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to the Sixty-Eighth Continental Congress, April 19 to 24! In addition to the regular sessions, try to attend meetings of as many National Committees as possible. You will receive information and inspiration thereby, because Committee reports before the Congress must be limited to highlights only, whereas Committee meetings supply details of their work. Roam around the beautiful group of buildings that house the activities of our National Society. Visit the outstanding exhibits in our Museum. Browse in the Americana Room. Learn to use the Library. Look up your State Room in Continental Hall.

A busy schedule? Yes, but when you return home you'll have a much clearer picture of your D. A. R.

* *

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"DEDICATED TO THRIFT"

Serving savers from all of the 49 States, all territorial possessions and from 39 foreign countries.
The Strategic Air Command Headquarters, Omaha, Nebraska

by Mrs. Earl Whitaker
Omaha Chapter, Omaha, Nebr.

Our national defense was brought home clearly to the members of Omaha Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, when they were privileged to get an insight of the greatest deterrent force in the world today to enemy aggression. On a hill south of Omaha, in a community known worldwide as cattle country and for its meat-packing industry, stands a $9 million building known as the Control Center of Strategic Air Command. Our members—Mrs. Average Citizen—given our first view, were trying to digest the multiplicity of data given us in the briefings which were included in the tour of the SAC “underground.” These facts left us in a daze but with a feeling that all was not hopeless in our battle for world peace, with such an efficient force as Strategic Air Command on duty around the clock. We felt more secure in case of an enemy attack than we had for a long time.

This plain building, unimposing except as to size, gives no hint that a building of equal size is beneath it. Under 45 feet of earth and concrete is a target so tough that nothing short of a hydrogen bomb could interrupt the work accomplished there. In the event of a war, the building above-ground would be drained of its occupants, the underground building sealed off, and the war would be fought through a communications system that is a wonder of the electronic world, and air-filtering machinery would go into action. A 30-day supply of food is stored here, and it has its own water supply. Operated from this building would be 2,800 globe-circling combat planes, all capable of delivering nuclear weapons, on 24-hour vigil, stationed at 70 bases on 4 continents. In terms of worth, the Command is comparable to one of the biggest of America’s business enterprises. Its payroll tops 224,000 men and women; it operates nearly a thousand more aircraft than all the airlines in the world outside the Iron Curtain. But the most startling feature of this giant is its amazing ability to get into action, which is accomplished by practicing every day for the time that the world hopes will never come—when the Free World will be drawn into an all-out war.

Visitors usually are shown first to the war-room in the underground. Down stairs and ramps, through foot-thick doors which would be sealed in case of war, our members were guided. The escort warned us that we were on TV. A camera lens at the door allows all visitors to the war-room to be monitored by a closed-circuit television in addition to the guard stationed at the entrance. Once in the war-room, maps two stories high gave us a partial view of the 400-odd training flights of the Command all over the globe. Also on these maps—slid out of our view into secret rooms—is the emergency war plan. From this room former Commander-in-Chief of the Strategic Air Command, Gen. Curtis Le May, was briefed, and now Gen. Thomas S. Power, Commander-in-Chief, receives data any hour or minute of the day necessary to keep him briefed as to the status of this vast, far-reaching force. From this room, too, communication with bases in Britain, North Africa, Japan, and Spain, as well as in the United States, is instantaneous and simultaneous. And here is the most famous telephone in the United States—the red telephone, which if the time ever comes, will be used to give the emergency war plans to all SAC bases throughout the world at the same time.

We learned that the Strategic Air Command operates the world’s largest weather service around the clock. Whether a plane is taking off from Thule AFB in Greenland where the only way out is by air and 30°- to 40°-below temperatures are not uncommon, or from a base in sunny North Africa where the modern “jets” are a direct contrast to their ancient modes of transportation, this weather information, gathered by every known instrument by some 90 nations, is available to the pilots and crews of the aircraft.

Statistics, compiled by electronic computing machines, were given to us so fast it was difficult for us to comprehend their impact on our national defense: The exact status of every aircraft and crew of the 3,500 aircraft is recorded and filed; in 1956 only 5 accidents occurred per 100,000 hours of flight time; one hydrogen-bomb-carrying plane can deliver more punch than all of the bombs dropped by Britain and the United States in World War II; a new plane, the B-70 “Valkyrie,” a chemical bomber, with a global range in excess of 2,000 miles at 70,000 feet, will be stationed at some SAC bases soon; every 3½ minutes around the clock a SAC bomber is refueling in midair; the average passenger car would operate for more than a year on the amount of fuel transferred through an air-refueling boom in one minute! No wonder that talk of the missiles—the Atlas, Thor, Titan, and Jupiter—left our heads whirling. As we came out of the Command Headquarters into a world of sun, blue skies, and rolling green hills, we felt that SAC’s motto, “Peace Is Our Profession,” was one that it was well able to carry out, and we silently thanked God that we live in these United States of America and that we have a Strategic Air Command.
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The President General’s Message

This communication, from the desk of Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, is a summary of the accomplishments of the present National Administration now nearing completion of its three year term.

We hope it can reach as many of our members as possible before the Sixty-Eighth Continental Congress convenes, so that they will be fully informed of the progress which has been made. Our members, as “stockholders” in our National Society, receive in this report a factual accounting briefly covering the fields of business, finance, education, public relations and national committee activities.

BUSINESS

1. Survey of Offices

A complete survey of offices at National Headquarters was made in order to evaluate the work done by the staff in each office and assure the flow of work efficiently.

2. Insurance

A comprehensive survey of the actual policies in force was made. An important result has been a change in the type of policy covering the books in our Library which will assure a more equitable adjustment in case of loss. Many of these books are very valuable.

3. Auditors

Price Waterhouse, a nationally known firm of auditors, has been employed to audit our books. They not only have audited the books, but have been most helpful in suggesting a new and more efficient accounting system in the Treasurer General’s Office. This new system is now in effect.

4. Investment Service

Under professional guidance an investment service has been established which not only assures better selected investments, but also a long range growth of investments. The charge for this service was to be the customary fee of one-half of one per cent of the amount invested. However, since October 15, 1958, the President General has been able to have all fees for this service eliminated. This result is unprecedented for our Society.

5. Salaries

A common basis of pay has been established for chief clerks. Salaries heretofore had varied as much as $50.00 per month.

6. Constitution Hall

Our National Society is maintaining a satisfactory level of entertainments and events in Constitution Hall. In 1957—165 events; 1958—155 events; 1959, to date—140 events.

D.A.R. MUSEUM

1. Complete inventory

The first professional inventory of our Museum ever made has been completed. Every article, and there are thousands, is now listed, described, and tabulated as to location. This inventory, which required over a year to complete, has been invaluable in securing adequate insurance protection for the art objects in the Museum proper, and in the 28 State Rooms throughout our Headquarters. This inventory comprises more than 900 single spaced typewritten pages.

2. New Museum items

The addition of quality 18th Century items to all collections represented in the Museum has been outstanding. These additions include a Massachusetts Block Front Chest, 11 Maryland Chairs, Delaware Easy Chair, New England Wing Chair, American Paintings, Notable Lowestoft China, Historic Mementoes (National and Member), American and European Fabrics and Needlework, and American and European Costumes and Accessories.

3. Friends of the Museum

A new group, the “Friends of the Museum”, was established to permit contributions from D.A.R. members and other persons outside our National Society who might be interested in our Museum. A new reservoir of interest was thus created and contributions are being received far beyond expectations. The funds will provide for the acquisition of many desirable articles of value for the Museum. The Friends of the Museum now total more than 3,000 individuals and approximately 1,000 Chapters. The amount of money thus far contributed is $9,631.85.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

1. New Equipment

Modern equipment throughout our offices has replaced old and obsolete machines. Perhaps the most important is the Speedomat-Addressograph which permits one person to accomplish in a half day what formerly required three persons to do in three days. All addressing and mailing is now concentrated in one room for all departments.

2. Rooms

The President General’s Reception Room was completely redecorated. The large, 30-year-old rug was replaced. The furniture has been done over. A beautiful mirror honoring the President General has been added. A pair of 18th Century Wedgwood urns, and three English Jasper lamp bases, honoring the memory of Mrs. Wade Ellis were gifts received for this room, and have greatly enhanced its beauty.

The President General’s office was redecorated and gifts of a pair of beautiful Meissen lamps, mirror and curtains were received.

3. State Rooms

Major improvements were made to 14 State Rooms (Virginia, Delaware, Rhode Island, Indiana, Alabama, Michigan, California, Illinois, Ohio, Vermont, Maryland, Tennessee, Oklahoma, and Missouri).
Considerable improvements were made to 13 State Rooms (Maine, West Virginia, New Hampshire, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Texas, New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, District of Columbia, North Carolina, Iowa and the Vining Bedroom).

4. Landscaping
   A three-year schedule of planting, pruning and improving the lawn and spaces around our group of Headquarters Buildings was inaugurated and completed.

5. National Defense
   Facts and Figures from the Committee:
   Mailing List—Approximately 7000
   Number of items (releases) 75
   Plus 10 booklets and leaflets
   Sheets of paper handled, stapled when necessary and assembled, then placed in envelopes—7,591,100
   Estimated number of orders duplicating material—6000
   Minimum figure on letters dictated by the National Chairman every month—800

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS

The Portfolio of Signatures of all the Presidents of the United States has been completed. A Portfolio of Signatures of First Ladies is now complete except for three signatures. We have obtained also an extremely valuable collection of autographed letters, manuscripts and documents of all members of the Constitutional Convention.

D.A.R. MAGAZINE

Now Standard Size.
   A major change has greatly improved the appearance and production of our Magazine. It is now printed in standard size instead of a smaller size. This has resulted in a saving of from $600.00 to $1200.00 a month in stock and labor, depending on the number of pages in the issue. This change in size also permits of more advertising from large commercial firms across the country. The type is more readable. Professional advertising counsel has been secured for the large nation-wide commercial advertisements.

EDUCATION

1. Allene Wilson Groves Cottage
   This cottage for little girls at Tamassee D.A.R. School has been the major Approved Schools project during the past two years. It is now occupied by 24 girl students. The cottage has six baths, a suite for the house mother, and a large study room. There is a large play room on the ground floor with showers, and there are two storage rooms. To date, $57,235.49 has been given for construction, equipment, furnishings and landscaping. The Edna Davis Starkey Crist Endowment Fund for the maintenance of this cottage is now $4,435.
   The Michigan State Society has given nearly $40,000 for a comparable cottage for boys at Tamassee.

2. Approved School contributions (actual cash)
   1957—$180,269.18, plus $42,675.66 sent direct to Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. Schools
   1958—$173,031.46, plus $51,031.31 sent direct to Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. Schools
   1959—$161,945.28, plus $28,920.69 sent direct to Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. Schools

3. Textbook Study
   For many years our local National Defense Committees have been asked to study textbooks used in their communities and to send us reports on their impressions. In 1958 there were so many requests from Daughters for a list of good textbooks that we undertook additional study to provide one. We made up a sampling selected from the official lists approved for 1958 by Boards of Education in states from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. Every well-known textbook publisher was represented; many of the same books were on numerous recommended state lists.
   Obviously, it would be impossible to read all the textbooks published in the United States on every subject. There are satisfactory (and unsatisfactory) books that will not be found in our lists. We had to set ourselves a limited task but we feel that this study has resulted in more than just a list of satisfactory textbooks for immediate use in our nation's schools. We hope that our conclusions will serve as a guide for the Daughters, showing what to look for and how to evaluate the books used to train the future citizens of this republic.
   The results of our study, in the form of background analysis and a list of satisfactory and unsatisfactory textbooks were mailed to all those on the official mailing list in March.

4. Landscaping
   Five scholarships have been granted this year, the greatest number in any one year.

5. Honor Awards
   These awards were granted to six U. S. Academies each year.

6. Program Reviewing Committee
   All the program papers were carefully reviewed and all obsolete material discarded. All papers available for Chapter use are now up to date. This project required the handling of more than 5000 items.

7. Radio and Television Contest
   For the first time a contest on the college level has been introduced. It consists of a radio and TV script on the Constitution of the United States prepared by students. The award is a trip to Washington. The radio script and the television script of the winning students will be read before the Continental Congress.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Our new publication "Is That Line-right?" has been well received.

NEW FUND

Miss Alice D. Butterfield of New York has established a Memorial Fund to honor the memory of Gridley Adams. The income of this fund is to be used for awards to persons for outstanding accomplishments in patriotic recognition of the United States Flag.

BROCHURE ON INSIGNIA

This administration is publishing, for the first time in the history of our National Society, a Brochure on D.A.R. Insignia.
50 Years of Red Cross Nursing Services

by Ann Magnussen, R.N.
National Director, Nursing Services, American National Red Cross

This year marks the 50th Anniversary of American Red Cross Nursing Services, highlighting half a century of growth and dedicated work for the Nation and community.

Daughters of the American Revolution have made many notable contributions to Red Cross nursing, and today's program owes much to the vision and planning of two distinguished D.A.R. members, Clara Barton and Jane Delano.

Clara Barton, founder of the American Red Cross, was affiliated with the Mary Washington Chapter of the D.A.R. Known as a gifted amateur in the field of nursing before there were professionals, Miss Barton left the comforts of her home to care for the sick and wounded soldiers on the battlefields during the War Between the States. From then on she labored tirelessly in laying the groundwork for American Red Cross nursing activities. Under her leadership, Red Cross services were provided during the yellow fever epidemic of 1888, the Johnstown flood of 1889, and the Spanish-American War.

Her efforts to alleviate the suffering of the wounded during the War Between the States, which demonstrated the need for a nursing program, also helped pave the way for Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee to win support for the Army Nurse Corps, which she founded at the time she was vice-president of the D.A.R.

Although nursing care was fundamental to the Red Cross concept, it was not until 1909 that Red Cross Nursing Services was formally organized as a national program, with Jane Delano, a member of the Judge Lynn Chapter of the D.A.R., as its head. In her dual capacity as superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps and director of Red Cross Nursing, Miss Delano was able to build into the Red Cross structure the highest standards of the nursing profession.

One of her primary aims was to develop a roster of professional nurses who would be able to serve both in war and in disaster. As a result of her far-sighted planning for this reserve, the American Red Cross was able to mobilize and certify more than 20,000 nurses to meet military nursing corps requirements in World War I.

This was considered a tremendous accomplishment at the time, but in fact proved to be only a trial run for World War II. In that conflict, the Red Cross recruited and certified over 100,000 professional nurses for military service. The contributions of military nurses were so great that in 1947 the Nurse Corps was made part of the regular establishment of the Army and Navy, and the Armed Forces have now taken over the recruitment and certification program pioneered by the Red Cross.

The need for a reserve of nurses trained and ready to give care to disaster victims, which was also foreseen by Miss Delano, has remained constant. Throughout the years, Red Cross volunteer professional nurses have rushed to the aid of stricken communities and have given nursing care to the injured and homeless in more than 7,000 disaster relief operations.

When hurricane Audrey swept across the Gulf coast of Louisiana and Texas, leaving death and destruction in its wake, some 300 Red Cross nurses helped care for 3,000 persons injured by the hurricane. Rescue teams consisting of a Red Cross nurse, a first-aid man and a case worker took fresh water, food, and medical supplies on trip after trip to isolated areas. For transportation they depended on boats, helicopters, and marsh buggies—the only equipment that could penetrate the strewn debris, high waters, and soggy ground. It was not infrequent that these teams reached stranded groups of 50 to 75 persons clutching trees or perched on roofs of houses. Once rescued, nurses gave these people emergency care, including psychological first aid. In all, nurses provided around-the-clock care of 20,000 persons in Red Cross shelters.

In fighting epidemics, volunteer Red Cross nurses have been equally ready to serve. During the 15 years when severe polio epidemics were erupting in the United States, the Red Cross made 14,500 nurse assignments to hospitals to care for polio patients. (These nurses were paid by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.) When Salk vaccine became available, more than 10,000 Red Cross nurses helped speed the immunization of thousands by assisting local health departments in an accelerated protection program.

In 1957 thousands of Red Cross nurses helped care for the victims of Asian flu, particularly in college dormitories where the large number of sick students greatly overtaxed their limited nursing staffs.

One of Miss Delano's greatest contributions to today's nursing program came about from her recognition of a need for families to learn how to care for a sick or injured person at home and for mothers to learn how to care for their babies. In 1908 the Red Cross gave its first home-nursing course to a group of women in the District of Columbia. Since then, more than 5,000,000 certificates have been issued to persons completing these courses, which have continually been revised to keep up with current practice in nursing.

In 1912 the Red Cross also initiated the program, then called Rural Nursing, which was to develop into Red Cross Public Health Nursing in...
rehabilitation and teaching patients to do for themselves.

Over the years advances in medical science and methods of treatment have placed new demands upon communities. To help meet these needs, Red Cross nursing programs have been changed and expanded, and new programs have been developed. For instance, the use of blood as an adjunct to medical care and the need for large quantities of blood for use in connection with "open-heart" surgery have created a tremendous need for this vital commodity.

In World War I Miss Delano worked with Mabel Boardman, another Red Cross pioneer and D.A.R. member, on a plan to train volunteer nurse's aides, so that their services could be utilized by professional nurses in hospitals. This grew into a major Red Cross program in World War II, when over 250,000 women were trained and worked faithfully as nurse's aides in military and civilian hospitals. Today Red Cross Nursing Services continues the program for instruction and supervision of these volunteer nurse's aides, who are playing an increasingly important role with the modern emphasis on

1918. This program proved to be so important to the community that it was finally taken over as an official function by the Government; however, during the three decades before the changeover was completed more than 27,000,000 visits were made by Red Cross nurses.

Red Cross nurses are a key group in the 53 Red Cross regional blood programs and last year helped the Red Cross collect and distribute 2,000,000 pints of blood. Each month more than 4,000 volunteer nurses assist the regular staff in this important program. These nurses constitute a skilled reserve whose services could be quickly mobilized in the event of national emergency.

Recently, Red Cross Nursing Services has become concerned with the increasingly important problem of care for the aged. At the request of the U.S. Public Health Service and the American Nursing Home Association, Red Cross instructors are offering a training course for aides in nursing homes in order to insure improved nursing care for the residents. In prospect, too, is development of a course for older people themselves, designed to help them understand and cope more effectively with the problems brought on by their increasing years.

Today, Red Cross nurses, carrying on the ideal of Clara Barton and Jane Delano, stand ready to offer their services for the benefit of mankind. It is the job of Red Cross Nursing Services to insure that their unselfish efforts continue to meet the vital needs of the community and Nation and that Red Cross nursing programs are geared to meet new conditions in a changing world. This is the challenge and this is the job we aim to perform.

I'm Glad I Was Born a D.A.R.

I wonder if I'd be brave enough—
To cross the ocean in a sailboat?

I wonder if I'd be strong enough—
To build a cabin and raise my food?

I wonder if I'd be devout enough—
To trust God—after an Indian massacre near my home?

I wonder if I'd be loyal enough—
To fight for my country; when it was so young?

I thank God each day for my Grandparents who were—
Brave enough—
Strong enough—
Devout enough—
Loyal enough—
I'm glad I was born a D.A.R.

by Frances M. P. Reddick,
Regent, Comfort Tyler Chapter, Syracuse, N. Y.
The movement of emigrants from the earliest populated areas along the Atlantic seaboard leads down many pathways. A bare 15 years after the landing of the Pilgrims, this movement westward began. In November 1635 a party of 60 migrated overland from the Plymouth Colony, with cattle and horses, to Windsor, Conn. Averaging a little more than a mile an hour, the 100-mile journey took 2 weeks. Household goods were transported by water. A few months later (in June 1636) Pastor Thomas Hooker and about 100 of his congregation moved from New Town (Cambridge) in the Bay Colony to form a new community at Springfield on the Connecticut River. Many went over the famous Indian trail, the Old Connecticut Path, to establish new homes at Hartford, Windsor, and Wethersfield. Several companies went to New Haven, Milford, and Guilford, all in the New Haven Colony. Settlers from Milford and Guilford later moved on to New Jersey, in the neighborhood of Newark. Urged by systematic solicitation of agents in the employ of New Jersey, parties moved from Newbury, Mass., and New Hampshire to the Raritan River area.

The original settlers of Delaware and New Jersey were Swedes, but in 1642 New Haven men purchased land from the Indians at Burlington on Delaware Bay and also on the Schuylkill River, in what was to become Pennsylvania.

Virginians, too, were migrating. In 1653 a company went to the Albemarle region just below the Virginia boundary. There were some Quakers in that group. From 1725 to 1740 there was a steady influx from Virginia and Pennsylvania into North Carolina. A decade later similar groups were moving to South Carolina. That colony, however, was settled mainly by emigrants from England, Scotland, and Ireland along the Ashley River and at Charleston. After 1720 parties from the German Palatinate arrived and about 1732 some Swiss near the Savannah River.

The Netherlanders from New Amsterdam were also moving about—for a time that colony claimed part of what is now Connecticut; many of them settled on Delaware Bay about 1656, and about 1671 along the Ashley River in North Carolina.

About 1732 people on the Potomac River in Virginia began to move into the Shenandoah Valley, and some 5 years later 100 Potomac families went through the Shenandoah and settled Winchester and Strasburg.

Pennsylvania, as we know it, is a great State extending from the Delaware River on the east to a point beyond the headwaters of the Ohio in the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers.

The genealogical record of the State shows, however, that in 1682 William Penn laid out a town called Philadelphia, whose first settlers were Quakers and Welsh. Within 2 or 3 years Germans from the Palatinate and Rhinelanders settled Germantown. An earlier Swedish settlement called New Gottenberg joined Penn's colony and became known as Chester. About 1710 Mennonites settled in Lancaster County; Moravians of the Lutheran or Reformed Church in Bethlehem in 1741; and Amish in Somerset, farther west, about 1767. There were also many Scotch-Irish, and by 1770 one-third of the population of Pennsylvania was Scotch-Irish. Penn did not occupy lands without negotiating with the natives. There were 33 treaties with or purchases from the Indians.

Connecticut, under its charter extending to the western seas, claimed all of the northern portion of the territory within the present limits of the Commonwealth. Many Massachusetts and Connecticut families migrated to the Wyoming Valley.

Maryland claimed a narrower strip from the Delaware westward through the mountains and to the eastern border of a sizable area in the southwestern corner claimed by Virginia.

Claims to the land west of the Alleghenies were many—Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and the Indian tribes. After the Revolution there were also several large private purchases, such as those of Symmes and the Ohio Company. Maryland, which had no claim to such lands, suggested that all cede their claims and a new territory, to be known as the Northwest Territory, be formed. New York, with a rather hazy claim based upon sovereignty over the Iroquois or Six Nations, was the first to yield; Vir-
Virginia ceded most of its claims in 1784; Massachusetts followed a year later; and in 1786 Virginia ceded the balance of its claims and Connecticut all claims except the Western Reserve, which was not ceded until 1800.

Until after the close of the Revolution these western lands had remained almost entirely unsettled. By the Royal Proclamation of October 7, 1693, granting of land west of the Alleghenies was forbidden, and on June 22, 1774, Parliament annexed the western lands to the Province of Quebec. In general, the region was a wilderness frequented only by hunters, hostile Indians, and wild animals. Indian warpaths and the trails of animals, such as the deer and bison, traversed the vast area beyond the mountains. The mountains themselves were densely wooded, broken by ravines and narrow gorges with rapid streams, each with its network of branches and rivulets. These trails were very narrow. As they followed the best available courses, many were later enlarged to a 2-foot width for the use of packhorses, then for the passage of carts and wagons; now our modern highways follow many of these same routes. At the beginning of the Revolutionary period the only white habitations were in the southern Appalachian region.

During the French and Indian War two westward roads had been blazed. In 1753 Braddock's Road ran from Alexandria, Va., by way of Fort Cumberland to Laurel Hill, near Uniontown, Pa. Included in Braddock's forces was a corps of seamen, with block and tackle, to move loaded supply wagons over the more rugged portions. This same method was to remain in use by the early settlers moving to the Northwest Territory. Forbes's road in 1758 was north of Braddock's road and ran from Philadelphia to Carlisle, with Fort Bedford and Fort Ligonier established as bases of supply. Between these roads there was much rivalry.

During the Revolution The Great Road, extending from Philadelphia southward to the Valley of Virginia and on to the Yadkin in North Carolina—435 miles—was the longest and probably the most important road.

An early trace was blazed by Daniel Boone from Wood's Gap near the headwaters of the Roanoke, along the New River, which flowed westward, thence followed the Great Kanawha to the Ohio. This is the river on which Charleston, W. Va., is situated. Thousands upon thousands crossed the New River at Ingle's Ferry, an enterprise that brought in $10,000 to $15,000 a year.

Boone's later route to Kentucky by his Wilderness Trail led from his home near the Yadkin through Cumberland Gap, which had been discovered by Dr. Thomas Walker in 1748, to Boonesborough (1775) and on to the Ohio River at Louisville (1779). By 1784 there were 30,000 whites in Kentucky County or District—still part of Virginia. All these people had traveled in groups for safety. One account tells of 200 families, guarded by 100 well-armed young men, always traveling by day; at night beds of pine boughs were made for the women and children, the men wrapping themselves in blankets on the ground, and hardly a day passed without the party finding white persons murdered and scalped by the Indians. (Cartwright account.) In the 20-year period before the Wilderness Trail was passable for anything on wheels, 100,000 courageous pioneers, afoot or on horseback, had passed through Cumberland Gap and followed Boone's route along the buffalo trace on the hillsides, away from the lowlands and marshy spots, and bogs that had trapped earlier mastodons.

You may have access to old journals and letters that are valuable in identifying families and the localities from which they came and to which they went. Many, it is true, are dull and prosaic, but others are filled with informative details. One, for example, records the progress from Burlington County, N. J., of a party of 29, including two families with six children each, a younger couple with two children, and another with only one child, several unmarried young men, and a mulatto boy. This party had four two-horse wagons and two three-horse wagons and four cows. In July and August 1788 it took 25 days to go from Philadelphia to a point near Red Stone, some 30 miles from Pittsburgh. The mileage made each day is shown; the ferries or bridges crossed are noted; the inns where they stopped are named; and places where there were bad mudholes are carefully noted. A wagon overturned, the mare foundered, one of the women walked 8 miles “at one heat” over the hill, many stops were made for wagon repairs and horse-shoeing, the wheat near Lancaster was bad (showing signs of mildew), the party dined in the woods, the women were fatigued, they stopped at night at a private house where they “paraded beds in the barn—did not set well,” a child sickened and died, mud was up to the hubs, six horses were hitched to a wagon in order to move it, and travelers who overtook them are named, etc. (Descendants of Thomas French, beginning p. 313).

In this same genealogy appear letters from the leader of this party and from another son who had reached the Redstone Creek area the preceding fall, purchasing 100 acres of land, with but two or three cleared, and building a small cabin without a nail or any sawed board, where he remained 38 or 40 years, raising a family of nine children. The older man had rented bottom lands of George Washington and by December 1789, when his letter was written, had acquired the rental of five other farms. He apparently had considered the desirability of moving on to the Miami settlement in Ohio, but writes a brother still in Mansfield, N. J., that he had better pay the low rent for a well-improved farm than barter away his land at a low rate. “It seems as if people were crazy to get afloat on the Ohio. Many leave very good livings here, and set out for they know not where, but too often find their mistake.” He also says that the Mississippi trade is open and wheat, whisky, bacon, etc., are bought up for that trade.

The son's letter, written at a much later date from near Salem, Ohio, where he lived with children, tells of making one trip down the Ohio River to Cincinnati, one to the Falls of the Ohio (Louisville), returning by the wilderness, through part of Tennessee and part of Virginia; journeying three times with flour down the Monongahela, Ohio, and Mississippi Rivers to New Orleans, taking flour from New Orleans to the West Indies, once to Havana, Cuba, and once to Kingston, Jamaica; then taking sugar from Cuba and rum from Jamaica to New York. He also says that he paid $6,700. duty to the United States on the sugar and rum and ends with the information that Congress had acknowledged indebtedness to him for services rendered to the United States and that he was receiving an annuity which enabled him to provide a comfortable living in his old and declin-
ing years. Letters such as this, written long after the occurrence of the events related, often are less accurate than contemporary writings but are helpful in tracing family migrations. (Descendants of Thomas French, pp. 319 and 325).

The old Braddock and Forbes roads were to become, in part, at least, turnpikes. In 1787 the Grand Jury of Baltimore reported the state of the country roads as a public grievance, and the Frederick, Reisterstown, and York roads were laid out anew by the county as turnpikes with tollgates. In 1804 these roads were granted to corporate companies. From Baltimore to Cumberland the cost of constructing stone roads fell on Maryland banks as a condition of rechartering. Rather than becoming a burden, it proved a lucrative property, yielding a 20-percent profit for many years. The first macadam road in America was used on the Lancaster turnpike; the road was 37 feet wide, with 24 feet in stone. This company was chartered by Pennsylvania in 1792 as part of the general plan for the Society for the Improvement of Roads and Inland Navigation. It was 62 miles long and completed in 2 years at a cost of $465,000. There were nine tollgates, averaging about 7 miles apart, and on every tollgate was a board with the rates painted on it. This turnpike paid dividends as high as 15 percent to investors.

In early Pennsylvania days both toll rates and innkeepers' charges were fixed by the county courts. When Washington County, in the southwestern area, was organized in 1781, these prices were fixed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Whiskey by 1/2 pt.</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breakfast or supper</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinner</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodging with clean sheets</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(clean if only used by a few previous guests)</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 horse overnight</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 gallon of corn</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong beer per quart</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Continental money was worth very little and it is easy to understand why families passing through boiled water in their own teakettles and cooked their own meals. By way of contrast, in 1831 in this same locality horse's fee were 25 cents and board and lodging for jurors and others attending court was $2.00 a week.

In the Lancaster area the Conestoga wagon was developed. The Conestoga had a boat-shaped body, always painted blue or slate-colored and with bright vermilion side boards. Because of the curved, canoe-shaped bottom, freight remained firmly in place, no matter how steep the incline of the road. On one side of the body was a small toolchest with a slanting lid, in which were carried simple tools, such as a hammer, wrench, and hatchet. The rear end was removable and on it hung the feed trough for the horses. Under the rear axletree swung the tar-lodel or grease bucket and the water pail. The front wheels were smaller than the back ones, and all had broad rims or tires, sometimes nearly a foot wide. On many turnpikes wagons with tires broader than 6 inches were allowed to travel without payment of tolls, as they helped to pack down the road and did not cut deep ruts in it as did the narrower rims. By law wagons were required to turn out only for wagons with equally wide tires. This, too, was an advantage. The Conestoga wagon bodies were arched over with six or eight hickory bows, those at either end being higher than those in the middle. Over this was a "tilt" or strong, white hempen cover corded down securely at the sides and ends. Four to six tons would be loaded upon one of these wagons when filled to the tops of the bows—about a ton's weight to each horse. From the description you will recognize these Conestoga wagons as the forerunners of the "prairie schooner." Three thousand of them ran constantly back and forth between Philadelphia and other Pennsylvania towns, sometimes traveling in long trains, the leaders of one wagon with their noses in the feed trough of the wagon ahead.

The most important early turnpike was the National Road, projected to run as far as St. Louis. At first it extended 130 miles from Cumberland to Wheeling at a cost of $1,750,000. It was a 60-foot road, of stone broken to pass through a 3-inch ring, then covered with gravel and rolled down with an iron roller. In the early 1800's Irish emigrants were imported as laborers to work on this road with hod, shovel, and barrow.

George Washington owned lands in the vicinity of Fort Necessity—beyond Cumberland—and had given much thought to solidifying the territory beyond the Appalachians with the thirteen original colonies. In 1784, while the Government was still a loose confederation, he had outlined a plan of action in a letter to Gov. Benjamin Harrison of Virginia.

The Ordinance of 1787 set up a government for the Northwest Territory and provided that not less than three or more than five States be formed from the Territory, to be admitted on an equal footing with the original States. The Ordinance concluded with a compact between the original States and the people and States in the Territory, to remain unalterable except by common consent. This compact, in six articles, provided for freedom of religion, contained a restatement of the bill of rights, provided for encouragement of schools and education, equal taxation, freedom from slavery, and division into States, boundaries, etc.

The westward movement to the Northwest Territory was in three main directions. From Massachusetts an overland route crossed the Hudson below Albany, then continued to the headwaters of the Susquehanna, thence down the river, merging with Pennsylvania movement or going directly westward by the Catskill Turnpike and its extension to the Western Reserve or by a more northerly route through Albany, following the Mohawk Valley and later the Erie Canal. Emigrants from Rhode Island and Connecticut went overland, crossing the Hudson at the Newburgh Ferry, following along near the southern line of the Connecticut-claimed portion of Pennsylvania and across in a southwesterly direction to Fort Pitt or following the Delaware to Easton and joining the route of the New Jerseyites headed for the Symmes Purchase or those from Philadelphia. Virginians moved through the Shenandoah Valley northward or westward across Kentucky, as we have seen.

In 1796 Congress authorized marking or blazing a road that would cut across a great southern bend of the Ohio River and connect Wheeling and Maysville. Ebenezer Zane blazed the course of what is now the route of the highway from Wheeling, W. Va., through Zanesville, Lancaster, and Chillicothe to Maysville, Ky. The portion from Wheeling to Zanesville was part of the National Road. In the earlier days those crossing
Pennsylvania by the more northern routes struck for the Ohio River, building rafts of six or more logs, upon which the few goods were loaded; the packhorses were led along the river bank by some of the party. Some built other types of boats—canoes, dugouts carrying up to something like a ton of goods, flatboats (often with a little shanty at the end), and later keelboats. These rafts and flatboats were built for a one-way trip and usually were broken up and used in erecting a cabin or shelter at the end of the journey. Canoes served the early explorers and traders and the settler carrying his goods on a single packhorse. Later the most common means of transportation downstream was the flatboat. If all went well, the trip from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati could be made in about a week; often, however, as much as 3 or 4 weeks was needed. It was a hazardous trip—the riverbed changed yearly with the spring floods, the currents were treacherous, collisions occurred—with other rafts or flatboats and with “planters,” the term used for logs immovably fixed in the river bed. The cargo flatboat usually was built for a one-way trip down the river, carrying whiskey, hams, and pickled sides and shoulders of pork; from Kentucky came hemp and tobacco and from the Wasbash country shelled corn and cherry and walnut planks. After disposing of the cargo and flatboat at the end of the voyage, the men returned by land over the Natchez Trace or, if a sturdier vessel had been used, picked up another cargo and went on to the West Indies, selling it and picking up another of sugar and rum and sailing to an Atlantic seaboard port.

In many, perhaps even in most instances, the earliest family name known is that of a grandfather or perhaps a great-grandfather and it is not known by what route the earlier generations reached the area within the Northwest Territory. There may have been successive moves; ordinarily there undoubtedly were many moves. In that connection, the 1850 census will aid, for by counties it gives the names, ages, and State of birth of all persons listed.

