

Col. Ninian Beall was a devout Presbyterian. It is claimed that he was the nucleus of Presbyterianism in Maryland during the last quarter of the 17th century. He donated the land for the first church of that denomination at Marlboro.

He served Maryland with such distinction that that State granted him 2,175 acres of land in appreciation of his services in the Indian Wars. The Legislature of Maryland, by act of May 15, 1751, approved 60 acres of this land, called the Rock of Dumbarton, as the site of Georgetown.

Dr. Charles A. Beattie. Gravesite lost. He was one of the students at the Lower Marlboro Academy and served in the company captained by Rev. Stephen Bloomer Balch in Somerville's Maryland Regiment. Dr. Beattie was a brave soldier from Frederick County, who made Georgetown his home after the Revolutionary War.

JOSEPH CARLETON was a merchant of Georgetown. During the Revolution he was Paymaster to the Board of War. He died March 11, 1812, age 58 years. His remains were moved from the Presbyterian Burying Ground to Arlington National Cemetery on November 13, 1907.

GEN. URIAH FORREST was born in St. Mary's County, Maryland, in 1756. He served with distinction during the Revolution; was wounded at the Battle of Germantown; and lost a leg at the Battle of the Brandywine. He was a delegate to the Third Continental Congress and was commissioned Major General in the Maryland Militia in 1795. He was a personal friend of George Washington and the third Mayor of Georgetown.

JAMES GILLESPIE was a Member of Congress. His patriot record includes membership in the State Convention of 1776 and the State House of Commons 1779-1783. His remains were reinterred in Congressional Cemetery and rest under a marble monument bearing the inscription:

JAMES GILLESPIE, North Carolina. Died January 11, 1805.

Daniel Hines and Lieutenant Henry Hines, brothers, whose gravestones were so defaced that the location of their graves was lost. These soldiers of the Revolution entered this country as small boys and lived for years near Frederick, Maryland. They loved their adopted country so much that they were always ready to fight or die for it.

Daniel and Henry Hines had a brother, John Hines (1744-1816) also (Continued on page 346)
The Prentis Collection at Concord, New Hampshire

The rare and beautiful furnishings of the suite of early New England rooms at the New Hampshire Historical Society at Concord were presented to the Society in memory of David Edward Murphy of Concord by his widow, Katharine Prentis Murphy of New York City, and her brother, Edmund Astley Prentis. They were arranged by Mrs. Murphy in rooms constructed by the Society to house the collection. Most of the furnishings were found in New Hampshire and many of them were made here.

The rooms are intended to suggest the home of an affluent New England merchant in the first quarter of the eighteenth century. The furnishings include heirlooms that have come down through the family as well as objects imported, purchased in shops, made to order, or handmade in the home during the owner's lifetime. Generally speaking, they represent the period from 1680 to 1730.

That this age was far from barren or austere is made apparent in these rooms. Many of the people who made the furnishings were master craftsmen with a capacity for exquisite detail. The family who purchased their wares was capable of loving beautiful things and of surrounding themselves with beauty. Commerce was far enough advanced to provide them with the means to satisfy their love of beauty and their desire for harmony and comfort in the home.

Every effort has been made to achieve authenticity of architectural detail. The dining room, bedroom, and parlor were for all practical purposes built around the original paneling of their fireplace walls; the kitchen, around the old feather-edged panels above the fireplace. The floor boards in all rooms are of the kind of wood customarily used in the places from which the paneling originally came. All the woodwork has been hand planed in the manner of the period and fastened in place with hand-wrought nails. The rooms do not pretend to have been transplanted from the past; rather, they represent with all possible accuracy the settings in which their furnishings might have been found more than two hundred and twenty-five years ago.

**PARLOR**

The basic paneling on the fireplace wall came from the Connecticut house where the bedroom paneling was found. It is painted a deep green. The oak floor is stenciled in a diamond pattern copied from a 17th-century painting.

The pre-eminent piece in this room is the great Spanish-foot wing chair which has been attributed to John Gaines of Portsmouth. It is upholstered in contemporary flamestitch done in shades of brown, wine red, and green. The same flamestitch has been used on the cushions of the William and Mary day bed, the Spanish-foot stool, and other pieces in the parlor.

Other important objects include:
- Sunflower chest.
- Spanish-foot oval maple tavern table from New Castle, splayed legs, scalloped apron; extremely rare pieces from Whieldon tea set; brass William and Mary drip candlestick.
- Desk with well, circa 1680-1700, turned stretcher.
- Corner chair, turned stretchers and Spanish foot.
- William and Mary mirror, pierced cresting.
- Stumpwork portraits, 17th century.
- Birdcage clock on bracket.
- Oval gateleg trestle table.

**DINING ROOM**

The unpainted pine paneling on the fireplace wall came from a Massachusetts house built about 1730. The plaster walls are painted a brown that approximates the color of the paneling. The hard pine flooring came from another old house.

Objects of outstanding interest include:
- Rare early Kouba rug.
- Oak chest with ebonized split spindles and bosses, circa 1700.
- Oval American gate-leg table with delft accessories, including plates dated 1693 and 1699 and pistol-handled knives and forks; bulbous pewter candlesticks, very early and rare; twisted cotton stem glasses.
- Turned wood and tin chandelier.
- Carved-crest New England banister-back arm and side chairs, 1680-1720.
- Dresser with fine pewter.
- Unusual English pewter chargers, one octagonal and two decagonal; small bulbous pewter candlesticks (on mantel).
- Butterfly table from Dover, 1700 or earlier, turned stretchers; delft punch bowl and horn ladle.
- William and Mary side table with turnip feet; knife box with silver pistol-handled knives; horn cups, bottles.
- Delft plaques with portraits of King William and Queen Mary.
- Hand-woven wool hangings.

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1 This description of the Prentis collection and the accompanying photographs were supplied by the New Hampshire Historical Society.
BEDROOM

The basic paneling on the fireplace wall came from a Connecticut house built about 1730. The diagonal stiles above the fireplace and on the lower half of the door are typical of Connecticut, as is the oak flooring.

The bedroom has an informal pencil-post bed, a large lacquered mirror with candle brackets, and a pair of Gaines side chairs. The paneling is also from the Connecticut house built in 1730.

The colors here, as in the dining room and parlor, harmonize with the colors found in the portrait. Eleven coats of paint were required on the woodwork to achieve this precise shade of blue. The informal pencil-post bed from Exeter has feather mattress and bolster, rose-red quilted calamancio spread, curtains of blue 17th-century silk, and blue valance embroidered in various colors, including rose-red.

KITCHEN

The two panels above the fireplace came from an old New Hampshire house. The rest of the room is sheathed with feather-edged, old-growth pine boards cut about half a century ago and is floored with boards from the same lot. The red-brown paint is typical of the period represented.

Among the outstanding furnishings are:
- Large refectory table, with stone turnings; knife box; signed ad-
- Justable iron candlesticks with brass ferrules.
- Hutch table with trestle foot.
- Kitchen settle.
- Great Carver chair.
- Slatback chairs.
- Turn-up bed with trestle foot (be-
- hind curtains).
- Dry sink; water bench.
- Trestle candle stand.
- Clockwork turnspit.
- Extremely rare slipware and stone-
- ware.
- Burl bowls.
- Set of seven pewter measures.
- Blackjacks (wine containers, leather).
- Pipe box.
- Painted knife box.
- Rush holder.
- Pipe tongs.
- Metal mortar and pestle.
- Wood and tin candle holders.

The kitchen shelves are lined with objects of pewter and pottery; much early cooking equip-
- ment is on display.

The Importance of the Secretary: Her Minutes and Her Duties

By Mrs. Charles Haskell Danforth
Past National Parliamentarian

I am presenting herewith a few points on parliamentary procedure that may be of help to secretaries.

Next to the Regent, the most important officer in our organization is the secretary. She should be a competent assistant to the Regent. The Secretary should not be ad-
- dressed as "Recording Secretary" but as the "Secretary". The Secretary does not forfeit any rights of membership by holding office.

Minutes are the careful and authentic records or statements of the proceedings of a meeting. They are official, and in general are the only record of the business trans-
- acted. They constitute the final authority and are read (a) to refresh the memory of members who attended the last meeting, (b) to supply information to members who were absent, and (c) to be approved as a permanent record of the organization’s decisions, work, and achievements, which will be available for consultation at a later date.

Minutes may be read and accepted, they may be read and corrected, or their reading may be dispensed with. A motion to dispense with reading of the minutes is made only when urgent business calls for immediate attention. The omitted minutes can be read at any time later in the meeting or, if not so read, they should be presented at the next regular meeting. If minutes of previous meetings remain unread, those of the earliest meeting are read and acted upon first.

The word "corrections" covers all necessary changes, such as omissions, additions, or errors. On their first reading a majority vote is required to amend, but after they have once been adopted, a two-thirds vote is required. All minutes should cover the following:

1. The kind of meeting held, whether regular, special, or adjourned.
2. The name of the organization.
3. The date, time, and place of the meeting.
4. Whether the regular presiding officer was in the chair and, if not, the name and title of the person presiding.
5. If the minutes of the previous meeting were approved or if their reading was dispensed with.
6. Business transacted, including actions taken, but omitting debate.
7. A record of all main motions (except those that were withdrawn), points of order, and appeals, whether sustained or lost; all other motions that were not lost or withdrawn. (The name of the member who introduced a main motion is recorded, but not that of the seconder.)
8. Record of resolutions in full.
9. The results of votes taken by ballot of a two thirds vote (division) must be entered.
10. Nominations and results of elections.
11. Committees appointed or elected, with names of members.
12. Times of recess, reconvening, and adjournment.
13. Record of approval, and date.
14. The name of the Secretary. (Not "Respectfully submitted.")

Duties
Before a meeting, the Secretary should prepare for the Regent a statement of business to be transacted and a notation of unfinished business. In the absence of qualified presiding officers, the Secretary calls the meeting to order and ascertains whether or not a quorum is present and presides until a chairman is elected pro tem.

The Secretary brings to the meeting a copy of the bylaws and a list of standing (Continued on page 342)
ISAAC CLEWLEY; Father and Son
By Ethel Kenney (Mrs. Royce E.) Lord

The surname "Clewley," is identified with four New England localities, Clewley's Corner in Roxbury, and Clewley Street in Malden, Mass., Clewleyville in Holden, Maine, and by settlement in Stockton Springs, Maine.

"At a meeting of the Selectmen, Aug. 30, 1732 (Charlestown, Mass.) Petition for Tavernors allowed and Recommended viz-Joseph Clewley, Father and Son of Clewley's Corner, where were extended from the school land at the corner of Walnut avenue (Mead's Ford) and anciently the 'Way to the Great Lotts, next Gamblin's End, and so to Rocky Swamp,' our starting point, is the locality once known as 'Clewley's Corner,' where were formerly two grist mills. Clewley's lot extended from the school land at the corner of Walnut avenue (Mead's orchard) to Circuit Street and up the hill to Fountain St. His house stood at the corner of Mount Warren. In 1737 Joseph Clewley petitioned the town for a small strip of land, having, as he says 'Purchased a grist mill with design to serve his good neighbors as well as himself, and so finds it necessary to build a small granary in order to lay in a supply of grain while ye same is cheapest.' In 1741 he was allowed by the town of Boston to remove his grist mill,—'May 14, 1742 Nine o'clock the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Town of Boston being assembled the Petition of Joseph Clewley read at the opening it was voted that said Joseph Clewley be Allowed to remove his Windmill from Roxbury and Erect the same on Fort hill at his own expense and in such a place as the Select Men shall appoint and Pay to the Town such a Quit Rent as the Select Men shall think proper, the said Wind mill to continue there during the pleasure of the Town.'"

JOSEPH CLEWLEY (Cluly) m. (1) Mary Harrad, Apr. 6, 1710, by Mr. Ebenezer Pemberton, Presbt. and (2) Elizabeth Barber, May 3, 1722, by Mr. Joseph Sewall, Presbt.

Children of Joseph and Mary (Harrad Clewley): 6
2. John, born 1712 (in 1758 bought house of Tabitha Newhall, Malden, Mass.).
3. Mary, born 1714, m. Elisha Callender.
4. Eliza 1716.
5. Thomas 1719.
6. Ann, born 31 May 1721; m. 1742 William Jones.

Children of Joseph and Elizabeth (Barber) Clewley: 7
8. Sarah 1 July 1724 m. William Reynolds.
11. Abraham 15 Dec. 1729.  } twins
 I. Isaac 15 Dec. 1729.

I. ISAAC CLEWLEY (Cluley) son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Barber) Clewley was born 15 Dec. 1729. 6 He was married at Malden, Mass., on Jan. 10, 1754 (by Rev. J. Emerson) 10, to Sarah Burditt, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Burditt. 11 She was the great-great-great-granddaughter of Joseph Hills, the founder of Malden, 12 and great-great-great-granddaughter of Rev. William Sargent of Malden, 13 who was the grandson of Hugh and Margaret (Gifford) Sargent of Courteenhall, Northampton, England. Margaret Gifford had (through Sir John Gifford and his wife Lucy de Morteyn) direct descent from Malcolm, King of Scotland and Aethelred II, King of England. 14 Aethelred II was great-great-grandson of Alfred the Great.

D. P. Corey's History of Malden, (p. 704) states, "Isaac Clewley, private, with Capt. Ebenezer Marrowe's Company March—November 1758."

In May 1759 a force of 400 men left Boston and, on arrival at Fort Point Harbor in Maine, under Governor Pownal's instructions built a Fort completed in July 1759. Joseph P. Martin, a Revolutionary soldier and son-in-law of Isaac Clewley, drew a plan of the Fort and described it in Williamson's History of Maine, vol. II, page 336. Isaac Clewley came with Gov. Pownal, helped construct the Fort and remained as a member of the Garrison. In 1774 he was on the last payroll of the Garrison at Fort Pownal under Capt. Thomas Goldthwait before it was dismantled. 15 The "Wast Book" of Fort Pownal is a book of accounts kept by Francis Archibald, bookkeeper and son-in-law of Col. T. Goldthwait, commander of the Fort in 1772. The book covers the period of 1772-1777 and has many entries for Isaac Clewley. The Fort at this time was a trading post. This book, if still in existence, cannot be located.

Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors, vol. III, states "Clewley, Isaac. Lieutenant Capt. Benjamin Shute's (4th) Co., Col. Josiah Brewer's (Penobscot) regt.; list of officers of Massachusetts militia, dated Penobscot, July 1, 1776; ordered in council July 20, 1776, that a commission be issued; reported commissioned July 20, 1776."

On 12 October 1767, he signed a petition to Governor and council of Massachusetts "requesting a minister at Fort Pownal." On a petition to General Court 1777 from Penobscot River a signer was "Lieut. Isaac Clewley" (Bang. Hist. Mag., vol. 4, p. 12).

Lincoln Deeds, vol. 7, Folio 239: "Isaac Clewley, ship-carpenter, for 10 pounds paid by Andrew Grant of Jeremysquam, sells land on Penobscot, 100 acres, with house and improvements, being the same lot of land granted to me by heirs of Brig. Samuel Waldo, deceased, being given on condition that I build a house not less than 20 ft. x 16 ft., a 7 ft. stud, and clear five acres of land within six years from 1 March 1770 and which is bounded as follows: N. E. on Penobscot River and thence 40 rods furtherly on occupation of Thomas Simmons, West on land under no improvement and there measures 40 rods. North on land improved by T. Goldthwait, which land contains 100 acres. The said Grant having completed the conditions of the heirs of Brig. Waldo as before-said is to have the granted house and land to him, his heirs and executors, etc. . . ." signed 11 Sep. 1770 by Isaac Clewley.

The Waldo Proprietors granted 2700 acres in the region of Ft. Pownal on agreement that there would be a settlement of 30 families, a minister, and chapel. By 1784 there were 24 families in Prospect.
In 1789 Robert Hichborn purchased what is now known as Cape Jellison, Stockton, and he sold an undivided half for the committee on sale of unappropriated lands of Lincoln County. In 1790 Isaac Clewley bought 76 acres of this land which became his homestead, and where he continued his occupation as ship's carpenter and farmer. Prospect was incorporated 1794 and at the first town meeting 7 April 1794 Isaac Clewley was chosen to fill an office.

Between 1790 and 1800 there were many shipyards building vessels and schooners, and Isaac Clewley's name is in many of these records as ship's carpenter and builder. The History of Gouldsboro, Maine, mentions the "ship Java built for Capt. Isaac Clewley of Prospect."

Isaac Clewley married a second time, Sarah Stimpson of Frankfort in 1768. (After his death she married, in 1801, Winthrop Sargent.) Lt. Isaac Clewley died Nov. 4, 1800 and is buried in the family plot in Mt. Recluse Cemetery, Stockton. He died just 3 weeks after his friend and neighbor, Robert Hichborn, who had donated the land for the cemetery. They were the first two to be buried there. Later generations were unable to state exactly where he was buried, but through intensive search of existing records in various hands, the writer of this article was able to establish the location as stated above and procure a marble headstone and placed it at the grave. Unveiling and dedication ceremonies were held on June 6, 1959. Six descendants, eleven D.A.R. members, and five invited guests attended the event, at which time an S.A.R. marker was placed, and a tribute was read to this pioneer settler and officer of the Revolution. The cemetery is located very near his homestead, on the road to historic Fort Pownal and Fort Point Light.

Children of Isaac and Sara (Stimpson) Clewley 22 (Prospect V.R.):

1. Elizabeth, b. 12 Feb. 1768, m. by Benj. Shute, Esq., to John Clifford on July 16, 1789.
   i. Elizabeth, b. 10 Apr. 1790, d. 12 Apr. 1790.
   ii. Mary, b. 10 Apr. 1790, d. 22 Apr. 1790.
   iii. Elizabeth, b. 10 Apr. 1790, m. Hugh Ross 17 Mar. 1808. (A son, Capt. Andrew McGilvery Ross, m. Lucy Merithew and had six daughters, Blanche, Martha Jane Henrietta Lucy, Rebecca Merithew, Emily Jackson and Lucy True.)
2. Sarah, b. 2 Apr. 1793, m. Shepard Blanchard in 1809.
   v. Abigail, b. 5 Jan. 1799, m. 1 Jan. 1822 Nathan Stowers.
   vi. Catherine, b. 3 Dec. 1800, m. Sept. 1822 David Nickels.
   ix. James, b. 28 Jan. 1812, m. Zethan Shute, d. 1887.
   x. John, b. 19 Sept. 1814, d. 12 June 1837.
4. Mary, b. 12 Dec. 1771, m. Samuel Young, a Revolutionary soldier, on 28 July 1791.
5. Joseph, b. 25 Jan. 1774, m. 29 Nov. 1795 Jenney Dickey and had:
   i. John, b. 23 Mar. 1795, d. July 16, 1789.
   ii. Sarah, b. 2 Apr. 1793, m. Shepard Blanchard in 1809.
   iii. Catherine, b. 14 Aug. 1796, d. d. 18 Nov. 1799.
   iv. Abigail, b. 5 Jan. 1799, m. 1 Jan. 1822 Nathan Stowers.
   v. Catherine, b. 3 Dec. 1800, m. Sept. 1822 David Nickels.
   viii. James, b. 28 Jan. 1812, m. Zethan Shute, d. 1887.
   ix. John, b. 19 Sept. 1814, d. 12 June 1837.
6. William, b. 1 Dec. 1777, m. by Ebenezer Price on Dec. 4, 1801 to Jane Porter. He was a well-known sea-captain, part owner in "the tide-mill" and the first Keeper of Fort Point Light. He had Isaac 1802; Sally 1804; Capt. Robert 1811; Polly 1807; William 1808; Amanda Jane 1815. He and his son Capt. Robert Clewley continued to live on the old homestead. Capt. Robert Clewley's children were among the first choir singers and were charter members of the Sandy Point church, Edna Clewley Cousins played the melodeon for thirty years in this church. Capt. Robert and wife Celia had James d. age 6; Edna b. 2 Apr. 1837 m. Mr. Cousins; and had a dau. Celia.

Children of Isaac and Sara (Burditt) Clewley 19 (Malden V.R.):

II. 1. Isaac, b. 11 July 1755, at Malden, m. Abiah Hawes.
   2. Sarah, b. 17 Dec. 1757 (a Sarah Clewley m. 6 Mar. 1796 Thomas Wadsworth).
   3. Dorcas, b. 7 Aug. 1761, m. 6 Oct. 1785 Thomas Hoppin, Jr. of Charles-town, 20
   4. Daniel, b. 28 July 1763 (no further record).
   5. Daughter, d. 6 June 1766, age 3 mos., buried with mother at Mal
den. 21

Lilacs and old apple trees bloom in the springtime at the old home-site, and rare white strawberries are still to be found there; the avenue of willows Isaac planted is now only a memory.

II. ISAAC CLEWLEY was born 11 July 1755 at Malden, Mass., son of Isaac and Sarah (Burditt) Clewley. He died 18 February 1839 at North Brewer, Maine. He was aged 10 when his mother died in Malden, and his father went to Maine with Governor Pownal's expedition. His military record gives him as a resident of Wrentham, Mass. On August 5, 1784, Isaac Clewley married in Wrentham Abiah Hawes, who was born December 23, 1760, died December 26, 1839, daughter of Daniel Hawes, Jr., and Abiah (Braman) Hawes. Daniel was descended from Edward Hawes who was of Boston and Dedham in 1632-35; his mother was Beriah Mann, the daughter of Rev. Samuel and Esther Mann. Samuel Mann was a Harvard College graduate of 1665 and 49 years a minister at Wrentham. He was son of William Mann of Cambridge in 1634. Rev. Samuel Mann's wife was Esther Ware, daughter of Robert and Margaret (Hunting) Ware of Dedham, Mass. Robert Ware came in 1642; his wife was a daughter of John Hunting, the first ruling elder of the Dedham church and his wife Esther Seaborn.

From Massachusetts Soldiers & Sailors vol. III, page 638; "ISAAC CLEWLEY. Wrentham (also given Orrington). Prt. Capt. Oliver Pond's Co. of Minute Men, which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775; service 8 days; also enlisted Apr. 27, 1775, service 3 months 12 days; also list of men mustered in Suffolk Co. by Nathaniel Barber, muster master dated Boston May 11, 1777; Col. Crane's (artillery) regiment; enlistment 3 years. Also gunner, Capt. Seward's Co., Col. John Crane's (artillery) regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Mar. 10, 1777 to Dec. 31, 1779; reported as serving 12 months as gunner, 21 months 21 days as Bombardier; promoted to Bombardier Mar. 10, 1778; also descriptive list of enlisted men
dated Capt. New Windsor Jan. 12 1780: age 26 yrs.; stature 5 ft. 8 1/2 in.; complexion light; residence Wrentham; enlisted Nov. 28, 1779 by Lt. Price; joined Capt. Thomas Seward’s Co. 3d Artillery regt. enlistment, during war; reported re- enlisted; also Bombardier, Capt. Seward’s Co. Col. John Crane’s (artillery) regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780 to Dec. 31, 1780.


The 1790 Census, Orrington, Maine, shows Isaac Clewley with 1 male under 16 and 2 females. The 1800 Census shows him a resident of Holden, Maine, and as coming from Malden, Mass. The New Wrentham Religious Society of Holden, Maine, shows him on the first list of its members 1813. Town records show him an officetholder 1791, 1799-1804, 1811.

A 1905 newspaper clipping states “When Mr. Clewley first came to this town (Holden) he built a log house and later a frame house on the lot where George Severance now lives. After living here some years he moved to East Holden and built a frame house about 3/4 mile above the East Holden post office on the Bend road. Living here only a few years, he moved his family to North Brewer and built another frame house on what was then called Eaton’s Mill Stream. This house is still standing and there it was that he died on Feb. 18, 1839.90” The house is still standing by this stream, a charming Cape Cod type house, modernized (1958), now owned by the Houston family in North Brewer. Isaac Clewley and wife Abiah are buried in the North Brewer cemetery.21

“The first pioneer settlers arrived at Holden, Maine, May 31, 1786. There were 8 men, 3 women, and 1 child. Isaac Clewley and his wife were of the party. They followed a spotted line which was their only guide through about 6 or 7 miles of unbroken wilderness from the Penobscot River, the 5-year-old child riding a cow; here they built their log houses and covered them with bark. The first year they felled some trees and cleared some land but were not able to raise any crops. Fortunately some natural meadows which the pioneers had made were found near by and furnished pastureum for the summer for the cows they brought, and in the winter they were kept near the meadow haystack, the owners going by turns to get their milk. In 1788 quite a quantity of rye and Indian corn was raised, which the farmers carried on their backs to the river and boated to South Orrington to be ground. A sled road was soon opened to the river; but then it took two days to make the journey and back, one man going as teamster and another with a handspike to pry up the sled, which often caught on roots and stumps. The first wheel carriages that used were carts, some of the wheels of which were made by sawing off a short piece of a large log, while others were made with hubs, spokes and felloes but had no iron about them. This courageous band of pioneers was from Wrentham, Mass. Most had been soldiers in the Revolution, then but recently closed, were inured to peril and privation and were well fitted to lay the foundation of civilization in the wilderness east of the Penobscot.”

Children of Isaac and Abiah (Hawes) Clewley: 32

1. Walton, 30 June 1785—5 Aug. 1871, m. (1) Jane Townsend (2) Mary Pray and had:
   i. Charles H., b. Aug. 1809, m. Harriet Roberts who d. 1887.
   ii. Montaville Miles, b. 13 Aug. 1830.
   iii. Flavilla, b. 3 Nov. 1825, m. John Coster (?).

   iv. Sarah H., b. 13 Aug. 1831, m. Felatus Fletcher (?).
   v. John B., b. 10 June 1833, m. Jane Smith.
   vi. Josiah, b. 4 Aug. 1839, m. Amanda H. Parks.
   vii. Elizabeth J., b. 5 Sept. 1838, m. Thomas Hanscom.

   viii. Valentine, b. 3 Jan. m. (1) Lucy Orcutt, (2) Marantub Hadley.
   ix. Sabrina, m. Peter Swaner.
   x. Maria, m. Joseph Ring.
   xi. Augustus, died in the Army.
   xii. Antha, m. Charles Giles.

2. Cynthia, b. 31 Sept. 1788, m. Abia Pond on 22 May 1805.
3. Sarah, 4 Sept. 1790, m. 1811 William Johnson.
5. Elizabeth, b. 24 June 1794, d. 4 Oct. 1878, m. 25 Apr. 1815 Elijah Orcutt, son of Emerson Orcutt, had:
   i. Elizabeth, b. 4 Dec. 1823, d. 5 Dec. 1823.
   ii. Mary W., b. 29 Jan. 1822—14 June 1906, m. (1) Ithamar Kenney (2) Frank Roberts. (The writer of this article is the granddaughter of Ithamar and Mary (Orcutt) Kenny being the daughter of Frederick Ithamar & Elizabeth (Crowder) Kenney.)
   iii. Andrew, b. 31 Jan. 1828; was in Civil War.
   iv. Olive, b. 16 May 1830, m. (1) Reuben Estes (2) Frank Roberts, the widower of her sister Mary.
   v. Angelina, 1831-1833.
   vi. Benjamin, b. 3 Dec. 1833, m. Nancy Clewley.
6. Abiah, b. 5 July 1796, m. Wing Spooner, d. 12 Jan. 1880.
   i. William, b. 24 Nov. 1822.
   ii. Mary Adeline, b. 10 Oct. 1824 m. George Bullock.
   iii. Sarah Maria, b. 21 Mar. 1830, m. Daniel Waite.
   iv. Charles Walton, b. 6 Apr. 1828.
   v. Elisha.
   vi. Nancy m. Benjamin Orcutt.
   viii. Martha m. Pelteiah Ring.
   ix. Emily m. Charles Reed.
   x. Judith m. Sanford Bills.
   xi. George m. Louisa (Ring) Lunt, had Lewis and George; Lewis had daughters Eleanor and Pauline.
   xii. Elrude m. Elfreda Ash and had Eugene who had Isaac E. Clewley who d. in World War II.
   xiii. Alberta.
8. Dorcus, b. 16 July 1800, m. Aeneus Sinclair, d. 1857.

(Continued on page 351)
Chief Two Bears, THE LAST OF THE SCOUTS

By Helen L. Morgan

The most tolerant Indian I ever met lived in Brooklyn, New York. "I have no hatred toward anyone," Chief Earl Two Bears, a Choctaw Indian, said on his 86th birthday. He was born on the Oklahoma Indian Reservation after his parents were compelled to leave their home in the East.

His kind, dark eyes looked out upon a friendly world as he told me about his childhood. He wore his gray hair long, like the Scouts of Buffalo Bill Cody, and a blue bandana was knotted at his throat in the cowboy manner. His gestures and movements dramatized his parents' escape from Bars, Oklahoma, when Earl was 6 or 7. Because they were disobeying Army orders, the United States cavalry considered them unfriendly Indians. His father was killed and his mother wounded by their bullets. In spite of her exhaustion from loss of blood, she crawled into the underbrush and hid her little son in the leaves of the ditch beside the trail.

His parents, members of the civilized Choctaws, belonged to the tribes of the Southeast who lived as close neighbors to the white settlers for a hundred years. They cultivated farms and built houses. They had been capable artisans and farmers in Tennessee and North Carolina. At the time of the couple's journey to the West, certain Choctaw settlements were forced to leave. Although the parents of Chief Two Bears were homesick and hated the Reservation, military orders were strict about anyone leaving Bars.

When little Earl was hiding by the road, Yellow Hair (Buffalo Bill Cody), guiding parties of home-steaders to the West, saw something moving in the ditch. Then he glimpsed the mother and jumped from his horse; it was too late to save her life, but he hoisted the boy to his saddle. In a little while, Buffalo Bill arrived at the home of some settlers named Logan, who cared for the boy until he was 13 or 14.

During this time Earl hoped to meet Buffalo Bill again and thank him for his rescue. One day he told the Logans that he would like to go to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and see General Nelson Miles, who might know where Buffalo Bill was scouting. The Logans arranged for Earl to make the journey.

At the fort the young Indian told General Miles that he owed a debt to Buffalo Bill and wanted to join the Scouts under his benefactor. At first General Miles opposed the idea, saying that Earl was too young and slight in build for rigorous life on the plains, but finally he granted permission for the Indian boy to become a young Scout under Buffalo Bill.

Earl Two Bears accompanied Buffalo Bill on many expeditions and once met with the infamous Apache, Geronimo, whose tribe hated the Indians who were American Scouts. Once these enemies tried to hang Earl Two Bears. The lasso was hurled around his neck while he was on horseback and the rope was tied to the branches of a tree over his head. Then they rode away, leaving their victim to die from strangling if his horse moved. His life was saved by his expert control of his mount, which remained quiet until the Scouts arrived and cut the noose. All his life he bore the scar of the lasso on his neck. Later he fought in the Battle of Wounded Knee Creek, where the Sioux Indians were defeated.

He was noted for his excellent horsemanship and joined Buffalo Bill's first Wild West Show. In the scenes depicting the fight at Wounded Knee, he was one of the actors who could recall the actual skirmish after General Custer's death had stirred widespread indignation.

Sitting Bull, the famous Sioux, also toured with the Cody show. Earl remembered that the famous Indian grew so fond of Annie Oakley, "Little Sure Shot," that he adopted "Little Missie" into his tribe. He also knew her husband, Frank Butler, who toured with Buffalo Bill. They were all members of the cast performing before Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales, who later became Edward VII, great-grandfather of the present Queen Elizabeth. For several years after Earl's trip abroad, he rounded up cattle on the Arizona plains close to the New Mexico line, and also in Kansas.

After a few years he rejoined his beloved Buffalo Bill's show and accompanied the old Scout on many tours in this country. In 1916 Chief Two Bears was present when his friend was taken fatally ill in Detroit. He was also in the Mills Brothers' One Hundred and One Ranch in shows throughout the United States.

At his death in February 1958 Chief Two Bears owned no land in the areas where the Reservation was divided. By leaving Bars as a child, he forfeited his claim to any Choctaw land or any division of money from general sales. He approved the present policy and said, "I am glad that today young Indians in New York State are not compelled to stay on reservations and that they have greater opportunities to take up other work than farming and cattle herding."

He could forget our mistakes of yesterday and hope that his own people will be able to obtain more education. He was grateful to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for their help to his people.

Chief Earl Two Bears was associated with his friend, Chief One Arrow, Jules Haywood, a Cherokee Indian, the descendant of Rachel Sequoyah. Mr. Haywood heads the United National Association for the Improvement of the American Indian. This organization does not limit its work to the problems of any one tribe but works for them all and serves as a center for the Indians of the eastern seaboard.

Chief Two Bears was an unforgettable character, not only because he epitomized the old West as the last of the Scouts, but because he held no rancor against the Indians who tried to hang him because of his loyalty to the United States; nor did (Continued on page 316)
The diplomatic service is just one of many institutions corrupted and degraded by Communism. In the past, the field of diplomacy has been a field of honor and prestige in all countries. Today it is not that in the Soviet Union or any other Communist nation. Moscow's diplomats have been lowered to the level of common spies who go about recruiting traitors—or blackmailing decent people—into their espionage services, while protecting themselves with their diplomatic immunity from the dangers which spies have normally always had to face.

This truth was first thrust upon the Free World in 1945, when Igor Gouzenko, code clerk attached to the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa, Canada, broke with Moscow and sought political asylum. Gouzenko took with him dozens of documents which proved beyond doubt that one of the primary functions of the Soviet Embassy in the Canadian capital was to serve as a center of espionage against its host country.