Insofar as Ohio is concerned, if either the place of origin or the section to which the family migrated is known, the other can be ascertained by something more than a random guess. Farmers from nearby Pennsyl-

vania found the orderly 640-acre squared sections of the Seven Ranges to their liking, but the price of $2.00 per acre or a minimum investment of about $1,200 was too great for rapid development. Soldiers from Virginia claimed their bounty lands in the Virginia Military District. The Symmes Purchase, with a 30-mile frontage on the Ohio River between the Great and Little Miami Rivers, at a price of 66-2/3 cents per acre, was made by the first judge of the Territory and other influential men, largely from New Jersey.

Massachusetts and Connecticut settlers found their way to the Western Reserve. The Ohio Company was formed by Gen. Rufus Putnam and fellow officers in Boston. The Scioto Company, another private organization, promoted sales abroad, selling 150,000 acres in France to prospective settlers, but never completing the conditions of the grant. Those who came either had to buy their lands a second time from the Ohio Company or move on to a new grant authorized by the Congress and known as the French Grant. There was a second purchase by the Ohio Company and a third, usually referred to as the Donation Grant, as 100-acre tracts were given to men who agreed to occupy the land and thus act as guards for the settlers in the original Ohio Company tract.

The Refugee Tract was to provide for families driven from the Canadian Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. After the French and Indian War New England and perhaps other veterans received grants of land in the northland and during the Revolution were loyal to the American cause. There also were United States Military Bounty lands in the Ohio Territory, divided into 5-mile-square townships and, at first, into large, 4,000-acre, quarter townships, some of which were later divided into 40 lots of 100 acres each for the accommodation of those soldiers holding warrants for only 100 acres each.

There were three tracts of 4,000 acres each, granted by the Old Continental Congress in July 1787 and confirmed by act of Congress of June 1, 1796, to the Moravian Brethren at Bethlehem, Pa., in trust and for the use of the Christianized Indians of Ohio living thereon. These were on the Muskingum River, beyond the Seven Ranges.

The Fire Lands were granted by the State of Connecticut to those who had suffered from the burning of towns, particularly New London, Fairfield, and Norwalk, by a force of British marauders during the Revolution. Three-mile-square tracts on the banks of three rivers were granted to Ebenezer Zane by Congress in May 1796 in consideration of his opening the road from Wheeling to Maysville, to which reference has already been made.

The river crossings of the Muskingum at Zanesville, the Hocking at Lancaster, and the Scioto at Chillicothe were to prove valuable privileges. Dohrmann’s Grant of a 6-mile-square township (23,040 acres) was made in 1801 to Arnold Henry Dohrmann, formerly a wealthy Portuguese merchant in Lisbon, for and in consideration of his having, during the Revolutionary War, given shelter and aid to the American vessels of war.

The Congress Lands were sold by the Government direct to purchasers through land offices in the various land districts, called by the names of the towns where they were located—such as Marietta, Chillicothe, Zanesville, and Cincinnati. The lands were surveyed under the authority and at the expense of the National Government into townships, sections, and quarter sections and from 1820 into 80-acre half-quarter sections. Section 16 of every township was perpetually reserved for the use of schools under the State government.

In Indiana and Illinois almost all of the land was sold through land offices, direct to the settlers.

Vincennes was the only settled neighborhood within the present boundaries of Indiana at the time the Northwest Territory was organized. The first American settlement in Indiana was at Clarksville on the Ohio River, opposite Louisville, Ky. Illinois was part of Indiana Territory, with a white settlement at Kaskaskia on the Mississippi River with a thousand or more inhabitants, who objected to crossing the entire breadth of the Territory to pay their taxes and go to court.

The Territory was divided in 1809 into Indiana and Illinois Territories. Indiana was admitted as a State in 1816; Illinois in 1818. In 1805 Michigan Territory was organized, but a boundary dispute with Ohio prevented admission as a State from (Continued on page 422)
You Daughters who live on the east coast, with its long history and old traditions, have many things to celebrate that are 150 years old and older. It may be hard for you to realize that Missouri, out in the newer Midwest, too can have a sesquicentennial. "Why!" you say, "Missouri has not been a State that long, 1821 from 1958 is only 137 years."

But this historic old trading post, Fort Osage, was built in the Territorial days of Missouri in 1808. And that is not really old for the State! St. Louis was built in 1764 and Ste. Genevieve in 1735. But they were built by the French when all this region belonged to France. Fort Osage was built and owned by the United States Government, in the wilderness of western Missouri, east of where, later on, a private trading post was to grow into Kansas City. It was part of the Louisiana Purchase, which President Jefferson had bought almost "sight unseen" from France.

Fort Osage was a group of 12 large log buildings, surrounded by a strong blockade. But it never experienced war. It was built to keep the peace with the Indians in that area, and it did keep the peace. When Gen. William Clark took a troop of "Dragoons" from St. Charles, up overland, guided by Nathan Boone, to both help and protect the building of the fort in 1808, he invited the Osage Indians to come visit him. They came and were delighted with his presents and made a treaty. They even danced and sang all night. The Big Osage camped on one side of the Fort and the Little Osage on the other side. Several thousand remained here for 13 years and never gave much trouble. The factor, George Sibley, gave them good prices for their furs and sold them attractive trade goods at cost, such as knives, blankets, and kettles.

When Sibley went down to St. Louis and brought back a lovely bride, he brought also a keelboatload of furniture, including the first piano west of the settlements along the Mississippi River. It had a fife-and-drum attachment which delighted the Indians when she played for them. Mr. Sibley had a Mandarin costume to wear for formal councils with the Indians. After the Osage proved so peaceable, missionaries in the East came out and built Harmony Mission to the Osage 75 miles south of the fort. Much friendly visiting took place between the fort and the mission. The latter even borrowed Old Bill, the Fort's interpreter. And the fort sent down some of its Indian children to the Mission for schooling.

Everyone who went up the river stopped at the fort. Its visitors included the following: An expedition by John Jacob Astor sent from New York to form a settlement at the mouth of the Columbia River, which stopped here 3 days and enjoyed the scalp dance put on for them. Eighty-one-year-old Daniel Boone and his Indian servant stayed here 2 weeks. The scientific Long expedition in its bizarre steamboat, The Western Engineer, stayed 10 days. The early Santa Fe Trail passed by the gate of the fort.

Settlers began to appear; a step back in history will explain them. After people on the Atlantic coast had settled down from the Revolutionary War, the younger veterans got restless. Their families were growing, and they needed more land. They heard of Daniel Boone and his trail back over the Cumberland Mountains, and picked up their families and began their western migration, building cabins and living for a while in Virginia and then in Kentucky. After the War of 1812-1814 was over, they ceased to fear Indians and moved on to Missouri. For a while an average of 500 people crossed the Mississippi into St. Louis every day, bringing their slaves and cattle with them. They swarmed out across the State, following Boone's Lick Trail, many as far as the fort. There they found fine land, protection, and a market for their farm produce. That neighborhood now has a strong D.A.R. Chapter named Fort Osage Chapter.

Meanwhile, after the fort was dedicated (November 10, 1808) with much booming of cannon, 27 other trading posts were built, near Indian tribes, all operating at cost at the taxpayers' expense. Loud complaints arose about "Government competing with private enterprise," made by private fur companies. So in 1822, with the help of Senator Benton, a law was passed ending Government trading posts. At Fort Osage the gar-
THE STORY OF

Samuel de Champlain

by Beatrice M. Casey

Ethan Allen Chapter, Vergennes, Vermont

SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN, the man, is greater than his exploits. His nobility of soul, his courage and patience and resolute will shone the more brightly in the light of his ardent love of God and of his fellowmen. Born in Brouage, France, a port on the Bay of Biscay, about 1567, he loved the sea. As a young man he voyaged to the New World in the employ of the King of Spain and was fascinated by the strange lands and peoples and customs. He visited exotic Mexico and Puerto Rico. It is interesting to note that, in his writings, he suggested a canal through the Isthmus of Panama.

A noble old soldier of France, Aymar de Chastes, had a dream. He longed to found a permanent French settlement on the continent of North America for a threefold purpose: First, to Christianize the aborigines, next, to plant there the fleur-de-lis, and lastly, to engage in the profitable fish and fur trade with the Indians. Champlain was his logical choice for leader of this expedition. Maps and records of Jacques Cartier's earlier explorations were invaluable to Champlain. He was fortunate in obtaining as companion the jovial, asomatic, the Sieur de Pontgrave. The latter had age friends had told him of a large lake to the south had prompted him to agree to help the Algonquins in their war with the Iroquois in return for their knowledge in guiding him to this lake. Historians have criticized Champlain for antagonizing the powerful Iroquois and thus changing the course of history in North America, but he could not have known the consequences of his decision. To retain the friendship of the Algonquins, his neighbors, was essential to the success of his mission.

For dwellers in the Champlain Valley, the voyage of July 1609 is the most significant of Champlain's expeditions. As he, with two French companions and 60 Indians in 24 canoes, glided into the lake, its beauty entranced him. He wrote glowingly of its large islands with unfamiliar trees and birds, of the undulating line of the green hills to the east, and of the grandeur of the mountains to the west. True to his promise, he led his allies into battle at Ticonderoga on July 26, 1609, and routed the Iroquois, who were terrified by the pale faces with wooden sticks that dealt death. The lake was given the explorer's name, it is said, while he was resting at Chimney Point, Vt., after the fight.

Champlain presented unique gifts to his king on his visit home later in 1609: These were two scarlet tanagers, the stuffed head of a garpile, and a girdle ornamented with porcupine quills.

In December 1610 the now famous explorer took for his bride Helene Boulle, 12-year-old daughter of the private secretary to the king. Such December-May unions were not uncommon in that period. The romance had blossomed while Champlain was in Paris, summoned by the assassination of Henry of Navarre. Because of Helene's tender age, she did not accompany her husband back to the rugged life of Kebec in 1611. Champlain's ambition spurred him to stake a claim to a second settlement at Place Royale, now part of Montreal. It was at this time that he initiated the practice of sending Frenchmen to live for a season with the Indians and invited braves to the settlement to be taught the white man's ways. The roving Frenchmen became "coureurs de bois," or wood rangers, and played an important role in colonial history. With Kebec flourishing, Champlain turned his face homeward once more.

In 1612 Champlain was reappointed Governor of Canada, with the commission to spread the Christian religion among the natives and to try to find a route to China and the East Indies. Zealous in the service of God, he took with him four missionaries. The first mass was said in Kebec on June 25, 1615. Father LeCaron went to labor among the Hurons. Champlain traveled through the Great Lakes region and found the Hurons vastly superior in mode (Continued on page 400)
The Assault on Christmas

Who could have predicted that Christmas would one day be a controversial issue? Yet, judging from the far too numerous instances of objections to the singing of carols in the schools, and to appropriate displays in honor of the day in the school rooms and on school grounds, this is now the case. In New York State, a group of citizens was being taken to court to defend their position to the effect that the traditional treatment of Christmas in their schools is not a violation of law. In other cases citizens have had to accept having their children denied information about the significance, customs, and ceremonies of the Christmas holidays, which concern the great majority of Americans. Unfortunately, a number of non-Christian organizations are involved in the attempt to eliminate Christmas from the schools.

It cannot be said, of course, that all of these forces are knowingly joining with the Communists in opposing the celebration of Christmas, but the fact remains that the Communists are agitating on this front. A recent dispatch from Berlin, for instance, reported that the Communist authorities there had increased their efforts to rid Christmas of its religious meaning. Instructions issued by Communist officials directed that at social gatherings in offices and factories there were to be no more traditional Christmas songs and poems, and prohibited any reference to the feast of Christmas. Replacing in the public squares and streets of East Germany the traditional adornments, were Chinese and Negro dolls holding peace doves in their hands. All East German factories that planned to close at noon on Christmas Eve were ordered to make up for the lost production by putting on special shifts before Christmas.

Recently a book reached this country from Stockholm, entitled The Profits of Slavery—Baltic Forced Laborers and Deportees Under Stalin and Khrushchev. On one page is a photograph of a tragic young man standing beside one of the dismal barracks of a slave-labor camp, and under it is this caption:

...“The photograph shows a Latvian school-teacher who was sentenced to 25 years at hard labor because he had observed Christmas with his pupils by putting up a Christmas tree decorated with candles. The Soviet tribunal described this as ‘anti-Soviet propaganda.’"

Of special interest to American women is a new venture in our country which, deliberately or not, has the effect of diluting the spirit of Christmas here. It is a campaign launched by our leading merchants’ association, the National Retail Merchants Association, to add to the traditional Christmas decor in department stores a United Nations theme expressed by the curious slogan “U.N.—We Believe.” Included in the Christmas display will be the flags of the member nations of the United Nations, among which will of course be those of the Communist countries. The pilot store for this experiment was Bamberger’s, in Newark, N. J.; but the plan is to enlist the entire membership of the association—some 10,000 stores—in the campaign during the current year. The campaign was adopted by the National Retail Merchants Association at the instigation of the United States Committee for the United Nations, which has offices in Washington and New York City. The Committee, according to the December, 1958 issue of STORES, a publication of the National Retail Merchants Association, is composed of 120 national organizations, including, of course, the National Retail Merchants Association.

Among these are the Salvation Army, United Church Women, the YWCA, the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the National Grange, the American Association of University Women, Altrusa International, American Federation of Soroptimist Clubs, Camp Fire Girls, General Federation of Women’s Clubs, Girl Scouts of U.S.A., National Congress of Parents and Teachers, National Federation of Business and Professional Women’s Clubs, and other large and respected business and social organizations. It would be difficult to believe that these groups favor taking the Christmas spirit out of Christmas.

Our merchants are not stopping at the idea of using the Christmas tide for promoting the United Nations. Says STORES: “Every retailer who believes that the United Nations is a force for good should plan now to do something in 1959 to tell his public about the United Nations. Whether this contribution takes the form of a store-wide promotion or an institutional ad or a window or whatever, the important thing is to decide now to support the program at some time during the coming year.”

Continues STORES:

“Here are just a few of the many ways that you can get behind this program:

“Imprint the ‘UN—We Believe’ emblem on all your stationery.

“Use the ‘UN—We Believe’ emblem as a drop-in in your advertisements.

“If you have an auditorium, you can hold a UN fashion show or... Hold a UN fashion show in your tea room, where you can use UN place mats.

“Feature in your restaurant, recipes from the United Nations, which can be purchased in book form for sale to your customers.

“Invite various women’s clubs and organizations, such as the Business and Professional Women’s Clubs, League of Women Voters, Junior League, and others to use your auditorium for discussions on the United Nations. Speakers’ kits can be ordered from the U. S. Committee.”

And, as STORES further points out: “The above list of ideas is, of course, merely a sample of what can be done.”

It remains to be seen how the women customers of our department stores will regard this venture of the retail trade into the field of controversial political propaganda. For instance, they may want to inquire of their favorite store if it plans to promote the United Nations at Christmas time. More level-headed, it would seem, than the merchants who subscribed to the idea, was the view of one of the long-respected members of the National Retail Merchants Asso-
association, who, at its recent convention in New York City, drew a line between proper and improper political activity for members. Fred R. Lazarus, Jr., told them: "...I suspect that people come to our stores, not to buy our political opinions, but because of the merchandise assortments and services they find there. In any event, I am not suggesting that a store adopt a party line. On the contrary, I do urge that individuals in a store become active in whichever party they choose."

Would it not seem that the political arena is the proper place to weigh the merits or demerits of the United Nations? And should we not now point out to our merchants the un- wisdom of confusing Christmas with the Godless UN?

Since many criticisms have lately been heard of the excessive commercialization or diluting of the Christmas idea, exemplified by many vulgar and completely secular cards, among other illustrations, our merchants should be fully aware that the bonanza of Christmas trade they have enjoyed for so long may dwindle. In fact, Hollywood's Stan Freberg, well known for his "off-beat" commercials, issued a recording some weeks before Christmas which effectively and amusingly took to task the advertising fraternity for losing sight of the real meaning of Christmas and the reason for its being.

The record, called "Green Christmas," created such an alarmed sensa-
tion in advertising and commercial circles that one Broadway columnist reported that it has been "banned from the air in Manhattan." Freberg, the son of a Baptist minister, expressed the hope that "the sting of Green Christmas' will burn deeply enough to instill in all people the meaning of Christmas."

Thanks to Stan Freberg, we and our merchants may begin to recover a better balanced perspective with regard to Christendom's holiest day.

Please remember the following news item in the October 16, 1958 issue of the New York Times:

"A six-member committee recommended today that the United Na-
tions seek to influence world opinion by a 'concentrated attack on the minds of people' ***

"The report suggested that the United Nations concentrate its energies on reaching four classes of people and organizations:

1. Government agencies concerned with influencing public opinion such as ministers or institutions for politi-
cal or social or economic research.

2. Persons engaged in the mass media such as editors, writers, broad-
casters, and cinema producers.

3. Persons who show real interest in the United Nations and are ready to commit themselves in service to it.

4. Educators and persons concerned with the education field."

The plans of the National Retail Merchants Association are complying with the recommendations as stated in the above report.

Without question, this is one more attack on the minds of America.

A few minutes before the above went to print a telephone call was received from Mr. John Hazen, Vice President for Government Affairs, National Retail Merchants Association. Mr. Hazen stated that in no way would the Asso-
ciation recommend using the "UN—We Believe" program in connection with Christmas. We were delighted to hear this.

Mr. Hazen has disavowed the Christmas campaign, but the fact remains that the Association, through its own publications, suggests ways and means of supporting the "UN—We Believe" program. Should the stores be used for such a purpose?

American Women Can Regain Our Lost Freedom

When the old Liberty Bell at Inde-
pendence Hall began tolling the voice of freedom of the 13 colonies of America, it started reverberations that have never ceased.

It is a voice, a sound, a call—a yearning—that will never cease as long as humans inhabit the face of the earth.

It was God-directed, as all great soul-searching acts must be. Humans rise above ordinary daily powers into exalted, dedicated beings.

An act of man never uttered a more soul-shaking cry than on that July 4, 1776, when our small, sepa-
rate, insecure, and ununited colonies decreed their freedom.

It lifted the men of this tiny na-
tion into restless giants that dreamed dreams of progress beyond ordinary endeavor.

It set the tone, the pace, the pat-
tern, the fabric of a new life. Its sounds roll on forever and ever.

It touched the hearts of men throughout the earth. It opened the doors to persecuted peoples. It was like the words of Christ, "Come unto Me, and I will give you peace."

Our gates were open for all to come to this land of freedom. A new crea-
tion took place in America; a crea-
tion inspired by God. With His help and guidance this nation grew.

People clamored to join in this rise of a new nation. They came in crowded sailboats across the forbidding sea to land on these welcome shores. They were admitted to be come fellow Americans.

Marching, moving, restless people swarmed beyond the Atlantic shores. They moved inland with a gun, an axe, a plow, and a dream.

There was no room for lazy, indolent men. There was no cramping, crowding, or stinginess. Life was big, strong, and powerful.

Is it any wonder that the men of America developed colossal giants of industry, never achieved before, and likely never to be seen again? Life was abundant, bountiful, and promis-
ing.

Smallness had no place in this bright new land. Bigness and gen-
erosity became American traits. Big souls were born. There was no thought of defeat.

This new mold was not set by men alone; women stood by their side. With her noble inspiration, dreams of grandeur and wealth became realties.

Fear was not the way of women born in freedom, daughters of men who had defied tyranny. They were the mothers of a new race. They were not content to be merely indus-
trious wives. They had minds and ambitions, too.

They used those minds. Where men of the family went, they went. They became companions in all en-
deavors. They educated themselves, studied their problems, rose as indi-
viduals.

They secured property rights for women—to inherit property, to own, maintain and dispose of property un-
der their own names. Later they fought to gain the franchise and were successful.

Women of today inherited these qualities from their thoughtful moth-
ers. We have known no other life than freedom of action. We have never been hampered by restraint. But women have only broken the crust or scratched the surface.

We must go on. We must get into the core of American life. We must set the pace for more truly American legisla-
tion.
The giants that made America great are bringing us to our downfall. Generous traits acquired with freedom have broken the bounds of good sense.

Politics overshadows good government. Taxes have grown until we are pushed against a wall of futility. Our wealth is being drained into European and Asian coffers at a rate beyond comprehension.

Labor has a stranglehold on industry. Many farmers, once the backbone of conservative thinking, have become followers of the liberal movement, with emphasis on Government control and subsidized crops.

This shackles our taxpayers with increased burdens. It is not the way of freedom; it is not the law of supply and demand that built our free enterprise system.

Our Supreme Court, once revered by all, has presumed to legislate, with resulting loss of prestige.

The platforms of the two political parties are growing more and more alike, as identities and beliefs merge into one liberal, international, pride-less mold.

Our schools have departed from the American concept of education. Our children are being brainwashed.

Our churches are giving us cause to wonder. Our press has lost its pride in factual reporting.

Racial hatred and misunderstanding are fomented by our enemies.

Propaganda changes the tone of American thinking. “I do not know what to believe” is a common outcry. People are silent, spiritless, because they do not know for what principles to stand.

Now is the time for women to strike against the destruction of American freedom.

We are educated, we have gained status, and are respected as individuals.

We stand for stability, tradition, and conservative beliefs. We believe in national pride, in the self-respect of our citizens.

We believe in the fundamentals of the past. We believe in the creative possibilities of free men. We look beyond the materialistic benefits of free enterprise. We believe that progress builds on a firm foundation of an honorable past which is respected and understood.

Our enemies look on tradition with contempt, on our national pride as tribalism, on our pride of ancestry as snobbishness.

The greatest single weapon against our enemies is faith—belief in worthwhile pursuits, earned self-respect.

We must urge a movement of enlightened conservative principles.

In the history of man, freedom has never been lost from without. It has been lost by laziness, indolence, soft-living, and a huge, corrupt government.

This nation, with its enlightened women dedicated to do battle against all enemies of freedom, can go forward.

Our confidence can be our security. As women of intelligence, we can change this tone of defeatism into faith in our cause. Each of us can direct his own personal battle of preparedness through knowledge to fight the enemy that surrounds us.

It is the old Biblical fight between good and evil that Christ talked about when He gave men freedom of choice. “Choose which way you will go.”

To be silent is to spread the evil. We must be dauntless. Do not be afraid of criticism, be prepared for it. Our courage alone will keep the freedom we know.

We must not accept ready-made opinions. We must form our own through study and reflection.

We must understand the issue. We must speak out openly and vigorously. We must never retreat.

With intelligence, purpose, national pride and unstinting energy, this sisterhood of dedicated American women can sway public opinion toward faith in our future.

We have work to do. We are being watched. As we go, so go thousands of followers along the path we forge.

With prayer in our hearts, let us inspire those around us with faith in our future.

Contributed by Mrs. Paul J. Fisher, Rockford, Ill.

**The Price of Freedom**

Without question, the United States and its citizens are confronted with a final struggle for freedom—a struggle for the minds and souls of men. The tenets of our Christian faith will die along with our freedoms unless we can make use of our God-given talents to preserve our faith and our individual liberties. Our will to be free is less powerful than our collective will to seek security under a paternalistic government. This could be our last chance to lead the Free World’s resistance to the enslavement of Communism. This is no longer an academic question to be debated within the safety of our schools, pulpits and press. It is an issue that will be decided within the next few years, and its consequences could engulf future generations for many centuries to come.

Long before our Declaration of Independence from English rule and about 30 years after our first settlers came to these shores, all of Europe was engaged in one single debate. The question was, Which is the more important, the more conducive to advancement and the good life, the liberty of the individual or the power of the state? This question was debated by the curious and the well-informed without any expectation of realizing their conclusions by any effective legislation. It was purely a hypothetical question debated by people living under an all-powerful government that allowed them some freedom of speech but little else.

In the year 1648, when our pioneer settlers were hewing logs, planting grain, and battling the elements, the scholars of Europe were becoming vocal on the subject of the individual in relation to his government. The teachings of the Christ, Confucius, and Buddha on the worth of the individual were considered religious but not political realities. The governments retained their complete power and the individual remained helpless.

The first notable philosopher to contest this state of affairs was the Englishman John Locke, born in 1632. He denied the power of the State over the individual and predicted the battle that would ensue when the individual arose to demand his independence. John Locke was the natural product of the two English Revolutions in his lifetime. At the impressionable age of 16 Locke saw the English people under the leadership of Cromwell arise in 1649, try their hereditary King, Charles the First, and behead him.

Forty years later, the people of England rebelled again and deposed James II in what was called a bloodless revolution. They invited William, Prince of Orange, to accept the vacant throne, preferring a stranger to one of their royal family. The new ruler received his throne from the
English Parliament, placing that body above any royal dynasty. In the space of 40 years, and two revolutions, the English people had thrown off the tyranny of Kings and had begun to turn in some degree to representative government as found in their Parliament.

Although Locke was later driven to take refuge in Holland as a political exile, his writings stirred the hearts and minds of the discontented in many lands. He wrote that all men, being born free, should not harm one another. He believed that individual liberty was only possible under law and order, with sufficient legal procedures to insure justice to everyone. Government was a contract founded upon the consent of the governed. The individual must have the final voice over his own affairs. Locke introduced a new concept into government, namely, that public officials, elected or appointed, were servants of the people and never their masters because the sovereign power of the government resided in the people. Locke has been called the Father of Liberty and was recently named by a panel of political experts as one of the seven men who had changed the thought of the world.

Europe had been profoundly impressed by the two English Revolutions, and after the death of Louis XIV, the French began to ask themselves why they had to endure the extravagances of his successors. Before the French Revolution our Colonists were declaring their independence of the English throne and by 1776 were fighting at Lexington and Bunker Hill. The philosophy of Locke was inherent in our Declaration of Independence and constituted the keystone of our belief that the people were sovereign in their own right and that the government was subject to the rule of the citizens.

Encouraged by our success, the French finally rebelled against their King and his Court and stormed the Bastille on July 14, 1789. Three years later all feudal rights were abolished. Following the September Massacres, France became a Republic in September 1792. They beheaded Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette the following year. Their Revolution ended in a Reign of Terror in 1794. As inspiring as revolutions are, they usually end in strong reversals of feelings. In a short time a Dictator arises, because it is necessary for some one person to assume sufficient power to reorganize society.

We seldom mention the fact, when we speak of the valiant French and their glorious Revolution, that it was followed within one year by the rise of Napoleon. His wars wrecked Europe and prostrated France. All of Europe was an armed camp for 20 years, fighting Napoleon's ambitions to conquer and rule.

There is one more lesson for us in this period of history. France's trials were not over after Napoleon was defeated and European peace was established by the Congress of Vienna in 1815. There was the Franco-Prussian War in 1870, with the Germans occupying Paris. Before they were driven out there resulted such a complete rule of terror that the law of the jungle prevailed. Out of this situation there arose an incident that has affected our entire world.

The French Commune was a political division ruled by a Mayor or Council and was a self-governing community. During the French Revolution there arose the Communes or Committees which took the place of the municipality during the fighting. This word was later applied to the Communards, who controlled the city of Paris after the departure of the Germans in 1871, during the Hundred Days of Terror, possibly the blackest period in France's history. When the Bolsheviks seized the Russian Government from the Kerensky regime in 1917, they abandoned their former name and called themselves Communists, after the Communards who ruled the city of Paris for 100 days with such inhuman cruelties. This was the true origin of the word Communism, as applied by the Communist Party of Moscow.

The Russian Constitution, which is filled with high-principled concepts of liberty for the individual, stresses the fact that Communism means communal living in a local self-governing Commune, with the power of government residing in the sovereign people. Consequently, when Lenin promised the Russian peasants local self-government, they believed him and stopped resisting the Communist Party. These promises are not unlike those offered to Americans by Socialists and One-Worlders who hope to build up the power of the State at the cost of the individual.

Winning one's freedom is never a permanent victory. Freedom is a privilege that must be guarded carefully, nourished as the most priceless thing one could ever hope to possess. It is imperative always to remember that many other brave, honest, liberty-loving people have lost their freedoms.

In order to appreciate the particular quality and success of our own Revolution, we would do well to examine it against the background of the times. What had been an academic subject in Europe, had become the order of the day in our new American Colonies. Our realistic Colonial pioneers were dealing with the very real problems of establishing the freedom of the individual under the new Republic.

The fact that these pioneers were able to create a new government, based upon the God-given rights of the individual, was due to their courage in fighting the English against terrific odds and their determination to create a new form of government that could never be ruled by ambitious politicians.

The situation that permitted them to create this form of limited government was unique in itself. It arose from the fact that the Thirteen Colonies, having formed their own local governments, met as 13 local sovereign governments to create a Federal Government derived solely from the powers delegated to it by the Colonies.

They were not satisfied to simply draw up a Federal Constitution. They knew that constitutions could be manipulated until they destroyed all individual liberties. What was more admirable was their courage and self-effacement in writing the first Ten Amendments, plus the Bill of Rights. Those amendments were to prevent all future governments from encroaching upon the individual's rights and upon his new freedoms. These Signers and Legislators saw fit to limit their own future powers, an act of forthright statesmanship seldom if ever found in the history of free nations.

Our Constitution, as great as it proved to be in protecting our freedoms for a century and a half, is now apparently too weak to withstand the onslaught of Communist propaganda. The truth is, the Constitution still stands in all its glory and majesty, but "We, the People" have become the victims of propaganda and brainwashing and have ceased to assume
The only question to be answered is to the remainder of the Free World. Our responsibility to enforce this God-inspired document, and thereby seen the same thing happen to the free peoples of Europe, from the Baltic to Yugoslavia. There were many brave men and women, who prized their freedoms fully as much as we do ours, living in those countries. They were scientists, industrialists, educators, writers, artists. There were many cultured women, proud of their homes and their families, professional women who taught in universities, practiced law and medicine. These women could not have been unaware of what was happening to them. They were not ignorant peasants, influenced by the Kremlin’s promise of a full dinner pail. Many women in these countries fought the enemy openly; and after their country was taken over, they went on fighting in the underground. Many have been imprisoned for their courage, and have little hope of ever being released.

How can we account for the fact that these brave people were taken over, one country after another? How explain the success of Godless Communism among Christian peoples? Certainly, the Kremlin has nothing to offer any self-respecting people except complete domination by the all-powerful State. There can be only one explanation. Too much economic and political power was permitted to be centralized in the hands of politicians who were willing to sacrifice the freedom and honor of their own country for their personal power.

The Free World faces a counterrevolution, led by the Forces of Darkness against the Forces of Light. It can only win if the free countries permit their traitors and politicians to assist the Communists while they betray their own country. A true revolution is a demand by the people for their human and legal rights to be administered under a rule of law and order. The counterrevolution exploits the people’s desire for a change as a pretext for seizing power to enslave them. The significance of the Russian counterrevolution is that it intends to outmatch the creative efforts of free peoples by the mass production of slave labor. At present it is more than successful.

You may ask how such a counterrevolution based upon slavery could spread to engulf more than 950 million, a number that exceeds a third of the world’s population. It was predicted that such a system would fail because of lack of scientific skills and technology. Now the U.S.S.R. is threatening us with extinction by its superiority in atomic weapons. It kidnapped the best German scientists following the war. Its spies were permitted to steal our atomic secrets. We gave Russia many billions of dollars worth of machine tools through Lend-Lease, enabling her to build her postwar trade with the West. Many of our American business men are anxious to trade with the Kremlin and her satellites. All the free countries of the West have assisted the Soviet to reach its present industrial expansion and scientific advancement.

We often hear the question, “How could this have happened to us?” With our Constitution and our love of liberty, our history of self-government, how could we have been won over to any form of collectivism? Our statesmen who wrote our Constitution believed that they had provided us with a workable form of limited government, especially with the Tenth Amendment, which reads, “The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.”

If our people really wished to remain free of their Federal Government in Washington, restoring our checks and balances that belong to a limited form of self-government should not be too difficult. The greatest change that has come over our country has been not so much in our socialized legislation as in the temper of our people. More and more of them are looking now to the Federal government for security. By 1948, three centuries after the first English Revolution in 1648 and a century and a half after our own Revolution freed us from absolute rule by others, we were succumbing to the blandishments of the oldest form of tyranny in the world, the lure of the Superstate.

When a nation begins to value material security more than they do their own integrity, they stand to lose both. For the past 25 years our Constitution has been under attack from the Supreme Court, our Bill of Rights assaulted, our States rights conveniently ignored. Our economy has been seriously weakened by the many social reforms which amount to subsidies to certain classes of our population.

It is not our Constitution or our principles of self-government that have failed. Certain politicians have betrayed us in their effort to acquire additional power for themselves. The essential difference between a statesman and a politician is that the statesman serves his country; the politician serves only himself.

What kind of an example do we offer the fleeing refugees who risk their lives daily to escape the injustices and hardships of Communism? Thousands of them are still fleeing from East Germany to free West Germany every month. They walk by night from North Korea to seek the protection and freedom offered by South Korea. They pour in from Red China to Formosa. The United States, supposedly a free country, welcomes Mikoyan, fresh from the execution of Hungarian students, as an Ambassador of Peace and Prosperity to be gained by additional trade with Russia.

We must rededicate ourselves to the saving of our blessed country. We Daughters have an added privilege and a unique responsibility through our pledge to keep our Constitution in effect. Every gathering of patriotic Americans should be a Constitutional Convention where are devised new and more effective ways of presenting the case for freedom under a Constitutional limited form of government. We must be equally astute in exposing the fallacies of the Socialist promises for the more abundant life. We should point out that Collectivism is a counterrevolutionary movement and that human liberty is still the newest, most miraculous achievement that any nation could aspire to. There is nothing new or constructive about tyranny. Since the days of ancient Greece, politicians have purchased the support of the people with their own money. The only new and dynamic force in the political world is the free man.

Let us apply to our problems the
lessons we have learned in our own Revolution, that the sovereign power of any government resides in its people. We alone can remake our country. If our pioneering Forefathers could create our government against terrific odds, surely, with our wealth, our productive capacity and technology, we can do as much in retaining our heritage.

We must return to a new faith in ourselves, and to our Christian principles. The entire world is looking to us to find once more an answer to tyranny. No better answer has ever been found to redress injustice and to release the creative power of the individual, than Constitutional government.

**DOLLARS FOR DEFENSE**

Knowledge is power. This Committee is devoted to the dissemination of information relative to national interests. DOLLARS FOR DEFENSE helps to make wide distribution possible. We thank the following for their thoughtful contributions:

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- Appleton Chapter—$2.50
- Governor Nelson Dewey Chapter—$1.00
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Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, President General, N.S.D.A.R., honored Wyoming by attending the 43rd Annual State Conference of the Wyoming State Organization, N.S.D.A.R. Mrs. George Barlow, State Regent of Utah, was also present, as were many Honorary State Regents of Wyoming and members of Wyoming chapters. Cheyenne Chapter was the hostess chapter; its Regent, Mrs. Frances B. Lake, acted as general chairman.