Victor A. Kravchenko

Victor A. Kravchenko, economic attaché of the U.S.S.R. Purchasing Commission in Washington during World War II, decided in 1944 that he had had enough of communism and asked for political asylum in the United States. When he testified before this committee in April 1947, Kravchenko made the following statements concerning the duties of Soviet diplomatic and other representatives in the United States:

I must state in general that no person holding an important position in connection with the economic, political, or military organizations and arriving in the United States from the Soviet Union arrives without a special assignment as to the collection of secret information.

Question. As to every person assigned to this country from the Soviet Union?

Mr. Kravchenko. At least I may state that every responsible representative of the Soviet Union in the United States may be regarded as a possible economic, political, or military spy. I did not know of one department in the Soviet Purchasing Commission, whether it was aviation, metal, auto tractor, or other, which was not occupied in collecting secret information about its equivalent in American industry.

I would also like to draw your attention to the fact that all diplomatic, political, economic, and military representatives of the Soviet Union who went to America can only go with the blessings and permission of the Central Committee of the party and the secret police.

Question. Mr. Kravchenko, who would you suspect of being Soviet spies or agents in the United States?

Mr. Kravchenko. I have made the statement already that every responsible economic, political, or military representative of the Soviet Union in the United States may be regarded as a possible economic, political, or military spy. Don't overlook a very important thing. Every large industrial ministry in the Soviet Union has a foreign department.

For instance, in the Ministry of Metallurgy, the chief of each department was Mr. Monish, who works in contact with foreign and economic department of the secret police. When you go abroad, Mr. Monish will give you a special assignment, where in the United States, and what you have to study, confidentially. You do not know, maybe the same assignment was given also to somebody else by Mr. Monish and, keeping in mind the political competition between Soviet agents and representatives, you will try to do your best to obtain the desired information, and when you come back to the Soviet Union your activities in the United States will not be judged by the official work which you have done, but by the serious secret information which you have obtained, and this will decide your measure of success and your promotion.

One more fact. Mikoyan, this foreign trade minister, sent an order, a very secret order. All the responsible, prominent members, the Soviet representatives in the United States (telling them), how to carry on economic espionage and on what special problems in the United States. This document was delivered to special secret agents in Washington, and it goes without saying, was delivered, thanks to diplomatic immunity. In the same way, secret party orders were delivered to Washington from the Central Committee of the party. Moreover, I myself saw, in the Soviet Purchasing Commission, one of the responsible representatives of the Moscow Committee of the party who camouflaged his actual work with Mr. Sedov under the mask of the legal profession. It is clear that the Soviet Government cannot wash its hands of the responsibility for the work of its representatives in the United States. (Emphasis ours.)

Kravchenko is just one of many witnesses who have been in positions to know the truth about Soviet "diplomatic" activities in this and other free countries and who have sworn that Soviet embassies are used as spy centers.

Russian Hopes

Yuri Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, at the first news conference staged by the Russian Embassy in Washington in several years (December 11, 1958) said Russia hopes the United States will go Communist within the next generation.

He continued: "We haven't given
up hope that if you do not, then perhaps your children will recognize the superiority of the Communist system over the capitalist system and especially so after the Soviet Union has outstripped the United States in per capita production.”

“We are now right at your heels and, as you know from Khrushchev’s thesis, we’ll be reaching our goal very soon.”

**Our Liberal Young People**

What is the strange fascination that Socialist doctrines hold for our young people? These doctrines deny the principles of independence, initiative and an economy that rewards the individual for his efforts—the very concepts upon which our country was founded.

Many of us find it difficult to understand how young Americans, who demand personal freedom more than any other group, could be persuaded to accept any degree of Socialism, which denies freedom to every individual. It will be these same young people who must pay for the resulting controlled economy, lack of opportunities, devalued currency, higher taxes, and the constantly mounting national debt.

We know that tradition sits lightly on youth. They have little time or respect for the truth and experience of former generations; they are so certain that they will evolve greater truths and more workable principles of their own. Owing to their lack of experience, we cannot expect them to evaluate traditions properly; but we can expect appreciation for the principles on which our free society was founded and from which they derive so many benefits. If we fail to evoke that respect and appreciation, we should ask ourselves why they have not gathered some inspiration and loyalty from the study of American history.

A large portion of our youth have gladly accepted the teachings of Marx and Lenin, while the young people of Germany and Hungary have openly rebelled against them. Having lived under the tyranny of these policies, they were willing to risk their lives to defeat them. Our own young people, living in safety, are toying with theories of which they have little or no first-hand knowledge; the youth behind the Iron Curtain are living under the oppression of these ideas put into action.

When we analyze our schoolbooks, we find that our own history—a story so splendid that it is taught in most free countries as an epic of freedom—has been misinterpreted in our modern textbooks. This should not be too surprising, when we consider that the second generation of teachers graduated from our leading universities and colleges is now disseminating the Socialist doctrine to our students.

The field of education was the first to be invaded by foreign Socialist doctrinaires. The Intercollegiate Socialist Society was organized by a group of intellectual Socialists in New York City in 1905. It set out to penetrate the higher schools with the doctrine of Marx, especially those schools in which future teachers were trained. Labor leaders were soon attracted to this group, and the name was changed to “League for Industrial Democracy,” but it remained a training school for Marxist Socialism.

The “Industrial Democracy” was to be achieved by destruction of private property and establishment of State ownership of the means of production for use only and never for profit. As late as the Forty-fifth Anniversary of the organization in New York on April 15, 1950, its members were still dedicated to the principles of Socialism, but not to the revolutionary seizure of the Government by force. Such a course was considered too drastic for Americans, because our living standards were too high. The average citizen was too contented with the benefits of our free economy to practice violence against his Government. It was, therefore, decided that Socialism could only be fostered by indoctrination of the schools, churches, press, communications, labor unions, business and eventually the home.

The success of this plan can only be judged by the spread of Marxist Socialism, which has been accepted by many of our schools, churches, press communications, labor unions, business, and even the home. Most of the American press is liberal, with many of its noted writers and commentators proved Socialists. Conservative publishers are rare. Many labor leaders do not conceal the fact that they are working to destroy the profit system and private enterprise. Many businessmen have accepted the concept that Government should spend more and consequently control more of our economy. The home, which in most countries has offered the last and final resistance to the godlessness of Socialism, is offering very little in the way of patriotic orientation for our children.

Our youth are not only subject to the propaganda of liberal instructors, but their own student bodies are subjected to constant pressure from left-wing sources. This applies particularly to student organizations in our colleges and universities. Many facets of the lives of the college students are colored by influences so subtle as to escape detection by many who do not have enough perspective or experience to recognize the false promises of Socialism as simple propaganda.

The Honorable John Bell Williams of Mississippi inserted in the Congressional Record for July 14, 1958, a report on the United States National Student Association (USNSA) by J. B. Matthews. The following excerpts will acquaint the reader with several policies of the organization:

“...The USNSA is a special target for Communist infiltration. Having abandoned their own dominated fronts such as the National Student League and the American Student Union many years ago, the Communists have adopted a policy of penetrating and infiltrating non-Communist student organizations.

“The USNSA, with its liberal ideological orientation, is an organization ideally suited to Communist infiltration. One of the special features of present-day liberal organizations is that they deliberately refrain from keeping an alert guard against Communist penetration. In such situations, the Communist objective is not to dominate; it is rather to infiltrate for the purpose of pushing for the adoption of leftist resolutions and policies...”

“Evidence of leftist orientation is found in the USNSA’s choice of adult leadership.”

“The USNSA holds that a teacher should not be fired from his professorship in a college or university just because he is a member of the Communist Party.

“Implicit in this position of the USNSA is the pretense that a member of the Communist Party is, or may be, a part-time Communist. The
most elementary knowledge of the Communist Party teaches us that party membership entails total dedication to the ends of communism * * *

"* * * and the USNSA raise the cry of academic freedom when the issue of employing Communist professors arises. These organizations choose to ignore the fact that Communists use academic freedom, as they do all other freedoms, to the end that they may destroy freedom. * * *

"The USNSA is opposed to loyalty oaths which they describe significantly as political test oaths. This latter phrase presupposes that the Communist Party is a bona fide political organization and not a branch of international conspiracy. . . .

"The USNSA see red on the subject of the Attorney General's listing of Communist and subversive organizations. * * *

"The USNSA follows the Communist line on the question of the fifth amendment. 'We believe,' says a resolution of the USNSA's 1956 congress, 'that an educator's refusal on constitutional grounds to reply to questions concerning views, affiliations, and associations is not justifiable cause for dismissal. * * *'"

The United States National Student Association is a "confederation" of student governments on approximately 400 college and university campuses and, therefore, comes into contact with many thousands of our young people.

The new and dangerous policy of student exchanges with Communist nations fits into the world-wide objectives of our student bodies. The system of exchanging our students with those of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and other nations behind the Iron Curtain could never operate to our advantage. The Russian magazines, press, radio, and television are not an open medium for presentation of our viewpoint, while our press and entire communications system are available to these exchange students. Although we are sincere in offering true hospitality, we have no assurance that the students are not trained spies. We have no police or security system that demands a "carte d'identite" for every alien with a temporary visa who is moving about our vast country. There are great numbers of illegal entrants about whom we know little and over whom we have no control whatever. Most important of all, the Russian students are not free individuals.

Our students are influenced in their thinking by the prevailing atmosphere of our modern colleges and universities. Many professors are forced to conform to the accepted opinion of their school authorities in order that they may hold their positions and improve their standings. Today it requires courage for a professor in a liberal university to defend a conservative or to criticize a liberal.

Our educational system has expanded under the free enterprise system. Many colleges and universities were built and are maintained by private gifts and endowments; our State colleges and universities and our thousands of grade and high schools have been possible through taxes supplied by free people under the free enterprise system. It is unbelievable that our young people are taught the necessity of destroying the only system under which such educational advantages could be enjoyed. These same students demand academic freedom to subscribe to a social philosophy that denies all rights and freedoms to the individual.

In Russia the educational policy calls for every student to work in a factory or on a farm after he completes the eighth grade. If he wishes more education, he may study at night or take correspondence courses; only the very exceptional student with a proved record is given a higher education.

The pride of our society is our Middle Class, from which we draw our greatest scientists, doctors, inventors, statesmen, etc. Without the endowments, gifts, and tax-supported schools the cost of advanced education would be prohibitive. Our classrooms are now open fields for socialist propaganda. We must either accept the dangerous results or do something drastic to save our schools.

The need for specific action could not be illustrated more aptly than by the figures recently published stating that one-third of our American soldiers taken prisoner during the Korean War defaulted to the enemy as a result of brainwashing. Our boys were susceptible to any sort of argumentation, for the simple reason that they were ignorant of our history, our foreign policy, and our reasons for fighting—all subjects that should have been supplied by home, school, and military training.

If the enemy can enhance a system of slavery to the point of enticing free peoples to abandon their liberties, then how much more effort must we expend in dramatizing and popularizing our own American history? The same business firms that endow universities should be willing to finance a national program of selling our Constitution and its Bill of Rights to our young people. Televison and radio should be encouraged to present pageants depicting high moments in our country's history and the lives of our great men.

We should support the organizations that are fighting Socialism in the educational field. We must encourage local groups to work with the county and state authorities in order that only textbooks which are accurate and loyal to American traditions will be used in our schools.

We have staunch allies in the several growing student bodies that have formed to fight the spread of Socialism, notably the Intercollegiate Society of Individualists. There is now among students greater appreciation of our liberties and the benefits that a free society bestows upon the individual.

No effort to save the future citizens of our Republic is too great when we consider the principles and results at stake. They will inherit our problems and mistakes, our obligations and responsibilities. It is always the next generation for whom we save, work and invest. They embrace all of our hopes and aspirations. Progress will mean nothing if we lose our youth to a godless, materialistic philosophy.

A Comparison of American and Russian Aid

Marshall Khrushchev, speaking on October 21, 1958, at a reception in the Kremlin for Marshall Abdel Hakim Amer, Vice-President and Minister of Defense of the United Arab Republic, said that the Soviet Union "will not give a kopek" to join any East-West program for economic assistance to underdeveloped countries. Western aid was given primarily to buy allies for military alliances and to obtain bases and missile sites. The United States was (Continued on page 340)
THE State Fall Meeting of the Rhode Island Daughters of the American Revolution was held September 30 in the First Baptist Church of Wickford, where they were the guests of the Pettaquamscutt Chapter, D.A.R. of North Kingston and the Narragansett Chapter, D.A.R. of Kingston.

Mrs. Ralph Blydenburg, Jr., organist, played the organ prelude and also played during the procession which included the State Regent, National Officers, Officers and honored guests escorted by the Color Bearers and Pages.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America was led by Mrs. Forest B. Morgan, State Chairman; the American’s Creed by Miss Bessie Allen, State Chairman of Americanism, and the National Anthem by Miss Julia Stacy Gould, State Chairman of American Music.

Members received greetings from Mrs. Lawrence F. Vories, State Regent; the Rev. John Y. Elliot, Pastor of the First Baptist Church; Mr. Lloyd M. Lucas, President of the North Kingston Town Council; Mrs. Eastman M. Page, Regent of Pettaquamscutt Chapter and Mrs. John M. Whalen, Regent of Narragansett Chapter, the Hostess Regents. Mrs. Frederick N. Tompkins, State Vice Regent, responded to the greetings and presented the honored out-of-State guests to the R. I. Daughters assembled.

The music at the morning session consisted of two melodies of the Revolutionary times—and were sung by Miss Helen V. Bennett, accompanied by Mrs. Blydenburg. Mrs. Leroy Palmer Cox, Senior President of the R. I. C.A.R., reported for the C.A.R. and her talk showed great interest and activity in her group. Mrs. Ralph Williams Newland, Curator General of the National Society, D.A.R., and Mrs. Charles Breed Gilbert, State Regent of Connecticut, were both speakers. Mrs. Newland gave a most interesting talk and a great deal of information concerning our National Museum. Mrs. Gilbert’s subject “Putting the ‘I’ in Americanism” was both interesting and instructive.

After a reception for honored guests and State Officers, luncheon was served in both the Baptist Church and the near-by Episcopal Church as our numbers were too large to be accommodated in one place.

Dr. Francis H. Horn, President of the University of R. I., addressed the group in the afternoon, his subject being “Problems of Higher Education.” His talk was most enlightening. He spoke not only of the objectives and needs of our colleges, but of our preparatory schools and left with us clear ideas of how our influence may be used to improve present day education. Music in the afternoon was again furnished by Miss Bennett and was much enjoyed.

The singing of “Faith of Our Fathers” by the assemblage and retiring of the Colors closed another friendly, enjoyable and helpful Meeting.

At the close of the afternoon session a guided tour was made by the members of the Old Narragansett Church. This church is the predecessor of the present St. Paul’s and is the oldest Episcopal Church building in the North. It was in this edifice that Gilbert Stuart, the famous painter, was baptized.

Susan B. Earle  
R. I. State Historian

NEW YORK

THE Sixty-second Annual Conference was held at the Arlington Hotel in Binghamton, October 1, 2, 3, 1938, with a total registration of 512 members and guests.

A beautiful tea preceded the opening of the Conference on Tuesday afternoon, arranged by the 28 Hostess Chapters of the Sixth Judicial District, so that many of the members had a delightful opportunity for meeting old friends and making new contacts.

The Conference opened with the Assembly call of a Boy Scout bugler and there followed the impressive procession of the State Regent, National and State Officers, escorted by the Color Bearers and Pages. Official guests were Mrs. Harold E. Erb, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Ralph William Newland, Curator General; Mrs. Donald Bennett Adams, Vice President General; Miss Edla S. Gibson, Honorary Vice President General; Mrs. Ashmead White, National Chairman, Congress Program and Past Vice President General; Mrs. Herbert Ralston Hill, Past Vice President General; Mrs. Alfred Newman Graham, State Regent of Massachusetts; Mrs. Lawrence Vories, State Regent of R. I.; Miss Page Schwarzwalder, Past Treasurer General; Mrs. George A. Kuhner, Past Curator General; Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, National Chairman, Approved Schools; Mrs. Herbert G. Nash, National Chairman, Motion Pictures; Mrs. Ray L. Erb, National Chairman, National Defense; Mrs. John Whelchel Finger, National President, N.S.C.A.R.; Mrs. John Arthur Chatlin, Senior National Vice President, C.A.R.; Mrs. John E. Mumper, State President, C.A.R., and twelve National Vice Chairmen.

Mrs. Thurman C. Warren, Jr., State Regent, who presided at all meetings, opened the Conference and called upon the Reverend Donald H. Finley of the First Congregational Church to give the Invocation. The Pledge of Allegiance was led by Mrs. Samuel Leonard, State Chairman, Flag of the United States of America Committee; the American’s Creed by the State Librarian, Mrs. Blanche W. Johnson, and the National Anthem was led by Mrs. Donald Bennett Adams, Vice President General. The theme of the Conference was “The Dignity of Man Under Our Republic.”

A warm welcome from the Hostess Chapters was given by Mrs. Donald C. Hotchkiss, State Director, District VI, and Chairman of the Conference. This was followed by a message of welcome from the Mayor of Binghamton, Mr. John J. Burns, and a word of greeting by the Manager of the Arlington Hotel, Mr. Troy Williams. The State Vice Regent, Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, made a gracious response.

Mrs. Warren then introduced the official guests and welcomed personally the fifty-year members, of whom fifteen were present.

The Regents of two new Chapters were introduced: Mrs. Joseph Warnock of Colonel Gilbert Potter Chapter and Mrs. Cliford V. Fisher of Chappaqua Chapter, bringing the total of New York Chapters to 179.

The reports of the State Officers followed and with the report of the Nominating Committee, the first session came to a close.

Wednesday afternoon has always been set aside for the meeting of the 28 Round Tables conducted by the State Officers and State Chairmen. This year a tribute preceded the National Defense meeting. Mrs. James K. Polk, State Chairman of National Defense, presided and Mrs. Ray L. Erb was the speaker. Later, Mr. L. Brent Bozell was the speaker who chose as his topic, “The Supreme Court.” He left this challenge in his closing statement, “It is our obligation as loyal and patriotic members of the American Community to persuade the judiciary to rejoin us. It is up to us to impress on wayward judges that we, the American people, mean to keep our society and our country the kind of society and the kind of country we all love.”
The highlight of the Conference was the annual banquet on Wednesday evening. Following the Invocation, the message of the President General, Mrs. Frederic Alquin Groves, was read. A delightful program of music was given by Mr. Charles H. Elliott, accompanied by his wife, Mr. Charles W. Ferguson, Senior Editor of the Reader’s Digest, was the speaker and his topic was “Hidden History.” He stated, “All history is hidden because it is based on the scantiest information. Our view of history will be limited in the future because so much is unrecorded today. Not only is our history hidden by neglect of inventions and incidents that help shape it, but it is also hidden in that we fail to see it in terms of forces and purposes and ideas.”

On Thursday morning the reports of the State Chairmen were read, showing a most gratifying increase in accomplishment in all fields of endeavor. Many awards were presented, both State and National, to Chapters which had done outstanding work. The Approved Schools Luncheon was given, at noon and Mrs. Harold L. Burke, State Chairman, Approved Schools, presided. Mr. John P. Tyson, Executive Secretary of Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School and Dr. Ralph H. Cain, Superintendent of Tamassee D.A.R. School were the speakers.

After the completion of the reports of the State Chairmen, the meeting was adjourned for the beautiful Memorial Service conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. B. Wesley Andrew, at the First Presbyterian Church. Special tributes were read by the State Regent and others and a Roll Call of 945 Daughters was read by the State Chaplain. As the names were called two pages placed white carnations in vases, a silent tribute to those who had left us during the past year.

Thursday evening was Guest Night. Officers from other Patriotic and Civic Organizations were introduced by the State Regent. The Honorable Howard W. Robison, United States House of Representatives, 37th District, New York, gave a greeting from that District.

The speaker of the evening was Professor Clinton Rossiter of Cornell University whose topic was, “America at Mid-Century.” He stated, “The cry of this age was voiced by Abraham Lincoln in 1858, just 100 years ago, when he said, ‘If we could first know where we are and whither we are tending, we could better judge what to do and how to do it.’ We are discussing a number of fundamental questions in this country today,” he continued, “whether money can buy peace and force keep it, whether education is worth the price we refuse to pay for it, whether man can ever know true freedom as our fathers did, whether the Supreme Court segregation case is a shining goal or a miserable fraud. These are fundamental questions.—The strength of this people is not in the material but in the spiritual realm.—These problems will have to be solved by men who must understand what John Adams understood—that human liberty rests on a foundation of public and personal discipline.—We need a rebirth of faith in what our forefathers called the American mission—the belief that God singled out this nation for a destiny higher than its own peace and prosperity and that the fate of all nations turns to some extent upon our success in pursuing it.”

The candidacy of Mrs. Harold E. Erb, Honorary State Regent, for Vice President General was endorsed by the 62nd N.S.D.A.R. Conference.

The reading of the Resolutions was continued by Miss Duryee. An animated discussion of Resolution VIII on the subject of the proposed resolutions of Congress followed. Near the close of the session, Mrs. George C. Vosburgh was given the privilege of the floor to suggest a solution to the problem of National Resolutions reaching the voters before they were presented for action on the floor of Continental Congress. The motion was made by Mrs. Herbert G. Nash, seconded by Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, that the New York State Organization recommend to the National Society that copies of the proposed resolutions be placed in the credential room to be given to each delegate at the time her badge, program and seat ticket would be given to her. The motion carried.

At the close of the Conference, all members joined hands while they sang “Blest Be The Tie That Binds.” With the Benediction by the State Chaplain and the Retiring of the Colors, the State Regent declared the Sixty-second State Conference adjourned.

Lenora Walker Holloway
State Historian

MASSACHUSETTS

A M I D the glorious beauty of Berkshire fall foliage, the October State Meeting of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution was held October 7 and 8, 1958, at the Weldon Hotel, Greenfield, with the State Regent, Mrs. Alfred Newman Graham presiding. The theme of the program was, “The Fruits of Freedom.” The procession of pages bearing flags, State and National Officers and guests, was accompanied by music provided by Mrs. Frank Ashby, Chairman of American Music for the hostess chapter, Dorothy Quincy Hancock, of Greenfield. Mrs. Graham called the meeting to order and introduced Rev. Lewis T. Kirlin, pastor of Trinity Fellowship Church, Shelburne Falls, who gave the invocation.

Following the Pledge of Allegiance, American’s Creed, and the National Anthem led by Mrs. Herbert W. Jackson, State Chairman of the Flag of the United States, Mrs. Robert E. Scott, Regent of the hostess chapter, gave the welcome to which Mrs. Graham responded.

Mr. Daniel C. Tracy, President of the Massachusetts C. A. R., a Dartmouth College student, gave a long and comprehensive talk on the founding, aims and accomplishments of the C.A.R. Their activities, although under supervision of the D.A.R. members, are conducted entirely by their own group. His plea was to develop more chapters and increase membership.

Mrs. John W. Finger, Senior National President of the C.A.R., addressed the meeting, urging us to provide senior leadership and support and to observe Patrioti Education Week, Oct. 19-25, for which she distributed printed lists of suggestions.

Mrs. Joseph Tiberio, State Chairman of Radio and TV, explained that networks wish to find out listeners’ opinions and urged members to write their comments or criticism on postal cards. Massachusetts sent five thousand last year and at Congress Mrs. Graham accepted an award for our state.

Mrs. Holter M. Jameson, State Chairman of the Press Scrapbook, asked members to view the new book, which boasts a beautifully designed cover, provided by Mrs. Paul S. Vaites, State Chairman of Press Relations. Mrs. William C. Menzies, State Vice Chairman of National Defense, spoke in place of the Chairman, Mrs. Ernest F. Forbes, who was unable to be present, urging members to read the resolutions adopted by Continental Congress in Washington.

Mrs. Charles B. Gilbert, State Regent of Connecticut, gave a stirring address on “Defense of Our Country.” She said we can keep this a representative government by informing Congress how we feel about legislation pending. She said our best opportunity for the defense of our country is cooperation and working together. She told the story of the five fingers to illustrate. The thumb represents strength but alone cannot do much. The first finger, or pointer, stands for authority; together the thumb and first finger can accomplish something. The second finger stands for vision for without a
plan, one can do little. The third finger, said to be nearest the heart, stands for love of human kindness, for without love of one's fellow man, there is no incentive. The little finger stands for love of God, which binds the whole together and then the hand can work as a whole.

Mrs. Elliott P. Thayer, State Chairman of the Museum and Friends of the Museum, placed on exhibition a concert gown designed in Paris and worn by Mme. Lillian Nordica, famous Metropolitan opera star and concert artist, who, as Lillian Norton, was a member of Sea Coast Defense Chapter. The gown was loaned by Mrs. Russell Greenhood of Amos Mills, Chapter, a niece of Madame Nordica.

The banquet was served at 7 P.M. to a capacity gathering of 250. Mrs. Grace Warner Guelserian, State Chairman of American Music, introduced Mrs. Helen MacBride, lyric mezzo soprano, who sang “Because” and “The House by the Side of the Road.” Mr. John W. Haigis, Jr., of Greenfield spoke with humorous sidelights of “The Real Story of the Deerfield Massacre.”

The following guests were presented: Mrs. Ashemad White, Chairman, Congress Program Committee; Mrs. Harold L. Erb, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. James J. Hepburn, Vice President General; Mrs. Erwin F. Simes, State Regent of Delaware; Mrs. Rudolph L. Novak, State Regent of New Jersey; Mrs. Forrest S. Lange, State Regent of New Hampshire; Mrs. Herman Weston, State Regent of Vermont; Mrs. Basil Lamb, State Regent of Maine and Mrs. Charles B. Gilbert, State Regent of Connecticut, each of whom spoke briefly.

At the concluding session, reports of State Officers were completed and State Chairmen heard. Mrs. Ashemad White spoke on “Our Responsibilities for Better Citizenship,” stressing the need for a knowledge of American History and the constant danger now being presented by an alien philosophy.

Mrs. Paul S. Vaitses, State Chairwoman of Press Relations, introduced Christian A. Herter, Jr., member of the Governor’s Council, who spoke on “The Fruits of Freedom.” He said nations are seeking something better for themselves but are not sure which physical things they want. Here in America the fruits of freedom have given us the highest standard of living in any country.

The meeting adjourned after the reading of the minutes by the State Recording Secretary, Mrs. Irwin E. Close, and the colors retired. The total registration of 309 was reported.

Vivian S. Lord, State Historian

ALASKA

The First Annual State Conference of the Alaska Daughters of the American Revolution was called to order at 1:30 P.M., Friday, October 24, 1958, at the home of Mrs. Hoopes, by the State Regent, Mrs. Robert Hoopes.

Those attending were: From Col. John Mitchell Chapter, Anchorage, Mrs. Richard F. Lynch, Mrs. Robert E. Lee, Mrs. W. A. Parry, Jr. From Alaska Chapter, Fairbanks, Mrs. Robert Hoopes, Mrs. Jay Bickel, Mrs. Jack Williams, Mrs. Robert Claus, Mrs. Max Love, Mrs. Edby Davis.

Following the Invocation given by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Davis, the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was given, and the Star Spangled Banner sung.

The State Regent welcomed the delegates, and explained that the purpose of the meeting was to adopt State By-laws and elect new State Officers.

The proposed Bylaws were presented by the State Bylaws Committee, who had been appointed by the State Regent. The Committee members were as follows: Mrs. Lynch, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Parry, Mrs. Bickel, Mrs. Claus and Mrs. Hoopes.

The proposed Bylaws were read by sections and discussed. It was then moved by Mrs. Lee, seconded by Mrs. Lynch, that the Bylaws presented by the Committee be adopted. The motion was carried by unanimous vote.

The Executive Committee reported the following nominations for State officers, to take office following the Continental Congress in April, 1959: Mrs. W. A. Parry, Jr., State Regent, Anchorage; Mrs. Robert Hoopes, State Vice Regent, Fairbanks; Mrs. Jack Williams, State Recording Secretary, Fairbanks; Mrs. Gilbert Whitehead, State Treasurer, Anchorage; Mrs. William Blanton, State Chaplain-Historian, Juneau; Mrs. Helen Sheehan, State Registrar, Juneau. It was moved by Mrs. Love, seconded by Mrs. Davis that this report be adopted and the motion was carried by unanimous vote.

Informal reports were given by State and Chapter Committee Chairmen present at the meeting.

It was voted to accept $1.00 from each member present to start our State Treasury.

An invitation was extended by Mrs. Lee to hold the State Conference in 1959, in Anchorage, with the Col. John Mitchell Chapter as Hostess. This invitation was gratefully accepted.

Installation of the three State officers present was then conducted by Mrs. Davis, State Chaplain.

There being no further business, the members sang “Blest Be The Tie That Binds,” and the State Regent declared the First State Conference adjourned.

Mary Williams
State Recording Secretary

INDIANA

The 58th Annual Conference was held October 8 and 9, 1958 at the Marrott Hotel in Indianapolis. We had a record registration of 467.

Honored out-of-state guests attending the Conference were Mrs. Ralph W. Newland, Curator General N.S.D.A.R.; Mrs. Len Young Smith, Illinois State Regent; Mrs. Alfred C. Zweck, Iowa State Regent, and Mrs. Ray L. Erb, National Defense Chairman, N.S.D.A.R. Prominent Indiana Daughters attending were Mrs. Roscoe C. O’Byrne, Honorary President General and the following Honorary State Regents: Miss Bonnie Farwell, Mrs. William H. Schlosser, Mrs. Lafayette LeVan Porter, Mrs. J. Harold Grimes, Mrs. Furel R. Burns, Mrs. Wayne M. Cory, Mrs. Herbert R. Hill and Mrs. Harry H. Wolf.

Preceding the opening of the Conference, the Annual dinner meeting of the State Officers Club was held on Tuesday evening, October 7 with the president, Mrs. Percy S. Nicholls, presiding.

Mrs. John G. Biel, State Regent, presided thruout the Conference. The theme of the Conference was “The Fruits of Freedom.” The Honorable Phillip L. Bayt, Mayor of Indianapolis, extended a very warm welcome to the Indiana Daughters and their guests.

The Conference bestowed the honor by consent, to name Mrs. Harry Howe Wolf, immediate past State Regent, as Honorary State Regent. Mrs. Herbert R. Hill was endorsed as a candidate for the office of Recording Secretary General on the ticket of Mrs. Ralph B. Newland at the 68th Continental Congress in April 1959. The motion was approved by acclamation.
Due to the resignation of Mrs. Eliza P. Warren, State Recording Secretary, the name of Mrs. Ralph R. Bush was placed in nomination and Mrs. Bush was duly elected.

Mrs. Len Young Smith graciously presented to the Harrison Mansion a hickory cane which was a relic of the President Harrison campaign from her own family keepsakes.

After the reports of various committee chairmen on Wednesday morning, the Conference recessed until 1 P.M. Two luncheons were held at the noon hour. Mrs. O. A. Scipio, State Chairman of Approved Schools, presented in the Marble Room and Mrs. Clayton J. Carpenter, State Historian, presented in the McMillion Room.

Mrs. Clarence L. Vandegrift, State Chaplain, presented at the memorial services as the Conference convened at 1 P.M. Flowers for the services were given by Mrs. John G. Biel in loving memory of her mother, Inez Herrick Mellor (Mrs. Walter H.). Tribute was paid to Mrs. Oren E. Ross, Past State Chaplain and Past Central District Director and other departed members.

Mrs. Harold W. Handley, wife of the Indiana Governor, was hostess to the Daughters at the Governor's Mansion from 2:30 to 4:00 o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon. In the receiving line with Mrs. Handley were the State and National Officers.

Wednesday evening a Conference Supper for all members was held in the Marble Room. Mrs. W. Reed Boggs, Southern District Director, welcomed the members and guests as the Chapters of Southern District served as hostesses throughout the Conference. Mrs. A. T. Wallace, State Vice Regent, gave the response. Mrs. Ray L. Erb gave an inspiring address, "Ramparts of Freedom." A spontaneous rising vote of approval by the Conference audience followed her address.

Following the District Breakfasts on Thursday morning, the Conference convened at 9:30 A.M. Reports of State Chairmen and State Officers followed. Thursday noon the delegates had a luncheon with Mrs. John G. Biel introducing Mrs. John E. Proffitt, an out of state vice chairman, who gave a delightful address on "Golden Thoughts" of a fifty-year member; Mrs. W. H. S. White; Mrs. Millard T. Sisler, also a past reporter general to the Smithsonian Institution; Mrs. A. Keith McClung; and Mrs. W. W. McClaugherty, also currently a vice president general.

Hostesses for the Conference were Barbourville, Duford, Colonel Charles Lewis and Ravenswood Chapters in the Western District, with Mrs. John E. Graham as general chairman, Mrs. B. D. Kraybill, co-chairman. Mrs. Alen Bryan, Mrs. S. L. Miller and Mrs. W. R. Proffitt were vice chairmen; Mrs. H. E. Danford, district director, and Mrs. Daniel Webster Snyder, on the general conference planning committee.

The Conference opened in colorful pageantry, with the bugle call sounded by the trumpeter, James I. Rathbun. Miss Ruth Seibert, chairman of pages, led the procession, pages followed bearing the Flag of the United States of America, the West Virginia Flag and the official banner of the N.S.D.A.R. The invocation was given by the Reverend John W. Hollister, minister of the Beverley Methodist Church. Greetings were received from the Honorable Cecil H. Underwood, Governor of the State of West Virginia, presented by the Honorable Helen Holt, Secretary of State; from the Honorable Harold L. Frankel, Mayor of Huntington; and from the other distinguished guests previously mentioned. The Conference theme, "The Fruits of Freedom," was the program suggested by the President General for use as a National Theme for the N.S.D.A.R.

Appearing on the Friday morning $3,000 Approved Schools Breakfast were Mrs. Leonard C. McCravy, State

WEST VIRGINIA

The Fifty-third Annual Conference held October 16, 17, 18, met at Huntington with the State Regent, Mrs. V. Eugene Holcombe, presiding. The society was honored to have Mrs. Ralph Williams Newland, Curator General, bring the message of the President General, Mrs. Frederick A. Groves, Mrs. Carl Galarbraith, State Chairman of National Defense, presented Mrs. Ashmead White, N.S.D.A.R. Congress Program Chairman, who was the speaker of the evening. Her subject was "Our Responsibility for Better Citizenship."

With the State Regent, Mrs. Holcombe (center) who is also a member of Kanawha Valley Chapter in Charleston, are her two pages, Mary Lee Grimmett, John Young Chapter, Charleston (left) and Sidney Vinson, Buford Chapter, Huntington (right) at the Fifty-third State Conference.

Honor guests included, besides Mrs. Newland and Mrs. White, our own Mrs. W. W. McClaugherty, a Vice President General; Mrs. Lenard C. McCravy, State Regent of Alabama; Mrs. George C. Estill, National Chairman of Radio and Television and State Vice Regent of Florida; Mrs. Thomas Burchett, National Chairman of Press Relations; and Miss Virginia B. Johnson, National Chairman of Junior Membership and State Senior C.A.R. President. National Vice Chairmen present were Miss Mary Katharine Barnes, C.A.R.; Mrs. Samuel Solins, motion picture; Mrs. Romeo T. McDonald, D.A.R. Magazine; and Mrs. Carl Galarbraith, Congress credentials. Miss Lynn Brussock, an out of state vice chairman, also was present.

The N.S.C.A.R. was represented by our own Mrs. Charles P. Walker, National Corresponding Secretary, and Mr. Juuling McClung, honorary C.A.R. President. The N.S.S.A.R. was represented by Dr. Virgil Eugene Holcombe, National Trustee; Mr. Kenneth C. Mastin, West Virginia State President, S.A.R.; and Colonel W. C. Petty, President of the local General Andrew Lewis Chapter, S.A.R.

West Virginia Honoray State Regents attending were Mrs. Waitman H. Conaway, also a past vice president general, who gave a delightful address on "Golden Thoughts" of a fifty-year member; Mrs. W. H. S. White; Mrs. Millard T. Sisler, also a past reporter general to the Smithsonian Institution; Mrs. A. Keith McClung; and Mrs. W. W. McClaugherty, also currently a vice president general.

The Conference opened in colorful pageantry, with the bugle call sounded by the trumpeter, James I. Rathbun. Miss Ruth Seibert, chairman of pages, led the procession, pages followed bearing the Flag of the United States of America, the West Virginia Flag and the official banner of the N.S.D.A.R. The invocation was given by the Reverend John W. Hollister, minister of the Beverley Methodist Church. Greetings were received from the Honorable Cecil H. Underwood, Governor of the State of West Virginia, presented by the Honorable Helen Holt, Secretary of State; from the Honorable Harold L. Frankel, Mayor of Huntington; and from the other distinguished guests previously mentioned. The Conference theme, "The Fruits of Freedom," was the program suggested by the President General for use as a National Theme for the N.S.D.A.R.

Appearing on the Friday morning $3,000 Approved Schools Breakfast were Mrs. Leonard C. McCravy, State
Regent of Alabama, who lauded the West Virginia Daughters for their interest in the Kate Duncan Smith School. Mrs. Thomas Burchett spoke on the Approved Schools Trip of 1957 and the need for our interest and financial support of Kate Duncan Smith at this time. Mrs. Claude R. Hill, Sr., state chairman, presided at the breakfast.

At the morning session Mrs. Plumer Earle Hill was elected State Vice Regent to fill out the term of office made vacant by the elevation of Mrs. Holcombe to State Regent in April. Mrs. Hill's term of office will expire April, 1959.

The Conference chairman's luncheon was presided over by the State Regent. Mrs. Samuel Solins, national vice chairman of motion pictures, in the absence of Mrs. Herbert Nash, national chairman, gave an extemporaneous appeal for greater "concentrated interest" in this committee's work. All state chairmen reported at this meeting. Awards were presented for the three best chapter scrapbooks, and for the two most complete chapter yearbooks.

On Friday evening at the Chapter Regents Banquet, the Daughters were favored with music by the Marshall College Symphonic Choir, directed by John W. Creighton. Mrs. Ralph Williams Newland addressed the Daughters with a talk entitled "I Pledge Allegiance."

The following group meetings within the framework of the conference were enjoyed by members and guests. Mrs. W. W. McClaugherty presided at the State Officers' Club Dinner, Mrs. Charles Walker, Vice President, presided at the Regents Club Breakfast and Mrs. Richard Donavan, State Chairman of Juniors, conducted the business session at the Junior Luncheon which followed the conference.

Money making projects indulged in during the Conference were directed by the State Junior Committee; estimated profits about $500. This money has been designated for the West Virginia Kate Duncan Smith School project.

A Memorial Service conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Russell T. Bergen, preceded the conference on Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Waitman H. Conaway paid a special tribute to Mrs. Baldwin D. Spillman, the first state regent. A tribute also was given to Mrs. D. D. Geiger, organizing regent of Buford Chapter, by Mrs. C. L. Nisbet, of Huntington. A memorial to all the fifty-decade members of the State was given by the State Regent, Mrs. V. Eugene Holcombe. Services were held at the First Presbyterian Church, Huntington. Benediction was pronounced by Dr. John J. Hayes, Minister of the church, and Taps were sounded by James I. Rathburn. At the close of the services, the flower covered wreath was placed at the Monument on the Cabell Court House lawn, erected and dedicated to the memory of the Revolutionary soldiers buried in Cabell County, by the Buford D.A.R. Chapter.

Mrs. V. Eugene Holcombe
State Regent

NEW MEXICO

Mrs. Frederic A. Groves visited Roswell, New Mexico, on September 24 and 25 where ninety-seven New Mexico Daughters of the American Revolution from all over the state met to honor Mrs. Groves at a special meeting of our state's organization. Mrs. Douglas B. Stone, State Regent; Mrs. John D. Brown, Honorary State Regent, State Parliamentarian, and National Vice Chairman of the Museum Committee; Mrs. John B. Rountree, Roswell Chapter Regent, and Mrs. R. E. Strader, Chairman of Special Meeting Workshop, enjoyed the role of hostess committee for Mrs. Groves.

The Workshop, conducted by Mrs. Strader on the morning of the 25th, was the first one ever held in New Mexico. Every state committee was represented and splendid work was accomplished. A Genealogical Workshop and selling of Indian lapel feathers and Approved School "Money" corsets deserved special mention. The Workshop and the State Board Meeting were held at Holiday Inn where Mrs. Groves and her hostess committee were staying.

"Bulwarks of Freedom" was the topic of Mrs. Groves' address at the luncheon in the Nickson Hotel. Mrs. Douglas B. Stone presided and introduced five Honorary State Regents, four National Vice Chairmen and her State Board before presenting Mrs. Groves. Following Mrs. Groves' address and an inspirational informal question and answer period, Mrs. Groves was the guest for thirty minutes of KSW's Televison, which boasts of having the highest TV tower in the world.

The home of Mrs. Truman Sanders was the scene of an informal patio supper which closed the Roswell festivities. On the morning of the 26th, Mrs. Groves, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Strader drove a hundred miles to the Carlsbad Caverns where they were met by Miss Evelyn Felix, Chapter Regent of the Thomas Jefferson Chapter. After the unique experience of a trip through the Caverns, Miss Felix presided at a luncheon at The Silver Spur where Thomas Jefferson members enjoyed hearing Mrs. Groves answer their questions concerning national activities and policies. The warm quality of her voice, her dedication to the principles of N.S.-D.A.R. and her sincerity and personal charm worked as a magnet on the New Mexico Daughters.

Following the luncheon in Carlsbad, Mrs. Stone and her party traveled two hundred miles to Lubbock, Texas where they were welcomed by Mrs. L. A. Kerr, Regent of Nancy Anderson Chapter of D.A.R.; Mrs. W. S. Bledsoe, Regent of Kerenhappuch Norman Chapter of Colonial Dames of the XVII Century; Mrs. Frank Garland Trau, National Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. Edgar Ryerson Riggs, State Regent of Texas D.A.R. and Mrs. J. E. Hall, Vice Regent of Texas.

Goldie Andrews
State Publicity Chairman

Hopewell Village—A Reconstructed Iron-Making Community

A coming event of interest to Daughters will be the dedication of the new visitor-center-museum at Hopewell Village, an iron-making center in southeastern Pennsylvania about 40 miles west of Philadelphia built and operated during the Revolution by Mark Bird and recently restored by the National Park Service. The Director of the National Park Service will officiate, and members of the Bird, Booke, and Buckley families (all associated with Hopewell) and representatives of the steel industry will be invited to attend as guests.

In addition to serving on many Berks County Committees, Mark Bird made cannon and shot for the Revolutionary Army and also supplied Washington's men with food (via the Schuylkill River) during the harrowing Valley Forge encampment. Mark Bird, however, lost Hopewell and its associated properties in 1781; a $50,000 speciemortgage reflects the financial loss involved.

Pamela Cunningham, who organized the campaign for the preservation of Mount Vernon, was Bird's great granddaughter; other Bird descendants, though mainly in North and South Carolina, live in many other States.
Guilford Battle (Greensboro, N. C.) observed Constitution Week with a program at the Guilford Courthouse National Military Park and Museum. One of the highlights was the presentation of 52” × 102” Flag honoring our past Regent, Mrs. C. E. Prall. It was a duplicate of the Flag used in the Revolutionary battles of Guilford Courthouse, King’s Mountain and Cowpens. Our Junior members carried it in the Guilford Courthouse battle scene during the Greensboro sesquicentennial pageant which was given in May. The Flag was a gift of Mrs. R. M. Taylor, a member, and Judge Wm. M. York, the husband of our Chaplain.

In October we entertained our nine Good Citizens and their mothers at a Sunday tea. Their pins were presented at our regular November meeting and we took them on the District Good Pilgrimage tour in December.

We sponsored 82 New Citizens at two Naturalization Courts which were held in June and December. We gave each one a silk Flag in an ebony holder. These services were televised and the films are available for any organization which wishes to use them.

Each Friday our members serve as hostesses at the Greensboro City Museum. The Curator is a member of our Chapter.

We celebrated our 57th anniversary with a Christmas luncheon at the Farmington Country Club. Mrs. Wm. D. Holmes, our State Regent, Mrs. Noah Burfoot, the State Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. J. S. Betts of Gastonia, a 51 year member, were our honored guests.

Miriam MacFadyen, Regent

The Albermarle, Jack Jouett, and Shadwell Chapters, Charlotteville, Va. and Point of Fork Chapter, Fork Union, Va., held, jointly, a National Defense meeting at a luncheon on Thursday, November 6, 1958 at the Farmington Country Club. Mrs. Ray L. Erb, National Chairman, National Defense Committee, was the speaker.

Mrs. William A. Wenck, regent, Albermarle Chapter, presided. Mrs. Frederick Morse, Virginia, vice regent, presented the speaker, Mrs. Erb, to an audience of 128 members and guests.

Mrs. Erb spoke on the grave danger to the United States from Communist and “world citizenship” influences. “We are now engaged in the most colossal struggle in world history—the battle for the minds of men,” she said. She discussed the reasons for the D.A.R. opposition to the United Nations and the National Council of Churches. She recommended that members elect to public office only men and women loyal to the United States and to permit passage only of laws that are Constitutional. “Keeping informed is an essential foundation for this” Mrs. Erb advised. “Watch and condemn,” she said. Mrs. Erb’s speech was well documented and she spoke to an attentive audience.

Mrs. E. Ralph James, Chairman of National Defense for Virginia, and all chapter chairmen of National Defense were present as well as Mrs. C. Bernard Bailey, honorary state regent, Mrs. Maurice B. Tonkin, state regent, Mrs. Joseph P. Sneed, director of District VI, and all hostess chapter regents. Other chapter regents, who attended, were Mrs. L. L. Schnare of Virginia Frontier Chapter, Mrs. W. E. Scott of Golden Horseshoe Chapter, Mrs. Roy F. Lynd of Beverly Manor Chapter, and Miss Clara Speake of John Rhodes Chapter.

Miss Eva Tatum of Clifton Forge, state chairman of the Flag of the United States of America, led the audience in the American’s Creed after Mrs. J. W. Pendergrass, second vice regent of the Point of Fork Chapter, led the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.

Mrs. Theodore Bogert sang the National Anthem. Mrs. John W. MacLeod asked the Invocation. Mrs. Chauncy D. Lewis was General Chairman of Reservations.

Olivia A. Taylor
Recording Secretary pro tem

Benjamin Lyon (Denton, Tex.). A practical example of the “Good Neighbor Policy” working at its best was demonstrated by our chapter in Denton on Nov. 8, 1958. The project enlisted the aid of three important cultural organizations, represented by Mrs. J. Earl Selz, Chairman of the Music Committee of Benjamin Lyon Chapter; Mr. Floyd Graham, Conductor of the North Texas State College Theatre Orchestra; and Maestro Arturo Somohano, Conductor of the San Juan (Puerto Rico) Symphony Orchestra.

Miss Julia Smith, composer, pianist of New York City and Denton, and a member of the chapter, acted as coordinator of the project.

Learning that Maestro Somohano would be in the States in early November Miss Smith, who was visiting in Denton at that time, brought to the attention of both the D.A.R. and North Texas State College the facts of the noted Puerto Rican conductor’s career to date. These included a ten-year period as conductor in his present post at San Juan during which he has toured with his Symphony throughout Latin and South America; guest appearances as conductor in such large American cities as New York, Chicago, Washington, D. C., and Miami; and two recent tours of Europe where, during May, 1958, he appeared as conductor in Geneva, Basel, Zürich, Stuttgart, in Madrid, Toledo and other Spanish cities in all of which (American and European) cities he has featured the music of the composers of the Western Hemisphere. It is of interest to note that Somohano’s success was so great in Europe that he returned to conduct in those same cities in September.

(Left to right): Arturo Somohano, artist; Mrs. J. P. Harrison, Regent of Benjamin Lyon Chapter; Floyd Graham, Conductor of N.T.S.C. Orchestra; Mrs. Frank Garland Trau, Organizing Secretary General, N.S.D.A.R.; Julia Smith, composer, artist and author.

Realizing the importance of his cultural missions at home and abroad, both the Benjamin Lyon Chapter and North Texas State College decided to bestow fitting recognition on Somohano’s musical achievements. Mr. Graham invited his Puerto Rican colleague to share conducting honors in a special concert of Latin American music at North Texas State College. He also invited Julia Smith, who is an ex-student of N.T.S.C. (noted for her book on Aaron Copland) and who has appeared widely in concerts conducted by Somohano to appear as soloist in the concert.

Following the musical program, which took place in the Main Auditorium at N.T.S.C. and which was attended by the members of Benjamin Lyon Chapter and members of the Joel Terrrell Society C.A.R., with Mrs. Frank Garland Trau, National Organizing Secretary General of the N.S.D.A.R. as ranking Honor Guest, Mrs. Selz presented the Benjamin Lyon Chapter’s First Music Citation to Somohano. Following is the text of her presentation: “The Daughters of the American Revolution is a National Society whose object is to perpetuate the memory and the spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence. We believe that music is a powerful force in fostering this spirit and in preserving the ideals and traditions of a country; and so, in behalf of the
local chapter, I present a citation. It reads: ‘Daughters of the American Revolution, Benjamin Lyon Chapter, Denton, Texas, U.S.A. presents a Citation of Merit to Arturo Somohano for Distinguished and Outstanding Individual Contribution to the Musical Culture of both North and Latin America and for his renewal of this Cultural Heritage in the Minds of Younger Generations. November 8, 1958. Mrs. J. P. Harrison, Regent, Mrs. J. Earl Selz, Chairman of Music.’ The program concluded with the playing of The Star-Spangled Banner.

The large auditorium was virtually filled with townspeople and students and Maestro Somohano's artistic success was so great that North Texas State College has engaged him for its Artists' Course next season.

Mrs. J. Earl Selz
Chairman Music Committee

General William Shepard (Westfield, Mass.). The tenth anniversary of our chapter was observed at the November meeting, an afternoon tea held at the home of Mrs. Ray L. Bartlett, Sr.

Using the original silver service owned by General William Shepard, Mrs. Stillman Humphrey, Regent of General William Shepard Chapter, N.S.D.A.R., is shown pouring for the tenth anniversary tea held in November. Standing are Mrs. Frank Schunder of Great Barrington, State Registrar; Mrs. V. Herbert Gordon of North Adams, State Assistant Treasurer; and Mrs. Ernest Schoonmaker, organizing regent of the chapter, and direct descendant of General Shepard.

Named in honor of Westfield's famed Revolutionary War general, the chapter was organized November 30, 1948, at the Second Congregational Church conference house, with 37 members in attendance. Mrs. Ernest Schoonmaker, a direct descendant of General Shepard, was elected first regent of the chapter, which has since increased in membership to sixty at the present time. Regents who have served since and Mrs. Schoonmaker are Mrs. Ernest R. Pendleton, Mrs. Charles F. Ely and Mrs. Stillman Humphrey, present regent.

Our chapter has made yearly contributions to D.A.R. approved schools; sponsored history contests in the Westfield public schools; sponsored a delegate from the Westfield High School each year as D.A.R. Good Citizen to the Boston conference; and, for the past two years, has sent an additional delegate from Huntington High School. The chapter has also been active in the promotion of Americanization and proper recognition of Memorial observances and care of Revolutionary graves in the vicinity.

State officers who attended the tea were Mrs. Kenneth Goepfer, organizing secretary; Mrs. V. Herbert Gordon, assistant treasurer; Mrs. Frank Schunder, registrar; Mrs. Erskine Lord, historian; and Mrs. Richard E. Geoffrey, curator. Among the sixty guests attending were regents and members of First Resistance Chapter of Great Barrington; Betty Allen Chapter of Northampton; Mary Mattoon Chapter of Amherst; Eunice Day Chapter of Holyoke; Mercy Warren Chapter of Springfield and Submit Clark Chapter of Easthampton.

Brief messages of congratulation on the growth of the local chapter were extended by guests, with best wishes for its future progress.

Chappaqua (Chappaqua, N. Y.) was organized May 28, 1958 by 22 organizing members. The organization meeting was held at the home of the Organizing Regent, Mrs. Clifford V. Fisher. Officials were Mrs. Donald B. Adams, Vice President General of the National Society; Mrs. Thurman C. Warren, State Regent; Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Edward Holloway, State Historian; Mrs. B. Wesley Andrews, State Chaplain; Mrs. Nelson Reed, State Director and Mrs. Wilbur D. Lockwood, State Music Chairman. Mrs. Warren administered the oath of office to the officers and Mrs. Andrews the oath to the chapter members. An American Flag was presented to the chapter by Mrs. George Harris, Recording Secretary of the Chapter, in memory of Lieut. (j.g.) John Kelvin Koeisch of Scarborough, N. Y., who died in Korea and received the Congressional Medal of Honor posthumously.

Mrs. R. B. Ray
Magazine Chairman

Charles Crawford (Cisco, Tex.) honored their State Regent, Mrs. E. R. Riggs, at a luncheon on June 5. Shown in the accompanying picture are (left to right): Mrs. M. G. Hagarman (ex-regent) of Ranger; Mrs. F. E. Harrell (organizing regent) of Cisco; Mrs. Riggs of Graham; Mrs. Yancey McCrea (regent); and Mrs. Alex Spears.

Eulalona (Klamath Falls, Oreg.). Eulalona sends Centennial greetings from Klamath Falls, Oreg.

We were organized in 1922 and named for a populous Indian village on the southern shores of historic Upper Klamath Lake. With 68 members, we now rank sixth in size among our State's 32 chapters. Our new term began in February 1958, with officers elected for two years.

Our programs have been varied. In March Miss Eva Burkhalter, museum chairman, arranged for our local curator, Roy Carlson, to talk to us on "Know Your Klamath County Museum." Schochin Society, C.A.R., which we sponsor, gave an enjoyable program on "Ladies of the White House" in April. We were honored by having Miss Sally Robinson, a member, elected C.A.R. State President. Advisors from Eulalona are Mrs. Guy Barton, Senior President, and Miss Eva Burkhalter, Senior Treasurer and State Vice President.

In May our Conservation chairman, Mrs. R. S. Loosley, entertained us with beautifully colored wild-bird slides, prepared and shown with commentary by Jim O'Donahue, an authority on our Klamath area wildlife. This also was a busy time of year for our awards chairman, Mrs. L. H. Stone, Mrs. Phillip Bri xen, and Mrs. H. A. Nitschelm. They gave two History, eight Homemaking, and three Good Citizen awards, respectively.

Our June meeting was a Flag Day picnic at the spacious country home of our vice regent, Mrs. Julian Ager; it was planned as a money-raising project for the restoration of Dr. Robert Newell's home at Champoeg. This is a statewide effort, with hopes for its completion in time for Oregon's Centennial in 1959. The project was begun by Mrs. Albert Powers during her
term as State Regent, with Mrs. John Y. Richardson of Portland, chairman. Several members attended District No. 6 meeting in Lakeview June 21, when we toured the famed Schminck Museum, which was recently presented to the Oregon State Society.

A farewell luncheon was given by Mrs. Raymond Tice, our American Music Chairman, for Mrs. William D. Foster, Past Regent and Eulalona registrar for 14 years, who has moved to Dayton, Oregon.

Our greatest publicity, by newspaper, radio and TV, came when Eulalona proudly received the grand sweepstakes prize and impressive trophy, for the best all-around entry in the Independence Day Parade sponsored by the Klamath County Junior Chamber of Commerce. The theme of the parade was “Pathways to Progress,” and our float symbolized American history from Martha Washington to the Alaskan Statehood. The float was built by Regent, Mrs. Albert O. Roenicke, and Mrs. George Paris, Holidays Chairman. Martha Washington was represented by Mrs. Roland Wright, charter member of the local chapter, and “Miss Alaska” was Miss Linda Bergman, a member of Sconchin Chapter, C.A.R.

A very successful picnic, open to the public, was given during August in our lovely city park, part of which was once occupied by the Eu la lo na Indian Village from which our chapter takes its name. It was well attended by Daughters and their families, as well as many residents of this community. The proceeds were again earmarked for restoration of the Robert Newell home at Champoeg, seat of the Provisional Government of Oregon, and for the American Indians. Mrs. George Paris, State Chairman of American Indians, sponsored the affair.

On September 18 we had a Constitution Week banquet honoring our State Regent, Mrs. Claude G. Stotts, who, after a TV appearance with our TV chairman, Mrs. Bert C. Thomas, talked to us on “Our Constitution.” Plans were made for a rummage sale October 25 and candy sales during November and December. These are our two money-making projects, headed by our budget committee, Mrs. William Wales, Jr., treasurer, Mrs. Harry Goeller, and Mrs. Charles Waters, both past regents of Eulalona.

Membership is being stressed, and our registrar, Mrs. Arch G. Proctor, opens her home every Wednesday for interested searchers to use our fine genealogical reference library.

In line with statewide preparations for observing Oregon’s 100th year of statehood, plans are now being formulated for a historical marker and for restoration of the seven we now have in Klamath County. Mrs. L. N. Stone is a member of the State Conference Committee of the Oregon D.A.R.

We cordially suggest that all roads in 1959 lead to our Oregon Centennial Celebration!

Dorothea B. Roenicke
(Mrs. Albert O.), Regent

Mary Hammond Washington
(Macon, Ga.). Because November is Approved Schools month for the Georgia State Society, our chapter featured Approved Schools for our meeting, held at the Sidney Lanier Cottage. The Junior Committee members were honored as our special guests. Entertaining our Juniors at one meeting a year is a long-established practice in our chapter. At this time each one may bring a prospective member as a guest. There were ten Juniors present and each brought a prospective member. We are proud of these young women, who are a vital part of our chapter and who, under the able leadership of their president, Mrs. Roberts Pendleton, are bringing a new life to the D.A.R.

Mrs. T. K. Kendrick, second state vice regent and state chairman of approved schools and past regent of her chapter, Button Gwinnett, of Columbus, spoke on “A Visit to D.A.R. Approved Schools.” Mrs. Kendrick was named “Woman of the Year” for Muscogee County in 1955 and served as a National Democratic Committee woman in 1956.

Mrs. Kendrick said that the education of the children of the southern mountain regions has been accepted by the D.A.R. as a definite part of its activities. To qualify, a school or college must be for underprivileged boys or girls, who otherwise would not have the opportunity for education. After it is endorsed by the state in which it is located, the school is then investigated and finally approved by the Continental Congress.

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Commodore Perry (Memphis, Tenn.). More than forty members of our chapter gathered in the home of Mrs. T. Y. Owen on Nov. 8 to honor Mrs. Dora Whitaker.

Mrs. Allen D. O’Brien, regent, presided. The chapter bestowed the honor of Honorary Chaplain for life on one of their oldest members on this occasion. Mrs. Whitaker will be 92 years of age January 10th. She has served the chapter in the capacity of vice regent, corresponding secretary, recording secretary and chaplain.

Mrs. Whitaker was presented with two dozen American Beauty Roses in appreciation of love and affection for her service to the chapter. Mrs. O’Brien made the presentation.

Mrs. Owen’s home was beautifully decorated for the occasion with fall flowers. The tea table was centered with an arrangement of yellow mums, flanked by silver candelabra with yellow tapers burning. Presiding at the silver service was Mrs. O’Brien and serving at the punch bowl was Mrs. Jack D. Stovall, Jr.

Mrs. Allen D. O’Brien, Regent

Nancy Anderson (Lubbock, Tex.). More than a hundred members and guests attended a luncheon honoring our President General, Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, at the Lubbock Women’s clubhouse on Sept. 27.

"Daughters of the American Revolution should lead a revival of restoration of the Constitutional Government on which our freedom depends," Mrs. Groves told the group in her address, "Bulwarks of Freedom." A "money corsage" was presented to Mrs. Groves for her special project, the Allene Brown of Clifornia. A hand carved leather wallet made by Mrs. Hettie Brown was presented to Mrs. Groves.

The year’s plans were presented. Mrs. L. L. Goggins gave “The Forty-Ninth State—Alaska.” A salad plate was served to Mrs. R. W. Rein, Meredian; Mrs. Charles F. James, Loudon; Mrs. Alfred Brown Reynolds, Jackson, Tenn.; Mrs. L. L. Goggins, Epes; Mrs. J. A. Minus, Epes; and Mrs. E. S. Ormond and the hostess, of Sumterville.

Mrs. Reynolds has for the past three years been the Mother with the most D.A.R. Daughters, and she told of her attendance of Congress and was permitted to vote third because she had so many D.A.R. Daughters—seven. Mrs. Reynolds and Mrs. James are sisters and were reared in Livingston. Mrs. Reynolds is an alumna of Livingston State College, Livingston, Alabama. They joined the society on Samuel Brown of South Carolina.

Julia Praytor Killingsworth

At Congress visit
National Committee Exhibits
Assembly Room

Eloise Montgomery Wilbanks
Recording Secretary

Bigbee Valley (Livingston, Ala.). On September 12, the Bigbee Valley D.A.R. Chapter met with the Regent, Mrs. Julia P. Killingsworth, at the Cedars. Constitution Day, the 17th, was observed by giving each member the Preamble of the Constitution. In 1852 W. Fayette Davidson, Head Master of the Sumterville Female Academy, wrote a couplet on Sumter County "Mud." Mrs. B. A. Jenkins found it in the Sumter Democrat dated November 28, 1852, in the Probate Office. The poem was presented to the society as follows:

SUMTER COUNTY MUD

I’ve wandered in distant climes
And seen a host of sights
By day light and by moonlight
In fact all sort of lights;
But ne’er yet where e’er I’d stray
In regions ill or good
Did I ever find one thing to match
This Sumter County mud

La Cumbre (Santa Barbara, Calif.) sponsored the annual Reciprocity Luncheon honoring Mrs. John Champieux, state regent of California, on September 19, 1958 in the Gold Room of the El Paso Restaurant. Other local D.A.R. groups participating were the Santa Barbara and Mission Canyon Chapters. More than sixty attended the luncheon which was presided over by Mrs. Hettie Brown, our chapter regent.

Seated at the speakers’ table were Mrs. Elmer Whittaker, past first vice president general and Mrs. Arthur Shaw, state junior membership chairman, both of Santa Barbara. A hand carved leather wallet made by Mrs. Hettie Brown was presented to Mrs. Champieux. After the usual Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, everyone joined in a similar pledge to the Constitution of the United States which was written by Miss Maria Hart of our chapter and is as follows:

“I pledge allegiance to the Constitution of the United States of America and to the principles of justice, liberty and equality on which it was based, thanking God for the wisdom of the men who gave us this priceless heritage, and thinking of my duties as a citizen as well as of my rights—the duty to defend, uphold and protect the Constitution, to note intelligently and to treat all men as equals, in order that the freedoms we inherited under the Constitution will be ours to cherish forever.”

(Left to right) Mrs. Elmore Peterson, regent of Mission Canyon Chapter; Mrs. Hettie Brown, regent of La Cumbre Chapter; Mrs. John Champieux, state regent of California and Miss Gertrude Pierson, regent of Santa Barbara Chapter.

Mrs. Champieux spoke on "The Constitution," stating that "if it were not for the Constitution, we would not now be enjoying the fruits of freedom."

Berenece W. Garton
Press Relations

Enoch Crosby (Carmel, N.Y.), organized in 1926 was named to honor the patriot Enoch Crosby who served his country as a spy. While going about making shoes in the homes of Putnam and Dutchess County Tories, he was able to gather information which was instrumental in the capture of several enemy companies.

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
The 1958-59 season opened in the home of Mrs. Harold H. Green with two state officers and more than fifty members present. Our Regent, Mrs. Harriet Akin Ferris, presided. Magazine Chairman, Miss Julia Towner read the monthly message from Mrs. Groves, President General. Miss Grace Towner read resolutions on the deaths of four members and the Chaplain, Mrs. Mary Churchill, reported that D.A.R. markers had been placed on their graves.

The annual budget presented by the Treasurer, Mrs. Richard Merrick, was adopted, including a scholarship to Tamarisk School and contributions to Kate Duncan Smith School, The Investment Trust Fund, National Library, National Museum, Binding Genealogical Records, Archives Restoration Fund, Indian Schools, History Awards, Jr. American Citizens, the purchase of flags to be presented to new citizens in naturalization court and numerous other D.A.R. projects, as the chapter has been on the Honor Roll since its inception. A Ways-and-Means Committee was elected with Mrs. Frank Hopkins as Chairman.

In commemoration of Constitution Day, plans were made for a pilgrimage to Museum Village, Smith Cove, Monroe, N. Y. The Chairman of American Music, Mrs. Edward Tuttle entertained by singing Stephen Foster selections. Mrs. William Miller, Vice Regent (program chairman) introduced Mrs. Emile Neumann, State Registrar. Her subject, How to Trace Your Ancestors, was interesting as well as instructive.

Mrs. Edward Halloway, State Historian, spoke on the Centennial of Theodore Roosevelt, our twenty-sixth President who was born Oct. 29, 1858.

Miss Page Schwarzwaelder, Past Treasurer General, furnished news of a National Board Meeting and told of the change in size of the D.A.R. Magazine.

**Rumford Chapter** (Concord, N. H.) celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of its founding on October 22 at a luncheon meeting at the storied Eagle Hotel. The chapter was organized in 1898 with seventeen charter members. The organizing regent was Mrs. Nathaniel White, Jr. The chapter name honors Count and Countess Rumford of Revolutionary Concord. He was an American scientist and a benefactor of Harvard University.

Mrs. Nile E. Faust, Regent and State Chairman of the Flag of the United States of America Committee, led the group in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. Eleven ex-regents present were given corsages and called upon for reminiscences. They reported impressive accomplishments for D.A.R. objectives through the years. A tiered birthday cake was cut and served to members and distinguished guests.

The oldest member, Miss Annah Kimball, age 97, was present. Also, noted were members Mrs. Paul George, past regent and State Recording Secretary, and Mrs. Edward Storrs, past regent and honorary State Regent. There are twelve living ex-regents as follows: Miss Alice L. Dana, Mrs. Edward D. Storrs, Mrs. Will F. Nelson, Mrs. Harold W. Ingham, Miss Effie M. Page, Mrs. Charles T. Patten, Mrs. Maude D. Wood, Mrs. Walter A. Chase, Mrs. Herbert D. Swift, Mrs. Paul W. George, Mrs. Emery Lapierre, Mrs. Howard Q. Thomas.

The State Regent, Mrs. Forrest F. Lange, furnished news of a National Board Meeting and told of the change in size of the D.A.R. Magazine.

**Toaping Castle** (Hyattsville, Md.). The picture shows a group of dedicated D.A.R. members who since June 1958 have been meeting each Thursday, and working from 9:45 until 3:30 at the D.A.R. Library. They have indexed seven valuable volumes of cemetery records in Washington County, Maryland, published by Conococheague Chapter a number of years ago.

The estimated number of names contained in these volumes is 53,000. To date, 6653 volunteer hours have been given by eleven women in indexing alone, to say nothing of the time previously spent in the collecting and assembling of the data. The material is now being typed by members and the work will be completed in the next few months.

Persons visiting our library on a limited time schedule, searching for their ancestors who lived and died in Washington County, Maryland, will find this indexing project of great value. The index will show names of many families who resided in Maryland for a period of time before moving westward.