Members gathered Sunday evening, September 21, 1958, at the Plains Hotel in Cheyenne, Wyo., for a No Host dinner, which was followed by the showing of colored slides of Continental Congress of 1958 and slides of Wyoming that were to be considered for our State project of furnishing slides to the National Program committee. Mrs. Walter G. Davis was in charge of the program, assisted by Mrs. W. A. Hocker and Mrs. Paul W. Schwaiger.

Mrs. Lyman B. Yonkee, State Regent, presided during the sessions, and processional was directed by Mrs. E. Floyd Deuel. Invocations were given by State Chaplain, Mrs. Paul W. Schwaiger, and music was directed by Mrs. Claude L. Blakeslee, State Chairman of Music and Program. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and the National Anthem were sung.

Members of Wyoming Chapters received national recognition under her committee. Mrs. Walter G. Davis, State Chairman of Genealogical Records Committee, reported that one bound volume of tombstone inscriptions and records of Kostchino Cemetery, De Soto Parish, Louisiana, were given by Fort Caspar Chapter, and one bound volume of First Marriage Records of Laramie County were donated by Cheyenne Chapter.

Floral tribute was paid our departed members in the memorial service conducted by Mrs. Paul W. Schwaiger, State Chaplain, who was assisted by Mrs. C. A. Hocker and Mrs. Frances B. Lake, musicians, and Chapter Regents and representatives. Seven deceased members were remembered, among them an Honorary State Regent, Mrs. Jessie Webster.

At the banquet Monday evening, Mrs. Frances B. Lake presided as toastmistress, and the Rev. John M. Patterson, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Cheyenne, gave the invocation. The centerpiece on the table was a Missouri River boat, in floral design, and background music of Missouri River songs was played during the evening by Mrs. Leonard V. Boehler. Mrs. Gerald Bath sang several selections.

Highlight of the evening was the address given by Mrs. Groves, entitled, "Bulwarks of Freedom." Our hearts were gladdened by her courage and forthrightness. Alden Miller, a Cheyenne High School student and a member of the S.A.R., gave a patriotic reading, impressing those present with his interest in and knowledge of our government and the freedoms granted under our Constitution.

Personal awards were presented by the Jr. Past State Regent, Mrs. E. Floyd Deuel, to Fort Caspar Chapter for the greatest increase in National Magazine subscriptions, and to Luke Voorhees Chapter for the greatest percentage increase in subscriptions to the National D.A.R. Magazine.

Mrs. C. G. Cypreans, State Press Relations Chairman, presented the award for the best scrapbook to Fort Caspar Chapter; the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Pershing Geiger, accepted it.

Resolutions of the National Society were presented, and Mrs. Groves explained the reasons back of certain of them. Our State organization voted for most of them, but suggested changes in certain of them; these suggestions were sent to the National Resolutions Committee. Among the changes suggested was, in the National Parks Resolution, that our Society either remove the word, "National Forests," or set forth the difference between National Forests and National Parks and Monuments and ask for continued use as is now provided for by the United States Government.

A colonial flag owned by Fort Caspar Chapter was brought to the Conference and used in the marches.

Mrs. Claude L. Blakeslee, State Chairman of Music and Program, presented Mrs. Groves with a copy of the Wyoming State song.

At the close of Conference, Inyan Kara Chapter invited the Wyoming Conference to hold its 1959 meeting at Newcastle; this invitation was accepted.

Mrs. Lyman B. Yonkee, State Regent
with the CHAPTERS

General Henry Hastings Sibley (St. Paul, Minn.) sponsored a tea at the Historic La Duc-Simmons estate at Hastings, Minn., on October 26, 1958, which, in spite of inclement weather, was a successful venture; numerous requests to repeat it in more favorable weather have been received.

The La Duc-Simmons House dates from 1853 and is a notable example of architecture and refinement during the Civil War period. It was built by General La Duc and remained his home until his death in 1917; thereafter it was acquired by Carrol B. and Ellen Simmons, who completely restored and furnished it, retaining design and furnishings true to period.

After the death of Ellen Simmons, her brother, Carrol B. Simmons, presented the property to the Minnesota State Historical Society in a televised ceremony as part of the Minnesota State Centennial Program, and the preservation of the property as a State Historical Shrine is thus assured.

Mr. Simmons, by arrangement, remains for a period of time, in charge of the property, and made it available to the Chapter for a tea and tour of the estate, which was a very interesting and instructive experience for all who attended.

As the late Miss Simmons was an outstanding educator all of her adult life, it was deemed fitting to utilize the proceeds for the purchase of a memorial acre, in her memory, and a scholarship at Tamasssee D.A.R. School.

GOLDIE CARLSON
General Chairman

Elizabeth Parcells DeVoe (Hackensack, N. J.). September 1958 was an eventful month for this Chapter. In this Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Year, the annual pilgrimage was to Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, N. Y. The Roosevelt home, built in 1884 by Theodore Roosevelt, is on a hilltop, surrounded by spacious, tree-studded grounds. For 30 years one of America's most famous homes, Sagamore Hill was the summer White House when Theodore Roosevelt was President (1901-1909). The 23 rooms are filled with trophies and mementoes of that dynamic man, and there are countless intimate glimpses of the lives of his wife and children. A few hours spent in this place gave us a real appreciation of this fine American family and its part in the history of our country.

The Chapter's next project was observance of Constitution Week. Material on the Constitution was sent to two junior high schools for use during Constitution Week, and members were given Constitution stamps for their correspondence and requested to display their flags. In cooperation with the Johnson Public Library in Hackensack, two impressive display cases were arranged in the lobby of the library. One featured a copy of the Constitution, flanked by the American and D.A.R. flags, with miniature colonial soldiers and copies of the books *American Heritage* and *Know Your U.S.A.* A card above, proclaimed Constitution Week and the D.A.R.'s part in its promotion. The second display focused attention on The Signing of the Constitution (in color) with explanatory booklet, also copies of The Bill of Rights and The Mayflower Compact.

"Preamble" bookmarks were placed in the children's reading room and were eagerly used by the young readers.

The librarian reported that these exhibits received much favorable comment. All materials supplied by the Chapter (except the flags) were donated to the library for future use.

HELEN G. VELTRI
National Defense Chairman

Morrison (Morrison, Ill.). At the December meeting the chairman of genealogical records, Mrs. Carl A. Ritchie, reported that her committee has finished a 2-year project, that of visiting, tabulating, and recording all graves not previously registered in the west half of Whiteside County. They visited 33 cemeteries, family burial plots, communal burial places, and lone graves. Approximately 5,000 graves were recorded.

Three copies of their report were sent to the State Genealogical Chairman, Mrs. George R. Womack, to be bound. They will be placed in the Illinois State Library at Springfield, the Newberry Library in Chicago, and the National Archives in Washington. A fourth copy is being bound by the local Chapter and will be placed in the library at Morrison.

After studying the township maps at the courthouse and writing to the supervisors of the 13 townships for a list of burial places within their jurisdiction, the committee went to work. Permission to enter was obtained when the burial place was on private property. In some instances the tabulators had to park their cars along the road and hike miles to reach some secluded burial place.

Many of the old stones had to be rubbed with chalk to bring out the inscription. Many markers had fallen to the ground and were partly covered with sod, making use of a trowel and spade necessary. Some stones were completely covered by a blanket of leaves, which had to be removed. Some were broken into pieces and had to be put together like a jigsaw puzzle, while others were so badly worn by the elements of nature that they could not be read. The project is now completed and the committee hopes that their efforts may help in locating the graves of the pioneers of Whiteside County.

LULU M. KLEINEHARDT
Press Chairman

Simon Kenton and Elizabeth Kenton (Covington and Erlanger, Ky.) invited Kentucky Daughters to attend ceremonies at the grave of Simon Kenton at Urbana, Ohio; over 50 assembled at a point on the banks of the Ohio River in Covington, where Kenton had gathered a hardy band of Indian fighters and planned new campaigns into the Ohio Territory. The Daughters also journeyed to the historic city of Lebanon, Ohio, to visit Glendower Museum and to hold a meeting at the Golden Lamb Inn, a place famous through Ohio and Kentucky from 1803 to the present.

The meeting opened with an invocation by Mrs. Clinton White, Chaplain, Simon Kenton Chapter. Mrs. Robert Hume, State Chaplain, who served as general chairman of the pilgrimage, introduced Mrs. Vicent Anderson, Regent, Simon Kenton Chapter, and Mrs. Angelo Rusconi, Regent, Elizabeth Kenton Chapter, who warmly welcomed the group. Mrs. F. Clagett Hoke, State Regent of Kentucky, and Mrs. Charles R. Petree, State Regent of Ohio, brought special greetings, as also did the following honored guests: Mrs. Frederick A. Wallis, Honorary State Regent of Kentucky and Past Historian General; Dr. Winona Stevens Jones, Honorary State Regent of Kentucky and past Vice President General; Mrs. Fred Osborne, Vice Regent of Kentucky; Mrs. Wilson Evans, State Librarian of Kentucky; Mrs. W. E. Bach, State Membership Chairman and past State Historian; Mrs. William Weeks, State Genealogical Chairman; Mrs. Charles Allphin, Chairs of Museums; and Mrs. Calvin Weakley, District Publicity Chairman. Officers and members of the following Chapters were in attendance: Capt. John Waller, Lexington, Fincastle, Boone County, Mary Inglis, Capt. John Lillard, Limestone, Ketura Moss Taylor, Jemima Johnson and the Simon and Elizabeth Kenton Chapters. Mrs. Joseph Schweer, past Regent of the latter, served as Registrar, and Mrs. W. Baxter Harrison, Organizing Regent, Simon Kenton Chapter, introduced the guests.

Following the luncheon, Mrs. Hoke gave an informative talk on *Fruits of
Our American Heritage. The pilgrimage continued on through Old Town where Kenton had suffered through months of bad treatment as a prisoner of the Indians, to the Kenton estate to tour the house, herb garden, and grounds and, finally to Oakdale Cemetery at Urbana, where Mrs. Robert Livingston, Regent of Urbana Chapter, and more than 60 members of that Chapter met the Kentuckians to join in a service at the grave of the beloved pioneer. The service was conducted by Mrs. Hoke, State Regent; Mrs. Robert Hume, State Chaplain; Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Rusconi, Regents of the Kenton Chapters, Mrs. Charles Allphin and Mrs. Fred Ruppel, Chaplain, Simon Kenton Chapter. In token of his great generosity and Mrs. Robert Rusconi, Regents of the Kenton Chapters, Mrs. Charles Allphin and Mrs. Fred Ruppel, Chaplain, Simon Kenton Chapter. In token of his great service, a memorial wreath and the flags of the United States and the Commonwealth of Kentucky were planted at his grave. Mrs. W. Baxter Harrison, Organizing Regent, Simon Kenton Chapter and past State Chaplain, addressed the group on Simon Kenton, Pioneer. After recounting many episodes of this “tall, kindly, dignified youth who had a great capacity for friendship that served him well as a scout, spy, and warrior,” Mrs. Harrison concluded, “it is not enough that a man be great but also that he arrives at the right time and Simon Kenton came at the proper season.” His grave is marked by a monument erected by Ohio in 1884.

Following the service, Mrs. Petree, State Regent of Ohio, addressed the combined group, and an invitation was extended by Mrs. Livingston to a reception and tea at the historic home of Mr. and Mrs. Erret Lewis at Nutwood Place, formerly the home of William Ward, who with Kenton came to Ohio from Kentucky in response to his enthusiasm over this region. Mr. Lewis showed the group some of Kenton’s personal possessions, including a handsome cherry four-poster bed and some documents, and told of the early history of the community and of Kenton, who was instrumental in its founding. Mr. Charles Downey of Urbana, a direct descendant of Kenton, added that Simon Kenton was born in Fauquier County, Va., in 1755 and, after spending some years in Kentucky, went to Ohio where he died in 1836.

Following a delightful tea arranged by Mrs. Edwin L. English, Vice Regent of the Urbana Chapter and assisted by many Chapter members, the Kentuckians returned home with the earnest hope that the Ohio Daughters would help to number among its membership. It is not enough that a man be great but also that he arrives at the right time and Simon Kenton came at the proper season.”

General Joseph Winston (Winston-Salem, N. C.). During 1958 the Chapter presented a valuable walnut hanging corner cupboard, Queen Anne in period, made between 1740-1750, to Old Salem Restoration. The cupboard has been placed in the keeper’s room of Salem Tavern, and an engraved bronze plaque, denoting the contribution, has been placed on it. The tavern was the first building erected in Salem and as a house museum; it now offers visitors a glimpse into one of the South’s best known inns.

Abigail Bartholomew (Daytona Beach, Fla.). The year 1958 has been a very active and interesting one for this Chapter.

Its 50th Anniversary was observed May 26 with a luncheon in the Ocean Room at the Daytona Plaza Hotel. As this event was a milestone that needed special recognition, the speakers’ table was beautiful with three French eperegnes filled with gold marigolds. A three-tiered birthday cake topped with golden roses was cut by one of our members who has been a member of the D.A.R. for 60 years. Golden-yellow corsages were worn by the board members, honor guests, past Regents and the 50-year D.A.R. members.

Mrs. H. K. Hamilton, Chapter Regent, gave a brief history of the local Chapter, which was organized by Miss Kathryn E. Thorp with 13 charter members, none of whom are now living. But our Chapter has the good fortune to number among its membership five who have been members of the national organization for 50 years or more.

Abigail Bartholomew, for whom our chapter was named, was born in 1755 in upper New York State and was with her husband at Middle Fort in Albany County during the years 1779-1786. When Indians and Tories attacked the fort she engaged in running bullets, and by night the fort was saved.

Mrs. Hamilton introduced the State officers and other guests of honor. Mrs. Jackson E. Stewart, State Regent of Florida, responded by discussing, The Spirit of the D.A.R. Music by the Seabreeze High School choral group under the direction of Mrs. C. E. Heft rendered This Is My Country and The Battle Hymn of the Republic.

In closing Mrs. Hamilton said, “May we continue to carry the inextinguishable spark which fires the soul of patriots, so that fifty years hence, our footsteps, like others, may be seen in the sands of time.”

Adding to the activities of the year, on Memorial Day a flagpole was dedicated, and a flag that had been flown over the Capitol in Washington was presented to the City of Daytona Beach by the Abigail Bartholomew Chapter.
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Major Thomas Wickes (Douglas- ton, Long Island, N. Y.) conducted its annual national defense meeting on Thursday night, November 13, 1958, at All Saints Episcopal Church in Bay- side, N. Y.

The Chapter was honored to present the guest speaker, Admiral Edwin Schanze. In addition to members of our Chapter, about 75 members of patriotic organizations in the community as well as friends attended.

Admiral Schanze spoke on Types of Forces in the United States Navy. He emphasized the importance of maintaining naval strength and explained in detail the various duties and responsibilities of each branch of the Navy. A graduate of Johns Hopkins University and the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Admiral Schanze has served in the capacities of engineering officer, communications officer, and commanding officer of many Navy ships. He participated in eight campaigns during World War II and served in the Korean action.

Among the guests of honor were Captain Edwin Callahan, commanding officer of the United States Naval Training Devices Center, Sands Point, L. I. From the same installation were Colonel K. Hunter, associate director, Commander D. Poole, executive officer, and Commander G. C. Waters, contracting officer. Many members of local American Legion posts attended.

The meeting opened when the Re- gent, Mrs. Alexander Anderson, asked that the invocation be given by the Reverend Elmer Horstman, rector of Bayside All Saints Church.

Two past Regents, Mrs. Richard Mann and Mrs. Harold Olsen, presided at the tea table.

MILICENT ANDERSON, Regent

Anna Warner Bailey (Groton, Conn.). The 177th anniversary of the Battle of Groton Heights was commemorated September 6, 1958, by the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Daugh- ters of the American Revolution, of Groton, Conn., when the chapter dedicated a Millstone Memorial Monument on the Fort Griswold Parklet located on Thames street on the bank of the Thames River, to 38 Prisoners of War.

Philip Schuyler Dey, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Schuyler Dey of Light- house Point Noanak, unveiled the monu- ment assisted by John M. Spicer, Carl R. Safford, Jr., William C. Spicer 3rd, and Jon F. Scheiber, all descendants of patriots who fought in the battle.

Mrs. Edward L. Weeks, chapter Re- gent, in her welcome address gave a brief outline of the background for the occasion.

The observance climaxd a 19-year effort by the Anna Warner Bailey chapter to have located on the parklet a monument commemorating the departure of the 38 prisoners taken in the Groton Battle during the Revolutionary War. The monument stands on the approximate site where these prisoners were made to wade into the river to board ships to be taken by the British to New York.

The old millstone was donated by Mrs. Billings F. S. Crandall, a past Regent of the chapter, and her hus- band. The millstone is on top of a circular field-stone foundation in a tilted position. It is inscribed with the following words: "In honor of 38 patri- ots who were carried as prisoners in boats to New York from this shore after the Battle of Groton Heights, September 6, 1781."

Mrs. Weeks also paid tribute to Mr. Edward E. Spicer, Mr. and Mrs. Cran- dall, Miss M. Adelaide Randall and Mrs. Harry C. Brogan, who worked to achieve this monument.

An appropriate ceremony preceded the unveiling and included the invocation by the Rev. Malcolm S. Crook, pastor of the Groton Congregational church; Pledge of Allegiance, led by Mrs. Charles E. Schugrue with Boy Scouts Walter Dembo and William Blaisdell as flag bearer and color guard; a Tribute by the Rev. Roger Geer Dissell, rector of Bishop Seabury Episcopal church; trumpet solo, America the Beautiful, by Richard Cadwell Dolan; benediction by the Rev. Mr. Crooks and Taps by Richard Dolan.

The parklet, a Fort Griswold tract, has been landscaped by the Connecticut State Commission of Parks and For- ests. Preservation of the tract is a con- tinuing effort of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter.

Fifty persons gathered at the park- let under overcast skies to attend the ceremonies.

MRS. HELEN C. SCHEIBER
Press Relations Chairman

Ranger (Portsmouth, N. H.). On November 8, 1958, Mrs. Forrest Faye Lange, State Regent of New Hamp- shire and past Regent of the chapter of Portsmouth was honored by her Chapter at a testimonial luncheon at the Women's City Club in Portsmouth, N. H.

Judge William W. Treat, Governor of the Society of Colonial Wars of New Hampshire, as the speaker stressed the constant need for reemphasizing the basic concepts of the American way of life. He stated that the men and women of patriotic organizations being depended upon more and more to remind our generation of the great traditions upon which our coun- try was founded.

The luncheon was attended by nearly 100 D.A.R. members from over New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine.

(Left to right) Mrs. William J. O'Brien, Vice Regent; Mrs. Ira A. Brown, State Cor- respondent Secretary; Mrs. Jerauld McDermott, Regent, Ranger Chapter.

Among the guests were Mrs. David W. Anderson, Past National Vice- President General; Mrs. Thomas W. McConkey, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Paul W. George, State Recording Sec- retary; Mrs. Ira A. Brown, State Cor- responding Secretary; Mrs. Elizabeth Bryant Jackson, State Treasurer; Mrs.
Maurice A. Poor, State Registrar; Mrs. David V. Prugh, State Historian; Miss Eleanor H. Allard, State Librarian; Mrs. James B. Perry, State Auditor, and many past State Regents, present Chapter Regents and State committee chairmen.

Mrs. Nile E. Faust, State Senior President of the C.A.R., and Mrs. Ada B. Helmbreck, Regent of Old York Chapter, York, Maine, and Mrs. Wm. A. Bemis, Regent, of St. John de Crevecouer Chapter, St. Johnsbury, Vt., were also present.

Mrs. Jerauld McDermott, Regent of Ranger Chapter, presided over the program, and Past Chapter Regents served as hostesses for the occasion.

ELIZABETH J. McDERMOTT

Regent

David Demarest (River Edge, N. J.). The gravestones of three Revolutionary War soldiers were dedicated on Veterans’ Day, November 11, 1958, at the 1677 French Burying Ground In New Milford, N. J., by the chapter.

Members of Boy Scout Troop 78 took part in the program, since they see to keeping the area clean, as did members of the local American Legion Post 217, with whose help the markers were acquired from Washington.

Presiding over the ceremonies was Mrs. Benjamin Martorelli, Regent of the David Demarest Chapter, who introduced the chapter historian, Mrs. Harold Vasios; the latter reported briefly on the three soldiers receiving new stones—Petrus Demarest, Uzal Meeker, and John Van Norden. Guest speakers included Mayor Mario R. LaBarbera of New Milford.

Rodeo de las Aguas (Beverly Hills, Calif.) completed its Chapter year last June 14 by having an annual Flag Day luncheon at the Santa Inez Inn. Table decorations were quite unique, as Mrs. Standifer Sholars, who was in charge, created original dolls. They were dressed as Betsy Ross sitting in her rocking chair, holding the 13-star flag on her lap. The dolls were placed in the center as well as at both ends of the table. Thirty members and guests were present.

The meeting was opened by the Regent, Mrs. William H. Gunther, after which the invocation was given. An interesting program began with the salute to the Flag of the United States and the singing of the National Anthem. The story of the flag was given by Mrs. Lewis P. Summers. Mrs. James R. Sterkel told the history of the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. Mrs. Lester M. Powell, State Corresponding Secretary, installed the new officers.

It was decided at this meeting that the members collect and save Indian-head nickels during the summer and present them to the Indian orphanage in Ontario, Calif. This was done at our meeting in October, and a purse of $40 was presented to Princess Tsinina Blackstone, who was our guest speaker. Princess Tsinina told of the orphanage that she sponsors. Pictures were shown of the children as well as of tribe members, who are in dire need of many supplies. Our Chapter helps to support the Indian center in Los Angeles as well as other California Indians. We have contributed clothing, food, and cash at each Christmas. We also send boxes of clothing to our approved schools—Tamassee, Kate Duncan Smith, and Crossnore which reach them by Christmas.

Late in June a benefit card party was held at the home of Mrs. R. Mitchell McClure. A sizable sum was raised to carry on our work for both State and the National Society.

The Chapter has succeeded in making the Gold Honor Roll since the first year it was organized, January 12, 1956. This testifies to its ambitions and purposes in making it a Chapter dedicated to D.A.R. policies and community service.

MRS. WILLIAM H. GUNTHER

Regent

Captive Alexander Quarrier Chapter (Hollywood-by-the-Sea, Fla.) celebrated State Regents’ Day at its November 12 meeting with a beautifully appointed tea and musical program at the home of the Chapter Regent, Mrs. John S. Rozelle, who was hostess for the event.

The presence of our charming and brilliant State Regent, Mrs. Jackson E. Stewart, gave us all renewed inspiration for our D.A.R. work. Mrs. Stewart was guest speaker. Her talk was particularly enlightening, as she reminded us of the many important “firsts” that can be credited to our D.A.R. organization.

Other delightful and distinguished guests present to help us celebrate this important day and whose presence was a great inspiration to each member of our Chapter were: Our own Vice President General, Mrs. Harold Foor Machlan; State Vice Regent, Mrs. George C. Estill; State Registrar, Mrs. Alfred W. Neeb, and District Director, Mrs. Walter F. Van Landingham.

Miss Julia Russ, musical director of city schools, sang a group of American folk songs, accompanying herself on the autoharp. Mrs. R. D. Worten, a past Chapter Regent, delighted us with several soprano solos.

Contacts made at this affair broadened the vision of each of our Chapter members and gave us new understanding of the richness of life, that may be ours through free and intimate contacts our D.A.R. so beautifully develops.

MRS. I. K. RENNEISEN, (seated); (standing i. to r.) MRS. JACKSON E. STEWART, Florida State Regent; MRS. HAROLD F. MOCHLAN, national vice president general; MRS. GEORGE C. ESTILL, state vice regent; MRS. JOHN S. ROZELLE, chapter regent; MRS. ALFRED W. NEEB, state registrar and MRS. WALTER F. VANLANDINGHAM, district director.

Independence Hall (Philadelphia, Pa.). Sixty years ago the National Board of Management granted to the application of 18 members-at-large authority to form a new Chapter in Philadelphia, to be named Independence Hall. The following year the charter was presented in the Supreme Court Room of Independence Hall by the State Regent. The First Annual Charter Day luncheon followed the ceremonies.

Membership now averages 200 members. All requirements of State and National Societies have been fulfilled with enthusiasm and pride.

To commemorate the first meeting
60 years ago, a service was held in Independence Hall at 11 o’clock, December 13, 1938, with the Regent, Mrs. Earle F. Jacobs, presiding. Following the service, a gala luncheon was held at the Barclay Hotel. Beautiful Christmas greens adorned the tastefully set tables. As everyone sang “Happy Birthday, dear Chapter,” a large cake was cut by a 50-year member, Dr. Clara H. McQuigan, who is an active 95-year-old. Fifty-Year membership pins were presented to Mrs. W. Stanford Hilton and Mrs. Howard Earle Cupitt.

The highlight of the festivities was the challenging message, Preserving Intrinsic Values, brought to us by our beloved Miss Gertrude Carraway, Honorary President General, who had traveled through “rain, sleet, and snow” from Newbern, N. C., to join 125 members and friends in celebrating this momentous occasion.

**ANNA S. MCCASKEY**
**Chapter Historian**

**Western Shores** (Long Beach, Calif.) Mrs. Sarah L. Garrow, oldest member of Western Shores Chapter and the oldest woman voter of Santa Clara County, is 99 years old and makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. G. W. Fieber, in San Jose. She is shown here looking at her beloved flag, soon to have another star. She is active and showed great interest in the November election, and while she cannot attend her Chapter meetings, follows them carefully from her yearbook program.

With a program on “Our Constitution” Mrs. Charles H. Tointon, Regent, began the 34th chapter year. An interesting report on Continental Congress last April was given by Mrs. Alfred Willett. Western Shores has shown great interest in all phases of national defense, highlighting preservation of the Constitution and keeping informed on subversive Mental Health lines.

Each year we give Good Citizenship medals to six Junior High Schools and entertain them and their mothers at our Flag Day program and luncheon. Two Good Citizen pins are presented to senior high girls and they and their mothers are entertained at our Reciprocity luncheon, a meeting of the five Long Beach D.A.R. chapters. The girl homemaker, chosen from a senior high sewing class, is presented with a D.A.R. teaspoon, and she and her mother are entertained at our patriotic tea in February. At the June commencement, we present an R.O.T.C. bronze medal to the outstanding cadet of the unit. History medals are given to a boy and a girl for the best history essays in three junior high schools and history certificates to a boy or girl for the second best essay.

For community service we provide birthday cakes once a month to a ladies’ ward in the Long Beach General Hospital for tuberculars and at Christmas we take up a collection and give each member of the ward a new $1 bill with a Christmas greeting.

We also contribute to the D.A.R. Schools—Tamaassee and Kate Duncan Smith—and to the Indian school, St. Mary’s.

**MRS. GEORGE BAUMGARTNER**

**Joseph Gravely** (Danville, Va.) “The fruits of freedom were obtained in this country at a great price,” said Delegate C. Stuart Wheatley in an address to Joseph Gravely Chapter, November 21, 1958, at Country Club Inn.

Wheatley began with the Revolutionary War, which he termed a “War of Liberty” and then the drafting of the Constitution, emphasizing especially the origin of the judicial branch, sovereignty of the States, the influx of immigration, socialist inflation, and the origin of the phrase, “law of the land.”

He concluded his speech with remarks about the massive resistance policy of Virginia, which was followed by an open forum.

The dinner, which drew a large number of members and guests, was held to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of the Chapter’s founding, the theme of the program being The Fruits of Freedom, in line with the National D.A.R. theme this year.

Adding to the program were musical selections by Mrs. John Carr, vocalist, who was accompanied at the piano by Mrs. Maury Slaughter.

Mrs. Winston F. Edwards, Regent, welcomed the guests, who included Mrs. Wheatley, Mrs. Landon R. Wyatt, Mrs. E. M. Perkinson, and Mrs. E. D. Thomas.

Taking part in the rituals were Mrs. W. C. McCubbins and Mrs. Payton R. Hatcher. Mrs. Carl A. Taylor, Chapter defense chairman, introduced the speaker; others responsible for the success of the affair were Mrs. Donald Haye and Mrs. A. L. Shelton, who made the dinner arrangements; Mrs. Charles Wilson, Jr., chairman of the decorations committee, assisted by Mrs. W. B. Hill, Jr., and Mrs. James R. Lockerman, Jr.; Mrs. Robert Stembridge, Mrs. Bernard Mann, Mrs. Robert Adams, Miss Sarah Stembridge, Miss Bernice Wyatt, who served on the hospitality committee; and Mrs. J. L. Gatewood and Mrs. Taylor, who made reservations.

**MRS. DANIEL TRAYNHAM**
**Publicity Chairman**

**San Antonio Chapter** (Ontario-Upland, Calif.). A striking illustration of the interest of the Daughters of the American Revolution in those who are “citizens by choice,” not birth, was given recently at a dinner meeting of San Antonio Chapter in the social parlors of the First Christian Church, Ontario.

(Left to right) Joseph Visnak, Mrs. John J. Champieux (State Regent), and Mrs. Elmer Seapy, Chapter Regent.

As a surprise climax to the program, Mrs. John J. Champieux, State Regent, presented a medal to Joseph Visnak, prominent local business man. Leading up to the announcement of the recipient of the decoration, only recently authorized by the D.A.R. to distinguished naturalized citizens outstanding in their community’s affairs, Mrs. Champieux told of Visnak’s journey from his birthplace near Prague, Czechoslovakia, to this country as a young man. He worked his way through Northwestern University in Chicago. After establishing himself in the merchandising field in Chicago, Visnak moved west and continued his successful career with Pacific coast concerns. More recently he came to Ontario to take over Ostran’s department store. Accepting responsibilities of a citizen as well as a business man, Visnak has taken an active part in civic and charity drives and is prominent in work of the Association of Commerce and Industry.

The presentation came as a complete surprise to Visnak and his wife, herself an active D.A.R. Visnak came to California 28 years ago. He has been back to his native homeland only once, 20 years ago, with Mrs. Visnak on their honeymoon. Their daughter, Jill, also attended the meeting.

The State Regent, who was introduced by Mrs. O. B. Thomson, held
the interest of her listeners with an account of work done in the educational field, especially at the Kate Duncan Smith School in Alabama and the Tamasee School in South Carolina. Mrs. Champieux urged her listeners to keep a watchful eye on both State and national legislation in order to "preserve the heritage of freedom left by our ancestors."

Presiding over the dinner session was Mrs. Elmer S. Seapy, Chapter Regent. She introduced special guests, Earl P. Riggs, Commander-in-Chief of the Union Veterans, and Mrs. Riggs, and Reverend Paul B. Kennedy, who gave the opening prayer.

EDNA W. HARVEY
Publicity Chairman

Himmarshee (Fort Lauderdale, Fla.) was joined by the Fort Lauderdale Chamber of Commerce and the city of Fort Lauderdale at the public rededication ceremony of the Colee monument in Colee Hammock Park on Sunday, November 16, 1958, at 2:30 p.m. The colorful affair was attended by several hundred residents, city officials, and a large group of Seminole Indians. A beautiful program of patriotic and early American music was played by the American Legion Band.

(Left to right) Mrs. Milo C. Winters, Regent of Francis Broward Chapter, N.S.D.A.R.; Mr. Harold W. Colee, a decendant of the survivors of the Colee massacre; Mrs. Jackson E. Stewart, Florida State Regent; Mrs. George R. Cartwright, Regent of Himmarshee Chapter, N.S.D.A.R.

The many distinguished speakers praised the efforts of the D.A.R. to preserve historical places and perpetuate the memory of pioneer leaders whose vision and determination resulted in developing beautiful Fort Lauderdale. The monument, marking the site of the Colee home, was first dedicated March 16, 1934, and was erected by Himmarshee Chapter. Mrs. George R. Cartwright, Regent, reviewed the work of the Chapter for the past 25 years and many distinguished guests who participated in the original dedication were introduced. About 28 members of the Colee family from various parts of Florida were present. The response to the many speakers was made by the guest of honor, Harold W. Colee, who is now executive director of the State Chamber of Commerce at Jacksonville, Fla.

DORIS H. SWINGLE
Press Relations Chairman

Left to right, Mrs. George S. Petersen, Chapter Regent; Mrs. Folsom H. Gates, State Regent; and Mrs. Thomas Quinn, Chaplain.

Sand Hills (Hyannis, Nebr.) members, pioneers, and friends gathered in the City Park on October 26, 1958 to dedicate a plaque honoring the founders and early pioneers of this great cattle country.

The plaque was placed here by Sand Hills Chapter. It has the names of the first four men who came to this site in 1886 in a covered wagon inscribed upon it. They were H. R. Dellinger and John S. Dellinger (father and son), General Russo White, and Pascal A. Allwood. John S. Dellinger filed for a homestead on the land where the town of Hyannis now stands.

The high school band played "The Star Spangled Banner" and the Cub Scouts presented the colors, closing with the band playing "God Bless America." Mrs. Folsom H. Gates, State Regent of Nebraska, dedicated the plaque, assisted by the Chapter Chaplain, C. L. Bond, president of the city council, accepted the plaque in behalf of the City. Owing to the extremely cold day with snow flakes in the air, immediately after the dedication ceremony the group moved to the parish hall to complete the program.

Other speakers included Jack Zeller, Commander of the American Legion; Mrs. Fritz Malm, President of the Legion Auxiliary; Mrs. Folsom H. Gates, State Regent of Nebraska; and Mrs. Reuben E. Knight of Alliance, a Past Vice-President General, who also helped to organize Sand Hills Chapter 20 years ago, while she was State Regent.

Out-of-town guests were Mrs. John Allnutt of Greeley, Colo., who was an honored guest; Mrs. Walter O. Gray of Worland, Wyo., a daughter of James H. Forbes, one of the early pioneers; and Mrs. E. E. Barr of Denver, Colo., sent special greetings. Her late husband, Dr. E. E. Barr, was the only doctor here in the early 1900's.

The afternoon closed with a tea hour. Guests were the early pioneers (none under 76 years).

MRS. W. H. CUNTISS
Chapter Treasurer
Benjamin Hawkins (Cuthbert, Ga.). This Chapter was named for Benjamin Hawkins, a Princeton man who, during his term of service with the Continental Congress, began to work with the Indians and was sent to Georgia as one of the commissioners to foster amicable relations with the Indians, who were allied with the British. He founded Fort Hawkins near Macon, Ga., in 1796.