This work was undertaken under the direction of the State Genealogical Records Chairman, Mrs. Irvin C. Brown. Other Maryland chapters taking part in the work include Col. Tench Tilghman (15¹/₄ hours), Janet Montgomery (106 hours), Old Kent (55 hours) and Erasmus Perry Chapter (120 hours).

Helen W. Brown, Chapter Editor

**Big Spring** (Georgetown, Ky.). Honor guests for the October 7, 1958 chapter meeting were those who have served as regents through the years. Hostess for the occasion was Mrs. Nick L. Susong, who entertained graciously at her colonial home, Ward Hall, on the Frankfort Pike. Mrs. E. L. Porter, regent, and the former re-

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gents were in a receiving line with the hostess to greet members and guests. Regents in attendance were Mrs. Alex Robinson of Middletown, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Leland Lynn of Lexington. Mrs. Robinson was regent from 1929-31. Other regents present were Mrs. Leland Meyer, 1944-46; and Mrs. J. W. Lancaster, 1952-54; Mrs. E. P. Vollertsen, 1950-52; Mrs. B. C. Johnson, 1946-48; and Mrs. Turner Carpenter, 1933-35. Miss Rena Calhoun, regent from 1930-41 and 1946-50 was unable to be present because she is on sabbatical leave from Georgetown College where she has been head of Speech Department for 30 years. Miss Mary Emma Stevenson, regent from 1925-29, was prevented from attending because of illness. Eight of the eighteen regents, who have served Big Spring Chapter since 1912, are deceased.

Regents honored at Big Spring Chapter meeting: (Front row) l. to r.—Mrs. Leland Meyer, 1944-46; Mrs. Alex Robinson of Middletown, Ky., 1929-31; Mrs. E. L. Porter, 1955-59; (back row): Mrs. Nick L. Susong, hostess; Mrs. J. W. Lancaster, 1952-54; Mrs. E. P. Vollertsen, 1950-52; Mrs. B. C. Johnson, 1946-48; Mrs. Turner Carpenter, 1933-35.

The chapter meeting, which was preceded by an executive board meeting, was opened with the ritual. Mrs. E. L. Porter, regent, was in the chair. Dr. Gertrude Mauk read the President General’s message from the D.A.R. Magazine. Flag and national defense talks were given by Mrs. J. W. Lancaster and Mrs. R. W. Keene, respectively. The Chapter gave The American's Creed and the flag salute.

Speaker for the occasion was Professor Orlin R. Corey, head of Drama Department of Georgetown College. Professor Corey told of the background for the invitation for him to bring a group of 12 Maskrafters on a European tour during the past summer. The invitation came from the British Drama League. The highlight of the tour was the presentation of the religious drama “Job,” an adaptation by Prof. Corey, on July 6 as a climax of United States Week at the Brussels World’s Fair. The students stayed in the homes of the communities visited as they presented “Job” to the churches, and a folk play, “John Henry” in the theaters. “It is estimated,” said Prof. Corey, “that 5,000 saw ‘Job’ and 3,000 ‘John Henry’.”

Chapter members in attendance were: Mrs. E. L. Porter, Mrs. Coleman Arnold, Mrs. Leland Meyer, Mrs. Sallie Jones, Mrs. Jack Lowery, Mrs. Zack Brooking, Mrs. Marvin Graves, Mrs. O. R. Lancaster, Mrs. J. R. DeMoikey, Mrs. R. W. Keene, Mrs. J. W. Lancaster, Mrs. E. P. Vollertsen, Mrs. B. C. Johnson, Mrs. Ben M. Osborne, Miss Mancie Walker, Dr. Gertrude Mauk and Miss Elizabeth Draughon.

Elizabeth Draughon, Press Chairman

Patience Wright (Laguna Beach, Calif.). Miss Barbara Vander Velde was honored at the June 4 meeting when she was made the recipient of the first Lola Sleeth Miller art scholarship award. Miss Vander Velde is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hendrik Vander Velde, both well known artists who make Laguna Beach art colony area their home. Mrs. Vander Velde is a chapter member. In her own right, Miss Vander Velde has shown remarkable promise of becoming a successful artist. Two of her paintings, donated to our new Community Hospital benefit were sold for $30, while two others brought $20, although she is still a school girl. In addition, she has done many poster and program designs for various organizations and is a “producing junior” artist.

In the picture are (l. to r.) Mrs. Noble Olson, regent of Indian Hill Chapter; Mrs. J. Stewart Caldwell, regent of Cincinnati Chapter and Mrs. Leland E. Douglas, regent of Mariemont Chapter.

Eva Ressor Douglas, Regent

Pierre Verendrye (Minot, N. D.) made the presentation to the State Teachers Conservation Training Center at Camp David Ritchie of a Flag which had flown over the National Capitol in Washington. The ceremony was August 25 at this camp on the shore of Lake Astabula during the final week of the summer course in conservation.

Mrs. Henry J. Steinberger, Donny Brook, regent, and state D.A.R. conservation chairman, conducted the ceremony, delivering the Flag to Professor M. A. Leraas, professor of biology at Valley City State Teachers College. He directs the training center.

The Flag was unfurled on a flagpole presented to the camp by the American Legion post at Valley City. Tom Brown, a past commander of that post, further his or her artistic talent to some worthy young person.

The presentation of the Lola Sleeth Miller art scholarship award to Miss Vander Velde and the ceremony of giving a 50-year D.A.R. membership pin to Mrs. Dell Fulton Cannon took place at Irvine Country Club, so beautifully situated with the coastal range as back drop and the blue Pacific stretching out in the foreground—reminiscent of the early uncluttered days of California—answering the question of why this community became a gathering place for artists.

Mrs. Harry D. Neely, regent, presided assisted by Mrs. Leo F. Foster, first vice regent.

Margaret Lee Lillard Marks, Press Relations Chairman

Mariemont (Amelia, Ohio) together with the Cincinnati and Indian Hill Chapters combined with the Cincinnati Sons of the American Revolution to commemorate the founding of the Constitution. Over 600 attended. The speaker was Dean Clarence Manion and one of the honored guests was Congressman Gordon Scherer.

(Continued on page 318)
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.)

The “Classified Bibliography”

Announcement was made in the December D.A.R. Magazine that enough contributions had been received for the National Board to feel it could set up the new project of a Classified Bibliography of Genealogy and History.

In the January issue the plans for it, as amplified to embody suggestions received from members, were outlined in some detail.

Now it can be reported that competent professional assistance has been secured, and by the time this appears work will be well under way.

Many members have written to ask if more contributions are needed. The answer is, “Yes.” The length of time that will elapse before members can reap the benefit of this bibliography depends on the money available for the project, as obviously two persons can do in 1 year what it would take one person 2 years to do!

So readers may tell friends and chapters that they are cordially invited to send such sums as they can ($2.00 up—no limit on the maximum) “through channels” to the Treasurer General for the Genealogical Records Committee Classified Bibliography.

What Do YOU Want Here?

The Chairman of the Genealogical Records Committee furnishes to the Magazine Editor the genealogical material published in the magazine and reviews and edits such material submitted by members for publication. The space that can be devoted to this subject is limited, so the type of material published should be that which is most helpful or most desired by readers.

It has been customary for material of a genealogical nature to consist of (1) suggestions that might help in tracing a line, (2) mention of books and magazines that might be useful for that purpose, (3) Bible records and other short bodies of unpublished source materials, (4) “queries” from readers, and (5) now and then brief articles of a genealogical nature containing information that might be helpful in developing new sources of data or would aid in establishing lineages for new members, or would correct errors in printed genealogies or misunderstandings in respect to lines of descent.

Is this what YOU want? Should less be printed on “How to do?” or “Where to look?” and more source materials? Do you want to continue “Queries”?

What Is the Genealogical Records Committee Supposed to Do?

This is the question a number of chapter chairmen and even some State chairmen have asked. There seems to be quite a misunderstanding about it. It is a records committee, not a research committee.

The Genealogical Records Committee does not do genealogical research. It is the duty of the National Chairman to coordinate the activities of State and Chapter chairmen of Genealogical Records in locating, copying, compiling, indexing, binding, and placing on record in the D.A.R. Library and appropriate State and local libraries unpublished source materials of genealogical value. In addition, the National Chairman acts as Genealogical Editor for the Magazine.

Interesting as genealogical research is, a Genealogical Records Chairman has no time to do it. Members of this committee are truly “Daughters of Martha,” laboring to collect, save, and make available records that others, both now and in future generations, may profit thereby.

Inscriptions from Old German and Lutheran Churches of Greensburg, Pa.

(The following inscriptions were copied many years ago by Miss Ellie Roberts Ray, Blairsville, Pa., and furnished by her for publication. The stones have been cleared away so the inscriptions are no longer available. Notes in parentheses are by Miss Ray.)

Peter Altman, d. Apr. 3, 1863 aged 77 yr. b. 1787 (son George Peter A-h. 1762).
Catherine Marie dau. Peter Altman, d. aged 14 yr.
Peter Altman d. July —
Samuel Allhouse, 1787-1867.
Margaret wife Henry B. d. Feb. 20, 1849, aged 37 yr. b. 1812.
Michael Bortz, d. Nov. 6, 1840 aged 85 yr. b. 1755 (Ensign).
Magdalene, wife Michael B., d. Mar. 18, 1854 aged 92 yr. 1762.
Michael Bortz, d. Apr. 26, 1879 aged 91 yr. b. 1786 (son Michael).
Christena, wife George Bortz, b. Aug. 1, 1797, d. 1834.
Frederick Bierer, b. Germany, July 27, 1791, d. June 7, 1854.—(Wertemberg).
Maria Elizabeth, wife John Adam Baker, d. Dec. 7, 1852 aged 80 yr. 9 mo. b. 1772 (Northampton Co., Pa.).
Judge Joseph Buffington, b. 1803, d. Feb. 1872.
Catherine (Mechling) Buffington, dau. of Jacob Melching, Kittanning, Pa., d. 1871.
Thomas J. Barkley, b. 1824, d. Aug. 1861 in Mexican war, (son John Y. Barkley.).
Rebecca, dau. Hon. Joseph M. Kuhrs, md. 1854, b. —, d. —.
John Peter Cough, d. Nov. 27, 1832, aged 74 yrs. b. 1758.
William Caldwell.
Ann Mary (Lydick Caldwell) dau. John & Mary Lydick, b. Feb. 24, 1773 (baptized in this ch.).
Phillip Drum lived to be 96 yrs. old b. 1752 (served Co. Ranger under Capt. Jas. Sterret).
Simon Drum, his father b. 1750.
Jacob Eicher d. Dec. 10, 1830, aged 42 yrs. b. 1788.
Rev. Michael Eyster, Pastor of English Lutheran Ch.
Elizabeth, wife Peter F. d. Nov. 27, 1824, age —.
Jabob Fishell, d. Apr. 11, 1787, aged 73 yrs. b. 1714.
   — Grissie.
   — Carver.
   Peter Hoerbach, Sr., d. June 24, 1812, aged 66 yrs. b. 1746.
   John Heinselman, d. Nov. 20, 1843 aged 69 yrs. b. 1774.
   Jacob Houk, d. Dec. 15, 1823 aged 73 yrs. b. 1750.
   Magdalene Houk, d. Aug. 24, —.
   John Houper, d. 1804, aged 34 yrs. or 54 yrs. (1750).
   Richard Hardin, Sergt.
   Henry Heasley, b. 1750 d. 1817.
   Catherine Heasley.
   Maria Heasley.
   Peter Heasley.
   Henry Immel 1816-1884.
   Anna Maria Immel, wife b. Feb. 5, 1816, d. Nov. 16, 1858.
   Dorothea Kepple, d. Apr. 20, 1846, b. 1767, (nee Rough; 2nd w. Mildred Kep.
   Nicholas Kepple, b. 1735, d. 1804, (burr.
   Anna Catherine, wife, John Kreider, d. Sept. 12, 1847, aged 70 yrs. b. 1777. (He in war 1812).
   Elizabeth Kuhns, d. Oct. 16, 1830 aged 62 yrs. b. 1768, (dau. David Marchand, Sr.)
   Samuel Kuhns.
   Joseph Kuhns.
   Phillip Kuhns (Kunz), son Bernard K. b. 1747, d. 1808, b. Northampton Co., Pa. (he gave land for Church and cemetery (Old German).
   Margaret Kuhns wife, (nee Stambaugh).
   John Korn, d. May 23, 1846, aged 73 yrs. b. 1773.
   Henry G. Keil, d. Feb. 11, 1818 aged 44 yrs. b. 1774.
   Michael Kepple, d. April 20, 1846 aged 77 yrs. b. 1767 (bro-in-law Michael Rugh.)
   Phillip Kistler, d. April 6, 1835 aged 61 yrs. b. 1774.
   Timothy Jennings, d. Mar. 5, 1830 aged 45 yrs. (Maybe it should be Catherine wife).
   John Leighty, d. Aug. 8, 1834 aged 65 yrs. b. 1769 (from Bucks Co., Pa.).
   Anne Elizabeth Richardson Burrell, d. July 14, 1830, b. 1750, 50 yrs. (pastor ed.)
   Michael John Steck, (of above, succeeded his father in 1830,) d. 1848, aged 57 yrs. (father and son).
   Tobias Seyboth, d. June 14, 1819, aged 70 yrs. 5 mo. b. 1749.
   Nicholas Wistar, d. Dec. 13, 1802 aged 79 yrs. 10 mo. b. 1723.
   Clementine, wife Benjamin Simpson, d. May 4, 1852 aged 25 yrs. b. 1827.
   Anna Margaret, wife Ben Simpson, d. Apr. 1846, aged 25 yrs. b. 1821.
   Esther, wife John Stouffer, b. 1796, d. July 1850.
   Jonathan Sarver, Jr., d. Sept. 2, 1851 aged 83 yrs. b. 1768.
   Catherine, wife Jonathan S. d. Apr. 27, 1803 aged 73 yrs. b. 1730.
   Peter Smail, d. Nov. 17, 1845 aged 79 yrs. 10 mo., b. 1766.
   Sophia, wife Peter S. d. Mar. 31, 1849 aged 82 yrs. 6 mo. b. 1767 (Northampton Co., Pa.)
   John Todd, 1756-1830.
   Jane Caldwell Todd, d. 1831, b. md. 1774.
   Hon. John Young, d. Oct. 14 aged 75 yrs. (must be bur. here.)
   Rev. Nichola Phillip Hacke, b. Balti-
   more, Md. 1800, d. Aug. 26 1878, (son Nicholas & Sophia Smith Hacke.)
   Dunn-Germon - (Germain) - Clark — Want inf. on Jonathan Dunn, who came from Nova Scotia to N.J. in 1776 with wife Mary and 4 ch., Barachi, Naomi, Eunice and Hannah. He enlisted in Continental Troops and was killed 1778. Where did his wife go? Son Barachi, m. Mary Germon in Ohio, want record. — Mrs. James Dunn, 45 Belmont St., Petersburg, Va.
   King-Ferris-Davis-Moss-(Moore) — Want parents, ances., dates, and places of:
   (1) Asaph King, d. bet. 1806 and 1807, Se-

Ware - Noland - Phares - Hagewood - (Hagewood-Hagood-Haywood) - Bird - Julian Eugene Ware, b. Feb. 4, 1844, in New Cuyama, Calif., d. 1899 in Ind., and w. Martha (who?) from Ga.—Mrs. Philip Whitlock, P.O. Box 257, New Cuyama, Calif.

Morehouse-Marksins-Reese (Reece) — Want parents, dates, and places of: (1) William Owen from Wales, set. in Mecklenburg Co., N.C., Feb. 17, 1779, where he b. and d. (where?), md. Letita Barnard? Would like to correct with desc. Also ances. of Elizah Dean Martin -Rogers - Want dates, places, and places for Jesse Denly Rountree, b. Mar. 19, 1820, d. Dec. 3, 1899 in Ind., and w. Frances Caroline Brown, b. 1826, d. March 13, 1900. He was the desc. of Thomas Rountree (son of Randall), sold. in Cont. Army, 1812. Was he the desc. of Thomas Rountree (son of Randall) sold. in Cont. Army, 1812? Want to corre.


Owen — Want dates, places, w., and ch. of (1) William Owen from Wales, set. in Henrico Co., Va., 1694 to 1703. Where...
located aft. 1703? (2) Augustus Owen on a list of King & Queen Co., Va., 1782 to 1797-8. (3) Lemuel Owen, b. Va. 1760-1770, was in 1800 Census Chester Dist., S.C., res. 1799 to abt. 1806, in Putman Co., Ga., by 1808—Mrs. Sallie C. Gibson, 3217 San Jacinto #5, Houston 4, Texas.

Le-Pardue —量产 parents, ances., dates, and places of: (1) John Henry Leffler, b. Mar. 11, 1815, and w. Jo Anna J. Howell, b. May 6, 1820, md. Dec. 29, 1838, Pittsburgh, Pa. (2) John Irvin Spears and Susan (or Nancy) of Va., parents of Charlotte Virginia Digs, d. Nov. 15, 1882, and w. Eliz-


Gilbert-Keyser — Want ch. and desc. of John Gilber, and w. Rachel Keyser of Germantown, Pa. He served in the Rev. war from Phila.—Mrs. M. M. Kirkbride, 917 Green St., Norristown, Pa.

Richmond — Want inf. on Francis Richmond, living in U.S. at time of his death (murder) (want location and date). Ch. Francis, Mary, and Joseph bound out by wife aft. death of father. Joseph b. 1786, d. Feb. 16, 1831, Tazewell Co., Ill., will furnish data on desc.—Miss E. Rich-

373 Lincoln Ave., Orange, N.J.

Benvill-Blair — Want parents, ances., dates, and places for McNeil Benvill, b. abt. 1797 Union Dist. S.C. and w. Jane Bless, b. 1804 Union Dist. S.C.—Mrs. Fred Witty, Jr., 408 E. Cleveland St., Green-

wood, Miss.

Hendee-Goodell — Want names of ch., with dates and places, for Caleb Hend-

dee and w. Judith Goodell, md. Apr. 2, 1761, Westminster, Vt.—Mrs. J. H. Burge-

so, 100 Barnard St., New York, Ore.

Boone-Reagoer — Want inf. on family of Rhoda Boone and Anthony Wayne Reager of Tenn., and any desc. of their 12 ch.—Mrs. Howard N. Crawford, 3020 Creswell Ave., Shreveport, La.

Purcell-Kendall — Want mother's maiden name, sis., bros., of his parents with dates and places, of John Baptist Purcell of Cincinnati, Ohio, b. Feb. 26, 1800, in Mallow, Ireland, d. July 4, 1883, Brown Co., Ohio. A brother, Fa-

ther Edward, d. 1880 in Brown Co., Ohio, a sister Kate, d. 1879 in Cincinnati and a sister Margaret Pugh d. 1860 in New Orleans. Were their parents, Father, Edmund Purcell, d. 1846 Mallow, Ireland; mother, Johanna, b. 1755 Mallow, Ireland, d. 1857 Brown Co., Ohio. Want names, dates and places for brothers and sis. of John Baptist Purcell. Also inf. abt. Elizabeth —Mrs. F. L. Reagoer, md. John Kendall abt. 1839—Zayda Kendall Clore, 20 School Court, Walton, Ky.

Harty — Jacob Harty, and w. Rhoda, b. either N.Y. or Va., were in White Co., Tenn., in 1811 with 3 boys and 2 girls. Some of ch. b. in Va., around 1790. Did Jacob Harty, Sr., or any of his Harty have Rev. service?—Mrs. Jeremiah Welch, 25 DeKoven Court, Brooklyn 30, N.Y.

Sunderland — Want inf. and wife's name for Samuel Sunderland and sons John, Thomas, William, and Peter who arrived Philadelphia, Pa., 1737-1742. Sons served in Rev. war. Would like to con-

tact desc. of 4 sons and allied families (Hol-

man, Dye, Runyon, Van Tilburg, Skill-

man, and Perrine).—May D. Kemp, 930 Porter Ave., Wichita 3, Kans.

Duncan — Want dates, places, and Rev. service for bros. (Andrew, Joseph, An-

thony) of John Duncan, b. 1750, Va., who served in battle of Cowpens, a. of Joseph Duncan, b. Scotland, md. — Burns, settled in Washington Co., Pa., and lived to be 100 yrs. The families first lived in Va., later Tenn., Pa., Ky., and Ill.—Mrs.
Everett C. Gray, 2 Brookside Ave., Pelham, N.Y.

Cooper-Trice — Want parents, dates, and places for Edmund Jackson Cooper, Sr., 1813, m. Gilley — son Francis Ryon, m. 1825 Nancy Gage Blackstock, w. of David Blackstock, dau. of Thomas Gage. Want inf. on William Ryon and Gilley also when parents came to America — Mrs. Fred H. Cook, 1115 Harrison Ave., Murrensburg, Texas.

Chatterson - Stone - Marshall - Shuttleton-Thompson — Want other children, marriages, dates and places of Abraham and w. Lydia (Stone) Chatterson, resid. in Whiting or Westford, Vt. in March 25, 1807, when dau. Happylonia, who m. Norman Field of Cornwall, Vt., was b.: she d. in 1825.


Rider - Crosby - Paddock - Clark -(e) — Ludden — Want parents, with dates and places of, (1) Samuel Rider, b. Dutchess Co., N.Y., 1775 or 1777, d. Litchfield, N.Y., April 7, 1784, m. March 24, 1761 and Mary (Howland) — Mrs. Jane Orr, lived Abington, Va., 1822. In 1850 sons Samuel, Pleasant and Nickerson resided in Fountain Co., Ind., m. Samuel d. in Mercer Co., Ill., 1927; P. D. Menard Co., Ill. 1922. Would like to cor. with desc. Want desc. of Amelia Sphair, a widow, who d. New Madrid, Mo., 1850 sons Samuel, Pleasant and Nickerson resided in Fountain Co., Ind., m. Samuel d. in Mercer Co., Ill., 1927; P. D. Menard Co., Ill. 1922. Would like to cor. with desc. Want proof of the inf. — Mrs. Mildred A. Campbell, 731 No. Seminary St., Galesburg, Ill.

Peddicord-Kyle — Want inf. on David Peddicord, b. Brooke Co., Va., Jan. 17, 1827, and w. Susan Kyle, b. in Ohio, Oct. 9, 1831 — Mrs. Lenn I. Magill, 4007 Rose Hill Dr., Nashville, Tenn.


Teague-Wellborn-Chipman-Howland — Want inf. on Mary Teague b. Chatham Co., N.C. and husband Moses Wellborn, b. 1781, Rowan Co., N.C., d. Glasgow, Ky. — Mrs. Fred C. Meier, P.O. Box 268, Brownsville, Texas.

Fulmeke-Akuzoff — Want proof of parentage, with dates and places, also bros. and sis., for John Fulmer of Pa., and w. Marie Krauskoff. Joseph Fulmer served in Rev. from Philadelphia Co., Pa., removed to Alexandria, lived on St. Asph St., and d. aged. Would like to hear from desc. on anyone who knows where he is buried. — Miss Cecil M. Smith, 30-08 186th Street, Hollis 23, N.Y.

Traweeck-Lutrell-Pickerell — Want parent, with dates and places of, William Robert Traweeck, b. Bankston, Ala., moved to Texas and md. before Civil War. His father was Robert Traweeck. Want inf. on (1) Squire Lutrell who lived in Casey Co., Ky., and d. there soon after Civil War (his w. Rachel d. abt. 1905); (2) Berry Green Pickeler of Ky., who lived Buchanan Co., Mo. (w. Mary d. abt. 1894 in Wallace, Mo.) — Mrs. Verl Woodfin, 605 N. 13th St., Menard Co., Ill., 1927; P. D. Menard Co., Ill. 1922. Would like to cor. with desc. Want desc. of Amelia Sphair, a widow, who d. New Madrid, Mo., 1850 sons Samuel, Pleasant and Nickerson resided in Fountain Co., Ind., m. Samuel d. in Mercer Co., Ill., 1927; P. D. Menard Co., Ill. 1922. Would like to cor. with desc. Want proof of the inf. — Mrs. Mildred A. Campbell, 731 No. Seminary St., Galesburg, Ill.


Illinois ranked second in value of March advertising: 101 out of the State’s 116 chapters sent in ads totaling $2,215. Be sure to patronize the advertisers that have shown this interest.
Illinois State Flag Was Born of Inspiration of D.A.R. Regent

(Reprinted from the 1937-1938 Blue Book)

Through the efforts of a patriotic Illinois woman, Mrs. Ella Park Lawrence of Galesburg, a State flag of Illinois was authorized by law in 1915. Mrs. Lawrence was State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution from 1911 to 1914 and in 1916 was made Honorary State Regent for life. In pursuit of the duties of her office she became acutely conscious of the fact that no emblem of Illinois was present in Continental Memorial Hall at Washington. The history of Illinois in the colonial period is one of our country's most interesting chapters, and Mrs. Lawrence determined to campaign for a flag of Illinois to stand in company with those of her sister States.

Early in 1912 Mrs. Lawrence began visiting local chapters of the D.A.R. to get their opinions and cooperation in promoting official selection of a State banner. In 1913-1914 she wrote to each chapter in the State offering a prize of $25 for the best design for an emblem. At the same time, Mrs. Lawrence also wrote hundreds of letters to members of the Senate and House, stating her thought and work for a flag for Illinois. Four judges were to vote on the winning design. Thirty-five designs were submitted, and the Rockford Chapter entry was chosen by the judges, who were: Secretary of State Lewis G. Stevenson, Associate Supreme Court Justice Charles C. Craig, Superintendent of Public Instruction Francis G. Blair, and Hugh Magill, Jr., member of the Illinois State Art Commission.

Mrs. Lawrence had the first official flag made by the Meyers Military Flag Shop Co., Washington, D. C. The flag is 3 by 5 feet in size, of white silk, and made as per State requirement. Flags were given by Mrs. Lawrence to Secretary of State Stevenson; Daughters of the American Revolution in Illinois; National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution (to hang in Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.); Rebecca Parke Chapter, Galesburg, Ill.; and the Illinois State Historical Society.

Today the State flag appears in many other places. Visitors to Springfield cannot fail to notice the State banner flanking the Stars and Stripes in the Rotunda at the State House. In the same juxtaposition it appears in the office of the Secretary of State. On occasions it is flown outside the State Armory at Springfield and likewise is used on ceremonial days by numerous patriotic bodies throughout the State. For officials and the public alike it is a reminder of our greatness as a State and stirs our pride as citizens of the United States of America.

Opening Night at Congress

Doors open at 7:00 P.M. House Committee members may enter C Street doors after 6:30 P.M. at night.

Please show tickets Monday and Tuesday nights—after that any Congress Badge suffices.

No reserved seats held after 8:20 P.M.

Flowers on sale all day beginning Monday, April 20th at Small's D St. Stand.

Please use entrance nearest your seat. There is a chart both on Information Leaflet and Program.

Formal dress is customary on Opening Night. Parking permits are limited to National Officers, National Chairmen, their workers.

There are parking lots nearby.

Check information leaflet each day—All events are listed.

Joyce D. Haswell,
Chairman, House Committee
FORT DEARBORN CHAPTER OF EVANSTON

with a membership of 348

unanimously endorses its distinguished member

Illinois' beloved State Regent

MRS. LEN YOUNG SMITH

as a candidate

for the office of Registrar General

on the Newland ticket
Center depicts kettle used in operation of Old Salt Works, 1819, where first permanent county settlement was had. The D.A.R. memorial, constructed of stones saved from early buildings, stands near entrance of Kickapoo State Park at that point, where early trails converge, used by four colonizing powers, English, French, Spanish, and American who parleyed here with various Indian tribes.

The plate shows early area scenes that A. Lincoln and Peter Cartwright knew.

The D.A.R. Minute Man memorial pictured was erected for county pioneers who served in '76, namely William Adams, David Baird, Joseph Caughron, John Frazier, Jacob Gundy, Daniel Harrington, James Huls, Hugh King, Thomas Makemson, Thomas Morton, Robert Brownfield, Kinzer Dickerson, William Harris, and Zachariah Robertson, Sr.

Indebted to the Following Sponsors That Have Helped Build Our Community During This Period on the Ideals of Our Society:

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MRS. HENRY CHESTER WARNER

State Regent of Illinois 1955-1957

The Illinois Organization and The Dixon Chapter
National Society Daughters of The American Revolution

affectionately dedicate this page to

Lucile Mertz Warner

in appreciation of her able leadership
and devoted loyalty to D.A.R.
WEST CHICAGO
A DuPage County City of 5500 located 30 miles west of Chicago's Loop, is a community of homes, industry and agriculture. The City is on the north-south State Highway 59 and is directly between east-west highways Alt. US 30 and Ill. 64. The new east-west toll road is 4 miles south of West Chicago. Stories of prominent persons and events, that are part of West Chicago's history, have been preserved by family records.

LINCOLN-DOUGLAS MARKER
Erected in Hickory Grove (once the site of the Pottawatomie Indians' annual pow-wow). On this site (located on route Ill. 59 an old Indian trail), Abraham Lincoln made a short speech at the invitation of Stephen A. Douglas, who was addressing a mass meeting at the Grove on August 28, 1858. Lincoln had arrived unexpectedly to board a train for Chicago when the unscheduled talk occurred. The home on the grounds was built by John C. Neltnor in 1869. His daughter, Mrs. Frank D. Anthony, still resides in the colonial mansion.

GATESKNOLL
The boyhood home of John W. Gates "Bet-A-Million" Gates built in 1856 by his father Asel Gates, who established the farm in 1840.

The story of the fabulous John W. Gates, West Chicago's most famous son, is told in a best selling book by the authors Lloyd Wendt and Herman Kogan.

Since the "Gates" occupied the home on Ill. 59, the sturdy building with its hand-hewn beams has had a variety of tenants. It once housed an orphanage and then again it was a home for the aged. A nite club, the "Chateau Gardens," had a successful career within its walls for several years. During Prohibition a speakeasy called the Blind Pig operated in the mansion's basement. In one period of its history, horse race bets could be placed in several of its 20 rooms. Over the years the rooms have been remodeled, enlarged and reduced to thirteen in number. Yet with all its varied and sundry occupants, the old home reverted back to a family residence from time to time, and for the past ten years has been the home of the W. A. Lucht family.

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[ 262 ]
CHAPTER N.S.D.A.R. WEST CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
NOVEMBER 29, 1954

OLD STONE BANK
The Bank is the second largest in DuPage county, founded August 29, 1891 by Captain D. C. Newton and C. E. Smiley, both veterans of the Civil War. In 1903 the bank was purchased by James M. Dayton (grandfather of the present president). The bank in new quarters is just a short distance away from the old stone building now owned by Edward Reque.

REED HOME
The beautiful pillared home of West Chicago's own Congressman, the late Chauncey W. Reed, was built in 1865. Elmer Hoffman, newly elected Congressman from nearby Wheaton, also has close family ties in West Chicago. The home on Washington Street is occupied by Congressman Reed's widow and three children.

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THE WEST CHICAGO PRESS
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GARY'S MILL
Located near highway Ill. 59, was built on the DuPage river in 1837 by Erastus Jude and Charles Gary. This sawmill supplied lumber for early pioneer building. Elbert Gary, son of Erastus became Chairman of the Board of the United States Steel Corp. The site is marked by a D.A.R. plaque.

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THE RAILROADS OF THE MIDDLE WEST
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ORIGINAL STATION

Station built in 1849 by the Galena and Chicago Union Railway in Turner Junction, which became Turner in 1873 and West Chicago in 1896. The station is still in use today.

Railroads now serving West Chicago are the Chicago and North Western, Chicago Burlington and Quincy, Chicago Great Western and the Elgin Joliet and Eastern Railway.

West Chicago is proud of its heritage, proud of its homes, industry and rural atmosphere so fast disappearing in other urban areas.

WEST CHICAGO STATE BANK

157-167 W. WASHINGTON ST.

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1959

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GENERAL OFFICES

DEKALB, ILLINOIS

ILLINOIS STATE DIRECTORY
Published by Illinois Organization—D.A.R.
Contains names and addresses of approximately 10,000 members, their original and supplemental ancestors and the State from which they served with cross index.
Copies still available—$5.00 postpaid.

Mrs. Harry Gerard Seibert,
3429 Western Ave., Mattoon, Ill.

Focal Point of the Pittsburgh Bicentennial
(continued from page 221)

However, H. C. Frick was ahead of them to purchase what they wanted—and more—for a warehouse syndicate that proposed to surround the Block House with eight-story buildings. Meanwhile the city councils had vacated both Fort Street and Point Alley, to the advantage of the syndicate. This left, as only point of access to the Block House, a narrow strip out to Penn Avenue. The Daughters of the American Revolution of Allegheny County had two powerful antagonists—the City and the warehouse syndicate, the latter apart of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The syndicate now offered the Daughters three choices: to transfer the Block House to Schenley Park; to rebuild it on a plot south of Penn Avenue; or to take $25,000 cash and be satisfied with a tablet marking the site of the Redoubt. The Daugh-
ters refused! The railroad went to the Legislature in Harrisburg.

Meanwhile the Daughters sued the city for $50,000 damages to the Block House by vacating Fort Street and Point Alley. After a long battle the Society collected $12,000. About half the sum built the caretaker's lodge; the remainder earned interest for maintenance of the property.

In 1903 the Pennsylvania Railroad had a bill introduced in the Legislature to permit railroads the right of eminent domain for any properties they desired for any corporate purpose. The Daughters countered with a bill to exempt historic sites and buildings from the power of eminent domain. After 6 weeks of intensive work by the Daughters, the railroad agreed to a compromise. The compromise bill passed, but the Governor vetoed it; however, in the following session the Daughters got much of what they wanted.