A highlight of this year was our March meeting, when we honored our Organizing Regent, Mrs. Annie Kate Walker, and presented her with a 50-year pin. On February 5, 1908, she became a member of the Nathaniel Macon Chapter in Macon, Ga. After a few years she moved to Cuthbert and in November, 1913, the Georgia State Regent, Mrs. Sheppard S. Foster, made an inspiring speech in Cuthbert, and plans were made to organize a chapter. Mrs. Walker was appointed Organizing Regent and on January 28, 1914, the Chapter was confirmed. Mrs. Walker has been Regent twice, has held many other offices as well as State office and State chairmanships, given history awards yearly, and is active in all phases of D.A.R. work, as well as helping scores of people with their D.A.R. and S.A.R. papers and other organizations.

Francois Vallé (Potosi, Mo.) held dedication services November 11, 1958, at the bronze plaque erected at Potosi "in memory of Revolutionary soldiers buried in Washington County." The ceremonies were part of the annual observance of Veterans' Day by Cordia-Humphrey Post, American Legion.


A parade ended at the Court House lawn, where the colors were presented at the plaque and the National Anthem was played by the Potosi High School Band. The Pledge of Allegiance was led by Miss Jenna Logan, Past Regent and Past State D.A.R. Chairman of the Flag Committee.

Invocation was by the Reverend Alphonse Hoermann, pastor of the historic Church of St. Joacheim, Old Mines, Missouri (oldest Catholic Church in Washington County).

Mrs. C. H. Cozean, State Chaplain, unveiled the plaque and gave the D.A.R. dedicatory ritual with military ritual by the American Legion Commander.

Miss Vallé Higginbotham, Regent of Francois Vallé Chapter, read the Roll of Honor and presented the plaque to the County Court and citizens of Washington County on behalf of the Chapter. Revolutionary patriots honored on the plaque are: George Breckenridge, James Bryan, Benjamin Harrison, James Johnson, Thomas Madden, John Paul, and Joseph Reyburn, who served from Virginia; Miles Goforth, John Hawkins, William Sloan, and David Weger, from North Carolina; Daniel Phelps and Comfort Ruggles from Connecticut; and John Perry from Pennsylvania.

The plaque was accepted for the citizens by the Reverend O. A. Bowers, pastor of the Potosi Methodist Church.

Tribute was paid to veterans of all American wars by Henry C. Thompson, member of the Board of Directors, State Historical Society of Missouri.

Following "America the Beautiful" by the high school band and quartet, the benediction was pronounced by the Reverend John W. Allen, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Caledonia, Missouri (oldest Presbyterian congregation west of the Mississippi).

VALLÉ HIGGINBOTHAM, Regent

Collis P. Huntington (Huntingtonton Park, Calif.). More than 60 guests attended the fifth anniversary tea of the Chapter in Patrician Hall, Huntington Park, on November 3, 1958. Mrs. O. Charles Shermer, Regent, presided.

A holiday motif appropriate to Veterans' Day and Thanksgiving dominated the table arrangements. Attending guests were introduced; they were: Mrs. John J. Champieux, State Regent; Mrs. Edgar Atkinson Fuller, Honorary State Regent and past national officer; other State officers, State chairmen and vice chairmen, and Chapter Regents; and several visiting members of out-of-State Chapters. Four new members were presented: Mrs. Bland Cutright, Mrs. Eugene Sacket, Mrs. Paul S. Chance; and Mrs. George W. Thompson. The State Regent spoke enthusiastically about the importance of achieving the State goal for the year under the theme, The Fruits of Freedom. Mrs. Champieux and Mrs. Fuller acquainted a foreign exchange student with the significance of The Declaration of Independence.

Mlle. Maise Francoise Devaux, a 17-year-old French exchange student attending Huntington Park Senior High School, gave a delightful narration comparing her life as a high-school student in her home country and in Huntington Park. She stressed the importance of Thanksgiving among the American people, for the freedom they enjoy. Mrs. Ernest Ahnert, State U.S.O. Chairman (South), from the Milly Barrett Chapter of Hollywood, Calif., gave a short talk on Veterans' Day and noted the importance of continuing our interest in servicemen.

MRS. O. CHARLES SHERMER

Regent

De Walt Mechlin (Chicago, Ill.) sponsored its third annual "Beverly Doorsteps of 1958" in October. Tickets were sold for a tour of six neighborhood homes. Interesting architecture, interior decorating, antiques and treasures were featured. Community

Chapter Names Needed

Please give the name of your chapter when sending in ads or subscriptions for our magazine.

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neighborliness was stimulated because virtually every member contributed personal effort to arrangements for hostesses, sales, flowers, refreshments, publicity, etc. The substantial profits resulted in generous contributions to D.A.R. projects including a scholarship to Tamasee honoring Mrs. William Hedges, a former Regent.

In addition to the regular luncheon meetings, members have enjoyed such chapter events as the Vincennes Trail trip, a garden party, and a former Regents' tea. The Chapter won recognition for the largest attendance at the Fourth Division meeting; heard an address, Cold War in Education, by E. Merrill Root, whose recent book, Brain-Washing in the High Schools, caused much press and television comment; held a history-essay-writing contest and a Christmas in Colonial Times talk. Many distinguished D.A.R. guests attended these affairs, including Mrs. Robert Beak (First Vice-President General), Mrs. J. Randolph Kennedy (Registrar General), Mrs. Ralph Newland (Curator General), Mrs. Charles Curtis (Vice-President General), Mrs. Henry Warner, other State officers, Regents, etc.

Mrs. Len Young Smith, State Regent, was guest of honor for the January Story of the Vincennes Trail, narrated by Mrs. Albert G. Peters, State Registrar, with pictures. This trail from Vincennes, Ind., to the early Fort Dearborn in Chicago passes through our community. It was used by Indians, explorers, trappers, soldiers, and travelers and is well marked for historic events.* Many contributing cross trails became important highways. The famous Portage Trail (103d Street) leads directly into Calumet Harbor, new world sea port.

Queen Elizabeth II of England is expected for the 1959 dedication of this important feature of the St. Lawrence Sea-Way-Cal-Sag Channel development. The possible futures of this harbor site, recommended to Congress in 1836 by U.S. Army Lieutenant Jefferson Davis (later President of the Confederate States), now are being realized. A De Walt Mechlin marker is featured in the advertising pages of the March 1959 issue.

KATHRYN B. CRAMER
Press Relations Chairman

Thronateeska (Albany, Ga.). Constitution Week activities of Thronateeska Chapter, Mrs. Frank F. Faulk, Regent, and Mrs. James Lucas Pittman, national defense chairman, were as follows:

A proclamation by the mayor, with picture, was published. The President of the Ministerial Association pledged the cooperation of the churches in giving special religious significance to the patriotic observance. Albany's TV station carried appropriate TV flashes on television three times each day during the week.

One hundred and twenty-six (126) spot readings by Chapter members were made over three radio stations.

Two TV programs (20 minutes each) were given on the Constitution. Mrs. Sam Merritt, Georgia's First Vice Regent and State Chairman of National Defense, led a round-table discussion on one of these programs.

Three long editorials on our Constitution by the editor and the editor emeritus were published in the Albany Herald.

The Boy Scouts cooperated.

The manager of the local theatres pledged the showing of patriotic films during the week.

All schools were asked to participate in the observance, and several copies of The Preamble and of the Constitution were given to 14 schools.

A hand-painted poster was placed in the Carnegie Library.

Herald Staff Photo

(Left to right) Mrs. J. L. Pittman, chapter national defense chairman; P. G. King, Jr. of Dawson, state president, S.A.R., and speaker at the meeting; Mrs. Wallace Crouch, program chairman; Leo Leeder, who presided at the meeting; and Mrs. Frank Faulk, regent.

The windows of business establishments were decorated with material furnished by Thronateeska Chapter.

Five hundred grace cards were distributed to five of the leading restaurants.

The Rotary Club and Thronateeska Chapter had a joint luncheon meeting at which P. C. King, Jr., State President of the Sons of the American Revolution, was the principal speaker.

Flags were sold on the streets by A.C.A.R. society sponsored by the Thronateeska Chapter.

Three pictures pertaining to Constitution week were published, as were advance plans of Thronateeska Chapter Activities.

MRS. FRANK F. FAULK, Regent

San Vicente (Santa Monica, Cal.). Mrs. Ernest Blenkhorn (center), president of the Santa Monica Board of Education, was recipient of the new Americanism Medal recently awarded by the San Vicente Chapter. Mrs. A. H. Lehman, Americanism chairman (right), past regent and past State Press Relations Chairman of California and Mrs. B. E. Iler, regent, presented the award in recognition of Mrs. Blenkhorn's "community service, leadership, patriotism and trustworthiness." Mrs. Blenkhorn, a native of Dunfermline, Scotland, was naturalized in 1941. She had been active in community, education and welfare projects in Santa Monica for a number of years.

GERTRUDE J. WISCHART
Press Chairman

Fort Dearborn (Evanston, Ill.). September was a particularly exciting and busy month for us, with three large projects culminating within a week's time.

On the 11th, the Ways and Means Committee, of which Mrs. George W. Caspari is chairman, presented its annual benefit party, Musical Matinee, starring dramatic Sulie Harand in the lovely music of The Cruse Moore Story. Mrs. Clyde M. Joice, past Regent, with the help of the Social Committee, served some 500 guests at a delicious buffet luncheon preceding the entertainment. In conjunction with the benefit, the members of our Approved Schools Committee, Mrs. Edward L. Gordy, chairman, held their annual Bazaar, displaying for sale the many beautiful articles made by them at their monthly meetings during the year. Both benefit and bazaar were financially successful and met with pleased response from the members, guests, and friends who so wholeheartedly supported the projects.

Simultaneously, our National Defense Committee was working to bring Constitution Week into community focus. Personal calls were made by the chairman, Mrs. James Baird Jacob, upon the mayor, Chamber of Commerce, Evanston Review, radio station WNMP, public libraries, and Evanston APRIL 1959 [ 381 ]
Highlight of the observance was the committee’s beautiful display in the Chamber of Commerce windows. In addition to our handsome national, State, and chapter flags, there were documents and color prints loaned by the Historical Society, cherished possessions loaned by friends (including small color replicas of the Washington Memorial Window at Valley Forge Chapel and Washington’s Prayer) reproductions of Peale’s Washington and Turnbull’s Signing. These, with reproductions of the Constitution and Preamble and several early American histories, made the display glow with color and appeal.

**Mary Virginia Rowe, Regent**

**Staten Island** (Staten Island, N.Y.). A guided tour of the Conference House, Tottenville, a motorcade through the proposed Richmond restoration project, and a lecture at the Staten Island Historical Museum, Richmond, featured a pilgrimage Saturday, Sept. 20, representatives of the D.A.R.

Island chapters acting as hosts were Richmond County, Staten Island, and Abraham Cole. Mrs. John Kennedy, State chairman of the D.A.R. room at the Conference House, and Mrs. Raymond Kirschmeyer, Regent of Abraham Cole Chapter, greeted over 250 guests at the opening ceremonies, which were conducted by the Children of the American Revolution.

Following the motorcade, guests were greeted by Mrs. Kirby Holloway, Regent of Staten Island Chapter, and Mrs. Albert Roberts, Regent of Richmond County Chapter. Miss Dorothy Smith, State Director of Districts 1 and 2, Manhattan, directed a guided tour of the museum.

Following a buffet luncheon in the Museum, an illustrated talk on the proposed restoration was given by Miss Margery Kerr, curator. Officers attending the ceremonies in honor of Constitution Week were Mrs. John Mumper, State C.A.R. President; Mrs. John Finger, Senior National President; Mrs. Emile Neumann, state Registrar; and Mrs. Frank H. Parcells, Honorary State Regent.

**Eleanor Bascom Holbert**

**Press Relations Chairman**

**Schuyler Colfax** (South Bend, Ind.). Thursday, October 30, 1958, three South Bend patriotic societies met jointly for the first of what is hoped will become annual affairs. Schuyler Colfax Chapter, D.A.R., Alexis Coquillard Chapter, S.A.R., and Pierre Navarre Society, C.A.R., met for a 6:30 p.m. dinner in the Bronze wood room of the LaSalle Hotel, South Bend, Ind.

Colonel Perry C. Traver, President of the local S.A.R. chapter, presided and introduced the speaker, Major General Delmar T. Spivey, USAF (Ret.), Superintendent of Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind., who addressed the group on the subject, Secondary Education—Whither Are We Bound? He stated that “the battle lines are drawn to win the souls and minds of men,” and then outlined what he believed the secondary schools should do to win the “battle” for the United States.

The meeting was opened and closed with the advance and retiring of the colors by members of C.A.R. portraying “The Spirit of ’76.” Taking part were Frank E. Millar, Ill, Douglas C. Ogden, and Gary Erickson. C.A.R. member Robert E. Meeks led the Pledge of Allegiance.

**Lt. Nathan Hatch** (Fox Point, Wisconsin). On August 20, 1958, the Lt. Nathan Hatch Chapter of the Society of D.A.R., Fox Point, Wisconsin, were hostesses of a successful Antique Sale and Colonial Tea on the beautiful grounds of the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Leonard Brill’s country estate in Thiensville, Wisconsin.

The purpose of this event was to raise money to be used for the educational and restoration programs which the Society of D.A.R. sponsors. Specifically, the Fox Point Chapter is interested and contributes to: North-

(Continued on page 452)
ANY PERSONS think that all records kept now were always kept, and that somehow, somewhere, all records pertaining to a family have been brought together, and further that someone must have published them so all they have to do is to go into a library and look them up. Most unfortunately, that is not the case.

While it is true many genealogies have been written, they cover only a small fraction of the families and all too often do not attempt to trace down all branches. To add to the difficulties, often the writers failed to verify what they were told or copied from older erroneous works. Of course, once in a very great while one is lucky enough to come of a family that has had a recent, competent, and thorough chronicler who also had, or secured, funds to publish the proved results of his or her researches. Usually, however, one begins at oneself and goes back slowly step by step.

What the first step should be will depend on the objective. But let us suppose that you have a friend who would make a good D.A.R. member. Frequently there is a tradition that on the line of one of her grandparents there was a Revolutionary soldier, so that line only is traced—but there is a "missing link" that cannot be found.

What should be done is to prepare a chart (make it yourself, or send 5 cents to the Corresponding Secretary General for one), showing her parents, grandparents, and great-grandparents (and farther back on any line she knows). Give names, places, and dates (approximating them when the exact date is not known). In every case indicate the authority for the statement. Then look at the chart with care; analyze it. Suppose it shows that her grandparents were born in 1830 in Watertown, Mass., 1842 in Belmont, Ohio, 1840 in Colbert County, Ala., and 1850 in Linn County, Mo., and she has no knowledge of any great-grandparent, although there is a tradition that her mother's father, who was born in Alabama in 1840, came of a distinguished Virginia family and an ancestor, name unknown, was an officer of the Revolution.

Usually, then, much time is wasted trying to locate Virginia officers of that name and tracing their descendants. Instead of doing this, the thing to do first is to start with the line that is easiest, that is, where there are records in existence, which in this case is Watertown, Mass. Births in this town before 1850 have been published, and probably examination of that volume will give the name of the father, born, let us say, about 1800. Only one generation more is needed to reach the Revolutionary era, and the area to be searched is known, so work should be concentrated on the line until it is clear that no Revolutionary record can be found. Then the next most likely line should be followed out.

On this matter of Revolutionary record, too, there is much misunderstanding.

It is often assumed that the National Archives has all Revolutionary records. It has not—and the reason is clear if one stops to remember that the Revolutionary War was waged by the separate colonies until 1776 and separate States thereafter, acting through the Continental Congress in their joint efforts. The Peace Treaty with Great Britain was signed in 1783. While there was a loose confederation, over 7 years elapsed before the Constitution was signed and the United States of America came into existence. So records of the men and women who served the cause of the Revolution are in the States, except for such records as have been collected from miscellaneous sources, or those reflecting service that were created after adoption of the Constitution. The largest body of such records in the National Archives consists of pensions for Revolutionary War service. Space does not permit a detailed account of the Pension Laws. They are outlined in *Is That Lineage Right?* (which may be ordered for 50 cents from the Corresponding Secretary General). However, as, with the exception of a small number for disability, the first pension law was not passed until 35 years after the Revolution (and that was only for "needy" old soldiers) and the first general one in 1832, 50 years after the war, it is clear that only a few of those who served are included in the Pension records.

Some of the States kept good records; others were poor. Some have been fortunate in preserving their records; others have sustained many losses. In no State have all such records been published, or even made available. For example, in Massachusetts there are many records that were not available when *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors* was published, and which should be issued as a supplement to that work. This has never been done and few know of their existence. In many States there are many unpublished, unindexed, and often unknown records of the Revolution.

**New Publications**

*Genealogical Material in Oregon Donation Land Claims, Volume I,* received an award from the American Association for State and Local History as an outstanding contribution to the historical field, the only award granted west of Nebraska in 1958 in that category.

This volume, which was described in the June 1957 *D.A.R. Magazine* (p. 771), was prepared by the members of the Portland Genealogical Forum under the leadership of Mrs. Wayne Gurley and Mrs. Rex Lee, the first-named being the Oregon D.A.R. Chairman of Genealogical Records.

Announcement has now been made that volume II will be published about June 1959. It will contain the last 2,789 claims filed at the Oregon City Land Office. Each abstract will show, for the settler, his certificate number, his name and place of residence, date and place of birth, date and place of marriage, first name of wife and last name of wife if it appears on the record, date he settled his claim, names of those who signed affidavits (here will be found names of friends and relatives of the family). Pertinent family material entered in the file or any data on naturalization will also be included in the abstracts. The complete index to be included will have over 14,000 entries.

Another important feature will be inclusion of early Oregon maps, showing the location of early settlements and, in one instance, names of claimants. All States existing in 1853 are represented in the names of those from which claimants migrated.

Volume II will contain over 190 pages, 8½ × 11, offset, bound. Price: On orders accompanied by payment, received before May 15, 1959, $5.00; after May 15, $6.50. Orders should be sent to Mrs. Rex Lee, 1910 N.E. Weidler, Portland, Oreg.

Those having Kentucky interests will be glad to hear that the proposed genealogical magazine devoted to that State has now appeared. *The Kentucky
Her obituary, by son Abraham, giving parentage, dates, and that she died March 15 at home of son Michael in Moline, was published in Western Christian Advocate, vol. 18, No. 18, Apr. 30, 1851. (Files in library of DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind.)

It is suggested that stones for Catherine (Bash) and John Adam Hartzell, Jr., in the Bash-Summers burial ground, Westmoreland County, Pa., as quoted in D.A.R. Magazine, August 1958, may have been placed there before they decided to move West, or later as memorials. It is noticed that no dates are given for John Adam Hartzell, Jr., and only the birth date is given for Catherine (Bash) Hartzell. No death dates are given.

Oaths of Allegiance,
Lancaster County, Va.

(From Ann Waller Reddy through Old Dominion Chapter, Va.)

Henry Towle’s List—1777

Matthew Myers
Nicholas Georges
Charles Rogers
Rohan Lunsford
Gavin Lowrey
John Bland
William Chewning
John Chewning
Thomas Carter, Jr.
James Ewell
William Luckham
John Merrymans
William Smith
John Wilkinson
William Darby
Joseph Carter
John Armes
William Biscoe
Henry Carter
William Overstreet
Thomas Webb
George Connolly
John Fleming
Thomas Kern
William Stephouse
 Sampson Demoval
William Hendren
Richard Mitchell, Jr.
George Chitwood
William Chitwood
John Hazard
Richard Sherdock
Will Dunaway
Will. Wibler
Will. Wibler, Jr.
Henry Davis
Ambrose Fitzman
James Fleming
Will. Chilton, Jr.
Will. Newton
Charles Dotson, Jr.
Thomas Ellett
George Carter
Benjamin George, Jr.
George Conner
James Mercer
Merrymans Payne
John Harris
John Lunsford
Will. Hunt
Rich. Bland
Thomas Hunton
Joseph Hubbard

George Chilton
John Demoval
Vachel Fondau
Jeremiah Diggis
Edward Carter
Michael Welsh
Thomas Myers
James Kirk
William Arms
Sampson Demoval, Jr.
Thomas Bradshaw
Thomas George

Thomas Lawson’s List

John Gordon
Richard E. Lee
Hugh Brent
James Kelly
William Currell
Bushrod Rever
William Biscoe
Thomas Perkins
Thomas Lee
Richard Bland, Jr.
Thomas Carter
Richard Hinton
Isaac Deggis
Jonathan Wilder
Thomas Hathaway
Samuel Hunt
Eppa. Lawson, Jr.
John Pearson
Thomas Ingram
James Currell, Jr.
Isaac Currell
Aaron Dameron
James Davis
Isaham Miller
Joshua Spellman
James Pollard
John Clayton
Lawson Hathaway
John Ains
John Reaves, Sr.
Hugh Kelly, Jr.
Raw. Hazard
John Reaves, Jr.
Nathl. Wilder
Jeremiah Ashburn
John Carter
William Davis
George Carter
Morris Wheeler
John Flowers
David Garland
Michael Wilder
James Harris
Peter Williams
George Currell, Sr.
William Hinton
Vincent Brent
Thomas Shearmen
Raw. Shearmen
William Lawton
Peter Carman
Harry Currell
George Ford
Eppaphrodius Lawson
Nicholas Currell
William Stepto
Newton Brent
Charles Williams
George Robinson
John Nichols
Roger Kelly
William Martin
Henry Hinton
John Edwards
William Riley

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
John Vining was married to Polly Hubert on the 5th of January, 1809.

John Vining was married to Elvira Shelton on the 16th of September, 1824.

Martha W. Vining was married to Matthew Burks on the 16th of October, 1828.

Mary Wade Vining was married to Alonzo S. Porter on the 26th of September, 1833.

John Vining was married to Lucy Wash on the 29th of (illegible), 1835.

T. C. Burks was married to Lucy Alice Harrell on the 18th of December, 1876.

Births

John Vining, son of Thomas and Mary, his wife, was born the 7th of January, 1786. Polly Hubert, daughter of Mathew and Martha, was born the 25th of March, 1782. Elvira Harris, daughter of Edward and Catharine, was born the 13th of July, 1801. James Hubert Vining, son of John and Polly, his wife, was born the 2 of November, 1809.

Matthew Hubert Vining, son of John and Polly, his wife, was born the 5 of April, 1811. Martha Wallas Vining, daughter of John and Polly, his wife, was born the 11 of Sept., 1813. Mary Wade Vining, daughter of John and Polly, his wife, was born the 10 of April, 1815. Nancy Fournoy Vining, daughter of John and Polly, his wife, was born the 15 of Aug., 1817. Wade Hampton Vining, son of John and Polly, his wife, was born the 11 of Oct., 1819. Evalina Cooper Vining, daughter of John and Polly, his wife, was born the 9 of Feb., 1821. John Vining, son of John and Elvira, his wife, was born the 19 of Sept. 1825. Edward Harris Vining, son of John and Elvira, his wife, was born the 25 of May 1827.

William Thomas Vining, son of John and Elvira, his wife, was born the 1 of Feb., 1829. Elizabeth Dillard Vining, daughter of John and Elvira, his wife, was born the 1 of Nov., 1830. There were two stillborn daughters, not named. William Cary James was born October 5th, 1807. Mary Catharine Shelton, daughter of Joseph and Elvira, his wife, was born 12 of Jan., 1820. Thomas Cooper Burks was born June 5, 1847. He was son of Mathew Burks and his wife, Martha Wallace Vining. Frances Jewel Burks was born March 20, 1878. Mattie V. Burks was born Feb. 27, 1881. Frances Jewel Burks was born 14th of Oct., 1881. Thomas Sedberry Burks was born Oct. 27, 1888. Quincy Mebane Burks was Born August 7, 1890.

Deaths

Polly Vining, wife of John Vining, departed this life on the 27 of December, 1823. Elizabeth Dillard Vining, daughter of John and Elvira, his wife, departed this life on the 18 of November, 1830.

Matthew H. Vining, son of John and Polly, his wife, departed this life on the 23 of March, 1832. Edward H. Vining, son of John and Elvira, his wife, departed this life on the 17 of Jan., 1834. James H. Vining son of John and Polly, his wife, departed this life on the 4 of November, 1834. Evalina C. Vining, daughter of John and Polly, his wife, departed this life on the 29th of November, 1839. Elvira Vinning, wife of John Vining, departed this life on the 6 of May, 1834. Lucy Vining, wife of John Vining, departed this life on the 29 of June, 1846. Evalina Cooper Vining departed this life November 29, 1839, aged 18 years, 9 months and 21 days.

Mary Vining departed this life December the 27, 1823.


Lucy Alice Harrell Burks, wife of Thomas Cooper Burks, died Nov. 29th, 1931. Thomas Sedberry Burks, son of Thomas Cooper Burks and wife, died Nov. 14, 1944.


* * *

Queries


Will pay for info. concerning Rev. history or record of Edgecomb Guilliams.— Mrs. Alma Nicholas, 534 West Lime Ave., Monrovia, Calif.


Buchanan-Neavill-Mintor-Burch-Lingenfelter – Daub (Dobh) – Winteringer.—(1) Joseph Buchanan, will Prince William Co., Va., 1738, names as executors

Henry.—Want first name of — Henry and maiden name of his wife, Jane. In 1807 they were living near Pipe Creek, Frederick County, Md. She is supposed to have been buried in county cemetery, but headstones were later erased in cemetery in Frederick. Had sons William Ambler, Jr., William, b. 1802, md. — (name wanted), d. Mango, Ind., 1849. Francis, md. Elizabeth Farmault in Frederick, moved to Ohio 1845.—Mrs. N. C. Newnam, 321 South Oak St., Ken- dallville, Ind.


Barnes.—Want all info. about James Barnes, who md. 2d before 1793 Susanna, said to have d. near Avon Springs, N.Y., before 1813. Did he have Rev. service?—Mrs. Ethel B. Thielemann, 2033 S.E. 22d Ave., Portland 15, Ore.

Satterwhite—Bruce—Buttuck—Sanford.—John Satterwhite, Drysdale Parish, Caroline Co., Va., in will rec. 1779 Essex Co., mentions s. Jeremiah. Is this Jeremiah found in court records York Co., Va., 1795 and 1815?—Mrs. E. H. Buie, md. Rachel Bruce ca 1797 in York, Gloucester, or James City Coa. (their ch. b. in Alexand- dria)? Want inf. on (1) Jeremiah Satter-white. (2) Rachel and Mary Bruce, b. prob. between 1772 and 1778. (3) Benjamin Bucktrottle, William who md. Mary Bruce 1797, York Co. (4) Virginia Sanford and her relation to Satterwhite.—Mrs. Barnard Thompson, 8900 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit 14, Mich.

Davis.—Want par., ances., dates, and places for Thomas Davis (a. of Evan or James Davis, b. 1765), b. 1815, 2d wife Mary, (posi. Mercer). Thomas Davis filed bond to m. Ruth Phillips, Dec. 11, 1799, he d. near Madison, Morgan Co., Ga., 1812 or 1813.—Mrs. Harry E. Dugan, 6306 Tremont St., Dallas 14, Texas.


Want par., dates, and places for Lloyd Farrar, b. Vermont, and w. Rachel Arnold, b. Rhode Island, both abt. 1800, lived in Jefferson Co., N.Y., near Depauville or Watertown, moved to Ind. abt. 1847-49. Who were par. of Lyssander Farrar, b. abt. 1811; a State senator; prac. law in Rochester, N.Y.; d. 1876.

Want par. of John Holcombe and place of bur. He was b. abt. 1770-73 in Pittsylvan- via Co., Va., md. Nancy Jameson, Feb. 19, 1794.—Mrs. Frank A. Ambler, 5973 Park Place, Hammond, Ind.

Traylor—Chapman—Harris.—Par., dates, and places wanted for Winn Traylor, b. Mar. 17, 1807, Oglethorpe Co., Ga., and w. Martha Chappman, m. 1831, res. in Montgomery and Dallas Co., Ala. bef. mov. to Victoria Co., Tex., in 1840. Is Winn Traylor a desc. of Martha Randolph and Edward Traylor, whose gr. s. William Tray- lor, b. Oct. 12, 1733, set. in Wilkes Co., Ga.? Is Christopher Harris, shown in 1880 census of Maury Co., Tenn., aged 45, w. Betsy aged 44 yrs., s. of Christopher Harris who m. Polly Payne, Jan. 12, 1801, in Cas- well Co., N.C.? Is he gr. s. of Tyree Har- ris, who was f. s. of Thomas Harris, b. 1757, who md. Sarah Harris, who md. s. Christopher in will dated Sept. 9, 1796, proved in Caswell Co., N.C.?—Mrs. P. C. Lockett, 4624 Southern, Dallas 9, Tex.


Martin.—Want par., ances., dates, and places for Adam William Martin, b. June 6, 1822, Ripley, Ohio, md. Sophia Mooney, Mar. 29, 1848. They moved to Long Point, Ill., then to Washtah, Ill.—Mrs. C. H. Martin, P. O. Box 105, Three Oaks, Mich.

Craig—Davis—Armstrong—McIlroy—King—Campbell.—Want: (1) dates and place of death of Isaac Craig, b. Va. 1784 and w. Elizabeth Davis, b. N.J., 1785, liv.
in Columbiana Co., Ohio, 1850. (2) Pars.

and of James Craig, will proved 1812,

Louhoun Co., Va. (3) Inf. on John Davis,

b. Long Island, N.Y., bef. 1700, m.

d. 1767, Lake Co., Ohio, 1850. (2) Pars.

strong, b. 1757 Chester Co., Pa., d. 1821,

Inf. on Robert King, d. 1763 and w. Ann

It E. Chandler, 4725 Montgomery Ave.,

Elizabeth McIlroy, b. North Ireland. (5)

Columbiana Co., Ohio, 2d and of his wife,

abt. Nov. 28, 1782) and w. Catherine. -

1738-1813, d. Columbiana Co., Ohio. -Mrs.

Mrs. George Giulvezan, 9525 Radio Dr.,

Tenn., later mov. to Madison Co., Ala. -

ch. by first w. b. in Tenn., moved to Madi-

1853, James Blaine Harvey, b. Franklin

b. Va., md. Clinton Co., Ind., May 13,

McKee - Irwin - Fulton - LaFever -

Whom did they m.? -Mrs. Cora Harris

Bean, 822 Far Hills Ave, Dayton 19, Ohio.

Keach (Keech) - Ooley - Franklin

-Bray. -Want. par. and ances. for John R. Keach (Keech), b. 1795, d. May 26, 1826,

Methodist circuit rider at Mt. Sterling, Ky. Would like to hear of James Keech (st.

Marys Co., Md., March 25, 1708, lists sons James, Court, John, and dau. Margaret). Want

and ances. of: (1) John H. and w. Lucy Franklin Ooley (who had a s., Samuel Ooley of Clay and Owen Co., Ind.) (2) Moses Bray, b. 1795, d. 1873, Owen Co., Ind., came to Ind. from Wilkes Co., N.C. -H. J. Baker, 1412 W. Main,

Crawfordsville, Ind.

Edmundson - (Edenston) - Sinclair

McKee - Irwin - Fulton - McLaFeer -

Teets - Curtis - Spilker - Bates - Garvey -

Spilker - Bates - Garvey. - Caleb Edmund

Edmundson (Edenston), b. abt. 1750, and w. Jane

Kenedy, abt. 1795 emigrated from eastern Penn. to Butler Co., then to Allegheny Co., Pa.,

had 9 ch. Want ances. and to corres. with desc.

Samuel Sinclair I, of Md., settled near McKeepost, Pa. after Rev., md. Elizabeth McKee. Was Elizabeth McKee's father Robert McKee, son of John McKee, founder of McKeepsott? John Irwin and family lived Cumberland Co., Pa., where he and his bro., Samuel, were with Cumberland County militia in Rev. Want par. names, dates, and origin. John Irwin md. Margaret Guthry Fulton II, dau. of Abraham and Margaret Guthry Fulton of Articlawe, Londenderry Co., N. Ireland, who emi-

grated in 1772 to Westbrookland Co., Pa. John d. 1795 in Rev. Want par. and ances. of


New Jersey Cont. Line, b. 1753, d. 1833,

and his lit w. Charity Elinor Teets, emi-

gated to "forks of the Yough," western Pa., had 12 ch. He md. 2d, Mary Cartis, had 5 ch. He d. in Frederickstown, Ohio. Want par. and full list of ch. by both wives. Was Minard LaFeever, well known author of architectural books, a son? Who was his father? Elizabeth Elinor Teets? Want her par.

Christian (?) Spilker, m. Nancy Murphy near Lynchburg, Ohio, abt. 1847; she died when only ch. Sarah Jane Spilker was only 4; family moved to Farmington, III. He md. again and raised large family near Lynchburg, one being son Thomas, an attorney. Nancy Murphy's mother's name was Bevins, Irish from Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. Large Murphy fam., including Delila Murphy, Chicago, Ill., Green and Albert Murphy, coal miners in Ill., and Rev. W.H. Hudson, lived in Lynchburg, Ohio, in 1895, and Alice md. Milton George, editor.

owner of weekly paper in Chicago during 1890's. Correspond. inv. from des. of Murphy or Spilker families.

William Allen Bates, b. abt. 1847, md. 

Alma Frances Garvey at Eldon, Iowa, only daughter of Capt. Garvey, of river boats on Ohio-Miss, Rivers during Grant's admin.; came from Pa. Wm. A. Bates and his bro.

Thomas Bates, b. 1849, went to Oregon in 1870's with families, but Wm. returned to Kansas City, Mo., later returned to Portland, Oregon, d. there 1924. Were they druggists and raised a family in Mo. Had bro. Dr. of med. in Eldon, Iowa, and sis. Eliza Bates Cummings of Ft. Scott, Kans. Bate family said to have come overland in wagons aft. Civil War, driving cattle from near Nashville, Tenn., stopping in Fayetteville, Ark., and finally settling in Eldon, Iowa. Inv. corres. -Mary M. P. Humphreys, 12602 George Ave., Garden Grove, Calif.

Pollard - Mitchell - Burns - Phelps.


Lyon -French. -Want par., dates and places of: (1) Lyon Lyon, b. abt. 1865, to Addison, N.Y., abt. 1860, md. Mary M. Prentiss of Chenango Co., N.Y. (dau. of Capt. Lyon); (2) T; and Augustus. (2) Samuel French, b. 1778, bro. Lewis T. French, b. 1774, both in N.J. -Mrs. F. P. Brugge, 4214 Dalmation Dr., McLean, Va.

Lee. -Want par., ances., bros. and sis., dates, and places of b., m. and d. of John Lee of N.C. or Va., will in Onslow Co. 1758, name Rachel. His dau. Abigail, md. Solomon King of Gates Co., N.C., his s. Henry Lee, b. 1747 and d. in 1806. Will pay for authentic inf.-Mrs. Jack Johnston, 80 Adalia Ave., Tampa 6, Fla.