With these victories, one might have expected peace and ease; but each year has brought its problems and often its dangers from floods.

For a time the Block House and its caretakers were under the able protection of Queen Aliquippa, Benjamin Franklin, George Guthrie, and Anthony Wayne. The Queen was a Skye terrier. The others? Noble dogs all.

It is now 64 years since the Daughters of the American Revolution of Allegheny County (commonly called the Fort Pitt Society) took over. In all those years they have followed implicitly Colonel W. A. Herron's presentation of the Block House for Mrs. Schenley. He said, “You are to preserve and keep this relic of a bygone past and to gather and preserve all obtainable history and tradition in regard to it, and you are to beautify and adorn it and make it the receptacle of relics bearing on the Colonial and Revolutionary period of its existence.”

In accepting it for the Society, Miss Matilda W. Denny, the President, promised to “cherish it as a priceless heritage.” All this the Pittsburgh Chapter and the Fort Pitt Society are still doing.
FIRST DIVISION, ILLINOIS DAUGHTERS

Salutes

Knox College, coeducational, liberal arts college at Galesburg, Illinois, for its memorable and distinctive centennial observance of the Lincoln-Douglas Debate of October 7, 1858.

The site of the Galesburg debate—fifth in the series—was “Old Main” on the Knox campus. This building, pictured above, was completely restored a few years ago and is the only building left standing at which any of the famous debates took place. We commend Knox College for the great emphasis placed on the historical, patriotic, and educational importance of this event. The four-day program, October 4-7, 1958, is not likely to be surpassed in this generation.

The following chapters have made this page possible:

**Col. Jonathan Latimer Chapter**
Abingdon

**William Dennison Chapter**
Aledo

**Cambridge Chapter**
Cambridge

**Shadrach Bond Chapter**
Carthage

**Rebecca Parke Chapter**
Galesburg

**Geneeseo Chapter**
Geneeseo

**Kewanee Chapter**
Kewanee

**Rene Cossitt, Jr. Chapter**
La Harpe

**Thomas Walters Chapter**
Lewistown

**Mary Little Deere Chapter**
Moline

**Mildred Warner Washington Chapter**
Monmouth

**Peoria Chapter**
Peoria

**Chief Shaubena Chapter**
Roseville

**Daniel McMillan Chapter**
Stronghurst

**George Sornberger Chapter**
Victoria

MARCH 1959
The Redoubt of Fort Pitt
(Continued from page 220)
died before he was 6 years old. He entered the services of the Baynton, Wearton Company and later was in the fur trade with the Morgan Company. Interest for this company took him to Illinois. During the Revolution he served as an Indian agent for the Colonies and was deputy commissioner general of purchases, with headquarters at Fort Pitt. He built the first shingled-roof house in Pittsburgh in 1777. He moved to Morganza in 1802 and had the first piano, first vineyard, and the first coach seen there. Aaron Burr visited him to interest him in his new scheme, but Morgan refused to participate. He died in March 1810.

JEFFERY AMHERST

Jeffery Amherst was born in England in 1717. In 1756 he commanded an expedition against Louisburg. In 1759 he was the commander-in-chief who drove troops away from Lake Champlain, captured Montreal, and completed conquest of Canada in 1762. He was so incensed at the atrocities of the Indians that he ordered all killed when captured and a reward of 100 pounds for Chief Pontiac. In 1763 he was appointed Governor General of British Possessions in America but proved unable to deal with the Indians. In 1763 he became Governor of Virginia, his last American service. He was a favorite of the King of England, where honors were showered upon him.

GENERAL JAMES O’HARA

James O’Hara was born in 1752 in Ireland. In 1772 he came to Philadelphia. In 1773 he was in the employ of Devereaux, Smith and Douglas, who traded with the Indians. He volunteered as a private on the frontier at the outbreak of the Ren Sav service at Kanawha. He was selected to carry an important message to General Washington in 1781. Then he served as assistant quartermaster to General Nathanael Greene; after the Revolution he married Mary Carson of Philadelphia. In their home at Pittsburgh they placed some of the first carpets brought across the Alleghenies; the neighbors thought they were coverlets and were surprised to see them laid on the floor. After 1786 he formed a partnership with Major Isaac Craig, erecting the first glassworks in Pittsburgh. He was one of the pioneers in the salt trade. He died in 1879 and was buried in the Allegheny Cemetery.

(Sources: Letter Book of Major Isaac Craig—Darlington History of Allegheny County; The Olden Time—Neville B. Craig.)
In Loving Memory of

EDNA DAVIS STARKEY CRIST

Photo—Courtesy Moffett Chicago

Presented by the Chapters and Director of the Third Division of the Illinois Organization, N.S.D.A.R., for her forthrightness, her faithful work and loyal devotion to the National Society and its ideals.

She served in many capacities: Regent of Governor Bradford Chapter, 1930-32; State Treasurer, 1936-38; State Regent, 1941-43; Official Reader at Continental Congress and member of the Resolutions, Finance and Personnel Committees, 1956 until her death, November 21, 1957.

Chapter Regent

Alliance   Mrs. Fred M. Jones
Barbara Standish   Miss Ethel Perkins
Chief Pontiac   Mrs. John M. Dehm
DeWitt Clinton   Miss Faye Glazebrook
Governor Bradford   Mrs. Merle S. Randolph
Governor Edward Coles   Miss Neva Arlene Hart
Kuilka   Mrs. Harvey H. Pettry

Chapter Regent

Letitia Green Stevenson   Mrs. A. Lee Pray
Madam Rachel Edgar   Mrs. George E. Alden
Princess Wach-e-kee   Mrs. S. Oliver Gray
Remember Allerton   Mrs. Herbert Kaiser
Sally Lincoln   Mrs. H. C. Phelps
Stephen Decatur   Miss Lenabel Hight
Stephen A. Douglas   Mrs. Harrison J. McCown

Third Division Director—Mrs. Harry Gerard Seibert

MARCH 1959
This LANDMARK OF ILLINOIS HISTORY at 91 Street and Pleasant Avenue, Chicago, marks a spot on the old Vincennes Trail which extended from Fort Sackville and Vincennes, the capital of the Northwest Territory to Fort Dearborn at Chicago. This trail, first trodden by herds of buffalo, then by generations of red men, became the path used by explorers, traders, soldiers and pioneers. Over it in 1715 passed the Wea War bands stirred up by the French. In 1811 Captain Heald brought his lovely bride, Rebecca, this way on horseback from Kentucky to Fort Dearborn. It was over this trail that Gurdon Hubbard made his heroic ride to Danville to bring troops to Chicago, imperiled by the warring Winnebagos. The influx of settlers to Chicago in the early 1800's created a market for the produce of the Wabash pioneers and the Vincennes Trail became a constant procession of prairie schooners. In 1834 the road was surveyed by the state and thereafter was known as the State Road. It was from this source that Chicago's famous State Street derived its name.

Another ancient Indian trail, over which many settlers from the east traveled to Chicago, came from Detroit, around the lower part of Lake Michigan and up the western banks to Camp Douglas, where it joined with the Vincennes Trail. North of Fort Dearborn this was known as the Green Bay Trail which continued on to Fort Howard and the important trading post at the mouth of the Fox River in Wisconsin.

Sponsored by the Beverly Bank of Chicago, 103 Street and Vincennes Ave., Arthur Baer, Pres. The Beverly Bank stands at the intersection of the rerouted Vincennes Trail and the Old Portage Trail, which extended from South Chicago on Lake Michigan to Lockport, Illinois.
GREETINGS FROM THE 33 CHAPTERS OF ILLINOIS’ “FOURTH DIVISION” who contribute these two pages honoring

MRS. LEN YOUNG SMITH
State Regent
(Member – 4th Division)

MRS. HENRY C. WARNER
Honorary State Regent

Candidate for office of Registrar General

The 3,459 members of the Illinois Fourth Division reside in nine counties of our great “Prairie State”:

COOK

DuPAGE
Established February 28, 1839. County seat, Wheaton. Believed to have been named for a French hunter and trader known as “DuPazhe,” whose trading post was south of DuPage County.

GRUNDY

KANE

KANKAKEE
Established February 11, 1853. County seat, Kaskaskia. Named after Indian tribe.

KENDALL

LAKE

MCHENRY
Established January 16, 1836. County seat, Woodstock. Named for General William McHenry, who fought in the War of 1812 and in the Black Hawk War; also served in several early General Assemblies.

WILL
Established January 12, 1836. County seat, Joliet. Named for Conrad Will, member of the Constitutional Convention of 1818 and member of the first to ninth General Assemblies.

The “County” organization in Illinois began during the Revolutionary War period. The legislature of Virginia in October, 1778, created the “County of Illinois,” which included all the territory north and west of the Ohio River. Following proclamation of the act (June 17, 1779), the Governor of Virginia, Patrick Henry, appointed John Todd, a judge of the courts in Kentucky, as “County Lieutenant” of the newly organized county.

Virginia came into possession of this territory following the capture of the British posts at Kaskaskia and Vincennes by George Rogers Clark. He had been supplied with seven companies of fifty men each by Virginia for this “Illinois Expedition” in 1778. The American flag was first unfurled in Illinois at Fort Massac by these Virginia troops on their march to Kaskaskia.

In 1784, Virginia surrendered to the general government all claims to this territory and in 1787 “An Act for the Government of the Territory Northwest of the Ohio River” was passed by the Continental Congress. Under this ordinance, General Arthur St. Clair was appointed governor of the territory.

In 1799 the General Assembly for the Northwest Territory was organized and Illinois sent two representatives.

“Illinois Territory” was established by Act of Congress, approved February 3, 1809. It included all that part of Indiana Territory lying “west of the Wabash River and a direct line drawn from the said Wabash River and Post Vincennes due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada. This contained the present State of Wisconsin and the present State of Illinois.

In 1813 Congress passed the Pre-emption Act for Illinois, giving settlers the right of pre-emption on public lands and protecting them against speculation. Early in 1818 the legislature of the territory sent Nathaniel Pope as territorial delegate to Washington seeking admission for Illinois into the Union as a State.

The Act formally admitting Illinois as a State of the Union, was adopted December 3, 1818 and Kaskaskia was chosen the Capital. In 1820 the Capital was moved to Vandalia and so remained until 1839 when it was moved a third time to its present site in Springfield—a spot very near the center of our great “Prairie State.”

MRS. GERALD W. BROOKS, Division Director
FOURTH DIVISION CHAPTERS IN ILLINOIS

Alida C. Bliss
Annan Harmon
Aurora
Captain Hubbard Burrows
Captain John Whittier
Chicago
David Kennison
Des Plaines Valley
DeWalt Mechlin
Downers Grove
Elgin
Eli Skinner
Fort Dearborn
Fort Payne
George Rogers Clark
General Henry Dearborn
Glenoe
Henry Purcell
Hickory Grove
High Prairie Trail
Kankakee
Kaskaskia
LaGrange-Illinois
LePortage
Louis Joliet
Martha Ibbetson
North Shore
Park Ridge
Perrin-Wheaton
Rebecca Wells Heald
Sauk Trail
Skokie Valley
Waukegan

MARCH 1959 [ 271 ]
WHEREAS, The State of Illinois is officially known as the Land of Lincoln, and

WHEREAS, From this soil came, fully armed, the spiritual Lincoln, born of humble circumstances, who rose to the highest honors ever accorded an American citizen, and

WHEREAS, During the year 1959, the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary year of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, Illinois holds the key to an understanding of our Nation's glorious past, and it seems fitting to share our pride in him by extending the cordial hand of welcome to the citizens of the world,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, William G. Stratton, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby proclaim the year 1959 as VISIT ILLINOIS DURING LINCOLN'S SESQUICENTENNIAL YEAR, and do officially welcome all travelers to pause within our borders to visit our many historic shrines and share with us the heritage of the Great Emancipator.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Illinois to be affixed.

Done at the Capitol in the City of Springfield, this 13th day of November, in the Year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and Fifty-eight, and of the State of Illinois the one hundred and Fortieth

William G. Stratton
GOVERNOR

SECRETARY OF STATE

FIFTH DIVISION CHAPTERS

ABRAHAM LINCOLN—Mrs. Frank Turner, Regent; DOROTHY QUINCY—Miss Mary Louise Kidney, Regent; NANCY ROSS—Mrs. Jean Sanders, Regent; PETER MEYER—Mrs. Joe Boyd, Regent; PIERRE MENARD—Mrs. Walter A. Culver, Regent; REV. JAMES CALDWELL—Mrs. George L. Drennan, Regent; SGT. CALEB HOPKINS—Mrs. Paul G. Meyer, Regent; SPRINGFIELD—Mrs. K. Burney Vancil, Regent.
MADONNA OF THE TRAIL

The statue of the pioneer mother, one of twelve presented in 1928 by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to the States through which the Old National Trail runs, is located on the grounds of the Old Vandalia State House. This site, choice of all the Illinois Daughters, was the first State Capitol.

Sponsored by the following chapters of the Sixth Division

Ninian Edwards  Fort Chartres  Toussaint Du Bois
Belleville          Drusilla Andrews  Marissa
Prairie State      Benjamin Mills  Walter Burdick
Collinsville       Edwardsville  Olney Jubilee
Cahokia Mound      Ann Crocker St. Clair
                               Isaac Hull  James Halstead, Sr.

Dorothy W. Metcalfe, Sixth Division Director

MARCH 1959
Pre-Revolutionary Church in New Jersey

The English Neighborhood Reformed Church in Ridgefield, New Jersey, since its inception in Leonia, New Jersey, in 1768 has witnessed many vicissitudes, including the controversy between the Coetus and Conférentie; removal of the records of the Church by the first minister, who was a Tory; withdrawal of some of the congregation to form the True Dutch Reformed Church; and the suit for the possession of the property by the original congregation.

The church was originally built in Leonia, New Jersey, upon land given by Thomas Moore of that place. It was found that this situation was rather inaccessible to many of the congregation, who lived a distance away, and it was decided to move the church to Ridgefield on the Paterson Plank Road, making it easier to reach the Church from the surrounding country.

A record is extant in one of the church books under date of July 1, 1770 (Classis of Bergen and asked to withdraw, Classis of Bergen and asked to withdraw; removal of the records of the Church by the first minister, who was a Tory; withdrawal of some of the congregation to form the True Dutch Reformed Church; and the suit for the possession of the property by the original congregation.

The first minister was Reverend Gerriet Lydekker. It was the period preceding the Revolutionary War. In the Dutch Church the debate between the Coetus and the Conférentie was taking place. The Coetus were anxious to have an Independent Dutch Church in America, and the Conférentie wanted to remain true to the Dutch Church in the Netherlands.

A note in the church records states: "The Congregation is deficient on account of Dominie Leydekker removing in the year 1776, from this Congregation to New York, who at that time took with him all the papers and writings belonging to the Congregations." These records have never since been located. This congregation must have felt the effects of the Revolution, as the section was much traveled by both British and American armies, and it can well be understood that for 16 years it was without a minister. On November 29, 1772, this church united with that at Bergen, and in May 1793 Reverend Nicholas Lansing was installed as moderator thereof. The proportion of Reverend Cornelison's service as minister at the English Neighborhood was one-third, and only occasionally in the Dutch language. It was during his first year, 1793, that a plan for a new church was adopted and a written document states "that Catherine widow of Michael Moore, deceased, and Michael, Jacob and Samuel Moore, his sons, gave full power to the Elders and Deacons for building up, pulling down or removing the old church." The old stones from the original Church were moved and incorporated in the present building.

The Congregation was anxious to have a full-time minister and promised a salary of $300.00 in money, together with a supply of hay, firewood, and grain and to procure for him a parsonage as soon as it was able to. Pews in the new church were sold; one of the two highest priced pews was purchased by John DeMott for 45 pounds, 10 shillings, and is still occupied by his descendant, Miss Leah M. DeMott of Englewood.

On March 19, 1813, the Reverend Cornelius T. Demarest, was installed as minister, and it was during his pastorate that the church passed through another difficult period. Some members and the minister felt that the church was not true to the doctrines of the Reformed Church. The minister was found guilty by the Classis of Bergen and asked to withdraw, but he took a different attitude and felt that the Classis should have remained true to him. This controversy caused separation of various members of the Church, and in 1824 a new church was built in Leonia by the seceders, and called the True Reformed Church. There then arose a dispute in reference to possession of the property. A long-disputed suit was brought in the court and settled in favor of the Dutch Reformed Church; however, this did not terminate its difficulties, as it was followed by foreclosure of a mortgage covering the schoolhouse, which had been executed by the consistory that had succeeded. This suit was decided in favor of the mortgagee, and a heavy amount had to be raised to meet the claim. The Reformed Dutch Church at Bergen aided the congregation to the amount of $100.00 and the Collegiate Church in New York gave $300.00.

The church has immense historical value. It stands as it was originally built; the interior has the balcony where the slaves used to sit during the sermon, and many relics are encased in a cabinet at the rear. In the cemetery adjoining the church are many very old gravestones, some with amusing poems. The furniture on the pulpit was made of oak and did not conform with the church proper, which was in white enamel, so in June 1953, Miss Leah M. DeMott, in honor of the members of her family, presented a pulpit with chairs to correspond and a larger communion table in white enamel.

This church is to be commended in standing firm through its many trials and increasing its membership to its present status. Whenever a historical pilgrimage of Bergen County is planned, this church is one of the main attractions.
GEORGE ROGERS CLARK CHAPTER
OAK PARK ILLINOIS
(The World's Largest Village)
HONORING OUR REGENT
Mrs. Lloyd Wm. Golder, Jr.
(Esther Barnes)

MARCH 1959
Fort Armstrong Chapter
Rock Island, Illinois

Honoring

Miss Ruth McCartney
Illinois State Librarian

Mrs. Edwin M. Tait
Regent

Mrs. George Perrin, Honoring Regent
Mrs. C. Harold Lindberg, 1st Vice
Mrs. Milton E. Halling, 2nd Vice
Mrs. Robert H. Platt, Chaplain
Mrs. Louis H. Benson, Rec. Sec.
Mrs. Eleanor McFarland, Treas.
Miss Susanna Schmeil, Rec. Sec.
Mrs. Charles H. Langman, Registrar
Mrs. Henry E. Jeffrey, Historian
Mrs. Ernest W. Matthews, Librarian
Mrs. Kenneth T. Stimpson, Director
Miss Ruth McCartney, Director

And

Members of
Fort Armstrong Chapter

Character is in the long run the decisive factor in the life of individuals and of nations alike.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Eli Skinner Chapter, N.S.D.A.R.
Arlington Hts., Illinois

Compliments of a Friend
to Rockford Chapter
Rockford, Illinois

Registrar General's Rebinding Fund

September

October

Florida
Mrs. Dorothy Pierce, #432249 (Personal contribution) $10.00
Kansas
Emilee Sterling Chapter 5.00
Michigan
Sarah Ann Coehran Chapter 5.00

November

Connecticut
Juden Chapter 4.00
New York
Baron Steuben Chapter 2.00
Virginia
Count Pulaski Chapter 2.50
Miscellaneous
C.A.R. Office, Virginia Kurtz and Grace Porter (In memory of Nettie L. H. Brougham, #2133899) 10.00

December

California
Piedmont Chapter 3.00
Kansas
Fort Larned Chapter 1.00
Molly Foster Berry Chapter 1.00
Kentucky
Gen. Evan Shelby Chapter 4.00
Pennsylvania
Merton Chapter 10.00
Virginia
Arlington House Chapter 1.00
Gen. James Breckenridge Chapter 2.00
Gen. Joseph Martin Chapter 1.00
Great Bridge Chapter 5.00
Kate Walker Barrett Chapter 2.00
Wisconsin
Gov. Nelson Dewey Chapter 1.00

IN MEMORIAM

Frances Deneen Birdsall (Mrs. Carl A.)
Chicago Chapter Regent 1952-1954
Illinois State Corresponding Secretary 1954-1956
Died December 14, 1958, Florence, Italy

Photo—Courtesy Bradford Beechuck

Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine
The management of the Drake extends a warm word of welcome to the Officers and Members of the Illinois Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution on the occasion of their annual meeting scheduled here March 11 through 13, 1959.

G. E. R. Flynn
Vice President - Sales

Only the Finest Food at the

**Camellia House**
Enjoy the superb cuisine and courteous, efficient service of the nationally famous Camellia House. Music during luncheon and dancing during dinner and supper.

**Cape Cod Room**
For an unusual dining experience visit the Cape Cod Room. Only the finest of seafood dishes are served in this charming dining room. Rainbow trout, lobster, etc., flown in daily.

**Oak Room**
The popular Oak Room overlooks beautiful Lake Michigan. Breakfast, luncheon and dinner menus are served at moderate prices.

**COQ d'OR**
A delightful place for a get-together with old friends for afternoon cocktails and hors d'oeuvres is this famous cocktail lounge decorated in old world French motif.

The **Drake** Chicago
The First Fort Dearborn at Chicago—(1803)

On July 4, 1804 this stockade illustrated above, was formally named Fort Dearborn, in honor of the then Secretary of War. It had a blockhouse at each of the two angles on the southern side, a sally-port and covered way on the north side, that led down to the river, for the purpose of providing a means of escape and for receiving water during a siege. The strong pickets surrounding it are evident in this reproduction.

After General Anthony Wayne’s defeat of the Indians of the Ohio Country in the Battle of Fallen Timbers, the Treaty of Greenville was signed on August 3, 1795. From the conquered tribesmen was obtained the cession of reservations at Chicago, Peoria, and at the mouth of the Illinois on which forts might be erected to safeguard the Chicago-Illinois waterway.

For that purpose the government erected Fort Dearborn in 1803. It was constructed under the direction of Major John Whistler, an Englishman, who was taken prisoner with Burgoyne at Saratoga during the Revolutionary War. At the close of the war he remained in the United States.

In building Fort Dearborn, Major Whistler had no oxen, and the timber used was dragged to the spot by soldiers. It is believed that the fort did not cost the government more than fifty dollars.

In the spring of 1812, the garrison at Fort Dearborn was commanded by Captain Nathan Heald, a native of Massachusetts. The previous spring he had brought his bride on horseback through the wilderness from Kentucky to Chicago. In the rooms of the Historical Society many visitors to Chicago have seen the little trunk in which Rebecca Wells Heald transported her wedding finery and personal treasures on the journey to a home in the wilderness.

On July 10, 1812, the small garrison of Fort Dearborn received news of the declaration of war between Great Britain and the United States. The message, forwarded from the Inspector General’s office in Washington, contained the following:

"Captain Nathan Heald: 
Commanding Fort Dearborn—
Sir: War is declared against Great Britain. You will make the best disposition of the means within your control to meet the event. All officers and soldiers absent from the post under your command you will order to join immediately."

General Hull, on July 29, 1812, sent this order to Captain Heald at Fort Dearborn:

"Sir: It is with regret that I order the Evacuation of your post. . . . You will therefore destroy all arms and ammunition but the goods of the Factory you may give to the Friendly Indians who may be Desirous of escorting you on to Fort Wayne and to the Poor and Needy of your post. . . ."

On Saturday, August 15, 1812, at nine o’clock in the morning, the soldiers and civilians moved out of Fort Dearborn. The Indian escort, approximately two hundred, straggled along the march and were partially out of sight some distance inland. On a sand dune near the present site of 12th Street and Michigan Avenue, the escort halted to wait for the marching line to catch up to them.

Suddently a single shot rang out and a cry was heard that the Indians were attacking. Within minutes a furious fight raged along the line of march and women, men and children fought for their lives.

In this terrible massacre in the wilderness one hundred forty-seven years ago twelve children were murdered by the Indians. A few women and children were saved by the cooler-headed Indian chiefs. Also killed were Captain William Wells, Surgeon Van Voorhes, Ensign George Ronan, and twenty-six private soldiers. The others, wounded and well alike, passed into Indian captivity, some to be tortured, others to be killed, or die of hardships, one to escape, but most of them eventually were ransomed by the British and paroled as prisoners of war.

On the morning after the massacre, the fort was burned by the Indians. A new Fort Dearborn arose from these ashes after a period of about four years.

The site of Fort Dearborn is one of many treasured landmarks within the area of Illinois’ Fourth Division.
"Kentucky gave him birth, Illinois polished his political career, but Indiana molded the man."

The chapters of Southern District of Indiana invite you to visit the Nancy Hanks Lincoln State Memorial, deep in the rambling hills of southern Indiana. Here Lincoln grew to manhood and here he buried his sainted mother.

Mrs. William Reed Boggs
Southern District Director

Ann Rogers Clark—Jeffersonville
Bloomington—Bloomington
Christopher Harrison—Salem
Colonel Archibald Lockry—Lawrenceburg
Cradle of Liberty—Petersburg
Dubois County—Jasper & Huntingburg
Fort Vallenia—Seymour
Francis Vigo—Vincennes
General John Gibson—Princeton
General Thomas Posey—Mount Vernon
Green Tree Tavern—Charlestown
John Paul—Madison
John Wallace—Bedford
Joseph Hart—Columbus
Lafayette Spring—Cannelton & Tell City
Lone Tree—Greensburg
Lost River—Paoli
Nathan Hinkle—Sullivan
New Harmony—New Harmony
Pekin—New Albany
Plymouth—Rockport
The Hoosier Elm—Corydon
Vanderburgh—Evansville
West Fork—Bloomfield
White River—Washington

The cloister of the Lincoln shrine constructed of Indiana limestone.

Here—he grew up
Here—he played—he learned
Here—in the simple natural beauty
Of the hills of Indiana
Here—at his mother’s knee
God molded a man
Taught
From the Holy Bible
Lincoln—the boy—learned
Of the God who was
To sustain
Lincoln—
President of Destiny
In his darkest hours.
Here
In the land of the sycamores
Here—on the banks
Of the Wabash
God molded
America’s greatest mortal
From Lincoln’s 14 formative years—
As a Hoosier
Came forth
Lincoln
President without equal
Indiana was truly
Lincoln’s highway to fame.

John E. Steeg, Jr.
Executive Secretary, Indiana Lincoln Foundation

We wish the Indiana Lincoln Foundation every success as it dedicates itself to the preservation of the American way through Abraham Lincoln—honest, hard working, great man of freedom.
The Pennsylvania Trail of History

By Justina B. (Mrs. George J.) Walz
Pennsylvania State Chairman, Magazine Advertising

Moving westward to the Susquehanna Valley we come to Harrisburg, where the impressive State Capitol and its eight associated buildings dominate the scene. The present main Capitol Building, dedicated in 1906, is designed in the classic style adapted from the architecture of the Italian Renaissance, in two stories, with a dome 66 feet high and of 272 feet. The rotunda, with its sweeping marble staircase, gold leaf ornamentation of walls and ceiling, paintings by Edwin Whitefield, Van Norden and W. B. Van Ingen, and mosaic tiles by Henry C. Mercier, carries as a legend inside its walls the story of the Pennsylvania’s trail of history, the seed of a Nation. That an example may be set up to the Nations. That we may do the thing that is truly wise and just, that we may be the parents of a great and free people. William Penn: Three may be seen for a Holy Experiment, for the Nations want a precedent. And my God will make their paths and guide their seed of a Nation. That an example may be set up to the Nations. That we may do the thing that is truly wise and just, that we may be the parents of a great and free people.

The Pennsylvania Turnpike is the modern trail of history throughout the State and quite different from the famous Delaware Canal System built over the mountains to Pittsburgh in 1834. Pittsburgh is now celebrating its bicentennial. There is little chance that Merrie Annie will be able to visit all the inspiring historical sites in Southern Pennsylvania Shrine—the Nation's Capitol. Pennsylvania Shrine—the Nation's Capital. Since this is the annual festive celebration of the committee it is natural that Merrie Annie, the Junior Bazaar doll, should be quite concerned about her appearance for the occasion. A visit from the President General will highlight the evening's program, which will feature an address, Trees, by Mrs. William W. McLaugherty, Vice President General. It will be a special treat for Merrie Annie to have Mary Anne McClaugherty, the junior booster for whom Merrie Annie was named, on hand at the dinner.

By Virginia B. Johnson
National Chairman, Junior Membership Committee

Opening night will present no problem for your Merrie Annie, for, like all the other Junior Members who will be adding to the festivities the opening night of the Continental Congress by serving at this luncheon, learn more about the Junior Membership Committee. At this time she will hear the Juniors who have solved specific problems relate the "answers" and offer secrets of success. She may even participate a bit in the discussion that will follow! After all, she is quite an expert at money raising.

In 1682 faith bold William Penn from his comfortable home in England to a spot in the New World, dedicated to his Holy Experiment. There, on the lands of the Province of Pennsylvania, he established the Province of Pennsylvania and built Pennsbury Manor. The Manor House, farmhouses, other dependent buildings, gardens, and grounds have been completely restored and await your visit.

Continuing along the Pennsylvania Trail of History we come to a Pennsylvania Shrine—the Nation's Capital. What Shall I Wear?—the age-old problem that is being discussed by Eloise Osborn Phillips and Allene Wilson Phillips, daughters of the late George Phillips and granddaughters of our President General, Mrs. Frederico A. Groves. But for once the young ladies are not on their own wardrobes but rather with what gown Merrie Annie will wear to make her first appearance of the Continental Congress week? Will it be the white velvet trimmed with white satin and featuring a balloon skirt and beaded bodice that she has her wearing, or will they choose the blue lace over white satin with the very, very full, lace-trimmed petticoat and Eliza's hat, or will they choose the tines of white nylon ruffles topped with the tiny red velvet bodice in Allene's hand be the striking gown? Those Junior members attending the Junior Membership Committee dinner on Sunday evening, April 19, at 5:15 p.m., at the Westin Penn Hotel, will be able to answer the question. The Mayflower will be the first to know which the young ladies will choose. The inspiration and thrill of Merrie Annie's appearance there! Reservations for the dinner, open to members of the Junior Membership Committee, may be made with Mrs. Robert M. DeShazo, Jr., 4607 N. 40th Street, Arington 7, Virginia, accompanied by a check for $20 per person. The Pennsylvania Turnpike is the modern trail of history throughout the State and quite different from the famous Delaware Canal System built over the mountains to Pittsburgh in 1834. Pittsburgh is now celebrating its bicentennial, heartache, glory, and promise. The Juniors who have solved specific problems relate the "answers" and offer secrets of success. She may even participate a bit in the discussion that will follow! After all, she is quite an expert at money raising. Perhaps Merrie Annie will wear her flower-decked powder-puff muslin dress with a white, flower-decked hat, or perhaps she will choose a gray dotted swiss trimmed with heavy white lace over a lace-trimmed organdy skirt. When one has such a vast wardrobe it is a daily problem—what to wear.

Tuesday Merrie Annie plans to attend the Pennsylvania Luncheon as special guests, as will David Harley fore attending the Pennsylvania Junior's Brunch as the guest of the State Chairman, Mrs. Joseph O. Bunnell. Perhaps she will be able to find time to freshen up before making her annual appearance at the Appro-oved Schools Luncheon! Possibly she will choose a grayed blue dress with just a suggestion of the empire line, or perhaps a tailored blue and white striped suit with a very trim skirt. In either case she hopes her appearance will net additional contributions for the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund. This is the only national fund-requireng project of the Junior Membership Committee—the fund to which Junior members have been making contributions throughout the year. It provides scholarships annually at Kate Pinkman Smith and Tamaqua D.A.R. Schools as well as another of the approved schools. For that reason the Approved Schools Luncheon seems a most logical place for the young lady to appear and to accept contributions! Mrs. Lyle J. How-land, National Chairman of the Appro-oved Schools Committee, has gra-ciously invited Merrie Annie year after year and has even permitted her to make table to table greeting all of the members present. Why don't you plan to meet Merrie Annie at the Appro-oved Schools Luncheon? We will be happy to show you our schools, and find out what she will be wearing?

The late President MacKay of Princeton University once said, "The road to tomorrow lies through the railroads. It is the paintings of Benjamin West, the songs of Stephen Foster. It is the realized dreams of humanitarians, and the thought of that band of men, cold, hungry, homesick, weary andGettysburg. Here is the Liberty Bell, here is the Maine Memorial Bell Tower, and the Washington Capitol and its eight associated buildings. A visit from the President General will highlight the evening's program, which will feature an address, "Trees," by Mrs. William W. McLaugherty, Vice President General. It will be a special treat for Merrie Annie to have Mary Anne McClaugherty, the junior booster for whom Merrie Annie was named, on hand at the dinner.

Dr. Robert C. Provine, the new President of Lincoln Memorial University, and Mrs. Robert C. Provine, special guests, as will David Harley
Honoring
MRS. ALLEN LANGDON BAKER
STATE REGENT OF PENNSYLVANIA


CANDIDATE FOR THE OFFICE OF ORGANIZING SECRETARY GENERAL
MEMBERS OF PITTSBURGH CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
WHOSE ANCESTORS HAD BEEN WEST OF THE ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS
(INCLUDING FORTS BEDFORD AND NECESSITY) ON OR BEFORE NOVEMBER 25, 1758.

MRS. HORACE FORBES BAKER, MRS. RAYMOND ETIENNE, MRS. CARL E. GLOCK—
Ancestors: Jacob Blough, settler, was married in present Somerset County, September 1756; Christopher Dibert, settler, killed by Indians in 1757 at Dutch Corners, present Bedford County.

MRS. ERNST CLEVENHAUS, MRS. G. A. DILLINGER—
Ancestor: Andrew Lynn, Jr., settler, built log cabin in Fayette County, 1750.

MRS. JAMES WILBUR CRAYNE and daughter, MISS BETTY JANE CRAYNE—
Ancestor: William Buckingham, settler, in West Augusta District, Augusta County, Virginia (now Washington County, Pa.) in 1744.