Americanism in the Public Schools

By DAVID B. EVERETT

My prayer for America would be to thank God for preserving us as a nation; that Americans be appreciative of the privileges often taken for granted; that they remember that freedom was bitterly won by those Founding Fathers who made the heavy down payment, that each generation owes its own installment payment to keep us free. I would pray that our attitude toward the United States be something more than a face stamped on a coin, but something that could be expressed in our daily living. I would ask that God will keep our nation true as He has made it free, humble as He has made it great.

Historians may write that we of today are engaged in a struggle for our children's minds. The secret of our national strength and of all personal success and happiness is maintaining basic attitudes inherent in the American way of life. These three aims are: Individualism, competition, and discipline.

First—Individualism. No child can develop that quality in an environment where the individual is secondary to the group, where he is subjected to the concept that pouring all of us into molds will make us "equal." We must never become part of a system which advocates submerging the individual to the common good. The best and most effective method of developing individualism is through the three R's, which are essential to the survival of our way of life.

Second—Competition. Competition is the essence of American democracy. Freedom is not only a privilege, it is a test—and what kind of a test do we have where no one may fail? In my opinion, those who would deprive the child of the right to fail are depriving him of the knowledge of a realistic world, for in real life there is no such thing as automatic promotion. To base promotion on age and social achievement, rather than on ability, is foreign to the American way of life and is as dangerous as Marx's theory, "From each according to his ability, to each according to his need." The child must learn that the real gold at the foot of the rainbow is dedication to the American way of life. Your child must have the attitude that life is a personal challenge, and he must compete if he is to succeed.

Third—Discipline. The happiest children are those of whom discipline is expected. Bishop Corson, President of the Methodist General Board of Education said:

The theory that children should never be punished, that they should never be restricted, or that they should never be failed (Continued on page 404)
HONORING
MRS. VIRGIL EUGENE HOLCOMBE

THIS PAGE IS PRESENTED WITH PRIDE AND AFFECTION BY
KANAWHA VALLEY CHAPTER, CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

Since 1929, Mrs. Holcombe has been an active member of the N.S.D.A.R. in West Virginia. She is currently serving as State Regent—1958-1962, served as State Vice-Regent, 1956-1958; State Recording Secretary, 1947-1950. She has held the following State Chairmanships: AMERICANISM 1943-1946, NATIONAL DEFENSE 1950-1953, Redistricting the State 1951-1953, Community Service 1956-1958, District Director 1948-1950. She organized State Chapter Regents Club and served as President 1950-1955; organized three Chapters of Charleston area into a local Regents Club 1949, was President of the State Officers Club 1951-1952; compiled and published a Roster of all West Virginia Chapter Regents embracing period of 1899-1953.

On the national level, Mrs. Holcombe has served in the following capacities: Chairman of New Administration Building Promotion Committee 1948-1950, Vice Chairman of Approved Schools 1944-1946. She has served on the following Continental Congress Committees—National Resolutions 1944-1946, 1957 and 1958, Platform 1943-1948, President General’s Reception Room 1950, Hospitality 1954-1956, has been a member of the National Chairman’s Club since 1948 and has served as Delegate to State Conferences and Continental Congresses many times.

Mrs. Holcombe started her long service to the D.A.R. first as an organizing chapter member of Princess Aracoma Chapter, Logan, West Virginia, then transferring to Kanawha Valley Chapter, Charleston, in 1932. She has served the latter chapter as Regent 1942-1944, Vice Regent 1938-1940, President of the Board of Directors 1956-1958, and is currently serving as Chapter Parliamentarian.

In all the years Mrs. Holcombe has not neglected the N.S.C.A.R. She enrolled both of her grandchildren in infancy. She has been Senior State President 1950-1951, Senior Vice President 1948-1950, Treasurer 1952-1954 and was one of the two first National Promoters for C.A.R. back in 1946 or 1947. She has been a National and State Promoter ever since. She served as the first National Year Book Chairman for C.A.R. 1933-1937 and is currently State Chairman of the Grandmothers’ Committee and has been a member of the National Officers Club, N.S.C.A.R. since 1950.
With pride and affection The Daniel Davisson Chapter honors Mrs. Plumer Earle Hill, State Vice-Regent of West Virginia, Daughters of the American Revolution. She served as Vice-Regent and Regent of her Chapter, past Chairman of Correct Use of Flag, past member of The National Committee, past President of State Officers Club, West Virginia past State Chaplain and at present serving as State Vice-Regent of The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.
1959—WEST VIRGINIA STATE OFFICERS ELECT—1962

MRS. V. EUGENE HOLCOMBE
STATE REGENT 1958 TO 1959, 1959 TO 1962
KANAWHA VALLEY CHAPTER

MISS VIRGINIA JOHNSON
VICE REGENT
JOHN YOUNG CHAPTER

MRS. CHESTER A. ROUSH
CHAPLAIN
COL. CHARLES LEWIS CHAPTER

MRS. DWIGHT P. CRUIKSHANK
RECORDING SECRETARY
JAMES WOOD CHAPTER

MRS. HENRY M. COGAN
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
KANAWHA VALLEY CHAPTER

MRS. JAMES L. TRITCHLER
TREASURER
COL. JOHN EVANS CHAPTER

MRS. HENRY M. SEIBERT
REGISTRAR
SHENANDOAH VALLEY CHAPTER

MRS. CLAUDE R. HILL
HISTORIAN
BORDERLAND CHAPTER

MRS. DAVID B. KRAYBILL
LIBRARIAN
BUFORD CHAPTER

APRIL 1959
TRIBUTE TO W. VA. DAUGHTERS

Mrs. V. Eugene Holcombe, State Regent, dedicates this space to the 3,579 West Virginia Daughters who have been so loyal and earnest in carrying on the work of the National Society 1958-1959.

To her Officers—Honorary State Regents, District Directors, State Chairmen and Chapter Regents she gives sincere thanks and with her Official Family Elect 1959-1962 she looks forward to three years of activity, cooperation and worthy achievement for the West Virginia Organization, N.S.D.A.R.

1899 - 1959
60 YEARS OF D.A.R. IN WEST VIRGINIA

Chapter Name...Date of Organization...Chapter Regent

President General...Mrs. Frederie A. Groves
First Vice President General...Mrs. Robert M. Benk
Chaplain General...Mrs. Robert L. Ganago
Recording Secretary General...Mrs. Bruce L. Canaga
Corresponding Secretary General...Mrs. Harold E. Erb
Organizing Secretary General...Mrs. Herbert Patterson
Treasurer General...Mrs. Frank G. Trau
Registrar General...Mrs. Wm. Louis Almworth
Historian General...Mrs. Pauline Dennig
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HONORARY STATE REGENT
PAST VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL

For the Golden Anniversary Year

Friends of Mary Will Cavender Conaway
present this page with pride and affection
to the Chapter's most distinguished member
JOHN CHAPMAN CHAPTER-BLUEFIELD, WEST VIRGINIA

Proudly honors two of its distinguished members

MRS. DAVID E. FRENCH

Past Vice President General
and
Honorary State Regent and National Chairman
of Program Committee

Mrs. French continues to be an inspiration and invaluable advisor to her local Chapter.

MRS. WILLIAM W. McCLAUGHERTY

Vice President General, and Honorary State Regent

Mrs. McClaugherty is active in her local Chapter, as well as other Civic affairs. She is in demand throughout the State because of her outstanding ability as a public speaker, and her knowledge of National Defense.
Honors

MRS. W. H. S. WHITE (Grace Yoke White)

West Virginia's Honorary State Regent and
Past Regent of Pack Horse Ford Chapter

In appreciation of her leadership and her accomplishments as a Poet.

SHEPHERDSTOWN

Old roses along a flagstone walk,
A white cupped lily on a fragile stalk;
A silver moon atop a great oak tree,
Come, my love, and walk with me.
Wind-swept evenings in my garden cool,
Water clear and blue in the lily pool;
Vistas of a field where late wheat grew,
Remembrance is precious when I think of you.

Honoring our distinguished member

MRS. HARRY J. SMITH
Honorary State Regent
Past Vice President General
James Wood Chapter, Parkersburg, W. Va.

MRS. ALEXANDER KEITH McCLUNG
Honorary State Regent
1950 — 1953

COLONEL CHARLES LEWIS CHAPTER
Point Pleasant, West Virginia

GREENBRIER COLLEGE
Founded in 1812
LEWISBURG, WEST VIRGINIA

A FOUR-YEAR JUNIOR COLLEGE
FOR YOUNG WOMEN
148th Year Begins Sept. 8, 1959
In loving memory
of
MRS. R. H. EDMONDSON
Organizing Regent 1904
Honorary State Regent
∞∞
Compliments of
The oldest and leading florist in the city

235 Spruce Street—Dial 8418
Morgantown, West Virginia

There is a difference in Banking at

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
of Morgantown, West Virginia

∞∞

E. R. McCAY
Manager

Member of Federal Reserve System
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Honorable Cecil H. Underwood and Mrs. Underwood with Daughter Cecilia and Son Craig Hill, at Governor's Mansion Charleston, West Virginia

Compliments

WEST VIRGINIA CHAPTER REGENTS CLUB
MRS. CHARLES P. WALKER, PRESIDENT
Liberal arts Christian college located in the capital city of West Virginia. Granting Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Arts degrees. Entering its 71st year of highest standards in teaching the arts and sciences, music, professional and vocational courses, and teacher education. All advantages of the cultural center of West Virginia. Finest churches and religious activities. Excellent facilities in modern fully air-conditioned plant.

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.

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.

WEST VIRGINIA SOCIETY, S.A.R.

Sponsoring contestant in Douglas G. High School for American Legion State Oratorical Contest at 69th Annual S.A.R. Congress.

Mr. Kenneth C. Mastin, State President, will invite qualifying winners to represent the society. S.A.R. Chapters in West Virginia are urged to make entries to retain custody of the President General's Cup, which is re-awarded annually at S.A.R. Congress and which is now in possession of General Andrew Lewis Chapter, Huntington, W. Va.
Presenting

CHARLESTON'S FIVE CHAPTER REGENTS
AND PRESIDENT OF THE CHARLESTON'S PAST CHAPTER REGENTS CLUB
CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

MRS. H. BRADEN POWERS
Kanawha Valley Chapter
Organized
September 15, 1914

MRS. OMER E. ROYAL
President 1958-59
Past Chapter Regents Club
of Charleston
(Organized August 9, 1949
by Mrs. V. Eugene Holcombe)

MRS. GAITHER W. MILLER
William Morris Chapter
Organized
February 27, 1922

MRS. CHARLES F. McNUTT
John Young Chapter
Organized
May 21, 1930

MRS. GRANT P. HALL, JR.
Anne Bailey Chapter
Organized
February 23, 1957

MRS. ROSS P. JOHNSTON
Fort Lee Chapter
Organizing meeting November 22, 1958
Officers installed by
Mrs. V. Eugene Holcombe, State Regent
Confirmed December 4, 1958

APRIL 1959
of living to the Algonquins. To them, also, he promised aid against the Iroquois. The more fierce Iroquois defeated the Hurons; Champlain was wounded and suffered the ignominy of being bundled into a basket to be borne back to camp on the back of a stalwart Huron warrior. Since no one would venture to guide him back to Canada until spring, he made the best of the enforced delay by mapping the area and trying to enlighten his dusky hosts. Father LeCaron and he found the task of converting the Hurons a well-nigh impossible task. Returning to his beloved colony in the spring, Champlain was greeted with jubilation by his friends, who had given him up for lost.

Madame Champlain came to the new world in 1620. Delicately reared in Paris, Helene must have been inwardly appalled by the wild country, the savage peoples, and the crude accommodations of the infant community, but her deeply religious and warm-hearted nature accepted the conditions as opportunities for doing good. She endeared herself to all. About her neck, she wore a small mirror as a charm. Each Indian, seeing his reflection there, exulted: “our white Governor’s Lady keeps us all in her heart.” And, indeed, she did.

Champlain had not ceased to try to bring about peace between the warring Indian tribes. At a conclave in 1624 in Three Rivers, a solemn peace pact was sealed, but it was a brief and uneasy truce.

Helene returned to Paris in 1626 with her husband and never saw Kebec again. Richelieu was in power. Better times dawned for New France. But war clouds were gathering. England declared war against France. Two British captains captured Kebec and took Champlain as a prisoner to London. In captivity, as in all circumstances, the great man comported himself with dignity and courage. As soon as he was released, he hastened back to his beloved Kebec.

Through the years, he had become a widely read author, his record of his voyages delighting the stay-at-home Frenchmen. Posterity owes him an incalculable debt for his accurate charts, his vivid drawings, and detailed notes, and, more than this, for his noble aim to bring the light of Christ to the benighted races in the new lands.

Back in his settlement, he kept a vow; he erected a church, Our Lady of Recovery, in thanksgiving for his release from the British. He saw the first college established in Kebec one year before Harvard. He planned a permanent colony in Three Rivers. Then, worn by toil and hardships, but with his work well done, this great soul turned more and more to prayer in the sunset years. There, in his beloved community, attended by the gentle Father L’Allemand, on Christmas Day, 1635, Samuel de Champlain went to his eternal reward.

Fredericksburg, Va., February 21, 1959
(On the Occasion of the Opening of Washington’s Boyhood Home as a Shrine)

Fredericksburg has had its parades. The town has shown its appreciation before of those of the past who have left tradition here. These are visibly personified today by the unseen and often unknown persons who are keeping alive for us these veritable “rocks of patriotism.”

Washington’s Birthday celebration this year was taken over by the Boy Scouts, particularly the Cub Scouts, and one felt that each “little man,” as he passed down the lane on the march, was carrying himself with all the dignity and poise of George Washington himself, feeling for and believing in America.

Beginning with the youngest on foot, picturing “George Washington and the Cherry Tree,” his father by his side and little Betty coming up in the rear, and on each and every float there was something of George Washington; indeed, one felt his very spirit in this parade of the youth of Fredericksburg.

Before I end, pause with me to think of the importance of these characterizations of our great men. Each youngster was indeed a great man for the time being, and we know that his life will be affected by this opportunity to have portrayed these Americans.

Again, God bless you, fellow citizens, such as Robert Moore and his assistants, who managed the George Washington Birthday Parade, and President John Fenton and his committee, who opened the restoration of Washington’s boyhood home on his birthday.

I have watched parades in New York, Boston, and Washington, and all over the world—magnificent and sensational. But never have I been so “soul-satisfied” as by this Washington’s Birthday celebration in his home town.

EVELYN CLAY EVERETT.

MRS. HENRY S. BELL
Regent of Wheeling Chapter
WHEELING, W. VA.

MRS. HOOVER L. LLOYD,
Regent
Shenandoah Valley Chapter, D.A.R.
Martinsburg, West Virginia

Compliments of
SHENANDOAH VALLEY CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Martinsburg, West Virginia
Honoring the Past President of the State Officers’ Club.
Mrs. James C. Wright
Potomac Valley Chapter
Keyser, West Virginia

Greetings from
NATHAN DAVIS CHAPTER, D.A.R.
West Union, W. Va.

FORT RANDOLPH CHAPTER, C.A.R.
In appreciation
Colonel Charles Lewis Chapter, N.S.D.A.R.

Greetings from
Captain James Allen Chapter, D.A.R.
Beckley, West Virginia

BLENNERHASSETT ISLAND
Parkersburg, West Virginia
Blennerhassett Chapter, N.S.D.A.R.

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GENEALOGICAL GUIDE AND SUPPLEMENT

The Genealogical Guide is a Master Index of all genealogical material in the D.A.R. Magazine from 1892 through 1950. It was compiled by the Elizabeth Benton Chapter of Kansas City, Missouri.

The Supplement to this Genealogical Guide covers the period 1951 through 1955 and was compiled by the same chapter.

The 1892-1950 Guide is $4.00 and the Supplemental is $1.50. Send orders to the Business Office, N.S.D.A.R., 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.
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**The Free State of Maryland**

by Dorothy Cleaveland (Mrs. Elon G.) Salisbury

State Chairman, Conservation Committee

MARYLAND is called “the Free State” because of the independent spirit of Colony and State from the original settlement down to the present day. Although a small State, in three centuries and more since its founding in March 1634, Maryland and its citizens have contributed rather more than their proportionate share to our American heritage. Here are a few highlights.

One of the first acts of Governor Leonard Calvert after the Ark and the Dove cast anchor by St. Clement’s Island was to visit the Indian chiefs of Maryland’s southern peninsula to pledge with them “perpetual friendship” between the red men and the colonists. Following this, the governor purchased from the Yocomico Indians the site for St. Mary’s City, paying for it with axes, hoes, rakes, and bolts of cotton cloth; consequently, Maryland never had the Indian atrocities that plagued some of the colonies.

Many think of Maryland as a Catholic colony, but the first settlers were fairly divided between Catholics and Protestants and in accord with the charter of Lord Baltimore, free. From the first the freedom of worship was granted to all men of Maryland cherished zealously their right to a representative government. Maryland had its “Tea Party,” and on learning of the Battle of Bunker Hill, the Maryland Assembly drafted its “Declaration of Free Men.”

During the Revolution Maryland was spared fighting on its own soil, but Maryland troops fought for the infant nation from Washington’s camp at Cambridge to the British evacuation of Charleston, S. C., a year after the surrender at Yorktown. After the Battle of Brooklyn, the Maryland Line bought with its life-blood what Washington called “that hour more precious to American liberty than any other in its history” when it covered the retreat of the Continental Army from Long Island and of its 400 men left 256 dead on the field of battle. It is to commemorate their valor that Maryland is also called “The Old Line State.” Maryland’s record was equally impressive on the sea, where Capt. Lambert Wickes and Commodore James Nicholson, both from the Eastern Shore, rendered more signal service than the widely acclaimed John Paul Jones.

Maryland was responsible also for the cession to the central government of the western lands held by some States under “sea-to-sea” charters, which eventually became additional States. It refused to accept the Articles of Confederation until these claims had been relinquished. After its acceptance of them, it was John Hanson, Maryland’s delegate, who was elected first “President of the United States in Congress Assembled.” During his presidency the U. S. Consular Service and the Post Office Department were established, and November 28 was proclaimed as Thanksgiving Day.

The Federal Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia was a direct outgrowth of the Mount Vernon and Annapolis Conventions held by Maryland and Virginia with, at Annapolis, additional States with whom they shared navigable waters.

A parsimonious Congress had decommissioned the Continental Navy after the Revolution. When the Algerian pirates attacked our shipping, a new navy was authorized. The first vessel to be commissioned was the Baltimore-built frigate, Constellation. After an honorable career, longest in the history of the Navy, this noted ship was finally decommissioned in 1955, to be returned to Baltimore for a public memorial of the age of sail.

After the burning of Washington in August 1814, Baltimore, as “that hornets’ nest of privateers” was the next objective of the British forces. Army and Navy converged on the city; but in the Battle of North Point and the defense of Fort McHenry, the British found the city too hard to subdue and withdrew. From these engagements we not only gained better terms in the Treaty of Ghent but our national anthem, The Star Spangled Banner.

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**Americanism in the Public Schools**

*Continued from page 388*

in school work because of adverse consequences on personality is dangerous. It can produce a generation with a false sense of inferiority. When everyone is a little God, the psychological war starts between the conflicting egos and the realities of life.

The submergence of discipline in the classroom can produce nothing but national anarchy.

May I repeat the points I would stress today. Our children’s—and our nation’s—future depends on what the child masters in the way of fundamentals, and his attitude toward individuality, competition, and discipline.

But there is another attitude that we must consider—and that is Americanism. In this connection it should be noted that the 3 R’s are not in themselves enough. Fifty years ago there was no international cartel bent upon destruction of the American system of government. Today the complexities of modern society produce a new menace in America—Socialism, the first step down the ladder to Communism. The schools—and no other public agency—must instill in children a respect for Americanism and the democratic processes of a republican form of government. The child cannot acquire a respect for the principles of American Government and a love for his country if left to flounder on his own—there are too many forces at work today to misdirect his thinking.

Children must have respect for private ownership of property—whether it is a pencil or a corporation. They must be taught to withstand, wholeheartedly and without reservation, the profit system. They must be taught to cherish words such as “patriotism.” They must be taught that you can love your country and still not be a “Fascist.” They must be taught the story of the great men and women who made our Nation of today. They must be told of the sacrifices and hardships.

*Continued on page 406*
ANNAPOLIS, THE ATHENS OF AMERICA

On November 22, 1958, Annapolis, capital city of Maryland, celebrated the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the granting of its Charter. Named for Queen Anne of England, it is located on the south bank of the peaceful Severn River.

Annapolis has been called “the only finished city” of the colonies. Capital of Maryland since 1694, its citizens grown wealthy in the tobacco trade built homes of outstanding beauty, utilizing the Georgian style of architecture so popular in the eighteenth century. Each year hundreds of Americans visit the Hammond-Harwood House built in 1774 and the State House, the oldest one in legislative use, constructed in 1772-80, as well as many other stately mansions and historic buildings. Because of its position as the cultural center of the colonies, Annapolis was indeed the Athens of America.

Visitors to the city will be reminded of many events in American history which occurred here: the burning of the Peggy Stewart, the meeting of the Continental Congress of 1783-84, the surrender of his commission as Commander in Chief by General George Washington. They will be shown the tomb of John Paul Jones in the golden-domed chapel of the United States Naval Academy, whose midshipmen tread today the same brick walks paced by colonial sailors on shore leave three hundred years ago. Now as then, Annapolis retains its old world charm, maintaining its important role in the culture, traditions and patriotic life of Maryland.

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In affectionate appreciation of their services to the Chapter

THE EDENTON TEA PARTY

By DORIS E. HARDY

Tea parties were fashionable in those days in Edenton before the Revolution. The social life of the town was delightful yet dignified. Was not Edenton, North Carolina, the social rival of Williamsburg, Virginia?

It was in October, 1774 that Mrs. Elizabeth King invited the ladies of Edenton and vicinity to a tea party in her lovely home facing east on Old Court House Square overlooking the bay. However, the ladies did not drink tea on this occasion, for the King of England had imposed a tax on tea and the infuriated colonists were in no kindly mood. Instead of the king's tea, the gracious hostess served a tea brewed from raspberry leaves. This was not an afternoon of idle chatter or friendly gossip. It was a serious affair! This group of 52 women had convened for one purpose: To protest against the tax on tea. The women affixed their names to a resolution protesting unjust taxation.

The bronze plaque on the County Court House close by bears witness to this unprecedented meeting. This was the first time a group of women had taken a stand on any political issue in America. The news of this famous gathering spread far and wide. Many comments were made in the newspapers here and abroad. The British papers published the incident with derision. Caricatures of the Edenton tea party appeared and were sold. Fifty years or more later, an American naval officer whose mother came from Edenton was on a cruise in the Mediterranean. While stopping at Port Mahon on the island of Minorca, he entered a barber shop, and hanging on the wall was a picture of the Edenton tea party. He bought it and took it to Edenton. No one knows how the picture found its way to Minorca.

Mrs. King's house no longer stands on Old Court House Square but on its site is a handsome bronze teapot on an iron pedestal as a friendly reminder of the famous Edenton tea party!
THE CHEVY CHASE CHAPTER
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
CHEVY CHASE, MARYLAND
MRS. WALTER B. McEACHERN, Regent

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Seminar on Historical Administration at Williamsburg

Seminar for Historical Administrators will be held at Williamsburg June 15 through July 24, it has been announced by the National Trust for Historic Preservation and Colonial Williamsburg, cosponsors of the new event.

It is planned to limit the enrollment in the Seminar to 18 persons, 12 of whom will be holders of National Trust Fellowships offered by the cosponsors. The course will be designed for the limited number of highly qualified graduate students who are considering entering the field of historical administration.

A distinguished faculty of administrators from historic houses, museums, restorations, historical societies, and national and state historic sites and parks will provide the instruction during the seminar. The course of study will center on such problems as the evaluation, analysis, and development of resources for successful restoration and reconstruction programs; interpretive techniques; publications, finance and trustee programs, and other administrative problems.

Requirements for the 12 fellowships are at least one year of graduate training, or its equivalent, in American history, American studies, art, or architectural history, or allied fields. Classroom sessions will be held daily in the mornings, coordinated with afternoon laboratory training using facilities of Colonial Williamsburg and field trips to neighboring museums and historic sites.
HON. J. MILLARD TAWES
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Presented by
CHEVY CHASE CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Chevy Chase, Maryland

STATE HOUSE
Annapolis, Maryland

It is one of the finest colonial public buildings in the country still in regular use

Photo—Courtesy M. W. Warren
Our Fifteenth State—Kentucky

by Virginia Beazley Johnson
Kentucky State Chairman, Magazine Advertising Committee

In 1607 The London Company, in its charter by James I of England, established a permanent settlement at Jamestown, Va. In 1609 the king issued a new charter to the company, extending its border. This vast western territory remained for many years unexplored. It was called "Kentuck," getting its name from an old Indian word, the exact meaning of which is not known. The Indians and pioneers called this territory the "Happy Hunting Ground." In 1750 Thomas Walker came through Cumberland Gap and explored what is now "Eastern Kentucky." James Harrod and a company of adventurers from Pennsylvania came to Kentucky County in 1774 and established the first permanent settlement, Harrodsburg. In 1775 Daniel Boone directed the cutting of a wagon road along the "Warrior's Path" and the building of a fort, later named Boonesborough. In 1776 the Virginia Legislature divided all its Western Territory, called Fincastle County, into three counties: Kentucky, Montgomery, and Washington. In 1780 it divided Kentucky County into the counties of Jefferson, Fayette, and Lincoln. From these three, other counties were carved, and today Kentucky is composed of 120 counties.

As the population of Kentucky county grew, naturally there were more problems of government.

December 27, 1784, Col. Benjamin Logan sent out the call for a convention of citizens to meet at Danville, to discuss Kentucky's needs. This was the first attempt to separate Kentucky from Virginia.

The tenth and last convention met at Danville, Ky., and on April 3, 1792, framed a constitution for the new Commonwealth. Thus on June 1, 1792, "Kentucky, the Pioneer State of the West," became the fifteenth member of the "sisterhood of States."

Its constitution was modeled after that of the United States, following the plan of a democracy.

By an act of the legislature on December 20, 1792, the first seal of Kentucky was ordered to be engraved: Two friends embracing, with the name of the State over their heads and around them the motto "United We Stand, Divided We Fall."

Following the adoption of the constitution, Gen. Isaac Shelby, who played an important part in the early struggle, was elected governor in a ceremony at Lexington, Ky., the first capital of the State, on June 4, 1792. A committee appointed by the legislature to locate a permanent capital met on December 5 and resolved that "Frankfort was the most proper place for the seat of the government."

This resolution was approved and on December 22, 1792, the first legislature adjourned. Since that time the picturesque city of Frankfort has remained the State Capital.

Kentucky now ranks 36th in area. Its topography is varied, ranging from the mountainous Eastern section and the Blue Grass Uplands to the Jackson Purchase in the southwestern corner.

Kentucky is rich in resources, including fresh water, fertile lands, salt, coal, iron, oil, gas, stone, asphalt, clay, sand, and gravel. Its chief money crop, however, is tobacco, and it leads in the production of blue grass seed, and is second in the production of sorghum.

More thoroughbred racehorses are raised in Kentucky than in all other States combined.

With 13 State parks, 13 State shrines, and 3 National Parks, Kentucky attracts many tourists.

The present Governor of the State is Albert B. Chandler, Democrat, who also served as governor in 1935-39.

Lovely blue grass meadows bordered by goldenrod and bubbling brooks over which fly the colorful Kentucky cardinals beckon you to visit with us, where pioneer hospitality abounds and the strains of Stephen Foster's old melodies will soothe your troubles away.

D.A.R. Presents Memorial Trees to Interior Department

Two memorial trees, symbolizing accomplishments by the Daughters of the American Revolution for conservation of natural resources, were presented to the Department of the Interior at a ceremony in Lafayette Park, Washington, D. C., on March 17 by the D.C.D.A.R. Society.

Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, President General of the National Society, D.A.R., presented the first tree, a white oak. The tree was accepted on behalf of the United States Government by Assistant Secretary of the Interior Roger Ernst. It was planted in the park northeast of the Andrew Jackson statue. Mr. Ernst said the trees will receive the continuous care of the National Park Service and will constitute one of the important additions to the historic park area which was once part of the White House grounds.

The second tree, an American beech, was presented by Mrs. Ellsworth Clark, State Regent, District of Columbia D.A.R., and was accepted by Harry T. Thompson, Superintendent of National Capital Parks. The beech stands in the northwest sector of the park.

Mrs. Groves placed the first spadeful of earth upon the first tree with a memorial spade that was used in the ground-breaking services for the Lincoln Memorial, the George W. Meade Memorial, and other historic occasions.
The home of Col. David Meade, who came from Tidewater, Virginia, in 1796 and created an estate patterned after those he had visited in England. Its hospitality and elegance were the boast of Kentucky, and it is said no other home in Kentucky ever entertained so many Presidents and other distinguished guests. According to tradition, the octagonal room at the right was built in preparation for General LaFayette’s visit to Kentucky. This “little cottage in the meadow” is located in Jessamine County, four miles from Nicholasville.

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[ 412 ]

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Morgan's Station settled in 1789 by Ralph Morgan, on Slate Creek, Montgomery County. Attacked several times prior to April 1, 1793, when the last organized Indian attack in Kentucky took place. About 50 Cherokees and Shawnees were in the party. Most of the men of the station were working in the fields, at the alarm, they ran to several of the other stations in the neighborhood. Nineteen women and children were captured. A woman and seven children were killed on what, has since been known as Murder Creek in Menifee County. Those that could keep up were kept for thirty-two days on the Little Sandy, before they were taken to Ohio. After Wayne's Treaty in 1795, they were returned to their homes. A large stone house was built in the early 1800s and occupies the site of the fort near the spring. The Highway Historical Marker sponsored by the Colonel George Nicholas Chapter, D.A.R., was placed at the insistence of the late Doctor John M. Prewitt.
OWENSBORO — AN ALL-AMERICAN CITY

— Located in the beautiful Ohio River Valley
— Strong in churches, schools and home ownership
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— Industrial opportunities abundant
— Kentucky hospitality

Write

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Lexington, Kentucky

Barbourville’s Daniel Boone Festival
October 16-17
Barbourville, Kentucky

Celebrating our 50th Anniversary
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POAGE CHAPTER, D.A.R.
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Pikeville, Kentucky

Greetings
Captain John Lillard Chapter
Grant County, Kentucky

Honoring
Mrs. J. Vernon Hardcastle
State Registrar - Honorary Chapter Regent
Samuel Davies Chapter
Bowling Green, Kentucky

Corrections in “The Maternal Lines of the Lincolns”

Please make the following correction on page 89 of the above article, which was printed in the February Magazine.

Under the subheading, SALTER-BOWNE-HOLMES, the statement “Richard’s mother was Sarah Bowne Salter” should have read “Hannah Salter Lincoln’s mother was Sarah Bowne Salter.”

The last line of the story, on page 163, was inadvertently omitted.

“A redeemed, and reunited, Republic is his monument!”

The Blue Grass State supplied $854 worth of advertising this month. Thirty-five of Kentucky’s 71 Chapters are represented. Let’s make it 71 next year.

VACATION IN KENTUCKY

Visit the Beautiful State Parks
and the
Many Historical Shrines

Write: Division of State Parks
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Revolutionary Ancestors of Kentucky Daughters of the American Revolution

List of about 4000 Revolutionary ancestors used for membership by Kentucky D.A.R. Foreword explains how to use. Name and address supplied of a descendant of listed ancestor if active member. Chapter name added if inactive. Published by Kentucky Society, D.A.R., 1958. Price $2.00. Checks payable State Treasurer. Order from Mrs. Clara Clendenin Davis, Eminence, Ky.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
HISTORIC EARLY COUNTY GEORGIA

The Temple Mound at Kolomoki State Park is the largest east of the Mississippi River—located 6 miles northwest of Blakely—it is one of the several mounds erected by the Indians. Camping, swimming and picnicking facilities are available at Kolomoki State Park. Artifacts of interest are to be seen at the Museum on Lake Kolomoki and the excavated burial mound of Chief Kolomoki is open all day to visitors.

Early County is one of the largest peanut producing counties in the nation. The monument to the peanut was erected in 1950 on the Court Square in Blakely, in appreciation of the part it played in the economic development of this section and it serves as a unique tourist attraction.

Early County was created from Creek Indian land in 1818. Named for Governor Peter Early, the county and the local D.A.R. Chapter bear the same name. Gov. Early also served as a judge and U.S. Representative. Blakely, the county seat, was named for Capt. Johnston Blakely, who commanded the sloop Wasp during the war of 1812.

The Chattahoochee River, which forms the western border of the county, is being developed into an inland waterway, affording additional hydro-electrical power for industries and fine facilities for recreation. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will complete the project by 1962.

Sponsored for the Peter Early Chapter by:

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PETER EARLY CHAPTER
BLAKELY, GEORGIA

Four bronze historical markers were erected May 1958 by the Peter Early Chapter, marking the Covered Bridge over Cohedale and Sow-natchee Creeks and the Three Notch Trail in Early County.

The Three Notch Trail was one of the important pioneer ways, marked with three notches by scouts sent out by Gen. Andrew Jackson. This route extended from Ft. Gaines to Ft. Scott. It became a wagon road for early settlers and appears on maps as early as 1820.

Boston's Freedom Trail and Freedom Paths

The City of Boston has issued a guide that may well be a model for other cities having places of historic or patriotic interest. Illustrated in beautiful color and of convenient size, this booklet invites visitors to follow the Freedom Trail and the Freedom Paths. The Freedom Trail may be taken on foot. Starting with the Park Street Church, it continues to the Old Granary Burying Ground next door and King's Chapel across the street, then to the site of Boston's first public school, the statue of Benjamin Franklin, the old corner bookstore, the Old South Meeting House, the Old State House, the site of the so-called "Boston Massacre," Faneuil Hall (the Cradle of the Revolution), the Paul Revere House, Old North Church, Copp's Hill Burying Ground, the Boston stone, and Province steps.

The Freedom Paths originate at the State House, then proceed to Louisburg Square, the Boston Common, the Central Burying Ground, the site of the Boston Tea Party, the frigate Constitution, the Bunker Hill Monument, and the Harrison Gray Otis House.

Children will enjoy the stamps that can be purchased at each stop on the Freedom Trail. When pasted into the guidebook, they entitle the "trailer" to a membership card showing that he (or she) is an Official Freedom Trail Guide.

An excellent map also shows public parking areas.

The Freedom Trail and Freedom Paths were a public service project of the Advertising Club of Boston.