MRS. JOHN DALZELL II—
Ancestor: Andrew Byerly, Sergeant, served in Col. Henry Bouquet’s 1758 campaign.

MRS. EDWIN P. HARNACK, MISS BLANCHE A. SWOPE—
Ancestor: Benjamin Kuykendall, settler, near Clairton, present Allegheny County, 1754.

MRS. ALBERT McBRIE, JR.—
Ancestor: Andrew Robertson, Surgeon, with Gen. Braddock’s Army in his campaign against Fort Duquesne, in 1755.

MRS. LEON S. MILLER—
Ancestor: Ephriam Blaine, Ensign, served at Loyal Hanna, later Fort Ligoner, in 1758.

MRS. Z. BAILEY OGDEN—
Ancestor: Lewis Oury, Captain, appointed Commandant at Raystown, later Fort Bedford, July 25, 1758.

MRS. DAVID A. SCOTT—
Ancestor: Aeneas Mackay, Captain, served with Col. George Washington at Fort Necessity in 1754 and signed the Articles of Capitulation to the French, July 4, 1754.

MRS. T. EWING THOMPSON, JR.—
Following is a list of members who have belonged to Pittsburgh Chapter for fifty years or more.

Mrs. John L. Acheson
Mrs. Marcellin C. Adams
Mrs. John A. Aull
Mrs. William H. Baltzell
Mrs. Reginald W. Brixey
Mrs. Sarah E. H. Buckmaster
Mrs. Charles G. Carter
Mrs. William B. Chattaway
Mrs. William J. Crittenden
Mrs. Henry P. Erdman
Mrs. Robert R. Gordon

Mrs. George Hardy
Mrs. George Herriott
Mrs. C. Cook Kimball
Mrs. John S. McCormick
Mrs. Harvey McKinney
Mrs. Roy H. McKnight
Mrs. Joseph F. Milligan
Mrs. Elizabeth Burt Mellor
Mrs. Phillip S. Merrill
Mrs. Sara Gormly Miller

Mrs. Z. Bailey Ogden
Miss Agnes Patterson
Miss Matilda L. Patterson
Mrs. Jacob S. Payton
Mrs. Samuel A. Pickering
Miss Elizabeth R. Robinson
Mrs. John C. Sherriff
Mrs. W. Henry Singer
Mrs. Craig Smith
Miss Vivia C. Yohe
UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH PRESS

THIRTY THOUSAND MILES WITH JOHN HECKEWELDER
By Dr. Paul A. W. Wallace

An eighteenth century American traveler’s journals tell of his life and activities with the Indians in the eastern woods of the United States.

THE OHIO COMPANY: Its Inner History
by Dr. Alfred P. James

Part One of the book deals with the origin and activities of the Company.
The second part contains four appendixes containing ninety valuable documents, tables of Commercial Transactions, Land Transactions, and a chronological calendar of 1200 documents relating to the Ohio Company.

Cathedral of Learning
Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

Dine
in Historic Surroundings at
The Sign of
The Harp and Crown
Restored Tavern of early Pittsburgh
Now situated in the
Penn-Sheraton Hotel
Pittsburgh’s Welcome to the World
Serving Luncheon, Dinner and Late Supper at the Appointed Hours
II a.m. to 1 a.m.
Plentiful foods in addition to wines and liquors of the finest quality
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Grant Building

Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania

JOHN HART SOCIETY
OF THE CHILDREN OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

COLONEL JOHN PROCTOR CHAPTER
honors their Regent
Mrs. Theodore E. Zoller
and Past Regents
Miss Elizabeth Campbell Christy 1919-1922
Miss Mary Virginia Turner 1922-1931
Mrs. S. Monroe Boyer 1931-1934
Mrs. W. W. Blake 1934-1936
Mrs. W. M. Logue 1936-1937
Miss Anna Wilson 1937-1940
Mrs. Morris W. Harel 1940-1943
Mrs. Ralph E. Bell 1943-1946
Mrs. Helen B. Shiff 1946-1949
Mrs. James S. Sims 1949-1952
Mrs. S. Monroe Boyer 1952-1953
Mrs. J. C. Hegarty 1953-1956

Elizabeth Gilmore Berry Chapter
Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania

Salutes
Pittsburgh Bicentennial
1958-1959

Miss Edith Negley, of
Pittsburgh Chapter
honors her ancestors:
Caspar Troupe, Sr.
Alexander Negley
Land given Caspar Troupe, Sr. by Col. Bouquet, included the present site of East Liberty Presbyterian Church.

Maryland’s Annual House and Garden Pilgrimage, April 25 to May 10, inclusive

Its purpose this year is to maintain the Hammond-Harwood House in Annapolis (pictured in the frontispiece of this issue) as a museum. This house, built in 1774, is said to be “the most perfect example of Georgian architecture in America.” Information on the pilgrimage is obtainable from Pilgrimage Headquarters, Room 217, Sheraton-Belvedere Hotel, Baltimore 2, Md.

Tours of the D.A.R. Buildings

In response to many requests, Mrs. Geoffrey Creweke, Chairman of Hospitality for Congress, announces that tours of the buildings will be conducted at 11 A.M. and 2 P.M. on Saturday, April 18 and Monday, April 20. Those interested will meet in the Pennsylvania Lobby of Memorial Continental Hall.

PLANNING A TRIP THIS SPRING?

AN INVITATION AWAITS YOU ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES

To Visit Historic, Scenic and Friendly
Southeastern Pennsylvania

MARCH 1959
GREETINGS FROM THESE SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA CHAPTERS

Chapter | Address of Regent
--- | ---
BERKS COUNTY | Reading
BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA | Bethlehem
BUCKS COUNTY | Elkins Park
CHESTER COUNTY | Downingtown
DONEGAL | Lancaster
DR. BENJAMIN RUSH | Bala-Cynwyd
FLAG HOUSE | Cornwells Heights
FORT LEBANON | Orwigsburg
GEORGE TAYLOR | Easton
GERMANTOWN | Philadelphia
JEPTHA ABBOTT | Radnor
LANSDOWNE | Lansdowne

Chapter | Address of Regent
--- | ---
LEBANON | Lebanon
LIBERTY BELL | Allentown
MAHANATAWNEY | Pottstown
MERION | Bala-Cynwyd
PETER MULLENBERG | Philadelphia
PHILADELPHIA | Swarthmore
QUAKER CITY | Wynnewood
ROBERT MORRIS (1909-1959) | Drexel Hill
THOMAS LEIPER | Philadelphia
TOHICKON | Quakertown
TOWAMENCIN | Lansdale
VALLEY FORGE | Norristown
THE STATE VICE CHAIRMEN
OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE SOCIETY

Affectionately Honor

Mrs. Allen Langdon Baker
State Regent

Greetings
Phoebe Bayard Chapter
Greensburg, Pennsylvania

John Corbly Chapter
Waynesburg
Greene County, Pennsylvania

Honoring our Past Regents
Triangle Chapter
North East, Pennsylvania

Fort Hand Chapter
Safety Award Winners
 Vandergrift, Pennsylvania

In Memory
Florence Shields Matson
Amanda Belle Sundberg
Massy Harbison Chapter, New Kensington, Pa.

Conrad Weiser Chapter
Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania

Greetings from
Great Meadows Chapter
Uniontown, Pennsylvania

Compliments of
Swatara Pine Ford Chapter, D.A.R.
Middletown, Pa.

Compliments of
Queen Alliquippa Chapter, D.A.R.
McKeesport, Pennsylvania

In Honor of
The Fiftieth Anniversary
of
MOSHANNON CHAPTER
Philipsburg, Pennsylvania

Philip Freeman Chapter
Connellsville, Pennsylvania
Organized May 20, 1916

Compliments of the
Delaware County Chapter
Chester, Pa.

Greetings from
Adam Holliday Chapter
Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania

Greene Academy Chapter
Honoring Mrs. Lewis Vance
Organizing Regent, State Chaplain, 1959-1962
Carmichaels, Pa.

Honoring Mrs. Catherine H. Shoff
Regent—Col. Richard McCalister Chapter
Hanover, Pennsylvania

Honoring Mrs. Lloyd Honsaker
Regent of Colonel Andrew Lynn Chapter
Uniontown, Pennsylvania

In Loving Memory of
Mrs. Nora Giering Lynn
Past Regent and devoted member of
Fort Venango Chapter
Emletont, Pennsylvania

Compliments of the
Bower Hill Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution
South Hills, Pa.

Honoring
Miss Martha E. Kier, Regent
Conemaugh Chapter
Blairsville, Pa.

Compliments of
TONNALEUKA CHAPTER
Braddock, Pennsylvania

Compliments of
Jacob Ferree Chapter
Coraopolis, Pa.

Greetings from
Old York Road Chapter

Standing Stone Chapter
Huntingdon, Pa.
Honors the Present and Past Chaplains
Mrs. A. B. Waite and Mrs. R. Corran Henry

Greetings from
General Joseph Warren Chapter
Warren, Pennsylvania

Greetings from
Bedford Chapter, D.A.R.
Bedford, Penna.

Greetings
Cannonsburg, D.A.R.
Cannonsburg, Pa.

Hannah Penn Chapter
honors its new Regent
Mrs. Thomas Cutler

Monongahela Valley Chapter
California, Pennsylvania
The Chapter records with deepest sorrow the deaths of Mrs. Leah F. Booth, Mrs. Irene R. Coulter, Miss Price G. Frye, Mrs. Clara C. Hiatt, and Mrs. Mamie W. Quillen during 1958.

Dedicated to
MRS. WALTER F. MYERS
who, in March 1958, completed 50 years of membership in the
YORKTOWN CHAPTER, D.A.R.
York, Pa.

Because of the increase in sales of the material available in the office of the Corresponding Secretary General, a new sub-committee of the House Committee has been approved. A new table was authorized at the February National Board and during Congress will be found in the 18th Street Corridor, “C” side, next to the Literature table of the Business Office. Sales-ladies will be furnished by the House Committee.

Joyce D. Haswell
Chairman, House Committee

The Keystone State led all others this month in the value of advertising secured. Eighty-seven chapters sent in ads for this March issue for a total of $2,955.00. Congratulations, Pennsylvania.
COMMEMORATING THE 65th ANNIVERSARY OF
HARRISBURG CHAPTER, HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA
ORGANIZED MAY 19, 1894
NATIONAL NUMBER 80
STATE NUMBER 13

Pictured above are the following past Chapter Regents, present Chapter Officers and Directors: Front row, left to right—Mrs. Frank R. Hean, Mrs. Robert W. Crist, Mrs. James G. Hatz (past Regents), Mrs. George J. Walz (present Regent), Mrs. Charles P. Feidt, Mrs. Anna Wills Reed (past Regents). Second row—Mrs. Earl H. Springer, 1st Vice Regent; Mrs. John M. Moltz, 2nd Vice Regent; Mrs. A. J. Edwards, Chaplain; Mrs. L. Donald Kohr, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Arthur W. Lebo, Treasurer; Mrs. Ellwood E. Buller, Historian; Mrs. George L. Reed, Director. Third row—Mrs. Arthur G. Blyler, Librarian; Mrs. Robert W. Hicks, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. W. Henry Shetron, Mrs. J. Paul Rupp, Mrs. George S. Beal, Mrs. William Lynch, Mrs. Eugene B. Page, Directors.

REGENTS OF HARRISBURG CHAPTER:

*Mrs. Francis Wyeth ............................................. 1894-96
*Mrs. Robert Lamberton ........................................... 1896-99
*Mrs. Levi Aldricks ............................................ 1900-01
*Dr. Jane Kimmel Garver ........................................ 1902-05
*Mrs. Richard J. Haldeman .................................... 1903-04
*Miss Caroline Pearson ......................................... 1904-10
*Mrs. Gilbert McCauley ........................................ 1911-14
*Miss Cora Lee Snyder ......................................... 1915-17
*Mrs. George E. Foss ........................................... 1925-27
Mrs. James G. Hatz .............................................. 1927-28
*Mrs. James B. Mersereau .................................... 1928-31

Mrs. William H. Earnest ........................................... 1931-33
Mrs. J. Clarence Funk ........................................... 1933-36
*Mrs. Chester E. Shirk ......................................... 1936-39
Mrs. Charles P. Feidt .......................................... 1938-39
*Mrs. John A. Sherger .......................................... 1939-41
Mrs. Robert W. Crist ........................................... 1941-45
Miss Abigail Jackson ............................................. 1943-46
*Mrs. August B. Grubmeyer ................................... 1946-48
Mrs. Anna Wills Reed .......................................... 1948-50
Mrs. John A. Fritchey, II ..................................... 1950-53
Mrs. Frank R. Hean .............................................. 1953-56
Mrs. George J. Walz ............................................. 1956-59

*Deceased

STATE OFFICERS: Mrs. Franklin P. Buttorff, State Recording Secretary, 1938-41; Mrs. John A. Fritchey, II, Central Director, 1950-51, State Consulting Registrar, 1953-56; Mrs. George J. Walz, State Recording Secretary-Elect, 1959-1962.

MARCH 1959
ROCKY SPRING PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Situate at Rocky Spring, four miles north of Chambersburg, in Kittochtinny Valley now called Cumberland Valley. Organized in 1738 by the Donegal Presbytery, it is one of the oldest Presbyterian Churches west of the Susquehanna River. Present meeting-house was erected in 1794. This was one of the most patriotic congregations in the country. One general, four colonels, twelve captains and many other officers and privates went out from this church to fight in the Revolutionary War. Some of them were in the trenches at Boston. The Rocky Spring Church is sponsored by the Franklin County Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.
Chambersburg was settled in 1734 by Benjamin Chambers, who laid out “Chambers Town” in 1764. Seat of Franklin County since 1784. Captain Benjamin Chambers, son of the founder, built the first Court House which was finished in 1794. This building was torn down and a new court house erected in 1842. This building in turn was totally destroyed by fire in the Confederate raid of July 30, 1864, and the following year the work on the present building was begun and eventually completed at a cost of $53,000.00.

JANET Z. GABLER
BOOKS
History — Genealogy
66 GLEN ST. Chambersburg, Pa.

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American Hotel Association
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OF CHAMBERSBURG
Chambersburg, Pa.

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Chambersburg, Pa.

SPONSORED BY FRANKLIN COUNTY CHAPTER

MARCH 1959
Twenty years after the first settlers came to Shippensburg in 1730 the Assembly in Philadelphia granted the forming of Cumberland County with the seat of justice in Shippensburg. Four terms of court were held here before the removal of the County Seat to Carlisle in 1751. The sessions of court took place in Widow Piper’s Tavern, and from this fact it derives the name, “The Old Court House”.

Here the Pioneer Fathers gathered to discuss matters of greater and less importance, here the public meetings of every description were held, here they protested the arms going over the mountains in pack trains for the use of the Indians, here with Conrad Weiser as interpreter and agent for the government, the meeting was held concerning the encroachments of the settlers on the unpurchased lands of the Indians.

This building is now the property and home of the Civic Club of Shippensburg. It has been restored by the Club after having been purchased for them by the following public-spirited citizens: Mr. M. L. Beistle, Mr. Hiram Geesaman, Mr. John Hosfeld, and Mr. J. S. Omwake. It is open to visitors upon request.

The Franklin County Chapter wishes to express appreciation to those who so generously advertised on our pages.
THE REGENTS CLUB OF NORTH EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA

HONORS

MRS. ALLEN L. BAKER

STATE REGENT OF PENNSYLVANIA

AND

A CANDIDATE FOR ORGANIZING SECRETARY GENERAL

1956 | BRADFORD CHAPTER | 1959

DIAL ROCK CHAPTER

FORT McCLURE CHAPTER

GEORGE CLYMER CHAPTER

JACOB STROUD CHAPTER

LIEUT. ASA STEVENS CHAPTER

MACH-WI-HI-LUSING CHAPTER

MOSES VAN CAMPEN CHAPTER

OS-CU-HU CHAPTER

SCRANTON CITY CHAPTER

TIoga POINT CHAPTER

TUNKHANNOCK CHAPTER

WAYNE CHAPTER

WELLSBORO CHAPTER

WYOMING VALLEY CHAPTER

HOUSE AND EMBASSY TOUR SET FOR APRIL 11

A dozen of the Capital’s most distinguished embassies and private homes will open their doors on Saturday, April 11th, between 2 and 6 o’clock, during the 18th annual HOUSE & EMBASSY TOUR for the benefit of the Washington Home for Incurables.

For the convenience of this year’s “tourists,” all of the houses to be open are within easy walking distance of each other in the fashionable Kalorama Road area of the city, and maps of the section, with the houses indicated, are printed on each ticket.

A receiving line of prominent Washington hostesses from diplomatic, government and military circles will greet visitors at the handsome Portuguese Embassy. The elaborate Embassy of the French Republic will be on view, as well as the official residences of Venezuela, Viet-Nam and Yugoslavia, and throughout the afternoon refreshments will be served in the pale formal dining-room of the Japanese Embassy.

Private homes to be shown during the 1959 House and Embassy Tour include those of the Chairman of the British Joint Services Mission, Admiral Sir Michael and Lady Denny, and the President of the Motion Picture Association of America, the Honorable and Mrs. Eric Johnston. This house boasts many unusual souvenirs of Mr. Johnston’s extensive travels in the Middle East as President Eisenhower’s Special Ambassador. The Honorable and Mrs. W. John Kenney will open their home, and visitors will also have an opportunity to visit the houses of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. William D. Connor, Mr. and Mrs. Blake Clark and Mrs. Robert R. McCormick, widow of the publisher of the Chicago Tribune and a well-known art collector.

Mrs. James Spear Taylor is Chairman of the 1959 House and Embassy Tour and Mrs. Richard T. McDonnell is Chairman of the Board of the Washington Home for Incurables. Tickets for the Tour are $4.50, including tax and refreshments. They will be available from the AAA and at all of the open houses during the Tour, or they may be ordered by mail from MRS. JAMES ORR DENBY, 1520 33rd Street, N. W., Washington 7, D. C.

MARCH 1959
A Tribute to
Our Revolutionary War Ancestor,

Lieutenant George Shaver,
To Whom

We, His Descendants, Dedicate This Page As A MEMORIAL.

Members of Braddock Trail Chapter, National Society,
Daughters of the American Revolution, Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania.
Admitted on the recorded service of Lieutenant George Shaver:—
Laura Hay Braddock (Mrs. James Saunders), Organizing Regent, and Ex Regent.
Charlotte Hay Beard (Mrs. R. Edward), Organizing Registrar, and Ex Regent.
Martha Louise Hay Bergstrom (Mrs. Harry Gustaf).
Lou Jean Hoyman Burman (Mrs. Frank A.).
Mary Belle Hays Halle (Mrs. Marion Wrytera).
Miss Ohma Dane Harman.
Helen Hoyman Jackson (Mrs. Ward J.).
Helen Haines Keller (Mrs. Jacob H.).
Myrtle Hays Marks (Mrs. Ira Edward), Chapter Regent, 1956-1959.
Margaret Louise Rederich McShatko (Mrs. George G.).
Marguerite Dorothy Harman Mong (Mrs. Donald McMillan).
Miss Hazel Marie Overly.
Mary Fritz Schrock (Mrs. Earl A.).
Ann Elizabeth Hays Stairs (Mrs. John Lawrence).
Marie Harman Schott (Mrs. Robert Carl).
Minnie Fritz Walker (Mrs. Frank E.).
Cora Fritz Walker (Mrs. Oscar F.).

Charter Member of Mount Pleasant Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution,
Admitted on Recorded Service of Lieutenant George Shaver:
Mr. Jesse McClelland Hays, who attained the age of 95 years May 6, 1958,
and still attends meetings of his Chapter.

Charter Member of Somerset Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution,
Admitted on Recorded Service of Lieutenant George Shaver:
Mr. Jay Oris Hay.
THE BELLEFONTE CHAPTER DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

WISH TO HONOR MRS. JOHN G. LOVE

for faithful services as

Regent, Vice Regent, and Treasurer of the local Chapter.

She has also served as State Chairman for the Correct Use of the Flag, and State Chaplain.

This Page sponsored by Bellefonte Chapter, Bellefonte, and Moshannon Chapter, Philipsburg
Honoring the Regents of
FORT ROBERDEAU CHAPTER, N.S.D.A.R.

Tyrone, Pennsylvania
Organized June 30, 1922

MRS. HARRY S. FLECK
MISS MARY G. McCAMANT
MRS. CHARLES U. GETZ
MRS. JAY GARMAN
MISS HELEN CALDERWOOD
MRS. ROBERT W. OWENS

and

In Loving Memory of

MAUDE COLVIN (Mrs. Walter E.) LOTZ

Regent of Seminole Chapter, N.S.D.A.R.
The Palm Beaches, Florida
Former Member of Fort Roberdeau Chapter
Died June 14, 1958

COMPLIMENTS OF

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The First Blair County National Bank
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BELL MUSIC OF THE SUPERB QUALITY
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At the Singing Tower in Lake Wales, Florida... world-famous for the glory of its music as well as the splendor of its setting... visitors now also hear a new, modern instrument: the Schulmerich "Carillon Americana".

Played by carillonneur Anton Brees, this new instrument brings to carillon music a range of tone colors never before known.

To your church, this is significant. It means that the Singing Tower now features an instrument made by the same specialists who construct the Schulmerich instrument you can choose for your church.

Best of all, you can have a Schulmerich carillon at modest cost. Instead of costing $100,000 or more, as do carillons of heavy cast bells, a Schulmerich carillon with 25-bell range can be obtained and installed for as little as $2500.

The Schulmerich representative will be glad to arrange a demonstration. No obligation, of course. Write today!

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YV57 Carillon Hill, Sellersville, Pa.

SCHULMERICH
CARILLONS

*Sponsored by Tohickon Chapter, Quakertown, Pennsylvania
The Junior Membership Committee of Pennsylvania would like to take this opportunity to thank all the members of the state society for their encouraging patronage and support.

This spring we will again hold our three card parties, luncheons and bazaars to help equip the Mechanical Arts Building at Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School. Each District will hold its own event—all for the same project.

We hope you will enjoy our 1959 benefits.

Don't forget!

May 2nd—Philadelphia
Benjamin Franklin Hotel

May 9th—Harrisburg
Women's Civic Club

May 23rd—Pittsburgh
Penn Sheraton Hotel

Program Reviewing Committee

By Adelaide M. (Mrs. Willard M.) Rice
Chairman

The Program Reviewing Committee, appointed by our President General, is most happy to report the completion of re-reading, bringing up-to-date and re-evaluating the 5,000 programs, filed in the National Program Office. These program papers were formerly listed under the Filing and Lending Committee which was organized about 1903.

A New Manuscript Catalogue of program material, for the use of Chapter Chairman is being compiled and our hope is to have the Catalogue available for sale at the April Congress. The last printing of a catalogue was in 1946.

The program file contains excellent material, beginning with early colonial history; it includes the growth of our country up to current events covering the arts, religion, homes, gardens, modes of travel, forts, industries, conservation, education, Indian tribes and wars, the American Revolution and other wars, historic spots, monuments, trials, Government, famous men and women, holidays, playlets, quiz papers, and all phases of D. A. R. committee and organization work.

About 2000 papers are requested annually from Chapter Chairmen of Program for use in their Chapters, as program material for meetings (a small fee is charged to cover expenses). The manuscripts are original papers (generally prepared by members) sent to the National Society by the chairmen, which are reviewed by this committee for acceptance in the National File. About 200 new papers are received each year.

A reference file is being organized to preserve obsolete papers; the revised file will contain about 3,000 manuscripts.

A project of this Committee, during this regime, is to obtain a current State Program manuscript from each State. A 100 percent response is hoped for. The deadline for this paper February, 1959, in order to be included in the new Manuscript Catalogue. The accumulation of colonial material, to my mind, has formed a most valuable history of the explorers and pioneers of the early people and settlements throughout our whole country, beginning with the Atlantic coast, including the gradual migration through the wilderness to the Gold-rush country of the Pacific Coast.
Rededication Charter Day Ceremony at historic Independence Hall, December 13, 1958. Left to right: Mrs. K. Palmer Miller, Chaplain; Mrs. Joseph Vallery Wright, Penna. State Regent Elect; Miss Gertrude Carraway, Honorary President General; Mrs. Earle F. Jacobs, Regent.

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Bus Trip to Gunston Hall, Virginia—Saturday, April 18

On Saturday prior to the opening of Continental Congress, April 18, a bus tour will be conducted to Gunston Hall, home of George Mason, author of the Virginia Bill of Rights. This historic and beautiful spot has especial significance this Bicentennial Year when particular attention will be focused on Gunston Hall. Mrs. B. Harrison Lingo is in charge of the tour. Tickets are $1.75. Buses will leave from D.A.R. National Headquarters, C Street side—at 1:00 P.M. returning about 5:00 P.M. Please send checks payable to—

Mrs. B. Harrison Lingo, Chairman
c/o—Business Office
1776 D Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

not later than April 9.

This tour is made possible through the courtesy of the Board of Regents of Gunston Hall, National Society, Colonial Dames of America.

A table will be in the lobby of the Administration Building on the morning of April 17, from 9 to 12 noon, to answer any questions.
WASHINGTON STATUE
Erected 1922
By
Pennsylvania Historical and
Museum Commission
and
Friends of Waterford

FORT LeBOEUF CHAPTER
N.S.D.A.R.
Waterford, Pa. Organized Sept. 1925
Mrs. Alfred F. McCallen, Regent
PRESENTS
WATERFORD UNDER THREE FLAGS

When the French entered Northwestern Pennsylvania in 1753 they built Fort LeBoeuf near Lake LeBoeuf where Waterford now stands. It was here on December 11, 1753 young George Washington arrived with a message from Gov. Dinwiddie of Virginia ordering the French to leave. In 1759 the French withdrew their forces and burned the fort.

Later the English took possession and built a new fort which was destroyed in 1763 by the Indians.

In 1794 United States Government Troops were dispatched to this site where an American Block House was built and Andrew Ellicott laid out a town to which the name of Waterford was given.

The following Business Men of this HISTORIC LITTLE TOWN have given this page with their Compliments to Fort LeBoeuf Chapter, D.A.R.

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Picnic Area, Cottages, Boating

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Long time member of Cumberland County Chapter. Composer, organist and poet, who recently published "Mountain Echoes," a collection of her poems and songs.

Pictorial "Who's Who" of Capital in 1837-1849 to Be Shown in Library of Congress Exhibition Featuring Lithographic Portraits of Fenderich

An exhibition of lithographs and drawings by Charles Fenderich, perhaps the foremost portrait-lithographer of the 19th century in this country, was opened in the Library of Congress on Monday, February 2. Prepared by the staff of the Prints and Photographs Division and selected from the Library's collections, the exhibit may be seen in the South Gallery (second floor) of the Main Building until April 26; thereafter it will be circulated by the Smithsonian Institution's Traveling Exhibition Service.

Born in Switzerland, Fenderich came to the United States in 1831, settled in Philadelphia, and later moved to Washington, where he worked until 1849. From 1837 to 1849 he produced a veritable pictorial "who's who" of official Washington—Presidents, Vice Presidents, Senators, Representatives, Cabinet members—the majority of the portraits drawn from life. An interesting feature of the exhibition is the inclusion of a number of photographs of daguerreotypes of the same men shown in Fenderich's lithographs; these reveal how accurate a portraitist he was.

In 1849 Fenderich joined a gold-mining company and went to California, where he is known to have produced some portraits of eminent Californians.
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Since its inception in 1895, The Historical Society of York County has been blessed by the moral and financial support of many leading, community-minded citizens, who could see its potential value. As a result of the generous donations of time, historical materials, building facilities and financial assistance by these interested parties—the Society has grown from an organization occupying one room in the York County Courthouse in 1900 to its present magnificent new quarters at 236-250 East Market Street in York, Pennsylvania, not to mention the recent acquisition of a Farm and Craft Museum at Red Lion, Pennsylvania.

Its research aids now include 12,000 volumes of historic, genealogical and classic interest; a quarter of a million inscriptions from the cemeteries of York and Adams Counties, as the result of its census of cemeteries begun in 1932; 224,000 pages of microfilm, including public records of York and Adams Counties; manuscript and iconographic collections; plus a sizable museum collection of historic furniture, firearms, utensils and appliances—some of them dating back to the pre-Revolutionary period.

In its new quarters, with the addition of complete museum facilities and a meeting hall, the Society will provide an even more valuable historical service to the South-Central Pennsylvania and Northern Maryland Regions than previously.

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MARCH 1959 [ 305 ]
The First Insignia Conference

Thursday, April 17, 1958, 8:30-9:50 a.m.

by Mrs. Virgil Browne
National Chairman, D.A.R. Insignia Committee

This meeting marked the first time that a general discussion on the Insignia had been held since its adoption by the Board of Management on May 26, 1891. The official seal was adopted 4 months after organization of the National Society. The first National Chairman of the Insignia Committee was Mrs. Saphrony Breckenridge.

The objectives of the conference were "to develop a deeper interest in the historic significance of the Insignia; to take more pride in the rare privilege we have to wear it; it represents all we hold dear in D.A.R. and honors our treasured ancestry."

Our President General, Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, approved the request of your chairman, allowing her to send a letter with the packet of letters from all chairmen to the chapters in 1957 (this was the first time an Insignia letter had been enclosed with the packet). The mail response was surprising. Awards were offered to the States presenting the Insignia on State, district, and Chapter programs. Iowa won first place (Mrs. Alfred A. Zwick, State Insignia Chairman). The award for the best chapter yearbook presentation of the Insignia went to Zachariah Davis Chapter, Brunswick, Tenn. (Mrs. Trezevant Collier, State Chairman); best chapter Insignia program sent to the National Chairman, Rev. John Robinson Chapter, Tulsa, Okla. (Mrs. E. G. Hyatt, Insignia Chairman). At the conference there was presented to the State of Kentucky (Mrs. J. V. Hardcastle, State Insignia Chairman) a beautiful bronze Insignia mounted on a mahogany base; the second award went to the State of Kansas (Mrs. Otto Lutee, State Insignia Chairman). Both awards were made for excellent work in these two States. The Zachariah Davis Chapter was announced as the winner, for the second time, of the award for sending in the chapter yearbook that presented the Insignia to best effect.

The National Chairman stated that she was able to answer her voluminous mail largely through the assistance of the Corresponding Secretary General, who keeps her informed as to rulings of the National Board of Management; she also consults three sources before making any decisions: Bylaws of the National Society; the D.A.R. Handbook; and the rulings of the National Board of Management. When questions are received that she cannot answer, she appeals to the National Board for a new ruling. All such rulings are filed in the office of the Recording Secretary General.

It is against the rulings of the Society to add to the Insignia or take from either the Insignia or Seal. The National Seal is only used officially in the National Office of the Society. One yearbook cover sent in to the Chairman used the D.A.R. seal but left the Colonial Dame out of the circle; in her place was inserted a picture of a military fort in the State concerned (this was a travesty against the memory of Abigail Adams). In another yearbook the Insignia was robbed of the Dame with her spinning wheel and flax, leaving an empty outline and these words:

"In Memoriam
Our wheel of deepest blue has turned to gold;
The distaff missing—for the hands are cold.
Life's battle is over, the threads no longer run,
The fabric finished, the prize for duty won."

It would have been just as lovely with the Insignia in perfect replica. To make such a change required permission from the National Board.

In the National Office, the Committee Chairman examined some 30 State Yearbooks. The Insignia was simply dangling in space, with no words of greeting or explanation, while on the opposite page usually appeared the Flag of the United States, with the Pledge of Allegiance, then the American's Creed, then a verse of the National Anthem. The Chairman said, "Why can't someone write a creed or pledge for our beautiful D.A.R. Insignia? It is a sister to the United States Flag and represents all we hold dear in our National Society; it is our badge of honor and should be worn with pride high on the left breast where all may see it." Various distinguished guests were called upon to address the conference, including Mrs. Russell William Magna, Miss Gertrude Carraway, and Mrs. James B. Patton, Honorary Presidents General; and Frank Harmer, chairman of the Insignia department for J. E. Caldwell Co., official D.A.R. jewelers. Mrs. Henry Robert, Jr., was present for part of the conference but left before she could be asked to speak.

Mrs. Magna congratulated the Chairman and displayed her own Honorary President General's pin, which is one-fourth the size of the President General's pin. It was during her administration that Caldwell started making the Honorary President General's pin. The cost of the smaller pins is approximately $350, whereas the President General's pin is insured for $2,500. Mrs. Magna commented also that her President General's pin was accepted as identification one time when she wished to cross the border into Canada, and added that the D.A.R. pin is also an identification.

Miss Gertrude Carraway next spoke on sashes and ribbons. She said that, on her trip around the world with Mrs. Patton, they noticed that the guides for the Maximilian Palace in Mexico City wore sashes like those of a President General.

(Continued on page 314)
Greetings From Pennsylvania's
WELLSBORO CHAPTER, D.A.R.

For Better Vacations, Hunting and Fishing, Visit Pennsylvania’s Grand Canyon Country

GRAND CANYON OF PENNSYLVANIA
(State Laurel Queen in Foreground)

One of the most outstanding scenic attractions in the Keystone State is Pennsylvania’s Grand Canyon—50 miles long and 1000 feet deep—embracing an area of over 300,000 acres in the Allegheny Mountains of northcentral Pennsylvania. Practically the entire area is state-owned land, heavily forested; laced with deep valleys; rocky, tumbling streams—a peaceful, well-developed, scenic countryside unfolding its panoramic beauty before the eyes of the visitor. Through the heart of this verdant country flows Pine Creek, forming a deep, narrow gorge with high mountains and walls of rock on either side. Pine Creek and its numerous mountain tributaries are well known for trout and bass fishing. Deer, bear and small game hunting is also a popular recreation in the Canyon Country, making the area a sportsman's paradise.