MARTIN & SON CHEVROLET CO.
C. R. Martin, president
HOWELL DRUG CO.
High Building, corner

Compliments of
ANDREW HOUSER CHAPTER
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BUTTON GWINNETT CHAPTER
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
COLUMBUS, GEORGIA

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COL. WILLIAM CANDLER CHAPTER
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DAWSON, GEORGIA

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Boston's Freedom Trail and Freedom Paths

The City of Boston has issued a guide that may well be a model for other cities having places of historic or patriotic interest. Illustrated in beautiful color and of convenient size, this booklet invites visitors to follow the Freedom Trail and the Freedom Paths. The Freedom Trail may be taken on foot. Starting with the Park Street Church, it continues to the Old Granary Burying Ground next door and King's Chapel across the street, then to the site of Boston's first public school, the statue of Benjamin Franklin, the old corner bookstore, the Old South Meeting House, the Old State House, the site of the so-called "Boston Massacre," Faneuil Hall (the Cradle of the Revolution), the Paul Revere House, Old North Church, Copp's Hill Burying Ground, the Boston stone, and Province steps.

The Freedom Paths originate at the State House, then proceed to Louisburg Square, the Boston Common, the Central Burying Ground, the site of the Boston Tea Party, the frigate Constitution, the Bunker Hill Monument, and the Harrison Gray Otis House.

Children will enjoy the stamps that can be purchased at each stop on the Freedom Trail. When pasted into the guidebook, they entitle the "trailer" to a membership card showing that he (or she) is an Official Freedom Trail Guide.

An excellent map also shows public parking areas.

The Freedom Trail and Freedom Paths were a public service project of the Advertising Club of Boston.
Albany, according to its recent ratings by several national publications of business and industry, is one of the most enterprising and progressive cities in the New South. Founded by a Connecticut Yankee 122 years ago, the city has now grown into Georgia's sixth largest metropolis. Since 1940, Albany's population has increased 63%. The 1950 census showed a total of 31,155 persons in the then existing city limits. Sales Management Magazine, in a recent survey, estimated the population to be 46,700. Albany's unique geographical location, its outstanding climate, and many other outstanding features have brought it to the forefront as a retail, wholesale, transportation, communications, recreational, and cultural center.

A high level of business activity has placed Albany consistently among the "ten best business cities in the United States," as rated by Forbes, the magazine of business. Its most recent rating was in November 1958. Other activity in Albany can include such delightful events as quail hunting in the "World's" capital for this sport; visiting numerous pecan orchards in the "World's Greatest Pecan Center"; swimming in famous and refreshing Radium Springs; and visiting such picturesque and interesting spots as Chehaw State Park, Tift Park, the fossil sand dunes, the McIntosh collection of Indian relics, Herty Nursery (pine seedlings), Lakeworth (water skiing, boating, and fishing), and either of our two country clubs and golf courses. The school system, year-round recreational program, hospital facilities, churches, and many other institutions, are unsurpassed.

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Integration and Junior American Citizens’ Clubs

by Lucille (Mrs. Charles L.) Bowman,
New York State Chairman, Junior American Citizens Committee

The following remarks, compiled by Charles L. Warren, Principal of Mamaroneck Avenue School of Mamaroneck, N.Y., and Mrs. Frances Drake, the school's J.A.C. Director, are reproduced with approval of Dr. Helen Halter Long, assistant Superintendent of Schools for the Township of Mamaroneck, embracing four elementary schools, a junior high, and a senior high.

Details of Local J.A.C. Participation

"Let us first simplify that word 'integration.' We think of that word in school as a device to arouse interest in children. It means to gather together as many subjects as possible; use them to form a complete unified picture of a lesson, a project, or anything that the children would be studying.

"For example: We often study the lives of our famous statesmen in our J.A.C. meetings. Benjamin Franklin was an outstanding man in colonial times; so it would be easy for a teacher to assign to one child the task of reporting on his life. In all probability the child would go to the encyclopedia for help. It is easy, concise and brief. But an energetic teacher would stimulate her pupils with a whole gamut of sidelines: One boy could actually report on Franklin's achievements in science. A half dozen pupils could illustrate with drawings, Franklin and his kite experiment; Franklin's stove; Franklin and the loaves of bread under his arms; Franklin and the Saturday Evening Post; Franklin and his Science Academy; Franklin in Paris; Franklin at the Constitutional Convention, etc. Each of the above pictures brings about a mental picture which can be told by short essays. There probably have been a hundred plays written about Franklin. A good hour can be spent with Franklin's Almanac movies on the various periods of his life.

"Here then we have used many different subject areas to arouse interests in children. We have used English, spelling, arithmetic, dramatics, art, and visual aids. Putting for integration. The best teaching is done this way, by reestablishing these many facets of Franklin's life in the child's mind we could use an abundance of words which have a meaning for J.A.C. members. I am positive we could find ample material for arithmetic too. To reestablish these many facets of Franklin's life in the child's mind we could use an abundance of movies on the various periods of his life."

"Here then we have used many different subject areas to arouse interests in children. We have used English, spelling, arithmetic, dramatics, art, and visual aids. Putting for integration. The best teaching is done this way, by using every approach to motivate and inspire pupils."

Each elementary school in the township has cooperated with the D.A.R.'s Junior American Citizens activities for over 15 years. It has been remarked often by school personnel that the local D.A.R. has been wise in permitting the schools to decide how THEY can best fit J.A.C. Clubs into their existing activities, in order to do so with the least possible trouble to the school personnel. Each (Continued on page 434)
George Malcolm Murkens, who died August 19, 1958, was born September 8, 1930, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Murkens. He came to Metter, Georgia in his early childhood and made his home with his maternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Brown.

He was a member of the Primitive Baptist Church, and was a leader of the young people in his Church and Community. His Character was spotless, his devotion to God, his Church, Community and Country was outstanding.

In 1951 he served as Scoutmaster of Troop 63, Boy Scouts of America, and became an Eagle Scout, the highest honor given in Boy Scouting and he was also a member of the Order of Arrow, Honorary Camper.

In 1955 George Malcolm enlisted in the service of his Country and served three years, one in the Army of Occupation in Germany. He was a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

It was through his tireless efforts that the American Flags were flying in the streets of Metter, Georgia, on all Patriotic Holidays.

Metter Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution and friends will always remember George Malcolm with grateful appreciation.
Territory are given in Article V of the Ordinance of 1787 as follows:

The western State, in the said territory, shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio, and the Wabash rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post Vincents, due north, to the territorial line between the United States and Canada; and by the said territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The middle State shall be bounded by the last-mentioned direct line, the Wabash from Post Vincents to the Ohio, by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said territorial line, and by the said territorial line. The eastern State shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Ohio, the Pennsylvania, and the said territorial line: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, And it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of these three States shall be subject so far to be altered, that, if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two States in that part of the said territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan."

* * *

Among the historic buildings in this region that have been restored or preserved by or with the aid of the D.A.R. are Fort Harrod, in Pioneer Memorial Park, Harrodsburg, Ky., to which many pioneer possessions were contributed; the Rufus Putnam House, at Marietta, Ohio, built in 1788; the Fort Pitt Blockhouse, Pittsburgh, Pa.; and a log "mansion" house at Point Pleasant, W. Va. (Historic Restorations of the D.A.R., by Lewis Barrington.)
Greetings the Major-General John Twiggs Chapter
Jeffersonville, Georgia

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The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was formally organized on October 11, 1890. After the Constitution had been approved, Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison elected President General and the other offices filled, Miss Mary Desha offered the resolution that passed unanimously and made one of the first projects of the newly organized Society the one of helping find contributions toward completing the monument to the memory of Mary Washington.

Through this effort and that of patriotic women from all over the country the necessary amount was finally obtained, and the cornerstone of the present monument laid. Dedication ceremonies on May 10, 1894, marked its completion. President Cleveland made the address and the Masonic Lodge of Alexandria, of which George Washington had been a member, arranged the program.

Today, the monument stands in the ideal setting you see in the photograph above. Plantings of box and a well kept lawn vie with fine old trees to enhance the spot that Mary Washington chose herself, the retreat to which she used to retire during the dark days of the Revolution, to read her Bible and to pray for the safety of her courageous son and his forces, battling with dogged persistence against great odds toward that final victory that brought the blessings of independence to our United States of America.
On Planting a Tree

This land is ours—a peerless heritage!
We share its bounty as we live each hour.
We breathe its freedom throughout every age,
Exulting in each birdsong, every flower.

Its treasures are our treasures, free to own;
Its glories are our glories to acclaim;
Our liberties—the greatest ever known;
Our flag—exalted symbol without shame.

We are a part of freedom's bold quaint.
We have a martyr's duty to complete—
Perpetuating every noble gain,
Effecting every goal without defeat.

* * *

This Spring is spending fast, and soon departs.
In deep and very real humility
Which we shall long remember in our hearts,
We plant and dedicate this special tree.

Written for tree-planting ceremony of Vieux Carré Chapter,
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Integration and Junior
American Citizens’ Clubs
(Continued from page 420)

school has a different method.

The principals say that this citizenship training dramatizes and points up the work that the children would do anyway and is often their first experience in leadership and service. Often J.A.C. is used to assist in disciplinary problems as being more effective than scolding, because it is self-government.

At Mamaroneck Avenue School, Charles L. Warren, Principal, every 4th, 5th and 6th grade is organized as separate clubs with officers elected and installed, and individual meetings, and a school J.A.C. director. At least twice each year, each one contributes some part of an assembly program, to which parents and D.A.R. members are invited. The J.A.C. members enter the J.A.C. contests and win many honors, both State and National. Local recognition is also given.

At Central School, Robert Gingrich, Principal, six teachers each have separate clubs, with a school J.A.C. director. Besides entering the contests and winning prizes also, each club (or class) is responsible for one assembly program dealing with some historic event, or portraying important facts in the lives of our great patriots. Often lesser programs are given over the school’s loud-speaker system for all classes to hear, for example, A Bill of Rights program for Constitution week, or a panel discussion on suitable subjects. D.A.R. members attend the assemblies.

At Murray Avenue School, Miss Loretta Hirschbeck, Principal, the J.A.C. director is rotated yearly among all 5th and 6th grade teachers. Each class is responsible for one fine assembly program a year preceded by a J.A.C. meeting presided over by the overall school J.A.C. president and announced by the vice president or program chairman. D.A.R. members and parents are invited and attend. The programs are often quite elaborate productions, with scenery and music. This is true at the other schools also. They depict some phase of our American heritage, such as “Thanksgiving with Uncle Sam,” “David and the Second Lafayette,” “Paul Bunyan, King of the Lumberjacks,” “Life on the Erie Canal,” and programs for Memorial Day and other patriotic holidays. These programs are produced in connection with daily class work, correlating citizenship education, English, social studies, art, and music. Contests are entered also.

At Chatsworth Avenue School, John Madey, Principal, the teacher-directors are rotated yearly, and each 4th, 5th, and 6th grade elects representatives (J. A.C. officers) to meet with the designated director every other week during activity period. Current J.A.C. contests and plans are discussed and then carried out in the individual classes, integrating J. A.C. with all phases, as at other schools, the art and music teachers cooperating. A set of officers for the entire school is also elected to preside, as is done at Murray Avenue School. Several assemblies are produced each year, two or more classes cooperating, usually for some patriotic holiday. Full participation is given.

(Continued on page 442)
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For love of Country.
For service to the Country.
For unswerving loyalty to the Government.
For inculcating these principles in the children, both native and foreign born.
For encouraging the study of American History.

APRIL 1959
150th Anniversary of Park Street Church, Boston

Boston's world-famed Park Street Church on "Brimstone Corner" in February celebrated its 150th birthday; it was founded by the fathers of two illustrious Americans—telegraph inventor S.F.B. Morse and poet-scientist-author Oliver Wendell Holmes. It was born the same year as Abraham Lincoln and is known as one of the Nation's finest historic and patriotic shrines.

Among the important events in its century-and-a-half was the first singing of America in 1831. Other "firsts" in its career include the first public address in 1829 of William Lloyd Garrison against slavery. Poet John Greenleaf Whittier was present.

A masterpiece of colonial architecture, Park Street Church casts its shadow over the Old Granary Burying Ground and the graves of Paul Revere, John Hancock, Samuel Adams, and many other patriots. The old Congregational meeting house of the descendants of the Mayflower starts off Boston's Freedom Trail, a route covering the Hub's historic freedom shrines. Of the thousands who visit it at the corner of Boston Common, the question is often asked "Why is the site called 'the Brimstone Corner'?" It is because gunpowder was stored in the crypt during the War of 1812 and not because of the early ministers' powerful sermons thundering forth the wrath to come.

In the spacious home of William Thurston, Esquire, where a wing of the State House now stands on Beacon Hill, the church was organized in 1809 by 26 leading citizens, including editors, educators, judges and other professional men. A decision was made to purchase for $20,000 the prominent location of the town granary where the sails for the frigate Constitution were made. Today it is worth $1,500,000.

Tradition-steeped Park Street Church is also a dynamic church supporting 121 missionaries in 50 countries, the largest individual church missionary program in the United States. The membership of 2200 contributes an annual budget of a half-million dollars, more than half of which goes to missions. It was here in 1819 that the Sandwich Islands church was organized and the first missionaries sent to Hawaii.

The initial program of the anniversary year was held at the church on February 22 with special commemorative services. On Friday, February 27, the church's natal day, more than 1000 guests attended a gigantic birthday party in the Imperial Ballroom of the Hotel Statler-Hilton. A like number of well-wishers was present at the church's 50th anniversary banquet festival in 1859 at the old Boston Music Hall.

Like all birthday parties, this one also had a birthday cake—a magnificent eight-foot-high replica of the church, with its celebrated Christopher Wren spire.

A musical ensemble garbed in early 19th century costume performed much as its predecessors did for a 50-voice choir in the beginning days of the church when the Puritan prejudice against an organ still existed.

A high spot was reenactment of the playing of America by a trio of costumed trumpeters similar to those who played it in the church belfry at the centenary of the birth of its author, Dr. Samuel Francis Smith, when thousands sang it on Boston Common.
Glades, moved with par. to Ky., near Lexington) and her husband John Carrier (md. 1833, d. 1865). Aft. his d. she and 9 ch. moved to Jasper Co., Iowa; she d. Oct. 11, 1907.—Mrs. Lee S. Coy, 402 21st St., N.E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.


Want inf. for Peter Kimberlin and w. — Clendennes of Va.; their s. John b. 1751 in Va., md. Ruth Jones, lived in Hamp- shire Co., Va., 1790 and in Scott Co., Ind., 1805.


Davis—Hornbuckle.—James Davis of Penn. and Ky. was father of James, Harri- son, Benjamin, and Robert. Robert md. Deborah Hornbuckle in Ky. and settled in Callaway Co., Mo., 1819. Want par. dates, and place of Deborah. Also name of w. of James Davis, Sr., and service in Rev.—Mrs. J. Roy Saunders, 531 Berry Road, Norman, Okla.

Johnson—Carrier.—Want par. dates, and places of Catherine Johnson (b. July 23, 1817, N. or S. C., on plantation called Westover Florist

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Queries

(Continued from page 387)

Mar. 5, 1805, moved to Miss. in 1815.—Mrs. Geo. B. Walker, Deer Creek Dr., Stoneville, Miss.


Want inf. for Peter Kimberlin and w. — Clendennes of Va.; their s. John b. 1751 in Va., md. Ruth Jones, lived in Hamp- shire Co., Va., 1790 and in Scott Co., Ind., 1805.


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2601 Conn. Ave., Wash., D. C.
District of Columbia Ads

Forty-five of the sixty District of Columbia Chapters secured ads for this April number. The total amount is $2,155.50—the largest credited to any State. Thank you, loyal D. C. Daughters!

Queries
(Continued from page 437)

Reel or Reid in Dec. 1809, Frederick, Md. (2) Jane Hodson, md. George Peter Chrisman in Winchester, Va., Dec. 27, 1787. (3) Geo. P. Chrisman. (4) Thomas Cawood or Caywood, who enlisted and fought in War of 1812 from Frederick Co., Md.?—Miss Alta R. Chrisman, 4741 Valley Road, Lincoln 10, Nebr.

White—Carter.—(a) Richard Ballard White, b. July 17, 1862, Dickson Co., Tenn., was s. of Jesse David White and Adaline Mitchell, want ancs. of par. (b) Richard’s w. Armintie Adaline Carter, b. Sept. 6, 1862, Dickson Co., Tenn., was dau. of William Gabriel Callis Carter and Lucy Thompson; he was s. of James Gabriel Carter from Pownhatan Co., Va., md. —Pullen, d. Dickson Co., Tenn. Who were pars. of James Gabriel Carter, and what was his w. first name?—Edna Risdon Neary, 1791 - 16th Ave. SW, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Philabur—(Philiber—Filabor)—Wunderlich — (Wunderle — Wunderlick) — Denster.—Want par., wife, dates and places of (1) Samuel Philabor, b. 1777, who enlisted in Woodcock Valley, Huntingdon, Pa., Sept. 25, 1812. (2) Johannes Wunderlich, b. 1700 and wife Anna Barbara Denster of Oswald, living in Ludwigsburg; a John came to America and served in Rev.—Mrs. Frank W. Baker, 4833 Farnam St., Omaha, Nebr.
From Our BOOKSHELF


Historians and genealogists interested in the pioneer history of Kentucky are delighted with the recent publication, Pioneer Families of Eastern and Southeastern Kentucky, by William C. Kozee, of 1901 Wyoming Avenue N.W., Washington 9, D. C. Mr. Kozee is an author, editor, and compiler of note.

Greenup County (formed 1803), Floyd County (formed 1799), Clay County (formed 1806) and Knox County (formed 1799) were the eastern Kentucky counties within the scope of the records presented in this book; their boundaries touched the extreme eastern border of Kentucky and extended from the Ohio River to the Tennessee line. They formed the “Kentucky Highlands” or mountain section. The western boundary of the area extended to the western boundary line of Greenup County to the boundary line of the present Rowan County, southwesterly to the northwest corner of the present Whitley County, and thence over the western boundary line of Whitley County.

Preparation of the book necessitated extensive research in person in large areas of Kentucky and Virginia; and in the National Archives, the Library of Congress, and other libraries in Washington, D. C. Many contacts for data were set up with descendants of the pioneer families in these counties.

The story of the mountain region of Kentucky falls into successive periods—adventure and explorative, hunter, hunter-settler, and homesteader.

The book comprises extensive listings of families, marriages, Census lists (1811), court orders, legislators, Revolutionary War officers and soldiers who settled in Eastern or Southeastern Kentucky, and of the War of 1812 and of the Civil War.

Preceding that portion of the book there is a clear, concise history, briefly told, of the area. The first explorations, recorded in about 1763, were made by Englishmen from the Crown Colony of Virginia under the patronage of Col. Abraham Wood; they came through the Appalachian and Blue Ridge Mountains in search of a short trading route to the West as early as 1671. Capt. Thomas Batts and Robert Fallam had discovered the waters of the Kanasha in present West Virginia. In 1763 Jas. Needham and Gabriel Arthur reached the headwaters of the Tennessee River. Needham was killed by Indians, and Gabriel Arthur, while accompanying Cherokee Indians in 1764, was wounded and taken captive by Shawnees between the mouths of the Big Sandy and Little Sandy Rivers. He was taken across the Ohio to the Shawnee town on the lower Scioto River and was there adopted by the tribe who when his wounds had healed, released him to the Cherokees in eastern Tennessee. He traveled apparently over the Warriors’ Trail in eastern Kentucky—rejoined the Cherokees and finally made his way back to Colonel Wood.

In 1748 George II granted to a number of Virginians, organized as the Ohio Company, a tract of 500,000 acres of land in the Ohio River, of which 200,000 acres were to be located on the south side of the Ohio between the Kanawha and Monongahela Rivers and 300,000 acres on the waters of the lower Ohio farther down on either side. Persons identified with this company included Lawrence Washington, Robert Dinwiddie, Augustine Washington, Thomas Cresap, John Mercer, Robert Carter, George Mason. Christopher Gist was selected to explore and locate the lands. He was a brave soldier, farmer, surveyor, and diplomat to the Indians and a friend and neighbor of Daniel Boone.

In 1749 the Loyal Land Company was chartered in London to survey and locate 800,000 acres in the Territory of Kentucky then a part of Fincastle County, Va. Dr. Thomas Walker led settlement under the Loyal Land Company. Ambrose Powell, Colby Cheer, William Tomlinson, Henry Lawless, and Gen. Andrew Lewis were well-known historical personages connected with this land company.

Swift Silver Mines, Washington’s reputed surveys in the Big Sandy and Little Sandy Valleys, Daniel Boone, forts and stadiums, oldest settlements, Indian warfare, Simon Kenton, and other interesting subjects and persons are discussed in Kozee’s book.

The book is well indexed and follows an orderly, organized pattern that produces clear understanding as well as interest.

MRS. THOMAS BURCHETT, National Chairman, Press Relations Committee.


A book on the life of one of our greatest American women has just been published. It was very appropriate that the Life of Susan B. Anthony should come out on her birthday, February 15. Such a book has long been needed, telling in a very concise, vital, and interesting way the life of this great crusader for civil and political rights for women. The author is an authority on “the woman’s movement” and has written the Life of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, an early suffrage worker; and that of Emma Willard, an educator.

Historians agree that this great crusade by women for their rights as citizens has never been given its due place in American history. Women’s colleges are now collecting all the material they can find for their archives about the part women played in the successful campaign for the enfranchisement of women. Courses are being added in the history departments of women’s colleges so that the history of this period and its leaders can be known. Women should know at what a cost their rights were won. Here in Miss Lutz’s book it is all told in an accurate and interesting way.

Miss Anthony was the acknowledged leader of that “movement,” resulting in the 19th Amendment, which gives women the right to vote and became “the law of the land” on August 26, 1920. In justice to Miss Anthony, it has always been known as the Susan B. Anthony Amendment. All this work by women is told by Miss Lutz in a graphic way; the account moves swiftly. A real-life story, it holds the interest of the reader, just as a good story does.

(Continued on page 479)
To Perpetuate.

by Virginia B. Johnson

National Chairman, Junior Membership Committee

"To perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved Independence; by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries." So reads, in part, the first of the objectives of our National Society.

In pursuance of this objective Mrs. Guy Rupright, State Chairman of Junior Membership for Massachusetts, has readied Charlotte Anne for her trip to Washington. Charlotte Anne is a 20-inch doll dressed in the style of colonial days. She is shown here in her light-blue taffeta and black-lace gown which she might have worn to a colonial ball. It was carefully selected to show off her blond hair and blue eyes and to accent her tiny 7-inch waist! She was hard pressed to choose this instead of her gold and white brocade over white satin or one of her four other dresses. Charlotte Anne also has a short cape and hat and a hooded cloak hanging from her white clothes rack. Would you or your little girl like to have Charlotte Anne for your own? You can. She will be on sale at the Junior Bazaar Booth at Continental Congress. Be sure to shop early, for there is only one Charlotte Anne and she will undoubtedly be purchased by the first person who sees her. You are sure to fall in love at sight!

In pursuance of this historic merchandising at the Junior Bazaar table it seemed well to commemorate the 150th anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth. Mary Todd, who will also be for sale at the bazaar table, models the styles of the 1860's. Her dark blue dress shows off yards and yards of lace trimming and has a matching bonnet, the fashion of the day. She is pictured viewing her other dresses hung on her blue clothes rack. Perhaps she should have worn the brown taffeta frosted with cream lace or possibly she feels the maroon gown with the tailored black grosgrain trim would have been more appropriate for the occasion. Both dresses have matching bonnets. Any of her three dresses is guaranteed to be bouffant when she wears it over the double petticoat with 2½ yards of quilted ruffles and another 2½ yards of embroidery-trimmed ruffling. Whatever she finally decides to wear she will be mighty glad to exchange the tight waist and the weight of the very, very full skirts for her plain white muslin nightgown at the end of the long busy day. Like Charlotte Anne, she will be for sale at the Junior Bazaar Booth. There is only one Mary Todd, remember!

Although 1958 was the centennial year of Theodore Roosevelt's birth he was the subject of the Historian General's essay contest during American History Month this February, so it seems appropriate that the Bazaar booth will reflect, at least briefly, a vision from his days in the White House. Edith, like Mary Todd, is a 14-inch doll, but she wears the styles of the early 1900's. She is pictured in a light blue, lace-trimmed dress featuring a dust ruffle and the high collar of the period. Her clothes rack also contains a pale pink gown with real Irish-crochet-lace trim and a white-lace-embroidered shirtwaist and dark skirt. Like Mary Todd, she sleeps in a white muslin gown.

Do drop by the Junior Bazaar and take a bit of history home with you. If you are too late to purchase Charlotte Anne or Mary Todd or Edith you will be in good time to sign Merrie Annie's friendship book and perhaps you will be Merrie Annie's new mother when Mrs. Groves makes the selection. Be sure to bring your gift list for months to come and make your purchases from the Junior Bazaar stocks. Interesting, unusual, and useful items are being sent by Junior Members throughout the country. It is the ideal place to do your shopping.

When you purchase one of the historic dolls, sign Merrie Annie's friendship book, or make some other selection at the Bazaar Booth you are helping a boy or girl stay in school! All the profit goes to the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund, the only national fund-requiring project of the Junior Membership Committee. This year the fund has provided scholarships at Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. Schools and Lincoln Memorial University. Prices are low; quality is high; satisfaction is tremendous. Do help us—to perpetuate.
Helen Dennison Dickinson organized the Lt. Nathan Hatch Chapter on February 17, 1953, after a few weeks of intensive and arduous work. The Wisconsin State Regent, Mrs. Earl M. Hale, presided at the formal organization meeting at the Dickinson home, installing the 15 organizing members. Mrs. Dickinson served as Chapter Regent for two consecutive terms. She has been State Chaplain for the years 1956-1959 inclusive and is the Wisconsin Regent for the James Monroe National Foundation. Under the energetic and enthusiastic guidance of Helen Dickinson, the Lt. Nathan Hatch Chapter grew rapidly in its six years of organization and presently boasts of a membership of 60 industrious and ardent members of the D.A.R. The Chapter has twice qualified for the Golden Honor Roll; sponsors a beautiful window display each year during Constitution Week; contributes generously to the D.A.R. projects and wholeheartedly supports and works toward the ideals of Americanism. This past summer the Chapter had a most successful Antique Sale and Colonial Tea on the estate of its present Regent, Mrs. Leonard Brill. An interesting article describing this tea appears in this magazine. The Lt. Nathan Hatch Chapter will be the Hostess to the Wisconsin State Conference in March of 1959 which the President General, Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, will attend.

The 15 organizing members are:

- Mrs. John E. Dickinson
- Mrs. Alfred J. Kieckhefer
- Mrs. Read E. Widrig
- Mrs. June Dennison
- Mrs. Dolores M. Jones
- Mrs. Herbert E. Voelker
- Mrs. M. Jay Conley
- Mrs. Howard E. Hartman
- Mrs. George R. Jansen
- Mrs. H. Lee Minton
- Mrs. Charles Polomis
- Mrs. Arthur J. Podawiltz
- Mrs. Louis J. Larson
- Mrs. Samuel H. Eckstein
- Mrs. A. C. Schumacher
Integration and Junior American Citizens’ Clubs
(Continued from page 434)

in all categories of J. A. C. contests, and many honors are won individually for the school, the D.A.R. Chapter, and the New York State Society, N.S.D.A.R.

At Mamaroneck Senior High, Dr. Joseph McLain, Principal, J. A. C. is to be one of the activity clubs. Here the first Chapter-sponsored club was formed, but it died out during the war. Now it is to function again with a designated director. The social studies teachers have been supplied from time to time with D.A.R. National Defense literature useful in the curriculum; for example, 375 Constitution booklets and 375 Bill of Rights folders were supplied this year.

At Mamaroneck Senior High, Dr. Joseph McLain, Principal, similar materials are supplied the senior American Life and Problems discussion group and the senior history class.

Suitable books are presented the school libraries of each school through the Chapter Historian, but this could be done through J. A. C.

At the Chapter’s day in Naturalization Court two representatives from each school are escorted there to observe the proceedings; they sit in the jury box and are later allowed to question the judge on details. This is a popular event.

Late in every Spring, “Honor Assemblies” are used for presenting prizes, awards, and citations. At this time appreciation, often tangible, is given the school and the J. A. C. director. About every other year a J. A. C. Chapter program uses a local club, which the children consider a great honor.

Press items are sent to the local paper and widely used, giving many press inches and pictures. D.A.R. National Defense patriotic leaflets are used for gifts in large quantities.

The above account shows the possibilities for J. A. C. integration in one community, where 34 clubs of nearly 1,000 J. A. C. members are sponsored by one Chapter. Each locality may differ, but with the many avenues of participation, some J. A. C. work is possible for any Chapter.
Before Restoration

the inspiring heritage of Wisconsin's frontier lives again in

OLD WADE HOUSE
Greenbush, Wisconsin

6 miles west of Plymouth on State Highway 23. This historic stage coach inn, one of the few restored inns in the U. S., was built in 1850-51 to serve travelers on the old Sheboygan-Fond du Lac plank road. It is in Wisconsin's newest state park.

Old Wade House Restored

Historic Cemetery in Philadelphia is designated
A Unit of Independence National Historical Park

Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton has announced that historic old Mikveh Israel Cemetery in Philadelphia, Pa., has been designated as a unit of Independence National Historical Park.

Inclusion of the cemetery within the boundaries of the park established to preserve the area in Old Philadelphia known as "the cradle of American Independence" was authorized by act of the Congress on August 6, 1856. The act stipulated that its provisions would not become effective until the Mikveh Israel Congregation executed an agreement providing for the continuing administration, care, and maintenance of the cemetery without expense to the United States. Secretary Seaton said that such an agreement has now been negotiated.

National Park Service Director Conrad L. Wirth pointed out that Mikveh Israel Cemetery contains the graves of a number of outstanding patriots of the Revolutionary War who played important roles in the early history of the United States. Among those buried there, he said, is Haym Salomon, the courageous Polish immigrant who became known as "the financier of the American Revolution."

"Twice arrested by the British for pro-American activities and once condemned to death," Wirth said, "Salomon contributed much to maintain the bankrupt young government's credit. His liberal financial advances furnish a singularly outstanding example of unselfish devotion to the American cause, particularly when it is remembered that the family was left penniless at his death."

Mr. Salomon's services to the Revolution were further described in an article by David L. Smiley in the March Magazine, Americanism and the Revolution of 1776.

Wirth said that inclusion of the cemetery within Independence National Historical Park will add significantly to the values of the already historically rich park unit which centers around the Liberty Bell and Independence Hall.

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APRIL 1959
Sesquicentennial in Missouri

(Continued from page 365)

rison left. Sibley bought all the unsold trade goods, going in debt $7,000. But his market was gone; the Osage had moved West by treaty. So he lost all he had, except 100 acres in linden trees near St. Charles. The fort was abandoned in 1827. Sibley and his talented wife opened a girls’ college near St. Charles and named it Lindenwood. It is still a popular school. There all the Sibley papers about Fort Osage are stored and can be studied. A brilliant teacher there, Dr. Kate C. Gregg, pored over these journals, maps, etc. One summer she was working in the State Historical Library of Wisconsin and found an old photostat copy of the journal General Clark had written when he helped build Fort Osage long ago. This she published and edited in 1937, with fine historical notes, in book form, under the name “Westward with Dragoons.”

After the old fort was abandoned, it completely disappeared in time. All that was left were the old stone foundations underground. All the logs and timbers had been put to good use in the farm buildings of the vicinity, or burned for firewood. A century later, in 1940, some highway work-

ers on the top of that bluff dug up a big walnut stump and found under it a 24-by 24-foot stone foundation. This discovery was made public, and Dr. Gregg and her readers knew at once that it was part of the old fort that once stood there. Much interest and research followed. Dr. Gregg published several articles on the complete history of Fort Osage. In the Archives in Washington were found the old annual Army inventories that gave every detail of every one of the old buildings. Just 6 years before this, the ancient Capitol of Virginia had been rebuilt on its old foundations in Williamsburg. This showed the friends of old Fort Osage what could be done. The County Court of Jackson County, Mo., bought 113 acres at the old site and turned the rebuilding over to the Native Sons of Kansas City, with enough money to rebuild the former 12 buildings and the enclosing stockade.

The old fort took 2 months to rebuild, with 161 men working with sharp axes on materials found right on the spot. So far the rebuilding has taken about 15 years and is only half done. Now every step must be figured out carefully, and the materials brought from afar. To make it a perfect replica, logs, timbers, and shingles must be hand-hewn. These they have been able to find only in the Ozarks of southern Arkansas. To get hand-blown window panes, they must go to West Virginia. To get the same pattern of dishes for the factor’s living quarters, they duplicate scraps of dishes found in the soil there. The furniture there is as inventoried and consists of original examples of that period. And only a few men now can work at a time on the slow, careful job of reconstruction. Moreover, very few men today, even in the Ozarks, can hew those immense logs by hand.

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The first building finished was blockhouse No. 1, in 1948. It contains original blockhouse cannon, which could have been trained on this very river below. The other buildings completed are another blockhouse, the officers’ quarters, the interpreter’s house, and the factory. Five buildings are done, and parts of the stockade are completed. The factory is the most interesting; half of it on each floor is finished just as it was when the factor, George Sibley, lived there. Then it had a two-story cellar, where furs were baled and stored. The lower outside wall has a huge barricaded door, where the bales of furs were carried down to the boats below, where the river was in those days.

Although the new Fort Osage may look exactly like the old one, it is in a far different world. The old fort overlooked a nearby river that carried much pioneer traffic—canoes, keelboats being pulled upstream by men on cordelles, bullboats full of furs whirling downstream, and at the last a few steamboats. On land it viewed men walking silently in moccasins, some packhorses, or slow ox wagons. The new fort cannot see the almost vacant river, which has moved away half a mile. It sees only swift cars and hears their horns. Its windows often shudder when planes pass overhead.

But you should see it all for yourself. Take Highway 24 east from Kansas City, through Independence, past the Truman Library, 20 miles to Buckner. Turn north three well-marked miles to the level top of the bluff, and see the sturdy log buildings rising out of the debris of logs, machinery, and tools. A guide is on hand at all times to direct visitors and retell the colorful history. On (Continued on page 478)
In 1785 James Robertson journeyed from Nashville to Raleigh to secure a charter for Davidson Academy. His plea was granted and the Academy was founded. James Robertson fought at the battle of Alamance. He was a personal friend of George Washington, under whom he served in several capacities. Soldiers of the Revolution served on the Board of Trustees and sent their sons to study under Dr. Craighead at the Academy. In 1809 the Academy was changed by charter to Cumberland College; it in 1826 to the University of Nashville, and in 1875 to the College which developed into George Peabody College for Teachers.

The influence of Thomas Jefferson, a major figure of the Revolution, is clearly stamped upon the destiny of the College. He planned the campus of the University of Virginia, and this campus is shaped by the pattern he set at Charlottesville.