Wellsboro Chapter acknowledges with grateful appreciation the following Sponsors of this page, whose cooperation made it possible.

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Mountain Laurel, State Flower of Pennsylvania, grows profusely in the Canyon Country area. In the center of this Laurel-bedecked countryside Wellsboro stages the annual Pennsylvania State Laurel Festival, a 3-day event held in mid-June to officially open the four-to-six weeks' Laurel season. Communities from the entire Commonwealth take part in the Festival by selecting a senior high school girl to vie for the title of State Laurel Queen. A huge Laurel parade, Queen's Ball and tours of the Canyon Country are a part of the Festival program.

Pennsylvania's Grand Canyon is visited by thousands annually, but the most popular seasons are during Summer's mantle of Green or the colorful hues of early Autumn's flaming foliage. The Canyon Country has been named the "Creator's Masterpiece in the Keystone State". Visitors are always welcome.

Beginning with a reproduction of the announcement of a competition for “the most approved plan *** for a president’s house,” this volume is really the photograph album of the Nation’s most famous home—the White House. It traces the metamorphosis of this noted building from the drafty, half-completed, scantily furnished edifice of John Adams’ day to the completely renovated, gracious Executive Mansion of today. Interesting background is provided by the competing plans of Jefferson (with his favorite dome) and Thornton (architect of the first Capitol), both of whom lost to James Hoban, an Irish emigrant.

Most people know that the original White House was rebuilt twice—one after burning by the British in 1814 and again during the Truman administration when drastic measures were taken after discovery of serious structural weaknesses. The original walls survived both reconstruction projects.

Some of the families who tenanted the White House were relatively drab and colorless; others added more than their share of color to the American scene. The author’s conclusion lends a helpful interpretation of the book’s purpose:

The mansion has been added to and subtracted from, burned, rebuilt, and demolished, and yet has emerged essentially the same. The changes were all of the flesh and not of the spirit. The enduring qualities of the White House have lived on within its thick sandstone walls: the vision of Washington, who never lived to see his dream; the spacious and ordered concepts of Jefferson; the spirit of Jackson; the patience of Lincoln; and the reason and daring of other great Presidents—Grover Cleveland, Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, Franklin Delano Roosevelt. From the beginning, the White House has been the social and ceremonial center of the nation.


This book not only describes and sketches the wide variety of chairs made in America between 1630 and 1890, but shows how American taste changed with the years. Beginning with the sturdy, functional, and often austere wainscot, turned, Cromwellian, and cane chairs of the seventeenth century, the volume proceeds through examples of Chippendale, Hepplewhite, and Sheraton popular in the eighteenth century to elaborately carved specimens showing the Victorian influence. The sketches effectively present details that could not be shown adequately in photographs.

Nearly every chair described and pictured in this book belonged to some famous owner and may now be seen in one of the country’s well-known collections or historic houses. The volume thus includes much incidental history.

An interesting final chapter shows chairs and other furniture owned by George Washington. It should be remembered that owners of the large “working plantations” of his time had their own cabinet makers “on the place”—skilled artisans capable of copying elaborate furniture imported from abroad.

Those who read about the two chairs recently acquired for our D.A.R. Museum and described and pictured in this issue will read this book with delight. A list of places where the chairs may be seen, a comprehensive bibliography, and a good index are commendable features.

Incidentally, the only rocking chair included is the one in which Lincoln was seated in a box in Ford’s Theater, Washington, when he was assassinated; it is now in the Henry Ford Museum at Dearborn, Michigan. We wonder when the rocker entered American family life?

The Star-Spangled Banner in final findings of an 18-month historical and archeological research project conducted by the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior at Fort McHenry National Monument on the Baltimore waterfront.

Important new light is thrown on the historic Battle of Baltimore in 1814 which inspired Francis Scott Key to compose the Star-Spangled Banner. In final findings of an 18-month historical and archeological research project conducted by the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior at Fort McHenry National Monument on the Baltimore waterfront.

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In regard to the first of these two points, the historical sections of the report declares:

"We now have an accurate timetable of the British landing and advance inland at North Point. (The landing took place early on the morning of September 12, 1814, and was the opening move in the attempted enemy landing during the night of September 13, 1814, was not directed against any of the fortifications, but against the undefended side of Baltimore.)"
THE FIRST IOWA SCHOOL

In 1830, three years before the Iowa country was officially opened for settlement, the first school was established at Galland in Lee County.

Prominent among the newcomers to this vast new country was Dr. Isaac Galland. In 1829 he brought his family across the river from Illinois and settled at Ah-wi-pe-tuck. This was an Indian name signifying the beginning of the cascades. Later it became Nashville and now, Galland. It was about six miles up the river from the present site of Keokuk. Soon afterward the families of Isaac R. Campbell, James and Samuel Brierly, W. P. Smith and Abel Galland arrived so that by the early thirties there existed a typical pioneer settlement.

Dr. Galland, with his white neighbors, realizing the need of educational privileges for their children, built a log schoolhouse, which was the first "temple of learning" west of the Mississippi and north of the Missouri rivers. The organization was simple as there were no legal technicalities to be followed or financial difficulties to be overcome. Dr. Galland simply hired a young man to teach in his "district," which for all intents and purposes extended north of the State of Missouri to Canada and west to the Pacific Ocean.

The teacher of this wilderness school was Berryman Jennings, a scholarly gentleman, and a Kentuckian by birth. He was born in 1807 and little else is known of his early life until he was twenty. At that time he established his residence at Commerce, Illinois, which later became Nauvoo. Three years later he was singled out by Dr. Galland to come over to Ah-wi-pe-tuck and teach in the proposed school. For compensation he received board and lodging in the Galland home and the use of the doctor's rather limited medical library. It is a fair assumption that Berryman Jennings "must have been a sprightly lad and educated beyond his fellows," else Dr. Galland who had studied literature and art as well as medicine, would not have selected him to instruct the youth of the newly established settlement.

The first term of school lasted through October, November and December of 1830. It is an established fact that Washington Galland, son of Dr. Isaac Galland, and James W. Campbell were the first two pupils. Others who studied the three R's at Ah-wi-pe-tuck were Tollover Dedman, James Dedman, Thomas Brierly, David Campbell and Eliza Galland. They ranged in age from six to sixteen. Later there were about 16 to 18 pupils, some of whom came from the Illinois side of the river, crossing the water either in a canoe or on the ice, for at that time the river was frozen over for a much longer period of time than at present.

The pioneer pedagogue proceeded on the theory that "to spare the rod was to spoil the child." Not many children were spoiled! Concerning Mr. Jennings, James W. Campbell, who was one of his first pupils, said in an address before the Old Settler's Association in 1875, "I remember him well, for when kind and oft-repeated words failed to impress upon the memory of Washington Galland and myself the difference of A and B, he had neither delicacy nor hesitancy about applying the rod, which usually brightened our intellects."

After the building had been used for a time for educational purposes, it was converted into a little kitchen for a pioneer family. Still later, it served for a time as a shelter for livestock. Eventually it fell into decay and was used for firewood. Even the site on which that little structure stood has now disappeared, having been submerged by the Father of Waters when the great Keokuk dam was built. The old school ground is now thought to be under twenty feet of water and about three or four hundred feet from the shore lines.

In 1923 the Keokuk Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution placed a native boulder near this historic spot. The deed to the plot of ground was later given to the State Historical Society of Iowa.

Under plans initiated by the Lee County School Masters' Club, funds were raised by various organizations, individuals, schools and school children of Lee County to construct a replica of the building. Through the help of the National Youth Administration the building was finished, and in 1940 the replica of this first Iowa school was dedicated.

KEOKUK CHAPTER, D.A.R., KEOKUK, IOWA

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MARCH 1959
Connecticut Safety Program

By Minerva Wright Rockwell
Connecticut State Chairman Transportation and Safety

In 1935, the late Wilbur Cross, then Governor of Connecticut, realized the alarming increase in traffic and pedestrian accidents (485 were killed that year in Connecticut, 35,000 in the United States); a Governor’s Committee was appointed by him on January 6, 1936, to study all forms of accidents and to take whatever action deemed necessary and advisable in order to improve the situation.

In 1937, in a report made to the Governor, it was suggested that a nonpartisan, nonpolitical committee be created by the Legislature to continue study of the problem and to act as a coordinating agency for all safety committees in Connecticut. In the same year the Legislature created the Highway Safety Commission, members to be appointed by the Governor for a 2-year term.

Two years later the term was extended to a staggered 6-year term for the 21 Commission members, 7 of whom were to be appointed on odd numbered years, beginning their service on July 1 of the year of appointment.

School, child, home, and farm activities in safety were added to the work of the Commission in 1943, and in 1951, the Legislature changed the name to “The Connecticut Safety Commission” with all expenses being allocated by the Legislature.

The regular meetings of the Commission include State department heads, Assembly of Municipal Judges, State Rural Safety Council, and other organizations engaged in safety work, in order to coordinate the work of Safety Education.

The chairman and vice chairman are elected by members of the Commission for 1 year. The chairman appoints the Executive Committee, which includes the officers and three members.

The professional staff consists of an executive director, assistant di-
rector, executive assistant, supervisor of field service; the policies and programs within the framework of established methods are implemented by them.

The work of the Commission has been faithfully carried on by each of the Governors since its inception in 1935.

Some of the objectives include: Strict enforcement of traffic laws for pedestrians and drivers, no alcohol when driving, school-evaluation tests and driver training, speeding—loss of licenses for 30 days for the first offense, 60 days for the second; affiliation with religious groups of all faiths.

Connecticut studies safety methods in other States and in attending regional and national meetings adds to her knowledge and prestige, locally, nationally and abroad.

Within the State, Kiwanis, Lions Club, Scouts, Grange, PTA, and other organizations, including the Daughters of the American Revolution, cooperate with the Connecticut Safety Commission in active participation.

Sincere appreciation to the Connecticut Safety Commission, The Automotive Safety Foundation, the National Safety Council for letters and materials, and to Mrs. Philip H. Dowdell, National Chairman, and to Mrs. Charles Breed Gilbert, State Regent of Connecticut, for their inspirational encouragement in the work of Safety Education.

Advertising secured by twenty-eight Connecticut chapters totaled $587.50.

This Glorious Cause . . .

Lest we think that Washington may have exaggerated the miseries of Valley Forge, let us read the letter of Lieutenant Joseph Hodgkins, of the Massachusetts militia, dated February 22, 1778, to his wife Sarah at Ipswich:

“Head Qt Feb'y 22 1778

My Dear having an opportunity to write to you I gladly imbrace it

I would inform that I am in good health at Presant through the goodness of god & I hope the Lines will find you & all friends.

May I beg of them to Rouse from there stupedity and Put on some humanity and stir themselves Before it is too Late. I would Beg of them to Rouse from there stupidity and Put on some humanity and stir themselves Before it is too Late.

I am in grate hast as the Barer is wating I must just inform you that what our soldiers have sufferd this Winter is Beyond Ex-Pression as one half has Ben Bare foot & all most Naked all winter the other half Very Badly on it for Clothes of all sorts and to ComPlet our misery Very short on it for Provision not Long since our Brigade drue But an half Days Allowance of Meat in Eight Day But these Defeltis the men Bore with a Degree of fortitude Becoming soldiers

But I must say one word to the people at home who I fear have Lost all Bowles of Compassion if they Ever had any for the Contry Towns have Provided Clothing for there men and Brought them to Camp But as there has Ben none from the seepart Towns I fear they have Lost all there Publick Spirit I would Beg of them to Rouse from there stupedity and Put on some humanity and stir themselves Before it is too Late. I would not have them think hard of Maintaining there soldiers for what the soldiers has sufferd the past year Deserves a Penshon During Life My Dear I hope to get Leave of Absents Before the opening of another Campaign I have Drue some money for the men that are at home But I shall not send it as I shall com home as soon as Ever I can I am in hope to Draw the Rest of there wages Before I Come home so I must Subscribe as Before your most affectionate Companion till Death

Joseph Hodgkins

Sargt Quarles is Very Bad with the feavor Give my Complements to all that inquire after me I hope you will have some shirts for me against I get home for I am all naked.”
HONORING

MRS. CHARLES B. GILBERT
(Helen Lee Gilbert)
STATE REGENT CONNECTICUT 1956-1959

REGENT OF FAITH TRUMBULL CHAPTER 1949-51
CANDIDATE FOR OFFICE OF FIRST VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL
1959

THIS PAGE IS PRESENTED WITH PRIDE AND AFFECTION
BY FAITH TRUMBULL CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION
NORWICH, CONNECTICUT

MARCH 1959
HONORING

MRS. CHARLES BREED GILBERT

CONNECTICUT STATE REGENT

1956 - 1959

This page contributed by the following Connecticut Chapters as a tribute to the outstanding leadership of our State Regent.

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Mondays and Wednesdays 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.
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Jonathan Trumbull (1710-1785) Harvard graduate, licensed minister, prosperous merchant, held nearly every public office in the State, including Colonial and Revolutionary War Governor. In 1776 he raised nine regiments when needed most. General Washington said of him: "but for Jonathan Trumbull the war could not have been carried to a successful conclusion."

Oliver Ellsworth Homestead
Windsor, Conn., on Route 5A approximately 6 miles north of Hartford.
Open May 1st to December 1st:
Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays 1 P.M. to 5 P.M.

Oliver Ellsworth (1740-1807) LL.D., a member of the Constitutional Convention and Continental Congress, being one of the Committee of five who made the first draft of the U. S. Constitution. Senator in the First U. S. Congress, organizer of the U. S. Judicial System, third Chief Justice of the U. S. and special ambassador to France to make the treaty of 1780.

BOTH HOMESTEADS ARE OWNED AND MAINTAINED AS MUSEUMS
by the
CONNECTICUT SOCIETY, D.A.R.

This page sponsored by
The State Officers' and Regents' Club of the Connecticut D. A. R.
In Honor of
OUR STATE REGENT
MRS. CHARLES BREED GILBERT
EVE LEAR CHAPTER, D.A.R.
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

All Success To
SABRA TRUMBULL CHAPTER
HERMAN G. OLSON'S
Ladd and Hall Furniture Co.
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Compliments of
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PUTNAM HILL CHAPTER, D.A.R.
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Greetings From
HANNAH WOODRUFF CHAPTER
Connecticut

EUNICE DENNIE BURR CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Fallbrook, Connecticut
Mrs. Charles H. Weber, Jr., Regent

FAMILIES OF OUR REVOLUTIONARY ANCESTORS
by Mrs. Chester H. Chatfield
151 pages, mimeographed, indexed, cloth-bound, $6.00. 340 Ancestors, two generations given with all information found on application papers, with dates, places, births, deaths, marriages, children and service records.

REVOLUTIONARY ANCESTORS OF MEMBERS, 1933, 76 pages.
HISTORY and GENEALOGY of FAMILIES OF OLD FAIRFIELD
by Donald Lines Jacobus
See ad in D.A.R. Magazine for April, 1956, page 442.
Send only check or money order to
Mrs. Chester H. Chatfield, Genealogical Records Chairman
208 Wakeman Road, Fairfield, Conn.

HONORING MRS. JOHN A. HUFNAGEL. Regent
One. John Winthrop Chapter
Stamford, Conn.

SERVING CONNECTICUT FAMILIES
SINCE 1792
Hartford National Bank
and Trust Company
Est. 1792 Member F.D.I.C.
West Hartford, Connecticut

The First Insignia Conference
(Continued from page 306)

"These ribbons mean something," she continued, "and we should know more about them. Our Insignia means nobility and prestige; the 13 colonies are represented by stars, colors from George Washington's staff. There are so many nations whose rulers wear ribbons and sashes; they represent royalty in France, England, Spain, Holland, Germany, etc. Mrs. Browne, can't you make a study of ribbons and sashes in your committee?"

Here Mr. Harmer, of Caldwell's, interposed the statement that he intended to study material available in the company's library. He also planned to get some information from the man whose father originated the ribbons for Caldwell's.

Mrs. James B. Patton was next introduced. She said:

"I feel the same way about ribbons and sashes as Miss Carraway. We were amazed to see our ribbons worn by the guides in the Maximilian Palace, and I too think we should study the meaning or significance of ribbons and sashes. Wearing the Insignia and ribbons properly is a great honor and distinction; they have a definite meaning and purpose. It is an honor to all who have the privilege to wear them. It is fine to have such a discussion. I congratulate you on the work of your committee and feel that it has been neglected too long."

Frank Harmer, of Caldwell's, spoke as follows:

"Mrs. Browne, you are the first National Chairman of Insignia I have ever met, and I have been with Caldwell & Company many years. To you belongs the credit of this magnificent audience. There has been a definite increase in the interest in the Insignia and emblems since Mrs. Browne has been national chairman. As to answering your questions, Madam Chairman, I will do more than that. I will have a booklet on the subject for you next year."

Mr. Harmer held up a beautiful pin made in 1907 and asked if anyone had one older. One was shown that was made by Caldwell in 1900; the owner was from Jamestown, Va. (Mr. Harmer had never seen the pin. Time was given to discussion.)

He continued, "Did you know that we cannot make pins and bars until they are verified from your headquarters? That is one reason they have an intrinsic value. I have a number of drawings made by the artists for your early pins, but the audience would enjoy them better if they were shown on a screen. Could we do this next year if you have a second Insignia Conference? You know of course, that the Insignia is protected by an especial act of Congress."

Mr. Harmer said that Caldwell's had traveling exhibits of Insignia and the various pins that could be loaned to State conferences. Before the Committee adjourned, it was voted unanimously to have another meeting at Continental Congress in 1959; at this time representatives from Caldwell's will show artist drawings of D.A.R. jewelry and questions on the use of Insignia, ribbons, and sashes will be answered.

The Chairman thanked Mrs. Luther E. Tomm and Mrs. Pat Pugh for assisting at the doors and Mrs. W. A. Wuestenburg of Oklahoma for taking shorthand notes of the conference.
Elizabeth Clarke Hull Chapter

ANSONIA, CONN.

Honoring

MRS. PHILIP VIVIAN TIPPET
(Mildred Taber Tippet)

CONNECTICUT STATE VICE REGENT
PAST CHAPTER REGENT

In sincere appreciation of her services
to the chapter.

Historic Pitkin Glass Factory Ruins 1783 Owned by

ORFORD PARISH CHAPTER — MANCHESTER, CONN.

Honoring Our State Regent

MRS. CHARLES BREED GILBERT

Citation Presented to Mary Houser by Governor Furcolo

At Constitution Day ceremonies, September 17, in the Hall of Flags at the State House in Boston, Massachusetts, Governor Furcolo presented Mrs. George C. Houser with a good citizenship citation given by Freedom, Incorporated. It reads—
"Citation for Good Citizenship is awarded to Mary Houser in grateful recognition of outstanding and dedicated service to the Community and to the ideals of Constitutional Government. By your success and unselfish service in this land of freedom you have set an example for people in all nations of the world of what can be accomplished by men who are free."

Mrs. Houser, former State Historian (1953-56) of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution, member of Paul Revere Chapter and Chairman of the Flag of the United States of America Committee, has been very active in patriotic and community projects. She was co-sponsor of the petition that resulted in the Massachusetts statute declaring February as American History Month and as a result, the state became the first to adopt the law. She is State Chairman of Patriotic Education and Massachusetts C.A.R. Vice President; member of the Board of Assistants, Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants; Vice President of the Daughters of American Colonists; executive committee member of the State Civic League and an active member of many other historic and civic organizations.

BEULAH E. JAY

MARCH 1959
Untouched by progress for over three-quarters of a century, the village of Brownville, Nebraska, on the banks of the Missouri River, surrounded by scenic bluffs, has an atmosphere of nostalgia, romance, and historic appeal.

Large brick houses, scattered over the hills, testify to the elegance and grandeur of a once flourishing city that saw Daniel Freeman sign for the first homestead in the U. S., and was a widely known steamboat landing where crowds of pioneers docked before pushing westward. After the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859, stampeding fortune hunters there paid fantastic prices for the necessities of life, freighted by ox-teams or mules from the Brownville wharf. Steeped in the lore of early Nebraska history and rich with romantic legends, the town attracts thousands to its Spring and Fall Festivals.

Muir House, home of a prominent Prohibitionist, has been restored, and is open to the public. Overnight accommodations are available.

We Salute the Oldest Town in Nebraska:

Muir House, Brownville, Nebr.
Brownville Mills, Brownville, Nebr.
Brownville Historical Society
Ann Froissart Chapter, D.A.R., Auburn, Nebr.
Evergreen Chapter, Ainsworth, Nebr.

Point of Rock Chapter, Alliance, Nebr.
Nikumi Chapter, Blair, Nebr.
General Geo. A. Custer Chapter, Broken Bow, Nebr.
Platte Chapter, Columbus, Nebr.
Captain Christopher Robinson Chapter, Crawford, Nebr.

Chief Two Bears
(Continued from page 238)

he feel enmity toward the Government that took his heritage and killed his parents. Instead, he looked forward to a better future for the American Indians, no longer isolated from the mainstream of American life.

In January, 1958, Chief Two Bears’ memorial service occurred in Brooklyn, N. Y. where representatives of all the American Indian tribes in greater New York assembled for intertribal rites. Chief One Arrow, Jules Haywood, the supreme chief of the Long Island-Metropolitan area, presided at the final services for the famous Scout.

Judson College, Alabama
(Continued from page 216)

Although a Baptist school, Judson was not restricted to Baptists; it soon attained a high reputation for excellent training in the classics and in manners, and was termed “the most flourishing institution for girls in the South.”

Mr. Jewett personally selected his student body, and had a genuine pride in his girls. When they went to church on Sunday, he walked in front of the procession with great dignity, carrying his gold-headed cane, and always seated himself with the students. He conducted seventeen successful sessions at Judson, retiring, with impaired health, in 1855. Later he was instrumental in founding Vassar College, at Poughkeepsie.

Nebraska Daughters in 36 chapters furnished advertising valued at $265.50. Thank you, Nebraska.

New York, and was elected its first president, but died before he could take office.

The present campus of Judson College is beautiful and spacious, with modern, fireproof, well-equipped buildings replacing those of the original institution. Its thousands of graduates have gone out to impress on their communities the intangible but potent “Judson spirit.”

NOTE: The author is the wife of Robert Bowling, who retired in June 1957 after 31 years as Dean of Judson College.
The Carson House, home of a pioneer banker and financier, now open to the public under custody of the Brownville Historical Society.

The following Chapters Salute Brownville, the oldest town in Nebraska:

Elizabeth Montague, Beatrice, Nebr.
David City, David City, Nebr.
Quivira, Fairbury, Nebr.
Stephen Bennett, Fairmont, Nebr.
Reavis-Ashley, Falls City, Nebr.
Lewis-Clark, Fremont, Nebr.
Lone Willow, Gordon, Nebr.
Betsy Hager, Grand Island, Nebr.
Niobrara, Hastings, Nebr.
Oregon Trail, Hebron, Nebr.
Sand Hills, Hyannis, Nebr.
Fort Kearney, Kearney, Nebr.
Bonneville, Lexington, Nebr.

St. Leger Cowley, Lincoln, Nebr.
Loup Valley, Loup City, Nebr.
37th Star, McCook, Nebr.
Nancy Gary, Norfolk, Nebr.
Sioux Lookout, North Platte, Nebr.
Major Isaac Sadler, Omaha, Nebr.
Mary Katherine Goddard, Omaha, Nebr.
Shelton, Gibbon, Nebr.
Elijah Gove, Stromsburg, Nebr.
Kitkihati, Superior, Nebr.
Butler-Johnson, Sutton, Nebr.
Douglas King, Wayne, Nebr.
Jonathon Cass, Weeping Water, Nebr.

David Bryant, York, Nebr.
In Memorium

To Louise Pound, 1872-1958, life member of Deborah Avery Chapter, Lincoln, Nebraska, for her deep interest in the lore of her state and her untiring devotion to her students during fifty years of service at the University of Nebraska this tribute is dedicated.

by her sister, Olivia Pound

With the Chapters

(Continued from page 252)

assisted Professor Leraas in the raising. Professor Leraas was presented an award of merit in 1955 by the chapter for his work in establishing this center.

This large Flag had been secured from the U. S. Architect's Office in Washington through the effort of Congressman Otto Krueger at the request of our chapter. Along with the flag, the conservation center received a letter from the architect's office stating what hours the Flag had flown above the capitol and advising the camp director on details of care of this Flag.

In a presentation talk Mrs. Steinberger reviewed the history of the D.A.R., saying the first patriots had started without either a country or a flag. In creating the Republic they created the reason for the Stars and Stripes as a national emblem. Their creative work, she suggested, was essentially conservationist in philosophy. And today, she said, the Daughters of the American Revolution aim to conserve the ideals and principles, and even the land, on which their Revolutionary ancestors laid the foundations of the Republic.

Dignitaries participating in the ceremony, which was held in the presence of the conservation class, included: Mayor Hjalmar Holt, Valley City; Tom Brown, representing the American Legion; Lawrence Meldahl, secretary of the Valley City Chamber of Commerce; Henry J. Steinberger, Donnybrook, representing the State Soil Conservation Committee and the North Dakota Association of Soil Conservation Districts; William Baribeau, representing the U. S. Soil Conservation Service; Prof. S. O. Kolstoe, Valley City, representing the State Game and Fish Department; Miss Dora Large, regent of Sakakawea chapter of the D.A.R., and Miss Helen Stowell, flag chairman of that chapter, both of Valley City; and Professor Leraas.

After brief remarks by each of these representative citizens, Mrs. Steinberger closed the ceremony with the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.

Mrs. G. R. Van Sickle
Publicity Chairman

Mission Canyon (Santa Barbara, Calif.) observed the 30th anniversary of its founding with a luncheon on October 4, 1958, at the Pro American House. The regent, Mrs. Elmore Petersen, presided.

The appropriate program for the occasion was prepared by Mrs. Robie M. Evans, program chairman of the chapter. Included in it was an interesting résumé of activities over the past thirty years presented by Mrs. Elmer H. Whittaker. Mrs. Whittaker is one of the three remaining charter members of the chapter. The other two members are Mrs. Harry W. Ross and Mrs. Horace F. Pierce. Each of these three members were honored with a gift of an orchid corsage. Mrs. Arthur P. Shaw of the La Cumbre chapter, State Chairman of Junior Membership, gave a sparkling review of the 1958 Continental Congress. Music for the program was arranged by Lura Dolas who presented one of her talented students, Miss Marie Bardini, who sang two beautiful arias.

In the thirty years of its existence, Mission Canyon Chapter has grown from an original membership of twenty-five to its present roster of eighty-two members. Ten new members have been inducted in the current calendar year.

Among the many activities of the chapter, the following awards may be mentioned: six medals to elementary school pupils selected from the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grades for outstanding written essays on the life of the late President Theodore Roosevelt; two R.O.T.C. medals; one Good Citizen medal; one Americanization medal; and four Good Citizenship medals. Constitution Day was observed (Continued on page 340)
HONORING
MRS. CARL FORSLUND
of Sioux Falls, South Dakota
State Regent of South Dakota 1958-1960

This page is presented with pride and affection
by the following South Dakota Chapters.

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<tr>
<th>Bear Butte Chapter DAR</th>
<th>John Kerr Chapter DAR</th>
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<tr>
<td>Sturgis, South Dakota</td>
<td>Brookings, South Dakota</td>
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<td>Captain Alexander Tedford</td>
<td>MacPherson Chapter DAR</td>
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<td>Huron, South Dakota</td>
<td>Aberdeen, South Dakota</td>
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<td>Daniel Newcomb Chapter DAR</td>
<td>Mary Chilton Chapter DAR</td>
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<td>Yankton, South Dakota</td>
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<td>Harney Peak Chapter DAR</td>
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<td>Pierre, South Dakota</td>
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Thirty-Ninth Star Chapter, D.A.R.
Watertown, South Dakota
MRS. HAROLD IRVINE TUTHILL
STATE REGENT OF GEORGIA

Photo—Courtesy Foltz, Savannah

HAZELLE BEARD TUTHILL

Affectionately Presented by

SAVANNAH CHAPTER
LACHLAN McINTOSH CHAPTER
AND
BONAVENTURE CHAPTER
**XAVIER CHAPTER**

**ROME, GEORGIA**

Organized July 15, 1891

**HONORS**

**HALLIE ALEXANDER ROUNSAVILLE**

*(Mrs. James A. Rounsaville)*

Born September 3, 1864

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Charter Member</th>
<th>Past Regent</th>
<th>Past State Regent</th>
<th>Honorary State Regent</th>
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<td>Xavier</td>
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Mrs. Rounsaville was the youngest of the twenty-seven members who met in Washington, D.C., to plan the first National Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution. In point of membership, she is one of the oldest living members of the N.S.D.A.R. Her Chapter Xavier, the second organized in Georgia, July 15, 1891, and the seventh in the United States. Mrs. Rounsaville unveiled the 13th column of Continental Memorial Hall at the Dedication representing Georgia. She is Honorary Member of the State Board of Management.
Honoring
MRS. WALLACE HARRIS
(Virginia Speer Harris)
COCHRAN, GEORGIA
PAST REGENT 1954-58
STATE CHAIRMAN, GENEALOGICAL RECORDS COMMITTEE

In loving appreciation of her work as compiler of the two volume History of Pulaski and Bleckley Counties, Georgia.

by
HAWKINSVILLE CHAPTER
Daughters of the American Revolution
HAWKINSVILLE, GEORGIA

Navajo Lands Bring High Bids for Oil and Gas Leases

Bonus bids running as high as $5,505.55 per acre have been received for oil and gas leases on lands of the Navajo Indian Tribe in Utah and New Mexico which brought tribally rejected bids of only $257 an acre just 13 months ago, the Department of the Interior announces.

These were part of the results of a January 13 bid opening at Window Rock, Arizona, involving 36 Navajo tracts with a total of 72,370 acres. The total of the high bids received was $3,603,927.54.

Nearly half of this was bid on one group of four tracts totaling 640 acres. Two of the tracts brought bids of $511.75 per acre each in contrast with bids of $105 per acre on one and $257 per acre on the other in December 1957; bids on a third tract were $4,555 per acre as compared with $318.75, and on the fourth they were $5,505.55 in contrast with $257. On the 32 other tracts the highest bid was $178.91 per acre and the average was $25.62 per acre.

Over the past 10 years the total income received by the Navajo Tribe and individual Navajo landowners from oil and gas leases on their lands has been more than $90,000,000. Of this amount, more than $59,000,000 represents bonuses received by the tribe in the past two and a half years prior to the January 13 sale.
Honoring
Mrs. Hugh Buchanan McMaster

ORGANIZING AND PRESENT
CHAPTER REGENT
of
EDMUND BURKE CHAPTER
Daughters of the American Revolution

In affectionate appreciation of
her services to the chapter

Compliments of her daughters

National Chairman of National Defense Receives Award

At the 30th annual luncheon of the American Coalition of Patriotic Societies, in the Grand Ball Room of the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C., February 3, Mrs. Mary Barclay Erb, Chairman of the National Defense Committee, received the John B. Trevor Award for "outstanding patriotic service."

The beautiful medal was presented by Milton M. Lory, Sioux City, Iowa, Coalition President, to Mrs. Erb because of her "tireless patriotic work and particularly the courageous resolutions passed at the last Congress under her chairmanship." The three resolutions cited by Mr. Lory were those urging United States withdrawal from the United Nations, Fluoridation, and Opposition to the unpatriotic efforts of the National Council of Churches. Mrs. Groves, who was present at the luncheon, shared honors with Mrs. Erb and was called to the stand beside her during the presentation. Mention was made that the heroic resolutions were adopted during Mrs. Groves' administration.

Senator Herman E. Talmadge of Georgia and Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer gave inspiring addresses before the 500 persons in attendance, the largest in the Coalition's history.

The American Coalition of Patriotic Societies is an organization of 112 affiliates to coordinate the efforts of patriotic, civic, and fraternal societies to "Keep America American." It was founded in 1929 by the late John B. Trevor and is particularly engaged in preserving our basic immigration laws. The McCarran-Walter Immigration Act is the outgrowth of the Coalition's work. Headquarters are in Washington.

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"Get an honest deal with A Crook"

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Jackson 2-3040

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Dr 8-1701 Decatur, Ga.

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Myron E. Freeman & Bro.
Decatur, Ga.

GEORGIA DUCK and CORDAGE MILLS

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Georgia

Dr. 7-1781 Phones Dr. 3-2344
Additional Plans For Williamsburg

The boards of Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., and Williamsburg Restoration, Inc., have approved budgets calling for the expenditure during 1959 of $11,800,000 of which $2,500,000 will be provided from endowment funds.

The trustees appropriated $980,000 for continuing and broadening Colonial Williamsburg's educational programs. These include, in addition to the presentation of the restored area, publications, audio-visual activities, school tours, and special educational events. Specifically endorsed for continuation in 1959 was the Williamsburg International Assembly, an annual gathering of foreign and American graduate students for several days of discussion of American democratic concepts and ideals.

Also authorized by the boards was approximately $1,600,000 in capital construction and improvement projects, including continuation of the reconstruction work on the Governor's Palace Stables, air-conditioning of Market Square Tavern, improvements to Chowning's Tavern, conversion of the Ludwell-Paradise House for residential use, and other lesser projects.

The boards also heard a report on how new techniques in handling Williamsburg's visitors have actually improved interpretation of the historic area while visitation has increased.

John C. Goodbody, vice-president in charge of presentation, reported that the new information center, bus system, and training program for interpretive personnel had proved to be very valuable in upgrading Colonial Williamsburg's presentation effectiveness. He told the boards that recent studies disclose more than 85 percent of the visitors to the exhibition buildings also use the free bus service.
The spectacular Mackinac (pronounced Mack-i-naw) Bridge which joined Michigan’s two peninsulas was dedicated in June, 1958. To the people of Michigan this structure is more than a bridge—it is the fulfillment of a dream of many generations for a physical link between the two portions of their state.

The peninsulas are separated by the 4-mile Mackinac Straits, which for many years was crossed only by ferries. Now, the 4-lane roadway of the bridge is capable of carrying 6,000 cars an hour, or 13 times the ferries’ capacity. The average crossing time by ferry was fifty-three minutes, exclusive of waiting time and delays in bad weather. Motorists will cross the Straits in ten minutes over the bridge, in comfort and safety. Also, by eliminating as many as 100 ferry crossings in a day, the bridge clears navigation lanes for scores of ore, grain and coal ships steaming endlessly east and west through the Straits.

The project features a suspension bridge with a center span of 3,800 feet—the second longest in the world—two 1,800-foot side suspension spans and two 472-foot unloaded backstay spans. The total length of the suspension bridge, including anchorages, is 8,614 feet, making it the longest in the world.

It is also the safest span of its kind in the world. It was built to stand any conceivable disaster. No wind can blow it down, for there has never been a gale of 600 miles an hour, which is what it would take. No ice pressure ever built up at the Straits could budge its foundations. The main 552-foot towers that support the cables are anchored in rock lying nearly 200 feet below the water’s surface. Snow and ice are no problem either, for the inner lanes are constructed of steel grating so the accumulation of winter’s slush can be pushed through, dropping into the waters 150 feet below.

Dr. David B. Steinman, who designed the structure, used great care to provide a bridge which is beautiful as well as useful. Viewed from a distance, it is a thing of beauty, the strands of steel interlaced with the skyline.

The people of Michigan are proud of this mighty bridge which reaches from Mackinac City in the lower peninsula to St. Ignace and the forested, lake-dotted upper peninsula. They look forward to the visits of many tourists, who are expected to use this record-breaking span, which is another link in America’s expanding highway system.

These two pages are sponsored by the following Michigan Chapters.
State Department Exchange Grantees to Participate In Lincoln Sesquicentennial Celebrations Overseas

THE 150th anniversary of Abraham Lincoln’s birth will be the subject of many lectures and articles during 1959 by Americans who are now overseas under the cultural exchange program of the Department of State. Professors, research scholars, and specialists in American history will be taking part in Lincoln Sesquicentennial observances planned by American Foreign Service posts throughout the world.

Roy Basler of the Library of Congress, one of the leading authorities on the life and writings of America’s Sixteenth President, has already completed a ten-week lecture tour of Iceland, England, France, Holland and Germany. Dr. Paul Angle, the Director of the Chicago Historical Society, departed for Japan on February 2 for a month of lectures on Lincoln before university audiences and English speaking societies.

Professor Richard N. Current, the Chairman of the Department of History at the Women’s College of the University of North Carolina, recently began a twelve-week tour of India which will take him to New Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. His audiences will hear him lecture on such topics as “Lincoln and the Negro,” “Lincoln and Asia,” and “Lincoln and Civil Rights.” Professor Current is spending the academic year at the University of Munich as an exchange lecturer on American history.

Lloyd A. Dunlop, a consultant in Lincoln studies for the library of Congress, is planning to depart for the Sudan and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in the near future. He will speak to student groups, service clubs and public affairs forums on “Lincoln’s Role in American History” and “The International Significance of Abraham Lincoln,” among other subjects.

Dr. John A. Nist of Eastern Michigan College in Ypsilanti, who is lecturing at the University of Sao Paulo in Brazil, has written three articles on Lincoln which have appeared in one of Brazil’s leading newspapers, O Estado de Sao Paulo.

Dr. Ernest Samuels of Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, who is lecturing on American literature at different universities in Belgium, will give a special Lincoln lecture in Brussels on February 12 under the sponsorship of the United States Information Service.

Professor William Hesseltine of the University of Wisconsin, an expert on the Civil War and the Reconstruction Period, is planning to depart for a three-month tour of the Middle East and South Asia on June 10. He will lecture on Lincoln in Iran, Afghanistan, Ceylon and Pakistan.

In general, it is expected that the 202 American elementary and high school teachers and the 62 American lecturers and research scholars in the field of American studies who are now abroad under Department of State sponsorship, will make a significant contribution to the worldwide recognition of Abraham Lincoln’s role in American history.
The Ohio Society
Daughters of the American Revolution

HONORS

MRS. CHARLES RUSSELL PETREE
State Regent
and

CANDIDATE FOR VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL

Mrs. Petree has served the Ohio Society as Vice Regent, Corresponding Secretary, District Director, State Press Relations Chairman, State Radio Chairman and was National Vice Chairman of Radio, Central Division. Regent and served in the various offices of The Ann Simpson Davis Chapter and organized its Junior Committee. Organized Tarbe C.A.R. Society.
Hayfield, Once an Indian Fort,
Gave Name to Virginia Village

By Pearl W. (Mrs. D. W.) Ritenour
Historian, Fort Loudon Chapter, Winchester, Va.

"Hayfield," one of the oldest houses in Frederick County, is still used as a residence. It is closely associated with the White family, who built it, and the Hogue family for whom nearby Hogue Creek is named. The house is located about seven miles west of Winchester near the post office which is named after it.

William Hogue left Scotland when quite a youth, in company with other emigrants, among whom was a family by the name of Hume. The father and mother died at sea and left a daughter, an only child.

Young Hogue took charge of the young Miss Hume (then a child), and, after arriving in this country, delivered her to the care of a Dr. Johnston, a family connection. In course of time William Hogue married her.

The earliest records of the White family commenced with Dr. Robert White. It is believed that he came to America about 1720. He was born in Scotland in 1688. He graduated at Edinburgh, studied medicine, and became a surgeon in the British Navy, a position he held for some years.

When and why Dr. White left the service is not known, but tradition is that he resigned on account of his being a Justice, appealed to the Court for protection. The Court took no action, and the Major returned to his home to take charge of the situation himself. He went fully 6 or 7 miles along the mountain as far as the Thomas home and advised all to come to his fort.

Among those warned by Major White were Owen Thomas, Jacob Kackley, the Clowser family, a man named Lloyd, and David Jones and wife. Several of these families spent the night at the Lloyd home and at an early hour resumed their journey to the fort, but before they were out of sight the Indians attacked them.

Lloyd and several of his children, David Jones and wife, two old people (not named in history), some of the Thomas family, Henry Clowser, and two of his sons were killed.

Mrs. Ellis Thomas, widow of Ellis Thomas who had been killed by the Indians the year before, and Mrs. Clowser and four of her daughters were taken captive.

History claims, that there were about 23 persons in the group going to White's Fort.

The wounded, left near Major White's were gathered up after the departure of the Indians and carried to the Fort, where they were cared for. Out of the seven found, only one survived; this was Hester Lloyd.

Mrs. Clowser and three of her daughters were kept in captivity about 6 months before they were released. All the Clowser children were young, and one was murdered because it was too small to travel and slowed down their speed. Mrs. Thomas was thrown in the river, but being very stout she did not drown and lived to tell about her capture and release.

Mrs. Clowser and her daughters returned to their home safely and the girls grew up in their old neighborhood. They married and lived not more than 5 or 6 miles apart. Their names were, Mrs. Shultz, Mrs. Snapp and Mrs. Frye.

(Continued on page 347)
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prosperous because it had “killed millions of people by starvation,” Krushchev asserted.


In addition, direct assistance to underdeveloped areas by the United States has amounted to $8,000,000,000 since 1948. The Soviet Union began a similar program 6 years later, in 1954, and has so far given or allocated $1,900,000,000.

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With the Chapters (Continued from page 318)

September 21, 1958, at a luncheon meeting of all of the Santa Barbara chapters of the Society at the El Paseo Restaurant, Mrs. Hettie B. Brown, regent of the La Cumbre Chapter, very graciously presided. Mrs. John J. Champion, State Regent of California, was the guest speaker. Her topic dealt with the high lights of the United States Constitution. Hostesses for the luncheon, all members of the Mission Canyon Chapter, were Mrs. Charles W. Williams, Mrs. Elmore Petersen, Miss Lillian M. Fish, Mrs. Elijah C. Hills, Mrs. Florence Emmons, Mrs. Horace Pierce, Mrs. Charles L. Minnis, and Mrs. Flint H. Jones.

Mrs. Elmore Petersen, Regent

Chipola (Marianna, Florida). In June 1958 Eleanor Grimes Campbell (Mrs. F. D.) was appointed Organizing Regent for the purpose of organizing a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Marianna, Florida. On October 22, 1958 the organizational meeting was held with twenty-four organizing members. Nineteen of these members were approved on new applications. Sixteen members and a member desiring transfer from another chapter were present at the organizational meeting.

The State Regent, Mrs. J. E. Stewart, was present at the dinner meeting at Hotel Chipola in Marianna and installed the new officers, welcomed the new chapter into the National Society and gave a brief account of various phases of the work of the National Society.

Organizing members are: Mesdames F. D. Campbell; R. A. Willis; A. C. Evans; C. C. Harrison, Sr.; Bill M. Wynn; Willie C. Gammon; Hays Lewis, Jr.; G. A. Lambe; P. C. Wilson; J. C. Packard; Roy Singletary, C. C. Liddon; Roy Wandeck; Charles Wandeck; R. W. Foster; L. L. Jackson; John Brownlee; John Granger; W. D. McRae; E. P. Lasche; Earl Saunders; Misses Elizabeth L. Pierce; Julia L. Griglar; Mary Jane Milton and Katherine Liddon.

The chapter at Marianna was given the name Chipola because the name has been associated with the local area as far back as colonial times. According to tradition, the name derives from an Indian tribe which inhabited the valley of a river named Chipola, which flows east of Marianna. Before the War of the American Revolution travelers through this section of the country referred to this area as the “Chipola” country.

Elizabeth L. Pierce, Registrar
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Now State Regent and a Candidate for Registrar General
on the White ticket

MARCH 1959
The Importance of the Secretary: Her Minutes and Her Duties

(Continued from page 234)

committees. She keeps a roster of the membership; prepares ballots for voting; and, with the Chairman, signs all orders on the treasury. She need not attempt to take finished minutes in the course of the meeting but, by abbreviations should record each step, as taken, in the form of rough notes. The final form in which the minutes are written must have no erasures, no insertions, and no words crossed out. Corrections should be made in full on a blank page or in the margins.

The Secretary, in writing her minutes, may make no criticism, favorable or unfavorable, of anything said or done in the meeting. She should keep the minutes in her personal possession. Any member has the right to examine the minutes, but usually only in the presence of the Secretary.

The Secretary has no right to destroy records entrusted to her care. Minutes of meetings must be retained for the life of the organization.

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Send a list of your members with their addresses—chapter year books may be used—to the Magazine Office, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Our staff will note the date of expiration of the ones that are subscribers. This can be done for you during the summer months ONLY. Start the season's work right this fall with magazine records!

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Greetings from

THE YADKIN RIVER PATRIOTS CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Albemarle, North Carolina

BATTLE OF Alamance Chapter, D.A.R.
Burlington, North Carolina

A Salute to Crossnore
North Carolina's B. A. H. Approved School
from the Crossnore Chapter, Crossnore, N. C.

1959 C.A.R. Convention
Thursday and Friday, April 23 and 24, Sr. National
Board of Management, 9 a.m., National Officers Club
Room, North Wing, Constitution Hall, 2nd Floor.

Friday, April 24, 8 p.m., National Convention, Mayflower Hotel.

Saturday, April 25, National Convention, Mayflower Hotel.

Sunday, April 26, Pilgrimage.

MARCH 1959
Dear Friends:

This is Hoosier poetry. Please sing it to the tune, *My Bonnie Lies Over the Ocean*. Sing it with feeling, for it may well be my D.A.R. obituary.

This year I have written no letters, For a D.A.R. Regent I've been; But please write, and I surely will answer, When in June I've my ex-Regent's pin.

Chorus:
Bring back, bring back, oh bring back my leisure to me, to me,
Bring back, bring back, please bring back my leisure to me.

Long ago I had time for some reading, Long ago I had time for some fun. NOW I struggle in vain with the filing, Though I try, still the job can't be done!

Chorus:
Bring back, etc.

NOW at midnight I'm washing my dishes, 'Ccept for CONFERENCE, travel's a sin My clothes now are almost in tatters, My house? Oh, the shape that it's in.

Chorus:
Bring back, etc.

There are women all over this nation, Thinking up things that I have to do; Which would not be so dreadful, excepting Reports they insist upon, too.

Chorus:
Bring back, etc.

But a well-rounded life I'm now living, For there's nothing the Daughters don't touch; Things from schoolbooks to gravestones they cover (Some say that they cover too much).

Chorus:
Bring back, etc.

Resolutions they pass by the dozens, By the dozens they're cheaper, they say; And, regardless of public opinion, They're determined to have their own way.

Chorus:
Bring back, etc.

Every possible subject we delve in, Every mail brings me "flyers" to see; But for one thing I really am grateful, That my furnace exploded,** not me.***

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Chorus:

Notes from the Registrar General

By Mary G. Kennedy

Much interesting and helpful information is given in several bound volumes of the American Historical Magazine, published by the Peabody Normal College, which are to be found on the Tennessee shelf in the Library of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Of special interest to many whose ancestors were identified with that territory is information regarding and excerpts from the original manuscript of the records of the court of Washington County, then under North Carolina, but later under Tennessee. This information is given on pages 326 through 381 of volume V and pages 51 through 93 of volume VI.

As an example of the nature of the data given, we find on pages 343 and 344, volume V, under "February Term—1778—Washington County" the wording of the oath taken by the Justices of the Peace with the list of the men who took this oath. Also, on page 345, we find the names of men chosen to such offices as Clerk of the County, Sheriff, and Surveyor.

May I call again to your attention, the pamphlet, *Requirements for and Preparation of Application Papers*. Please, *members accepted in the early days*, when little or no proof was required, if and when you submit supplemental lines, do see that they meet our present day requirements. Supplemental lines cost $10 per application. If not verified, no part of this fee is returned. Please do not send in papers so inadequately completed that they waste our time and your money requiring much correspondence. If properly prepared, with complete data and proof, they will be verified promptly. Your descendants or kindred may sometime wish to use a line you have of record. Make that line as correct as possible, for it is undoubtedly easier for you to secure data of those living during your lifetime than it may be for your great grand-daughter or other kin several generations in the future.

When supplementals are accepted for Chapter members, the Chapter Registrar is notified. She should in turn notify her members that their papers have been accepted. Please do this as soon as notified by the office of the Registrar General.

When inquiring about an ancestor whose service may have been accepted for one of our members, please give his complete name and as much identifying information as may be known about him, such as dates of his birth and death, the State of his residence during the Revolutionary War period, the name of his wife and the names of any children. We have many records of men of the same name in different States, although in some instances, we may have as many as three men of the same name in a single county. We must be particularly careful not to confuse these men of the same name and their families.

If service has been accepted for an ancestor of one of our members, upon inquiry we can furnish the name and address of the member in hope that correspondence can help an applicant to complete her lineage. With the written consent of that member, plus the $2 fee, a copy of her paper may be secured.

Do you have Associate Members in your Chapter? The question has come as to whether it should be necessary for an Associate Member to furnish a copy of her application paper. This is one sure way of knowing that she is an accepted member of our National Society. Many questions regarding membership can be answered through the pages of the latest Handbook and the Bylaws of both the National Society and the Chapter.

Mrs. Rose Dorman, Regent,
Pottawatomie Chapter, Gary, Ind.
Greetings from
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DeLand, Florida

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National Defense Meetings
1. Time: Monday afternoon at 2:15, April 20.
   Place: Assembly Hall, National Red Cross Building, 17th Street Entrance. (Two minutes walk from D.A.R. Headquarters.) For the past two years this meeting has been uncomfortably crowded; therefore the change to a larger space. Two very important speakers.
2. Time: Tuesday evening at 8:30, April 21.
   Place: Constitution Hall.
3. Time: Wednesday, Twelve Noon, April 22.
   Place: National Board Room, Second Floor, Memorial Continental Hall. This meeting is restricted to State Regents and State Chairmen of National Defense.
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**Sixteen Revolutionary War Heroes and Patriots Honored by District Daughters**

(Continued from page 232)

A Revolutionary soldier, whose remains now rest in Rock Creek Cemetery, Washington, D. C. John Hines was so patriotic that he returned to Germany and brought to Maryland, in 1773, a ship with its hold loaded with munitions and carrying 247 immigrant passengers—all sympathetic to the American cause. I am proud that John Hines is one of my ancestors and know that most of his descendants did well; some of them married into the Washington and Calvert families.

BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMES HOUSE, of Connecticut, was with the Artillery of the Regimental Continental Troops. He also served in the Engineers, and became a Paymaster. He died November 17, 1834. His remains were reinterred in Arlington National Cemetery on May 12, 1892.

BRIGADIER GENERAL THOMAS MEASON served in the Fourth Maryland Battery of the Flying Camp. He died March 10, 1813, and his remains were reinterred in Arlington National Cemetery on May 12, 1892.

ROBERT PETER was the first prominent merchant of Georgetown, and the town's first Mayor, serving in that capacity for the calendar year 1790. He was a civilian patriot, as shown by his Oath of Fidelity. He died November 15, 1806, aged 80 years. Unfortunately his grave was among those that were lost.

ROTHBEAU. Information concerning this patriot is very scant. However, Selden Marvin Ely, former President of the S.A.R., stated in 1918 (and recorded in the Records of the Columbia Historical Society 21:146) that: "Tradition in a Georgetown family named Buchanan carried the statement that their grandfather, a Revolutionary soldier whose name was Roberdeau (or Roubehau) was buried in his uniform in the old Presbyterian Burial Ground."

CALEB SWAN is recorded as an Ensign of the Third and Eighth Massachusetts Regiments. Heitman's Register also records him as Paymaster-General, United States Army. He died November 29, 1809, and his remains were reinterred in Arlington National Cemetery on May 12, 1892.

WILLIAM WATERS was a magistrate under the old corporation of Georgetown. He died in his 94th year, and was buried in the Presbyterian Burial Ground on August 19, 1859. The monument to him in the cemetery was a pretentious shaft and very imposing. It was dismantled and lost while the playground was being graded.

The Reverend Stephen Bloomer Balch, the principal founder of the old Presbyterian Burial Ground, was strong indeed in his belief in marriage. He believed that "man should not live alone." His first wife, Elizabeth Beall, passed on in 1827, when the parson was in his 82d year. The following year he was married to Elizabeth King, who survived the marriage only 3 weeks. When in his 85th year, Dr. Balch was married the third time, to Mrs. Jane Parrot, a widow, who outlived the parson by many years.

When burials were no longer permitted in the old Presbyterian Burial Ground, W. W. Corcoran, Washington City's foremost philanthropist of the period, had the remains of his beloved friend, Dr. Balch, moved again, this time to Oak Hill Cemetery in Georgetown, where Mr. Corcoran memorialized Dr. Balch with a tablet in the chapel of the cemetery. The tablet inscription reads in part:

DR. STEPHEN BLOOMER BALCH (1747-1833).
He planted the Gospel in Georgetown.
Founded the Bridge St. Presbyterian Church, and was Pastor for more than fifty years.
IN LIFE HE PRACTICED WHAT HE PREACHED.
NO EULOGY CAN ADD TO SUCH A RECORD.

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
other any compassion under like circumstances. If the United States is conquered we will lose all the benefits of compassion, not only from the conquerors, but among ourselves.

Another important fruit of freedom—and I'm not being facetious—is hula hoops. This light-hearted fad sweeping the country is actually a fruit of freedom. Not only children but grownups are whirling the hoops. A song has been written about them; they are featured on TV programs; they are in dance routines; and people tell jokes involving hoops.

But hula hoops aren't as silly as you might think. They are a symbol of the spirit of people living in a free nation. Before hula hoops were Davy Crockett caps and little moron jokes; pogo sticks and little Willie jokes. Earlier yet were stilts and limericks. These national high jinks are a fruit of freedom in which every free American can, and usually does, take part.

I'm not old enough to remember the height of the limerick rage but I think them fascinating. This one, for instance, about the minister Henry Ward Beecher (who died in 1887):

To the hen said the eminent preacher,
"My dear, you're an elegant creature."
The hen, just for that,
Laid an egg in his hat.
And thus did the hen reward Beecher.

I'm dated when I quote from memory little Willie, the prototype of Dennis the Menace, but I must indulge in one gem from that era:
Little Willie with lust for gore,
Nailed his sister to the bedroom door.
Mother said, with humor quaint,
"Don't do that, Willie, you'll spoil the paint."

We thought that was awfully funny, although it is actually a bit on the gruesome side. But in quoting it, I am making a point. Could that joke be laughed at by a person living anywhere but in a free state? Only a free person with no memories of physical torture would think such a joke funny.

The spirit of the hula hoop is a fruit of freedom—one fruit we would greatly miss if this country were no longer free.

There are other fruits of freedom. The list could go on and on. But a concise summary appeared in an advertisement in a recent issue of TIME. This ad, paid for by the Independent Electric Light and Power Companies, asks: "Will you leave these freedoms to your children?" Then the fruits were summarized in this way: "Men have died to leave you these four symbols of freedom: A Holy Bible, a door key, a pencil, and a free ballot."

The ad explains that the Bible is a symbol of your right to worship as you wish; the key is your right to lock your door against illegal government force; the pencil is your freedom to speak or write what you wish; and the ballot is your right to choose the people to represent you in government. Our fruits of freedom!

The fruits of freedom are many, and they are precious. We must not lose them. The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, does not compromise on its patriotic principles, and if you and I are loyal Daughters, we won't either.

The saying "For you never miss the water till the well runs dry" was written by a rather obscure man, a Rowland Howard. It is part of a poem that appeared in Peterson's Magazine in 1876. The entire couplet is of especial interest in this time of national danger. It seems to be telling us what we must do. Let me quote it:

"Do not let your chances like sunbeams pass you by,
For you never miss the water till the well runs dry."
What Shall I Wear?

(Continued from page 279)

the guest of Mrs. Joseph O. Reese, State Chairman. Perhaps then she will learn something of the plans Pennsylvania’s Junior Members have for three card parties in May—one in each division of the State—for their State junior project! Certainly she will meet many new friends and greet again many that she had known from other Congresses.

Mrs. John P. Anderson, State Chairman of Alabama, plans to escort Merrie Annie to the Alabama dinner and to introduce her to the Alabama Daughters. This visit seems especially appropriate, as an Alabama Daughter has been the proud new mother of Merrie Annie at the end of the last two Congresses! Perhaps she will wear one of her other evening dresses for this event, or perhaps she will be a bit less formal and choose her “birthday-party dress”—white organdy over pink printed cotton satin, trimmed with bands of the cotton satin and fashioned with very full skirt, square neck and tiny puffed sleeves. Alabama will see!

Wednesday will be another full day for Merrie Annie. She will spend more time at the Junior Membership Bazaar in the D Street Corridor of Constitution Hall. Right between the official jeweler and the official photographer, Merrie Annie will be on hand to greet all those members who stop to look and shop from among the many items sent by Junior Members throughout the country. They will all have been sent to the Junior Membership Bazaar, Administration Building, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C., in time to arrive well before April 18. There will be the usual aprons and earrings, potholders and useful novelties, and many kinds of stationery to chose from, as well as those delightful surprises that many States will be sending for the delight and shopping pleasure of the Congress members, as well as the profit of the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund. Perhaps Merrie Annie will choose an old-fashioned brown print accented with black braid to greet the visitors here, or perhaps she will feel so at home that she will welcome her guests in scarlet velvet slacks trimmed with gilt and a white cotton-satin, lace-encrusted blouse.

Whatever she is wearing, she will be delighted to show you all her other clothes when you drop by the bazaar and display for your approval the blue-flower-sprigged wardrobe that she stores them in.

Also, when you stop at the bazaar, she will probably indulge in the favorite occupation of most young mothers—she will proudly let you have a peek at her young son—William Michael! Those of you who attended the Congress last year recall that Merrie Annie, 1958, was an April bride, so by popular demand she is bringing her baby son to Congress this year with her. Of course, since he is so young, he will spend the week safely at the bazaar in the loving care of Mrs. Roy Thomas Olds, Bazaar Chairman, and Mrs. Guy Rupright, Bazaar Co-Chairman. What will he be wearing? His christening dress, of course!

Friday morning will be another time of considerable decision for Merrie Annie, because she will have to select an outfit to wear for her appearance on the platform of Constitution Hall when Mrs. Groves selects her new mother from among all those kind and generous souls who have contributed to the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund and have signed their names and addresses in one of Merrie Annie’s “autograph books.” Perhaps she will choose an aqua voile with a vest of pink lace or a light-blue powder-puff muslin with white roses, or, perhaps, a tailored yellow, with the long waist accented by an aqua sash—each worn with an appropriate flower bedecked hat. We will all see her choice of outfit in which to greet her new mother. Certainly we think she will want to stay in Washington long enough to help pack up the bazaar decorations, although this will be an easy and fast job this year, as we all feel sure that YOU will see that the bazaar is completely sold out right down to the table; she will don her practical lavender-and-white-checked jumper outfit with the white blouse for the chore of packing up. Then she will pop right into the wardrobe, zip up the zipper, and take off for her new home. What will she be wearing when she arrives at her destination? Only her new family can tell us that. We are certain, however, that she will have made a considerable contribution to the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund possible; that she will have not many D.A.R. members from throughout the country; and that she will have helped many members better understand the Junior Membership Committee, its purposes and project; that she will have had a wonderful, exciting week of continual activity; and that she will be a mighty weary doll. Perhaps she will slip into her aqua-lace-encrusted voile nightgown and sleep all the way home and add the matching negligee to greet her new family. With such a large wardrobe for her to choose from we really don’t know just what Merrie Annie will be wearing!
A D.A.R. Responsibility to the Community

by Priscilla G. Bruns

Regent, Erasmus Perry Chapter, D.A.R., and Editor, C.A.R. Magazine

Many problems confront us as members of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Yes—many. However, I think we should evaluate these problems or projects according to their merit to everyday living. What are the most precious jewels we have—the youth of today—the citizens of tomorrow?

Despite the much proclaimed irresponsibility of America's young people, the facts show that they are trying to find their place and are working towards a goal in the future. According to surveys, we have discovered that the young men and women of today are concerned with education and the imminent choice of their life's work. Of course, there is the problem of military service which each boy must consider.

There are three thinking segments of a teen-ager's mind—educational, vocational, and military service—what is our concern as members of the Daughters of the American Revolution?

Can we help them in their educational training? Can we assist them in their vocations? And where is our part in their military service?

We have a Student Loan Committee—this is our help in the educational field. Does each Chapter feel this is important and work to make it important? How can we stress the importance of an education to our American youth? Every year thousands of dollars worth of scholarships go unwanted—personally I don't think it is because they don't want them but just they don't know how to apply for them. If I am correct, we do not approve of UNESCO, but do we do our part to strengthen our youth? Do we explain to them how to follow some project in their lives—the development of science—in which the United States needs so much, the educational training of youth (which we fail to cope with adequately) and the explanation to all young people of the wonderful experiences and changes in the educational field in this country?

In our military field—I do not feel it is our place to enter this part of our country's policy unless we are qualified as individuals. If we have taught our children the American precepts and principles, if we have loved and cherished them, then they will enter this service and do an excellent job for their country's safety and development.

What else is our responsibility to our community? There are many fields in which to work—the teaching of conservation, music, and the understanding of American Indians—all of which are so interesting to our young people. However, I sincerely feel that, if you are a true member of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, you are doing your share in Americanism, Good Citizenship, the Flag of the United States of America, and National Defense, with regard to the children and to the community as a whole. Not just a talking job but an actual working one—teaching and training others.

May I say here, that before you take a task, figure out where you can do the most good; my opinion is that it can be, with the young people or with new or naturalized citizens who don't realize the many advantages without being told by any member of any organization—so always remember "Actions Speak Louder Than Words."

As members of the Daughters of the American Revolution—let's let our actions speak louder than words.
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**Americanism and the Revolution of 1776**
*(Continued from page 223)*
Historically, then, an American—himself the product of a created nationality—regards his fellows as individuals, like himself created equal to others, and endowed with rights from which no government can alienate him.
The American is on the side of the oppressed, for he once felt oppressed. He is willing to sacrifice in an unselfish cause, for men once sacrificed in his cause.
He can walk in the shoes of any man and understand his longing to be respected and to be allowed to govern himself.
Perhaps this aspect of the American spirit was caught in a poem by Emma Lazarus, called "New Colossus." A part of this poem is engraved on the base of the Statue of Liberty.
Not like the brazen giant of Greek fame
With conquering limbs astride from land to land;
Here at our sea-washed, sunset gates shall stand
A mighty woman with a torch, whose flame
Is the imprisoned lightning, and her name
Mother of Exiles. From her beacon-hand
Glow world-wide welcome; her mild eyes command
The air-bridged harbor that twin cities frame.
"Keep, ancient lands, your storied pomp!" cries she
With silent lips. "Give me your tired,
your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me,
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!"
Isaac Clewley; Father and Son
(Continued from page 237)

   i. Miranda Jane, b. 7 June 1828, m. Thomas Gibbs, d. 1876.
   ii. Eleanor Anna, b. 2 May 1831, m. Russell Day and had among others a daughter Alice who m. Lewis E. Clewley, son of George and Louisa (Lunt) Clewley.
iii. John Wesley, b. 21 Oct. 1842.
iv. Georgianna York, b. 14 Nov. 1835, m. Frank Smith of Providence, R.I.

Names and data given for generations succeeding Isaac Clewley's children are taken from notes in possession of the writer and from the town records of Holden, Eddington, and Brewer, Maine, where additional dates or data may be obtained by those interested.

The Clewley, Orcutt, and Kenney families, it will be noticed, through the years, often intermarried, living, as they did, in adjacent communities. Joshua Kenney came to Eddington in 1809. Emerson Orcutt was the pioneer settler of 1770 whose wife was Anna Mansell, daughter of the pioneer and Revolutionary soldier John Mansell and his wife Leah Simmons, great granddaughter of John Simmons and Mercy Peabody; Mercy's mother was Elizabeth Alden, daughter of John and Priscilla (Mulkins) Alden of the Mayflower.

In the 7th generation of the CLEWLEY Family is another outstanding ISAAC CLEWLEY, the 5th, great, great grandson of Isaac and Abiah (Hawes) Clewley. Corporal Isaac E. Clewley was the first member of eastern Maine's famed 152nd Field Artillery Battalion to die in World War II, one of the first to arrive in the Pacific area of fighting, he died 31 July 1943 age 20 at Munda. The "Isaac E. Clewley Post, VFW of Brewer, Maine" was named in his honor.

- Boston Record Commissioner's Reports, Vol. 13, p. 234.
- Town Records of Prospect, Maine.
- Malden V. S., p. 217.
- Isaac Sargent, Sargent Genealogy in England and America; F. L. Weis, Ancestral Roots of 60 Colonists, pp. 29, 91.
- Hancock Registry Deeds, Book 1, p. 282.
- Town Records of Prospect, Maine.
- Family Record (kindness of Mrs. Edna O'Connell).
- Prospect V. S., Bangor Historical Magazine, Vol. 9, pp. 156, 198; additional data on grand-children kindness of Mrs. Harriette Levensaler.
- Brewer, Maine Vital Statistics.
- Miss Emma Forbes Ware, Ware Genealogy.
- Bangor Historical Magazine, Vol. 9, p. 52.
- Newspaper clipping, kindness Mrs. Effieha Clewley.
- Cemetery and tombstone records.
- Bangor Historical Magazine, Vol. 6, p. 83; Family Bible Records; notes on possession of the writer of this article; Brewer and Holden town records.
- Eddington V. S.; Bangor Historical Magazine, Vol. 6, p. 83.
- Family record and information in possession of the writer; Bangor Historical Magazine, Vol. 7, p. 226.

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CORRECTION:
The advertising section, page 358 of the December 1958 issue of the D.A.R. Magazine carried a picture honoring Mrs. Chas. M. Loftis, Jr., Regent. The chapter was given as Frances Bland but should read Frances Bland Randolph Chapter.
COATS OF ARMS

(Re [MRS. GEORGE T.] EDITH TUNNELL, Herald Painter and her work in heraldry)

“AWARDS, HONORS, AND BLUE RIBBONS have heaped upon the paintings of this remarkable woman . . . Her work has appeared at the annual Daughters of the American Revolution Congress and in the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C., the National Antiques Show in Madison Square Garden, and three of her maps hang permanently in the Library of Congress . . . Mrs. Tunnell gives lectures around the country and has appeared on radio and television programs, among them the Steve Allen ‘Tonight’ show . . .”

Quoted from ERIE, PA., MORNING NEWS, Monday, January 6, 1958.

The following is a partial list of Coats-of-Arms found for American families through research based on data supplied. As the sketched outlines are on file the completed drawings richly handpainted in the finest water colors on superior grade art stock 9” x 12” may be had on a few weeks’ notice. Satisfaction is guaranteed. To assure that your family Coat-of-Arms is the same as that of the name listed please send data: country, county of origin, first settler, settlement, etc., in America. For families not listed send equal data.

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will be in the Lounge, Constitution Hall, during the Continental Congress, April 20-24, 1959. You are cordially invited to bring in your family data for consultation.

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