The chief end of George Peabody College for Teachers is the improvement of instruction in the American public schools. And upon that depends the further maturing of the forces of freedom in the land.

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DAVIDSON COUNTY COUNCIL OF REGENTS D.A.R.

Nashville, Tennessee
**Bending Our Twigs in Texas**

*by Lorraine (Mrs. Philip H.) Daniel*

*Regent, Alexander Love Chapter, Houston, Texas*

Several of our members are teachers and, of course, are very busy. When I became Regent I telephoned the members, asking them what work they would like to do. One of them, Mrs. Paul F. Rector, said that she would not be able to do anything, as she taught history in a junior high school and maintained a household of five persons. I inquired if she could not conduct an essay contest on “What the Constitution Means to Me.” I told her that I would give a little prize, and she replied that she would be glad to have the contest and donate a prize herself, as that would be something she could do for the Chapter.

To our surprise and delight, 65 essays were submitted; I sent a copy of the winning essay to the State Chairman of Constitution Week, and it won the State prize given by the Chairman. This year Mrs. Rector conducted a similar contest, and a copy of the winning essay was sent to the State Chairman. Mrs. Rector has been very enthusiastic about this; it does prove that our teacher-members can render wonderful service to our country in teaching patriotism.

Copies of both essays follow.

A Chapter member gave a prize of $10 to the students of Berry Elementary School for the best essay on “What the American Flag Means to Me.” A copy of this essay also follows. Each of the contests was won by a girl, so our American girls are doing all right, aren’t they?

**What the Constitution Means to Me**

*(Prize-Winning Essay in 1958)*

*by Mary Jayne Ford,*

*J. L. McReynolds Junior High School, Houston, Tex.*

It is very seldom that a junior high school student stops to think seriously about the Constitution of the United States and what it means to everyone. After thinking about it for a while, I realize that it is one of the things in our lives that we take for granted. Little thought is given to the people who struggled and fought to bring it to life. We should realize that this is the most important thing in our lives.

To me, the Constitution means the way I live every day. My freedom, my school, my city, and my home are all dependent on the Constitution. Without it my small world would fall apart.

My forefathers had to live without the Constitution at one time, and their lives were very different from mine. They were not able to live in nice homes and feel free to walk out at any time to attend any church of their choice. They could hardly have neighbors of every nationality, each living their own ways of life, deriving their income from fields of their own choice, and all be very good friends at the same time. They would never forget for a waking moment what the Constitution meant to them.

I resolve to be more conscious of the stronghold of my life in the Constitution of the United States of America.

**What the Constitution of the United States Means to Me**

*(Prize-Winning Essay in 1958)*

*by Gwen Loo (Chinese ancestry)*

*J. L. McReynolds Junior High School, Houston, Tex.*

I, coming from a different nationality, may find it harder, or easier, to understand the freedom offered by our Constitution. My grandparents came to America because it was, and still is, a land of freedom and opportunity. Even today people are coming from all over the world to live in the United States because of her privileges of almost unlimited freedom and liberty.

Today, we often take for granted our house, which may not be magnificent but it is a home—a place to relax and, perhaps, read the newspapers that are not full of propaganda but the truth. The freedom of press is another privilege of our Constitution.

After reading the newspaper, we may want to take a walk, see our neighbors, and tell them what we like about one thing and what we do not like about another thing. We can do this without fear of being stopped for questioning. This is the freedom of speech. Then, as the years slip by and we mature into young men and women, we will take advantage of our great voting system.

There is one more very important factor that the Constitution allows us, and that is the freedom of religion. America was built because courageous men and women wanted the freedom to go to any church their hearts desired.

The Constitution of the United States of America is indeed a wonderful instrument. Many people gave their lives in order to obtain our Constitution. They thought as Patrick Henry, whose famous words were “I know not what course others may take, but, as for me, give me liberty or give me death.”

**What the American Flag Means to Me**

*(Prize-winning essay in 1958)*

*by Linda Jo Maas (11 years old),*  
*Berry Elementary School, Houston, Tex.*

“Old Glory” stands for all the people of my country and is a symbol of our ideals. My Flag means that I may have a free and good education. I can prepare myself for a happy and useful life. I can build a happy and successful home and enjoy the culture of a wonderful land of energetic people.

My Flag stands for the freedom of a democracy. When I am twenty-one years of age I can vote for the people who make the laws. I have the freedom of press and speech. I can worship God as I please. I’m assured justice in trial by jury. I’m protected in my modern home and free from want and fear.

In the red color of the Flag I see love and bravely. I have courage to speak my thoughts. The white tells me to be pure. I hope to be good myself and look for good in others. I know that justice and equality are for all races and creeds. The blue tells me to be true and loyal. I hope to be trustworthy of all the many good things I enjoy each day.

At school my Flag urges me to do the best work possible. In my country my Flag gives me confidence and a feeling that I am great and powerful. In my daily life the “Red, White and Blue” gives me faith in God, myself and my fellow men.

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**“Springfield”**

in Springfield, Tenn.
The brick courthouse with portico is the center of Botetourt County which once reached to the Mississippi River. The town of Fincastle has a picturesque setting suggestive of the hundreds of miles of wooded area that Virginia claimed as her domain before the Middle West was settled.

Virginia counties, in colonial days, often extended indefinitely westward, only the eastern, southern, and northern boundaries being defined. In 1738 two counties were formed west of the Blue Ridge: Frederick and Augusta. Augusta County was of colossal size and finally was found to be too large to be serviceable. In 1769 the new county of Botetourt was cut off Augusta and named for Baron Botetourt, then Governor of Virginia. The new county included what is now western Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and parts of Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin (most of the Northwest Territory.)

In February, 1770, the county commissioners, among whom was the noted Gen. Andrew Lewis, decided on a site for the county seat of Botetourt County on a tract of land belonging to Israel Christian. At a court held on April 10, 1770, the justices present were Robert Breckenridge, Israel Christian, William Preston, and Stephen Trigg. In the summer of that year the stocks and prison were finished; the court house was completed in 1773. Both courthouse and prison were made of stout logs, as was almost invariably the case with public buildings on the frontier. The place was first called Botetourt Court House, but changed to Fincastle in compliment to the eldest son of the new colonial Governor of Virginia, who was given the courtesy title of Lord Fincastle. The name has continued, although pre-Revolutionary troubles destroyed the popularity of the Governor who was Earl of Dunmore and Viscount Fincastle.

Botetourt County lost much of its territory as new counties and states were formed from it. Among all these changes Fincastle continued to be the county seat. Several courthouses followed the original log structure of 1773. The present brick building was built in 1850 from a plan thought to have been drawn by Thomas Jefferson at an earlier date.

Many original records are carefully preserved in the office of the county clerk. This office contains records pertaining to the history of all the states originally part of Botetourt County, Virginia.

Sponsored by the following chapters comprising
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APRIL 1959
Papers of Famed Residents of Decatur House, Washington, Presented to Library of Congress by National Trust for Historic Preservation

A collection of Decatur House papers—most of them pertaining to Edward Fitzgerald Beale (1822-93), his son, Truxton Beale (1856-1936), and their family—has been given to the Library of Congress by the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Richard H. Howland, President of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, presented the papers to Librarian of Congress L. Quincy Mumford on March 9 in a brief ceremony at Decatur House, once a center of Washington society during the noted family's residence there.

The elder Beale was famous for his exploits in the West, especially for a daring adventure with Kit Carson after the battle of San Pasqual during the Mexican War, and was the first to bring news of California's gold strike to the East. A naval lieutenant, an army general, a diplomat, and surveyor general of California, he was an intimate of the most prominent figures in American public life—a fact reflected in the papers. Truxton Beale, named for his famous grandfather, Commodore Thomas Truxton, became a diplomat and served as minister to Persia, Greece, and Rumania.

The correspondence in the collection, numbering about 2,000 items, is divided almost equally between the careers of the two men. The more interesting and historically important are letters written to the father by Thomas Hart Benton; Benton's daughter and son-in-law, Jessie and John C. Frémont; James Buchanan; Simon Cameron, Roscoe Conkling, U. S. Grant and members of his family; John A. Logan, John Sherman, and Bayard Taylor.

Taylor, an intimate friend of Beale, called him "pioneer in the path of empire." Material pertinent to this attribution is represented in the collection by early California letters and by other sources on Beale's many Western expeditions. The latter include the journal of a portion of his journey in 1853 to take up his post as Superintendent of Indian Affairs for California and Nevada and a more extensive journal covering his survey for a wagon road from Fort Smith, Ark., to the Colorado River in 1858-59.

There are also original manuscripts and transcripts of manuscripts written in the late 18th and early 19th centuries by Commodore Truxton and by Commodore Stephen Decatur. Truxton Beale's diplomatic correspondence, international in character, is included. In addition, there are social invitations and newspaper clippings.

The Decatur House papers complement various collections in the Library of Congress, among them the Naval Historical Foundation Collection and the Evalyn Walsh McLean papers. Part of the Decatur House papers are being repaired by the Library, and when the collection has been organized for reader use, it will be available for research in the Manuscript Division.

Change of Address

When sending in changes of address please be sure it is your permanent address, a temporary address may cause loss of your magazine or delay in your receiving it.


DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
New Hampshire's Seaport— PORTSMOUTH

New Hampshire boasts but one seaport— quaint old Portsmouth. It dates back to a visit by Martin Pring in 1603 and was the first place to be settled in what is now our State. It developed into a regular seaport town in every sense of the word.

Gundalows (barge with one triangular sail) plied their trade on its waterways, ropewalks were made, and its shipyards built the sloops and privateers used before and after the Revolution. Later were fabricated the beautiful and famous clipper ships: in short, at one time the collection of masted vessels in Portsmouth Harbor far outnumbered those in Boston Harbor. To add more color to its maritime history, in 1782 the French Fleet anchored in its harbor and stayed there 3 months.

Well-known sea captains erected their beautiful homes here—some designed by Bullfinch, but all with fireplaces and wood paneling second to none. Among them is the Warner house, built in 1716, with the famous murals that are written about in "Rogers' Rangers," by Kenneth Roberts.

The John Paul Jones house built in 1758 and was the headquarters of Jones while he was in Portsmouth. Benning Wentworth's house at Little Harbor was built by him in 1741 when he was Governor of New Hampshire. The imposing council chamber, with its racks for guns, remains, as does the huge cellar, where the troop of 30 horses was kept for safety. The marriage of this same Governor Wentworth to his kitchen maid, Martha Hilton, was immortalized in a poem by Longfellow.

The Wentworth Gardner house, built in 1760, stands on the old waterfront and is famous for its beautiful carved pineapple (a symbol of hospitality) over its doorway.

We must not forget to mention the finest house in Portsmouth, the one built by Governor John Langdon in 1784. Brilliant parties and distinguished guests were entertained in its beautiful large drawing room.

Washington, Lafayette, and Louis Philippe of France were among the notables entertained in this "handsomest house in Portsmouth." Its builder, John Langdon, was five times Governor of New Hampshire and first President of the United States Senate.

Then there is the Nutter house, built in 1790, made famous by the author of the "Story of a Bad Boy." Everything in this house is kept exactly as it was when this story was written. These are only a few of the famous old houses in the seaport town.

Nowhere in the colonies was there a more determined spirit of resistance to the oppressions of the mother country than in Portsmouth. A society was formed, called "The Sons of Liberty," which protested these unfair acts of England. A Liberty pole was erected on the waterfront where some kind of an American flag was flown to show defiance of England. A pole still stands on the waterfront on the site of the original pole, topped by a beautiful gilded eagle with outspread wings which act as a weather vane and a carved shield that tells all who want to read that this is the site of the original Liberty pole.

Portsmouth is proud of its historic past and of its beautiful old houses. But, alas, many of them have been torn down, and some have been moved to restorations where they are better appreciated. To halt further destruction, a restoration movement has been started here by the citizens themselves. Strawberry Banke, a nonprofit corporation has been formed, and with the hope of help from the Urban Renewal Administration a section of the old waterfront will be salvaged. This will be landscaped and used as a place where the old houses can be moved. It is a worthwhile project and will take some years to complete. For those who love the old things and wish to preserve them for the future generations it will be worth all of the effort and aches that makes a project of this sort possible.

Flag Etiquette

I've found that verse, however silly, Clings to the mind, and willy-nilly
The thought that's rhymed outlasts them all.

And so, to help you to recall
The etiquette that's due the Flag,
Here's verse (or worse)—I do not brag.
When you salute, right hand ungloved;
That's how we show our Flag is loved.

And so, to help you to recall

Hand off! The Flag is passing by.
Don't drape the Flag in manner strange,
The only right ways to arrange

The Flag are straight across or down, Except when from a staff it's flown.

Keep uppermost, whate're you do,
The Union, with its stars on blue,
Else folks will think you're in distress—
And that we never can confess!

Our Flags are burned, they never die;
Their ashes simply float on high.

ANN SHIVELY KALBAUGH,
Jeptha Abbott Chapter, Overbrook, Pa.

Honoring our Past Regents
MARY VARNUM PLATTS CHAPTER
RINDGE, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Greetings from
OLD NO. 4 CHAPTER CHARLESTOWN, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Annual Service—August 2, 1959
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STRAWBERRY BANKE
Portsmouth's Historic Preservation Project
Ranger Chapter, Portsmouth, N. H.

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CLAREMONT, NEW HAMPSHIRE

April 1959
The Officers and Directors of
MOLLY STARK CHAPTER IN MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

honor their Regent

MRS. ARTHUR WHEAT

with pride and affection

The following members of Molly Stark Chapter, Manchester, New Hampshire honor their Revolutionary Ancestors:

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Best wishes and all success to

MRS. FORREST F. LANGE
of Ranger Chapter

PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE

From the Neighbor Chapters Else Cilley, Exeter, Granite and Sally Plumer.

Daughters coming to Washington for the
Sixty-Eighth Continental Congress are invited to tour

THE WHITE HOUSE

Tuesday Afternoon, April 21

Your D.A.R. insignia or your Congress badge will admit you.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Historic Fort Logan Block House (near White Sulphur Springs, Montana)

by Katherine P. Towle
Montana State Chairman, Committee on Preservation of Historical Spots

Fort Logan, the only existing Block House west of the Mississippi left today in its original locale, was established as a military post in November 1869 by Major General Hancock and named Camp Baker at that time. It was on the Smith River, about 25 miles west of the present town of White Sulphur Springs. This site proved to be unsatisfactory, so the Post was moved 10 miles farther south in the same valley in 1870—its present location.

The Post was established to protect the miners and settlers in the Diamond City region, one of the flourishing gold camps in the Montana Territory. Early controversy flared over the need for the Post. The Indians had caused no trouble, so after an uneventful 11 years the Post was abandoned in 1880. The property was then sold to Judge Wm. Gaddis, whose family has retained the title until almost the present day.

History-minded groups and persons have kept their eyes on Fort Logan, as it was renamed in 1878 in honor of Captain Wm. Logan, killed by the Nez Perces Indians in the Battle of the Big Hole. Oro Fino Chapter of the D.A.R. placed a bronze marker on the Block House in 1924. A newspaper clipping in the files of our State Historical Library gives the interesting story of the gathering there for the dedication. Speakers included: Hon. Sidney Logan—son of Captain Logan, Governor Joseph M. Dixon, Former Governor S. V. Stewart, Congressman Scott Leavitt, Mrs. Verne D. Caldwell, State Regent, Mrs. F. H. Johnson—President Oro Fino Chapter—D.A.R., Mrs. C. A. Rasmussen—Secretary Oro Fino Chapter—D.A.R. (still a member of this Chapter).

This was the beginning of our interest. Now the condition of the Block House makes possession almost a "must," if it is to be preserved. Oro Fino Chapter and the Historical Society of Montana are hoping to persuade the present owners to sell the property to us.

It stands alone in a cow pasture; nearby are the remnants of buildings, formerly the compound—some in use and some not; dominating the scene is a beautiful grove of aspens where the old Parade ground was bare.

GREETINGS FROM MONTANA D.A.R. CHAPTERS

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HARDIN, MONTANA

ASSINIBOINE CHAPTER
HARDIN, MONTANA

BITTER ROOT CHAPTER
MISSOULA, MONTANA

BENNINGTON, MONTANA

MRS. FRANK D. HEWITT, Montana State Regent
Oro Fino Chapter, Holna, Montana

MRS. PAUL HEMBROUGH, Organizing Regent
Powder River Chapter, Miles City, Montana

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NANIH WAIYA CHAPTER

With the Chapters
(Continued from page 382)

land College, Ashland, Wisconsin; Tamasee D.A.R. School, Tamasee, S. Carolina; Kate Duncan Smith School, Guntersville, Alabama; Crossnore School, Crossnore, N. Carolina; the care of Brule Forest, Wisconsin; the Wisconsin State Student Loan and Scholarship Fund; the Curator’s Cottage Fund of the Surgeon’s Quarters Restoration, Portage, Wisconsin; contribute to the Milwaukee, Wisconsin Chapters prospective new citizens program; contribute to the American Indians of Wisconsin; as well as many other projects such as Constitution Week and the Good Citizens program.

The members of the Lt. Nathan Hatch Chapter, 38 in all, were attired in Colonial Costumes to welcome 500 guests that afternoon. Eight leading Mid-west Antique Dealers had their Antiques displayed for sale and the guests were served a patriotic tea.

Mrs. Leonard Brill, Regent

Passing of the
Blue and Gray
by Alma L. Gray,
Regent, Akron Chapter, Akron, Ohio

The old men sat in the sun,
Their hands as hard as stones,
Old men who held the winters
In the marrow of their bones.
They peered at life short-sightedly,
Their eyes like curtains drawn
To protect the fragile colors
Of the days long gone.

Other generations fought
The world around, but still
The old men talked of Gettysburg,
Bull Run and Chancellorville;
And if you tried to tell them
That time had moved since then,
They blinked their dimming eyes
Remembering again.

(Left to Right) Mrs. Tessie Lou Sargeart and Mrs. Wm. A. Taylor.

The Wisconsin State Regent, Mrs. Austin Hayward and the State Corresponding Secretary, Miss Eleanor Briggs, both of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, were guests.

The Lt. Nathan Hatch Chapter was the hostess Chapter to the Wisconsin State Conference in March, 1959, where they welcomed the President General, Mrs. Frederic A. Groves; Mrs. Ashmead White, Program Chairman for Continental Congress; Miss Virginia Johnson, National Chairman of Junior Membership and Miss Lynn Brussock, National Vice Chairman of Junior Membership.

Mrs. M. Jay Conley
State Press Chairman

(Continued on page 474)
AMITE COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, SESQUICENTENNIAL
Liberty, Mississippi

1809 APRIL 29-30-MAY 1 1959

One of the oldest towns in the state.
Early days a center of education and culture.
Where Gail Borden formulated his first condensed milk.
Former home of Dr. G. H. Tichenor, maker of Tichenor’s Antiseptic.
First Confederate Monument erected here.
One of the oldest courthouses in the state (1840).
Center of timber, dairy, cotton, livestock industries.

This page sponsored by the businessmen of Liberty

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AMITE RIVER CHAPTER, N.S.D.A.R.
MRS. ISAAC L. TOLER, REGENT
An Executive order from President Dwight D. Eisenhower was released from the White House on January 3, 1959, regarding the Flag of the United States.

"WHEREAS the state of Alaska has this day been admitted to the Union; and
"WHEREAS chapter 1 of title 4 of the United States Code provides that a star shall be added to the union of the flag of the United States upon the admission of a new State into the Union and provides that that addition to the flag shall take effect on the fourth day of July then next succeeding the admission of that state; and
"WHEREAS the interests of the Government require that orderly and reasonable provision be made for certain features of the flag;

"NOW, THEREFORE, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States and as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 3. Position of stars. The position of each star of the union of the flag, and the union jack, shall be as indicated on the attachment hereto.

Section 6. The flag prescribed by this order shall become the official flag under chapter 1 of title 4 of the United States Code as of July 4, 1959."

The new flag has 49 stars, seven rows of seven stars; rows two, four, and six offset from rows one, three, and five, respectively.

The White House stated that display of the new flag would be improper before July 4, 1959, the date established by law for the first public display of a flag with a new star.

The new 49-star flag unveiled at the White House was manufactured at the Army Quartermaster Corps Depot in Philadelphia after approval by the Presidential Flag Committee, comprised of Secretary of State Dulles, Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson, Secretary of Defense Neil H. McElroy, and David F. Finley, Chairman of the Fine Arts Commission. Accompanying the White House flag was another 49-star flag, which will be flown over Independence Hall in Philadelphia July 4, 1959. It will then be given to Alaska's State Museum.

The Flag of the United States was born June 14, 1777, when the Continental Congress in Philadelphia adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field representing a new constellation.

Seven red stripes were chosen as the outside stripes so that the flag would be visible at a distance.

Past designers of the American Flag created various patterns in laying out the field of stars as new States were added to the Union. This new 49-star flag is the 26th design of our national emblem.

President William Howard Taft issued an Executive order that formally established proportions and provided for the horizontal star arrangement with a single point of each star upward. President Taft's order no longer has official standing, according to the Army Heraldic Branch. But the new 49-star flag has been drawn according to provisions of the order, which recognized a public wish to give each state a definite star in the flag. The stars were numbered and assigned from left to right, row by row, to States according to the order of their ratification of the Constitution or their admission to the Union.

The first thirteen states represent (in order) Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island. The stripes were assigned names of the original 13 colonies; Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island.

The 49-star flag is not approved for display until July 4, 1959, but the 48-star model may be displayed up to and after that date. The Defense Department, which used 56,853 flags last year, plans to use its present stock before changing to the 49-star version. The General Services Administration, which purchased 46,000 of the 48-star flags at a cost of $200,000 during the past fiscal year for all Government agencies except the Armed Forces, stated that the cotton-bunting flags it uses last about 3 months. The department will supply only 48-star flags until July 4, 1959.

OWN A FLAG! FLY A FLAG! GIVE A FLAG!

Every American home should own a flag to display on the days listed in the Flag Code. June is approaching, with many weddings. What is a most appropriate gift? A Flag of the United States of America would be most acceptable gift with little danger of repetition! Make your next gift a flag!

GIVE A FLAG! GIVE A FLAG!

Our Flag

by Louise Woodruff,
Emma Hart Willard Chapter,
Berlin, Conn.

Our Flag—red, and white and blue! We salute thee! I and you! Hand on heart and eyes upraised. "In Allegiance"! God be praised! God be thanked for Liberty! For "Our Country, 'tis of Thee!" Men have fought, and men have died; Women widowed, children cried. Oh, the curse of war—on lands— War on seas—on alien sands, All for Freedom, Homes, and God— Just to own our bit of sod. Let us keep our Freedom fair, On the Earth, or in the Air; May our efforts never lag:— "I pledge Allegiance to the Flag"!
### DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL

#### D. A. R. Membership

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The regular meeting of the National Board of Management of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, convened in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D.C., at 9:30 a.m., Mrs. Frederick A. Groves, President General, presiding.

The assemblage joined in the recitation of The Lord's Prayer, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, led by Mrs. Robert H. Humphrey, Vice President General.

In the absence of the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Harold E. Erb, the Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Herbert Patterson, called the roll. The following members were recorded present: National Officers: Mrs. Groves, Mrs. Beak, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Trau, Miss Dennis, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Hussey, Mrs. Newland, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Way, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Humphrey, Mrs. Cagle, Mrs. Wrenz. State Regents: Mrs. McCravy, Alabama; Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Seimes, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Tuthill, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Biel, Mrs. Hoke, Mrs. Shramek, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Plkinton, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Lange, Mrs. Novak, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Petree, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Vories, Mrs. Lipscomb, Mrs. Rodgers, Mrs. Rigggs, Mrs. Weston, Mrs. Tonkin, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Hayward.

The President General, Mrs. Groves, filed her report.

Report of President General

The National Board Meeting held on October 15th was of interest, and was well attended. The Board Meeting was interrupted briefly when all the Board members attended a special ceremony, arranged by the Descendants of '76 Chapter of the District of Columbia, Mrs. Randolph S. Collins, Regent. The first Americanism Medal was presented to the chapter to the Honorable Sigurd Anderson, Governor of South Dakota. This ceremony was held in our national headquarters and proved to be of real interest.

On that evening, I was the guest of honor at a dinner party given by the National Society, Children of the American Revolution, by invitation of Mrs. John W. Finger, President General. It was interesting to be with the young people and to have this opportunity to address them briefly.

It was a pleasure to be the guest of the Potomac Chapter, District of Columbia, on the evening of October 16th at the Chapter House when the chapter held a reception honoring the State Regent, Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark.

Leaving Washington by car on October 18th, I drove to Yorktown, Virginia for the ceremonies incidental to Yorktown Day, by invitation of Mr. Stanley W. Abbott, President, Yorktown Day Association, and Mrs. Maurice B. Tonkin, State Regent of Virginia, whose house guest I was over the week end. I was an honored guest at this inspiring patriotic ceremony. I assisted in the ceremonies of laying the large wreath at Yorktown Victory Monument. The wreath was carried by two National Park Service Rangers, and the Chairman of the Trustees of the Town of York and myself escorted them to the Monument. "Taps" was sounded and a patriotic program followed.

On that evening we were guests at a buffet supper, given by the Comte de Crasse Chapter, Mrs. T. R. Sanford, Regent, at the home of General and Mrs. Archibald W. Lyon at Fort Eustis.

Driving to Richmond, October 20th, I was guest at the meeting of the National Society, Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America at the Jefferson Hotel, by invitation of Mrs. C. Paul Malm, State Regent, and Mrs. E. F. Dugger, State President, Virginia D.F.P.A. A joint luncheon was held by them on that day with the Daughters of Colonial Wars, at which time I gave brief greetings. Through invitation of Mrs. Frank T. Morse, State President, I was guest at the dinner party given by the Daughters of Colonial Wars on that evening at the Commonwealth Club in Richmond. The gracious hospitality that marked each day made it a memorable experience.

It is with sadness that I inform you of the death of our Honorary President General, Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, on October 25th in Cincinnati, Ohio. Mrs. James B. Patton, Honorary President General, and Mrs. Charles R. Petree, State Regent of Ohio, were the National Society's representatives at the service for Mrs. Hobart. Mrs. Hobart gave many years of fine and generous service to our Society. We shall miss her presence at our National meetings and shall always revere her memory.

The remainder of the week of October 20th was spent at my desk in Washington. Early on Friday morning, October 24th I drove to Tamassee, South Carolina accompanied by Mrs. Frank Garland Trau, Organizing Secretary General, and Mrs. John J. Wilson, National Chairman, D.A.R. Magazine Committee, to attend the dedication of the Allene Wilson Groves Cottage at Tamassee D.A.R. School on Sunday, October 26, 1958. This was a wonderful experience, heart-warming and gratifying. A fine program was arranged for the Dedication, which was well attended. The eagerness of the little girls to move into the Cottage was apparent, and the real need for them to do so is great. I am sure that you will feel real pride and pleasure when you see this wonderful home for little girls. My gratitude is expressed to Daughters everywhere for their generous support in this project. I can assure you the results are truly fine, for the Cottage fills a great need. I refer you to the February 1959 issue of the D.A.R. Magazine which carries a detailed account of this Dedication.

By invitation of Mr. Laurence Gouverneur Hoes, great-grandson of President Monroe and President of the Monroe Foundation, I became a member of the Sponsoring Committee for the Monroe Exhibition which was held October 26 through November 26 in the rotunda of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington.

I am grateful to Miss Faustine Dennis, Treasurer General, who represented me at the Women's City Club in Washington on November 1st when she cut the ribbon for the opening of the Art Exhibit for American Art Week, at the invitation of Mrs. Mary McCall Imes, President of the Women's City Club.

Busy days in Washington were pleasantly broken by the delightful luncheon party given by Mrs. E. Ernest Woollen, Chairman, Banquet Committee on November 6th at the Baltimore Country Club for the members of our committee. A pressure of official conferences and desk work kept me in Washington until plane time, when on November 10th I was due in St. Louis as guest of the National Society, United Daughters of the Confederacy, for their annual convention held at the Chase Plaza Hotel. It was my pleasure to give greetings on this occasion. By invitation of Mrs. H. F.
Chadaysne, President, Missouri Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Mr. Groves and I were guests at the delightful dinner on that evening honoring Mrs. Murray Forbes Wittichen, President General, and your President General.

The National Society’s wreath was placed on the Tomb of America’s Unknown Soldiers on November 11, in Arlington National Cemetery, by Mrs. Allen R. Wrenn, Vice President General of the District of Columbia, representing the President General on this occasion.

It was my pleasure to be the guest of the Louisiana State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Mr. John St. Paul, Jr., President, in New Orleans on November 12th when I was presented the Medal of Appreciation in recognition of the contributions made to patriotism, Americanism, and to the Sons of the American Revolution. This ceremony was one long to be remembered from the standpoint of close cooperation between the two national societies and the warmth of friendly contacts. The Louisiana State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Mrs. Martin Philibert, Regent, and the Judge Lynn Chapter, Mrs. Martin Philibert, Regent, and the Judge Lynn Chapter, Mrs. Martin Philibert, Regent, and the Judge Lynn Chapter, Mrs. Martin Philibert,Regent, at a buffet supper held on that evening at the District of Columbia Chapter House.

By this time you have read the rulings of the National Board of Management passed at the October 1958 Board Meeting.

To conform with the ruling of the National Board, the D.A.R. Magazine has been printed in its new size—8½ × 11¼ inches—and the first copy appeared with the January 1959 issue. Complimentary reaction has come to me from all sides as to the advisability of this change to a standard size magazine, which is not only an improvement in appearance, but gives us a material monthly saving in price of stock, a more desirable size for advertising, and a more attractive looking Magazine.

The Board voted in October to have a Classified Bibliography of Genealogy and History, which will include published or copied records of local history, genealogy, biography, and American history to 1830. This data is to be put on cards, arranged in the case of biography and genealogy by surnames, and all other records will be arranged by state, county, or town where appropriate or certain other applicable topical subjects.

To accomplish this work our Treasurer General was directed to establish a special fund to which will be credited all contributions received for such purpose, the fund to continue until the project is completed. I am happy to report the establishment of this fund and to announce your cooperation which I trust will continue. Trained professional assistance has been arranged for to carry out this project. I know I can count on your cooperation and contributions to this plan.

The Resolutions at Continental Congress, according to Board Ruling of October 15, 1958 will be limited to not more than 20 (not including courtesy resolutions). The context of the resolutions will be as brief as possible and the topics of the resolutions will be given to the members at the time of registration at the 68th Continental Congress. State Regents have been asked to circularize this data pertinent to the handling of resolutions to their members, so all will be informed. Each State Regent has been asked to review the letter sent to Board members on December 6, 1958 by the Chairman of Resolutions, Mrs. John H. Pace, which letter has given full information covering the handling of resolutions to the membership.

The firm of J. E. Caldwell & Company, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the Society’s Official Jewelers, was authorized by the October Board to prepare a brochure on D.A.R. Insignia, to be made at their own expense. Mrs. Virgil Browne, National Chairman of Insignia, is working with J. E. Caldwell & Company on this project. This brochure, when completed, will be of great help to all members.

You are acquainted with the project developed by Mrs. George C. Estill, National Chairman, Radio and Television Committee, for the contest between students of the Radio and Television Departments in accredited Colleges and Universities. The subject of this contest is THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. The contest closed on January 15, 1959. The scripts are to be judged by competent judges within the states and the selected scripts sent to national headquarters for final judging by a national panel of judges. The two winning students, one for the best radio script, and one for the best television script,
Report of Recording Secretary General

The minutes of the October and December Board meetings were prepared for publication in the *D.A.R. Magazine* and proofread. Verbatim transcripts and minutes were indexed and bound in the permanent records.

Motions adopted were typed and copies sent to National Officers and committees affected. Motions were copied for the Statute Book and an index made.

The minutes of the Executive Committee meetings held in October and December have been typed and copies mailed to all members of this committee; copied again for the permanent record book and indexed. Motions affecting the work of each office and committee were typed separately and delivered.

Notices of the December and January meetings of the Executive Committee and National Board of Management were mailed to the members.

Since the October report 3,209 membership certificates have been prepared and mailed to new members and a commission to a State Vice Regent.

All requests for information and research have been given prompt and careful attention.

It was a privilege to be present at the dedication ceremony of the Allene Wilson Groves Cottage for Little Girls on Founders Day at Tamalesse D.A.R. School in South Carolina in October. The hospitality extended to us by the South Carolina Daughters as well as the school was greatly appreciated and will long be remembered.

In November it was this officer’s pleasure to be a guest of the Pennsylvania Daughters in Philadelphia at their 62d State Conference. Our hostesses received us royally and it was an inspiration to attend the various sessions and witness the enthusiasm of the members of that great state.

Your Recording Secretary General has been the guest speaker at a number of chapter meetings since October and at numerous other meetings, when not the main speaker has always brought greetings from her office. It has been encouraging to find that more and more Daughters know and appreciate “What the Daughters Do,” but it is also evident that many of our members are unaware of the vast scope of our work. Even though this administration is drawing to a close it is hoped that the State Regents, as well as the Chapter Regents, will continue to sell copies of “What the Daughters Do” at their state and chapter meetings.

*Adèle Woodhouse Erb, Recording Secretary General.*

The Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Herbert Patterson, read the highlights of her report and the complete report was filed.

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

It is a pleasure to bring you an accounting of the work accomplished in my office from September first through December thirty-first, 1958.

A numerical accounting of supplies issued to chapters and individuals requesting this service follows: Application Blanks, 16,546; Applicants Working Sheets, 10,404; Ancestral Charts, 1,750; Highlights of Program Activity, 593; What the Daughters Do, 6,054; Membership Cards, 18,700; Welcome Cards for New Citizens, 1,761; Resolutions, 1,453; Directory of Committees, 88; Library Booklets, 1,708; Is That Lineage Right, 1,444; Packets of Letters of Instructions, 35; Americanism Medals, 29; Proceedings of Congress, 24; Bylaws, 366; Transfer Cards, 2,337; Information Leaflets, 1,716; Requirements for and Preparation of Application Papers, 1,052; D.A.R. Patriotic Education Booklets, 460; Miscellaneous, 1,289; Total, 67,609.

*DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE*
Requests totaling $3,701.04 were filled in this period of time.

Highlights of Program Activity booklets were mailed to each of the 3,185 members admitted at the October and December Board meetings.

Orders for the D.A.R. Manual for Citizenship have been filled to the number of 38,670. Distribution according to languages follows: English, 33,562; German, 665; Spanish, 4,443.

A total of 1,975 letters have been received, recorded or referred to proper departments, 1,540 were answered in the office proper and 77 personally by me at home.

It was with the deepest regret that I learned of the death of our beloved Honorary President General, Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, Ohio as well as the National Society has lost a valued and truly patriotic leader. Notification of her passing was sent to all those on our official mailing list and we have received many letters of appreciation and acknowledgment of this notice.

I am pleased to announce that the newly revised edition of the D.A.R. Patriotic Education booklet is now available. The President General and Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, our Approved Schools Chairman, are to be highly complimented upon this fine piece of informative literature. Urge your members to send in for a copy—there is no charge.

May I also stress that you urge your chapters to send in for copies of What the Daughters Do, Library Booklet and Is That Lineage Right. The first is a sketch of our over-all picture and sells at $5 each. Our Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Harold E. Erb, is to be complimented on this edition. As I have stated before it is one of the finest editions we have had. The handsome Library Booklet, by our Librarian General, Mrs. Leroy F. Hussey, is a beautiful booklet which both members and nonmembers should be happy to have, price, only 50¢. Is That Lineage Right, prepared by the Genealogical Advisory Committee to the Registrar General, Mrs. J. Randolph Kennedy, at her request, is an excellent training manual—helpful booklet for all chapter registrars, genealogists, etc. This, too, sells at 50¢ each. So won't you come into our office and take these booklets home with you. As you know an informed membership promotes interest.

These and all our "tools of knowledge" will be again on display in the corridor in Constitution Hall in April. Do visit our exhibit.

I had the pleasure of attending the dinner honoring our President General, Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, given by the Senior National Board of Management of the Children of the American Revolution, and with the other Board members attended the ceremony awarding the Americanism Medal to the Honorabe Sigurd Anderson.

It was my pleasure to speak at several chapter meetings in the Pittsburgh area, a Bicentennial Luncheon and to be a guest at our State Conference in Philadelphia. Here, it was an honor to be elected President of the State Officers' Club of the Pennsylvania Society for a term of three years. The work of this office is up-to-date.

Katharine Wiley Patterson, Corresponding Secretary General.

The Treasurer General, Miss Faustine Dennis, presented the following report on membership: Lost by death, 471; Resigned, 945; Reinstated, 169.

Miss Dennis moved that 169 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Trau. Adopted.

Miss Dennis moved that because of the impossibility of processing all mail received by January 31, the reinstatement of all former members who have met all requirements by this date be accepted and included in the count approved at this meeting, thereby preventing any chapter from losing its rightful representation at Congress on this account. Seconded by Mrs. Trau. Adopted.

Miss Dennis read the report of the Treasurer General.

Report of Treasurer General

The members of the Board of Management will be glad to know that the finances of the National Society are in satisfactory condition.

As in any well run business, this administration has had as a definite aim the increase of the efficiency of our personnel and of our operations through reasonable improvement of equipment, through better methods and through very careful planning. This is particularly true of the Office of the Treasurer General. I believe that we have had success in this endeavor. Our rather limited staff can turn out more and better work because of changes instituted under the inspired leadership of our President General.

In an over-all picture you can see that we have been frugal in our expenditures while achieving noteworthy results for the benefit of our National Society and in furthering the activities of our National Program.

The total contributions for the Allene Wilson Groves Cottage for Little Girls at Tamassee D.A.R. School, as of January 30, 1959, come to $50,612.01. This of course includes both money for construction and later gifts for equipment and furnishing. Bills have been paid from this fund as presented. Our current balance for the Cottage is $3,187.06. We need your continued interest.

Our D.A.R. Magazine, as you have been told, is in sound financial condition.

The Investment Trust Fund, as of December 31, 1958, had over $123,189. It is our earnest hope that contributions will continue to build up this total.

Details follow on our various funds.

I hereby submit the Summary Statement of Current and Special Funds for the four months ended December 31, 1958, and the supporting schedule thereto.
**SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CURRENT AND SPECIAL FUNDS**

**FOR THE PERIOD SEPTEMBER 1, 1958 to DECEMBER 31, 1958**

**Current Fund (Schedule 1)**

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<td>5,911.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior American Citizens</td>
<td>5,419.49</td>
<td>289.50</td>
<td>75.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>America and D.A.R. Manual</td>
<td>15,156.84</td>
<td>320.00</td>
<td>975.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Defense</td>
<td>36,654.24</td>
<td>5,382.59</td>
<td>17,388.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Press Relations</td>
<td>617.74</td>
<td>3,381.80</td>
<td>3,084.19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Approved Schools**

| $50,892.05 | $50,892.05 |

**Allens Wilson Groves Cottage for Girls**

| 38,957.83 | 6,876.12 | 29,972.68 | 15,861.27 |

**American Indians**

| 2,832.38 | 8,517.63 | 7,783.08 |

**Charles Simpson Atwell Scholarship Fund**

| 9,770.61 | 3,230.64 | 5,911.89 |

** Classified Index**

| 3,479.97 | 3,479.97 |

**Harriet E. Bowen**

| 344.72 | 344.72 |

**Life Membership**

| 1,700.61 | 1,700.61 |

**D.A.R. Magazine**

| 3,779.22 | 20,000.00 | 3,779.22 |

**Occupational Therapy**

| 2,017.50 | 2,491.50 |

**Reserve for Maintenance**

| 10,581.01 | 7,514.21 |

**State Rooms**

| 3,468.00 | 3,468.00 |

**Valley Forge Memorial**

| 12,153.99 | 6,791.01 |

**Funds participating in Combined Investment Fund:**

- Ada W. Frazer: 7,757.16
- Agnes Carpenter: 27,169.72
- Anne Rogers Minor: 5,722.93
- Anonymus: 5,373.39
- Caroline E. Holt: 27,750.19
- Edna Davis Starkey Crist: 3,571.99
- Eichberger Americanization: 2,356.05
- Eunice B. Porter: 969.64
- Fannie C. K. Marshall: 16,154.16
- Gertrude O. Richards: 1,557.16
- Golden Jubilee: 57,965.99
- Grace C. Marshall: 11,093.49
- Grace H. Morris: 4,988.33
- Helen Pouch: 1,951.28
- Hillside School: 2,620.89
- H. V. Washington: 28,147.75
- Investment Trust: 107,067.59
- Julia C. Fish: 23,272.00
- Mary E. Brown Ferrell: 2,941.80

Total special funds: 502,300.14

Combined current and special funds: $722,556.67

*The current fund balance at December 31, 1958 includes $272,709 received for 1959 dues which will not be available for use in the operations until March 1, 1959. Additional amounts, not included in the preceding statement, will be available in 1959 as they are received. In addition, an additional amount of $22,000 was received from applicants and is not available for operations until the applications are admitted to membership.*

**A resolution passed by the Sixty-Fifth Continental Congress provided that the balance in the Valley Forge Memorial Fund after completion of all work authorized for the Memorial Bell Tower should be transferred to the Investment Trust Fund. During the period September 1st thru December 31st, 1958, $11,572 was transferred making a total of $29,572 for the year to date.**

**SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS**

**AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1958**

**CURRENT FUND**

90 day U.S. Treasury Bills (maturity value $90,000 due March 5, 1959) .................. $89,369.83

**SPECIAL FUNDS**

**Magazine Fund**

- Liberty Savings and Loan Association .................. $10,000.00
- Metropolis Building Association .................. $10,000.00

**National Defense Committee**

- Eastern Building and Loan Association .................. 5,000.00

**Charles Simpson Atwell Scholarship Fund**

- 97 shares Detroit Edison Company (common) .................. 3,375.60
- 204 shares Texas Company (common) .................. 5,600.00

Schedule 4

**DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE**
Combined Investment Fund

U.S. Government Securities:
- U.S. Treasury 3% Bonds, due 2/15/95 .......................... $60,602.78
- U.S. Treasury 3 1/4% Bonds, due 6/15/83 .......................... $10,027.81
- U.S. Savings Bonds, Series G, due 6/1/59-12/1/61 .................. $39,707.00
- U.S. Savings Bonds, Series K, due 12/1/66 .......................... $20,907.00

Corporate Bonds:
- Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. 3 1/4%, Bonds, due 4/1/78 ............... $13,000.00
- American Tel. & Tel. Co., 2 5/8% Bonds, due 7/1/86 ................. $1,645.00
- American Tel. & Tel. Co., 3 1/4% Bonds, due 12/1/73 ............... $12,805.00
- Commonwealth Edison Co., 4 1/2% Bonds, due 3/1/87 ................ $10,290.00
- Consolidated Natural Gas Co., 3 1/4% Bonds, due 5/1/76 ............. $9,212.50
- General Motors Corp. 3 1/4% Bonds, due 1/1/79 .................... $12,691.25
- New York Telephone Co., 4 1/2% Bonds, due 5/15/91 ................ $15,237.50
- Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 3% Bonds, due 6/1/74 ................. $14,102.50
- Southern California Edison 4 1/2% Bonds, due 2/15/82 .............. $15,505.00
- Standard Oil Co., (New Jersey) 2 3/4% Bonds, due 5/15/71 ........ $7,040.00
- Union Electric Co., of Missouri 3% Bonds, due 5/1/71 ............. $7,945.00

Corporate Stock:
- 40 shares American Can Co., 7% preferred .......................... $1,680.45
- 50 shares American Tel. & Tel. Co., (capital) ....................... $8,694.65
- 100 shares Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co., (common) ............... $3,193.56
- 50 shares Detroit Edison (common) ................................. $1,900.00
- 137 shares duPont (E. I.) de Nemours & Co., (common) .......... $24,163.37
- 100 shares General Electric Co., (common) ......................... $6,066.03
- 100 shares General Food Corp. (common) ............................. $5,336.75
- 177 shares General Motors Corp. (common) ......................... $5,929.50
- 94 shares Kansas Power & Light Co., (common) ................. $854.25
- 200 shares Standard Oil Co., (New Jersey) (capital) ............ $10,747.41
- 200 shares U.S. Steel Corp. (common) .............................. $11,327.96
- 200 shares Virginia Electric & Power Co., (common) ............. $5,658.00
- 104 shares Washington Gas Light Co., (common) ............... $3,497.00

Due to Union Trust Co. ...........................................(73.93) 339,293.34

Total investments—Special Funds .............................................. 373,268.94

Combined investments—current and special funds .............................. $462,638.77

Note: The securities in the Combined Investment Fund owned at December 31, 1957 are recorded in the accounts at the closing market price on that date. Subsequent purchases as well as securities of the other funds are stated at cost.

FAUSTINE DENNIS,
Treasurer General.

(Copies of the complete report of the Treasurer General may be obtained by writing to her office.)

January 23, 1959

Members of the National Board of Management:

As Trustees of the Pension Trust Fund of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, we herewith submit the accompanying statement of cash receipts and disbursements for the four months ended December 31, 1958.

ALLENE W. GROVES,
President General, N.S.D.A.R.
FAUSTINE DENNIS,
Treasurer General, N.S.D.A.R.
JANIE H. GLASCOCK,
Clerk to Personnel Committee, N.S.D.A.R.

TRUSTEES, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION PENSION TRUST FUND

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
September 1, 1958 to December 31, 1958

RECEIPTS:  
Employees contributions ............................................. $ 359.78

DISBURSEMENT:  
Investment service .................................................. 53.03

Excess of receipts over disbursements ................................ $ 306.75
Balance at September 1, 1958 ........................................ 17,162.74

Balance, December 31, 1958 ........................................... $ 17,469.49

APRIL 1959 [ 461 ]
Balance consists of:

- **Cash**—The Riggs National Bank:
  - Trustees Account .................................................. $ 741.63
  - State Mutual Assurance Company Account ................... $ 727.86

- **Investments:**
  - U.S. Savings Bonds, Ser. G, 2½% due 6/1/59 .................. 8,500.00
  - U.S. Savings Bonds, Ser. G, 2½% due 9/1/59 .................. 5,000.00
  - U.S. Treasury Bonds, 2½% due 9/15/61 ....................... 2,000.00
  - U.S. Treasury Bonds, 3% due 2/15/95 ......................... 500.00

Mrs. Frank Garland Trau, Acting Chairman, read the report of the Finance Committee.

**Report of Finance Committee**

The Finance Committee met January 28, 1959, and examined the records of the vouchers signed by the Chairman from September 1, 1958 through December 31, 1958.

We found them to be in accord with that of the Treasurer General.

For a detailed report see the Treasurer General’s report.

During the four-month period from September 1, 1958, to and including December 31, 1958, vouchers were approved in the amount of $455,978.10.

*Imogene Guion Trau,*

*Vice Chairman.*

Mrs. Henry J. Walther, Chairman of the Auditing Committee, read the report of the Auditors, Price Waterhouse & Company.

**Price Waterhouse & Co.**

1000 Vermont Avenue, N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

January 23, 1959

National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution
Washington, D. C.

In our opinion, the accompanying report of the Treasurer General summarizes fairly the recorded cash receipts and disbursements of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the four months ended December 31, 1958 and the cash balances and investments as at that date. Cash in banks was confirmed by direct correspondence with the depository and securities in safekeeping, representing investments of the Fund, were confirmed by direct correspondence with the custodian.

*Price Waterhouse & Co.*

Mrs. Parker moved the adoption of the Auditor’s Report. Seconded by Mrs. Hussey. Adopted.

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

**Report of Registrar General**

I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of this office since my last report, December 4, 1958:
- Number of applications verified, 1,550;
- Number of supplements verified, 60;
- Total number of papers verified, 1,610.

Since October 15, 1958:
- Papers returned unverified: Originals, 306; Supplementals, 11; New records verified, 203;
- Permits issued for official Insignia, 306; Permits issued for miniature Insignia, 374; Permits issued for ancestral bars, 318;
- Letters written 3,938 and Postals, 4,673;
- Photostats—papers 806—pages 526, 1,332.

*Mary G. Kennedy,*

Registrar General.

Mrs. Kennedy moved that the 1,550 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Newland. Adopted.

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

**Report of Organizing Secretary General**

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from December 4th to January 31st:

Through their respective State Regents the following five members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Grace Lyon Hobble, Needles, California; Mrs. Lillian Burke Foltz, Carlinville, Illinois; Mrs. Clara Long Knott, Many, Louisiana; Dr. Frances Carnahan Chapman, Big Rapids, Michigan; Mrs. Elsie Lillian Wyckoff Hallowell, Nutley, New Jersey.

The following organizing regency has expired by time limitation and the State Regent requests reappointment: Miss Patty Ann Hall, Carthage, Mississippi.

The following organizing regency has expired by time limitation and the State Regent requests reappointment:

The following two chapters are presented for official disbandment: Louis Joseph Montcalm, Greenville, Michigan; Colonel Greenberry Lee, Pulaski, Tennessee.

*Imogene Guion Trau,*

Organizing Secretary General.
Mrs. Trau moved the confirmation of five organizing regents, the reappointment of one organizing regent, the change in location of one chapter, and the disbandment of two chapters. Seconded by Miss Dennis. Adopted.

The report of the Historian General, Mrs. Lowell E. Burnelle, was filed.

**Report of Historian General**

For the period of October, November and December, 1958 the office of the Historian General has issued 369 History Award Certificates; 6,515 American History Month stickers; 363 American History Medals. The total number of markers which have been reported is 47, of which 18 are historical markers and 29 lay members' grave markers. Contributions to the Americana Restoration Fund totaled $182.

The following is the list of gifts accepted in the office of the Historian General during these three months:

**District of Columbia**—Holograph letter headed “Executive Mansion, May 16th” to Mrs. Off and Mrs. Baker, signed Mary Lincoln, May 1865; Judge Lynn Chapter, Miss Ann C. Scott.

**Illinois**—Letter, March 13, 1791, from Jonathan Walker to brother, John Walker, both Revolutionary soldiers in Pennsylvania; Martha Ibbetson Chapter, Mrs. William W. Hook.

**Indiana**—Autographs of Carrie Scott Harrison and Benj. Harrison; Schuyler Colfax Chapter, Miss Vivian Huntsman.

**Maryland**—Letter, dated 1785, to Anthony Wayne from General Fishburn; Erasmus Perry Chapter, Mrs. Franklin R. Bruns, Jr. 20 prizes of $10 each will be given at Convention.

**Missouri**—Marriage Intention Certificate between Jonathan Parker 4th of Chelmfsdorf, Mass. and Mrs. Betsy Adams of Jaffrey (N. H.), June 5, 1817 with marriage date of July 3, 1817; Elizabeth Benton Chapter, Mrs. E. B. McDowell.

**New Jersey**—Copy of Boston Gazette, March 12, 1770; Bergen Paulus Hook Chapter, Mrs. Dorothy S. McConnel, in memory of her mother, Mrs. Carol B. Hamilton Street.

**Ohio**—Parchment Deed signed by James Monroe, Governor of Virginia, 1801; Cedar Cliff Chapter, Mrs. John A. Davis.

**Vermont**—Signature of Ellen Herndon Arthur; William French Chapter, Mrs. Herman E. Weston.

**Vermont**—Statement of papers of Revolutionary soldiers in Vermont.

**Scrapbook of clippings and pictures of Colonial Homes of Maryland; of Virginia; Judge Lynn Chapter, Miss Eunice Haden.**

** Books **

- **Alaska**
  - **Cherokee County History 1836-1956.** Margaret T. Stewart. 1958. From the compiler through Peter Forsey Chapter.

- **California**
  - **The Russel of Birmingham.** S. H. Jeyes. 1911.
  - **Alaska Society Daughters of the American Revolution Year Book. 1958-1959.**

- **Arizona**

- **Colorado**
  - **Our Young Family in America.** Edward H. Young. 1947. From Mrs. William H. Harris through Hollywood Chapter.

- **Delaware**
  - **Ancestry and Descendants of James Hexam Colman and Betsey Tober.** Edith B. Sumner. 1957. From Delaware D.A.R.

- **District of Columbia**

- **Georgia**
  - **History of Centre and Clinton Counties, Pa.** J. B. Linn. 1883. From Mr. A. Y. Casanova through Capitol Chapter in memory of Mrs. A. Y. Casanova.

- **Illinois**
  - **The Silversmiths of Georgia together with Watchmakers and Jewelers 1733 to 1850.** G. B. Cutten. 1958. From Captain Molly Pitcher Chapter in memory of Mrs. Ed. F. Ginther.

- **Indiana**
  - **History of Indianapolis and Marion County.** 1875. From Robert Bogg through Christopher Harrison Chapter.

- **Iowa**

- **Louisiana**
  - **End B. Sumner. 1957. From Delaware D.A.R.**

- **Maine**
  - **The Towels Story from Henry, the Emigrant, of Accomac Co., Va.** Hester Towles and Jean B. Johnson. 1957. From the compilers.

- **Maryland**

- **Massachusetts**
  - **The Towels Story from Henry, the Emigrant, of Accomac Co., Va.** Hester Towles and Jean B. Johnson. 1957. From the compilers.

- **Michigan**
  - **The Towels Story from Henry, the Emigrant, of Accomac Co., Va.** Hester Towles and Jean B. Johnson. 1957. From the compilers.

- **Minnesota**
  - **The Towels Story from Henry, the Emigrant, of Accomac Co., Va.** Hester Towles and Jean B. Johnson. 1957. From the compilers.

- **Mississippi**
  - **The Towels Story from Henry, the Emigrant, of Accomac Co., Va.** Hester Towles and Jean B. Johnson. 1957. From the compilers.

- **Missouri**
  - **The Towels Story from Henry, the Emigrant, of Accomac Co., Va.** Hester Towles and Jean B. Johnson. 1957. From the compilers.

- **Montana**
  - **The Towels Story from Henry, the Emigrant, of Accomac Co., Va.** Hester Towles and Jean B. Johnson. 1957. From the compilers.

- **Nebraska**
  - **The Towels Story from Henry, the Emigrant, of Accomac Co., Va.** Hester Towles and Jean B. Johnson. 1957. From the compilers.

- **Nevada**
  - **The Towels Story from Henry, the Emigrant, of Accomac Co., Va.** Hester Towles and Jean B. Johnson. 1957. From the compilers.

- **New Hampshire**
  - **The Towels Story from Henry, the Emigrant, of Accomac Co., Va.** Hester Towles and Jean B. Johnson. 1957. From the compilers.

- **New Jersey**
  - **The Towels Story from Henry, the Emigrant, of Accomac Co., Va.** Hester Towles and Jean B. Johnson. 1957. From the compilers.

- **New Mexico**
  - **The Towels Story from Henry, the Emigrant, of Accomac Co., Va.** Hester Towles and Jean B. Johnson. 1957. From the compilers.

- **New York**
  - **The Towels Story from Henry, the Emigrant, of Accomac Co., Va.** Hester Towles and Jean B. Johnson. 1957. From the compilers.

- **North Carolina**
  - **The Towels Story from Henry, the Emigrant, of Accomac Co., Va.** Hester Towles and Jean B. Johnson. 1957. From the compilers.

- **North Dakota**
  - **The Towels Story from Henry, the Emigrant, of Accomac Co., Va.** Hester Towles and Jean B. Johnson. 1957. From the compilers.

- **Ohio**
  - **The Towels Story from Henry, the Emigrant, of Accomac Co., Va.** Hester Towles and Jean B. Johnson. 1957. From the compilers.

- **Oklahoma**
  - **The Towels Story from Henry, the Emigrant, of Accomac Co., Va.** Hester Towles and Jean B. Johnson. 1957. From the compilers.

- **Oregon**
  - **The Towels Story from Henry, the Emigrant, of Accomac Co., Va.** Hester Towles and Jean B. Johnson. 1957. From the compilers.

- **Pennsylvania**
  - **The Towels Story from Henry, the Emigrant, of Accomac Co., Va.** Hester Towles and Jean B. Johnson. 1957. From the compilers.

- **Rhode Island**
  - **The Towels Story from Henry, the Emigrant, of Accomac Co., Va.** Hester Towles and Jean B. Johnson. 1957. From the compilers.

- **South Carolina**
  - **The Towels Story from Henry, the Emigrant, of Accomac Co., Va.** Hester Towles and Jean B. Johnson. 1957. From the compilers.

- **South Dakota**
  - **The Towels Story from Henry, the Emigrant, of Accomac Co., Va.** Hester Towles and Jean B. Johnson. 1957. From the compilers.

- **Tennessee**
  - **The Towels Story from Henry, the Emigrant, of Accomac Co., Va.** Hester Towles and Jean B. Johnson. 1957. From the compilers.

- **Texas**
  - **The Towels Story from Henry, the Emigrant, of Accomac Co., Va.** Hester Towles and Jean B. Johnson. 1957. From the compilers.

- **Utah**
  - **The Towels Story from Henry, the Emigrant, of Accomac Co., Va.** Hester Towles and Jean B. Johnson. 1957. From the compilers.

- **Vermont**
  - **The Towels Story from Henry, the Emigrant, of Accomac Co., Va.** Hester Towles and Jean B. Johnson. 1957. From the compilers.

- **Virginia**
  - **The Towels Story from Henry, the Emigrant, of Accomac Co., Va.** Hester Towles and Jean B. Johnson. 1957. From the compilers.

- **Washington**
  - **The Towels Story from Henry, the Emigrant, of Accomac Co., Va.** Hester Towles and Jean B. Johnson. 1957. From the compilers.

- **West Virginia**
  - **The Towels Story from Henry, the Emigrant, of Accomac Co., Va.** Hester Towles and Jean B. Johnson. 1957. From the compilers.

- **Wisconsin**
  - **The Towels Story from Henry, the Emigrant, of Accomac Co., Va.** Hester Towles and Jean B. Johnson. 1957. From the compilers.

- **Wyoming**
  - **The Towels Story from Henry, the Emigrant, of Accomac Co., Va.** Hester Towles and Jean B. Johnson. 1957. From the compilers.
GENEALOGICAL RECORDS COMMITTEE

BOOKS

CALIFORNIA


FRANCE


INDIANA


KENTUCKY


MICHIGAN


MISSISSIPPI


MISSOURI

Index to Genealogy of the Welsh and Hyatt Families of Maryland and Their Kin. Luther W. Welsh. 1957.

NEBRASKA

Index to Genealogy of the Welsh and Hyatt Families of Maryland and Their Kin. Luther W. Welsh. 1957.

NEW JERSEY


OKLAHOMA


SCARCE BOOKS

CALIFORNIA

Scrap Book with Newspaper Clippings from San Bernardino. 1957.

WASHINGTON

Index to Genealogy of Rogers, Peyton, Owen and Other Families. Guy M. Stone. 1958.

MICHIGAN

Marriage Records of Lawrence County 1836-42. 1958.

MISSOURI

Old Bible and Other Pioneer Records. 1957.

NEBRASKA


NEW JERSEY

Index to Genealogy of the Welsh and Hyatt Families of Maryland and Their Kin. Luther W. Welsh. 1957.

NEW MEXICO


MISSOURI


NEBRASKA

Index to Genealogy of the Welsh and Hyatt Families of Maryland and Their Kin. Luther W. Welsh. 1957.

OKLAHOMA


TENNESSEE


TEXAS


UTAH


VIRGINIA

Corey Family. R. W. Goodspeed. 1936.

WISCONSIN


PAMPHLETS

FLORIDA


ILLINOIS


INDIANA

Apprentices and Aliens, Jefferson County, 1908.

KENTUCKY

Marion County Memorandum Book, 1954.

MICHIGAN

Book 1, 1856-81 Records of Commerce Circuit Methodist Church Oakland Co. 1958.

NEW JERSEY

Anthony Woodward & George Woodward of Monmouth County. 1958.

Oklahoma


TENNESSEE

Threlkeld Family Data. Mamie Williamson. 1954.

TEXAS


WASHINGTON

Pierce. 1957.

WEST VIRGINIA


MUSEUM GIFTS

Alabama—Friends $44.50, 9 chapters.

Arizona—$17, 3 chapters; Art $1, 1 chapter; Friends $11, 3 chapters.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Arkansas—$4; 2 chapters.

California—$96.50, 51 chapters; Art $11, 9 chapters.

Orchid $31.25; Friends $88, 8 chapters. Pattens, pair of 18th century overshoes made in Massachusetts; quilted underskirt, late 18th century, made in Waterville, Maine, Mrs. Charles Riddell, Pasadaen Chapter.

Colorado—$2; 2 chapters; Art $3, 3 chapters; Friends $12, 2 chapters.

Connecticut—$15, 10 chapters; Art $4, 4 chapters; Friends $102, 6 chapters.

District of Columbia—Art $15, 1 chapter; Orchid $53; Friends $237, 27 chapters. New and Complete Life of our Jesus Christ, published 1810 by Daniel Fenton; The Lucubrations of Isaac Bickerstaff, Esq., Vol. I, printed in London, England, 1743; miniature, water color, young boy, American, c. 1810, Miss Ella Luckett, Captain Wendell Wolfe Chapter. Bas-relief, cast bronze, Cornwallis Resigning His Sword to Washington, possibly late 18th century; print, hand-colored, "Robinson Crusoe & Family at His Farm in Bedford-shire," published 18 January 1783, London; Holy Bible, 1833, Philadelphia; mug, copper lustre, English, c. 1830, Mrs. William H. McClafflin, Captain Molly Pitcher Chapter. Mirror, oval gilt frame with 13 stars and eagle pediment, c. 1800, U.S.A.; needlework panel, portrait, head and shoulders of George Washington, c. 1790, contemporary gilt frame, U.S.A., bequest of Louisa B. Harris, nonmember. The American Chair, 1630-1890 by Marion Day Ivenson, published 1957 (Reference Library); American Painting, by Virgil Barker, 1950 (Reference Library). Miss Mabel E. Winslow, Descendants of '76 Chapter. Sketches in Prose and Verse, by Mrs. E. W. Foote Cheves, published 1849, Mrs. Martha W. S. Boyle, Mary Desha Chapter; rare American silver covered porringer, 1799, maker: Lewis Cary, Boston, Massachusetts; American patchwork quilt, early 19th century, unusual design and condition, Mrs. George B. Furman, Captain Molly Pitcher Chapter. Water color, framed 20th century rendering of an 18th century ancestral home in Hingham, Massachusetts, Misses Clara and Mary Johnson, nonmembers; fan back windsor side chair, American, c. 1750; American Hepplewhite style chair, c. 1790; American table, c. 1800; secretary, American, c. 1800, New England; pair curly maple chairs with rush seats, American, c. 1810; American pine chest, c. 1830; glass mug, American Eagle decoration, English, c. 1850; German mid-19th century music box; American maple chair, c. 1830; surveying instrument, brass, in wooden case, early 19th century, estate of Miss Eliza S. Green, nonmember.

Florida—$45, 16 chapters; Orchid $104.64; Friends $9, 4 chapters; copper lustre sugar bowl, English, c. 1830. Mrs. J. B. Ray, Sallie Harrison Chapter; newspaper, The Boston Gazette and Country Journal, Monday, March 12, 1770, Boston, Massachusetts, Mrs. Gerald Pierce, Lake Wales Chapter; cup, funnel, early 18th century, Mrs. Eleanor Greenleaf Barkdull, Major Francis Langborne Dade Chapter; glass bowl, c. 1860, American; glass pitcher, c. 1850, American; wooden tea caddy, c. 1800, Mrs. Inez Cotright Kehl, Princess Hirrhiqua Chapter; silver tea spoon, American, c. 1810; American silver tablespoon, c. 1810; fan, ivory with lace and satin, 1830; English silver teaspoon, 1810; English tablespoon, 1810, Mrs. Robert A. Johnson, Katherine Livingston Chapter; Psalms and Hymns, printed by W. W. Woodward, 1816, Pennsylvania, Mrs. George A. Davis, Lake Wales Chapter; sterling silver, American stamp box, c. 1890, belonged to Caroline Scott Harrison, donor, Colonel Theodore Barnes.

Georgia—Orchid $11.25; Friends $13, 3 chapters; Bas-relief, plaster likeness of Chief Justice Ambrose Spencer, c. 1820, Mrs. Frank F. Faulk, Thonateeska Chapter. A handsome colored photograph of a painting of Button Gwinnet by Jeremiah Theus, 1769, gift of State Society to Curator's Office.

Illinois—$27.49, 14 chapters; Orchid $51.38.

Indiana—$29, 23 chapters; Art $16, 15 chapters; Friends $15, 6 chapters.

Iowa—$12, 6 chapters; Orchid $101.47; Friends $5, 1 chapter.

Kansas—$9, 5 chapters; Friends $27, 11 chapters.

Kentucky—$8.50, 3 chapters; Art $1, 1 chapter; Friends $1, 1 chapter.

Louisiana—$16, 11 chapters; Orchid $1.35; Friends $11, 5 chapters.

Maryland—$2, 1 chapter; Art $1, 1 chapter. Men's wallets (2); diary, 1773; 4 letters; costume accessories (9 items), Mrs. Helen B. Sterns, through Toaping Castle Chapter. Cup plate, glass, American, c. 1830; Mrs. Mildred Barker Harman, Chevy Chase Chapter, in memory of her mother, Mrs. Evalina Brookover Barker.

Massachusetts—$77, 30 chapters; Art $9, 8 chapters; Orchids $49.36; Friends $34, 15 chapters.

Michigan—$14.29, 1 chapter; Art $9, 4 chapters; Friends $51, 13 chapters.

Minnesota—$4, 2 chapters; Friends $85, 11 chapters.

Mississippi—$1, 1 chapter.

Missouri—$85.30, 23 chapters; Friends $65, 17 chapters.

Montana—$2, 2 chapters.

Nebraska—$18.25, 12 chapters; Art $8.25, 8 chapters; Friends $9, 2 chapters.

Nevada—$5, 2 chapters; Art $1, 1 chapter.

New Hampshire—$3, 3 chapters; Art $2, 2 chapters; Friends $22, 3 chapters.

New Jersey—$15, 2 chapters; Orchid $6.25; Friends $100, 15 chapters. Tax notice, March 30, 1818, Mrs. L. R. Ber mann, Elizabeth Parcells DeVoe Chapter; silver teaspoon, c. 1830, by R & W Wilson, Philadelphia, Mrs. A. Wilber Nash, Jr., Haddondfield Chapter; silver dessert spoon, by Wm. W. Gilbert, N.Y.C., 1767; silver dessert spoon, by I. O. Isis, Rhode Island, 1723-75, Mrs. Foster H. W. Kynes, Westfield Chapter.

New Mexico—$14, 4 chapters; Friends $2, 1 chapter.

New York—$35.50, 5 chapters; Friends $75, 10 chapters; Art $1, 1 chapter; D.A.R. medallion, made by Caldwell c. 1890, estate of Jessie Heermane Prime, Keskeshick Chapter; mourning ring, 1806; mourning ring, 1788-90; fragment of a wedding dress, 1790-1800, Mrs. Robert B. Bloom, Carantouan Chapter.

North Carolina—Friends $12, 4 chapters.

North Dakota—$7, 3 chapters.

Ohio—$1, 1 chapter; Art $2, 2 chapters; Friends $117, 8 chapters.

Oregon—$19, 3 chapters; Friends $14, 3 chapters. Paradise Lost, printed and published by J. H. Turney, New York City, 1832, Martha Bodine Keeler, Portland Chapter.

Pennsylvania—$131, 30 chapters; Art $13, 12 chapters; Orchid $6.25; Friends $8, 3 chapters. Coverlet, in part, reversible, first quarter 19th century, Miss A. Gertrude Potter, Tohickon Chapter; engraving of painting by John Trumbull, "Declaration of Independence," American, 1820, Miss Edith V. Eyre, Independence Hall Chapter; chalk angel, Pennsylvania, middle 19th century: chalk horse, c. 1900; Mrs. William H. Earnest, Harrisburg Chapter; semi-china English plate, c. 1870; semi-china plate possibly French, c. 1870, Mrs. Franklin P. Buttorff, Harrisburg Chapter; pair, clear blown glass American bottles, early 19th century, Mrs. Irving E. Hain, Harrisburg Chapter.

Rhode Island—$10, 8 chapters; Art $3, 3 chapters; Friends $23, 2 chapters; American powder horn, dated 1759, bequest of Mrs. James F. Lyon, Esek Hopkins Chapter; rare silver American cream jug, c. 1760, by Daniel Rogers, Newport, Rhode Island, William Ellery Chapter.

South Carolina—$4, 2 chapters; Friends $3, 2 chapters.
Museum Purchases


*Kathryn L. Newland,*
*Curator General.*

The Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, Mrs. Herbert C. Parker, read her report.

Report of Reporter General to the
Smithsonian Institution

The fall has been a busy one for my office. The material for our 1956-57 annual report is in the hands of the Smithsonian Institution and the Government Printing Office. We are assured that it will be available by the time of Continental Congress in April.

It may interest you to learn that of the 1,367 grave locations of Revolutionary soldiers reported to us, only 841 were newly reported graves for publishing in this report. The remaining number consisted of 270 which had been previously reported; 209 had insufficient data (which we have asked be supplied for use another year); 25 were graves of wives; 22 were duplicated on the reports.

Many letters of inquiry have come both to me at my home and at my office and all have been given prompt attention. There seems to be a growing interest in the marking of graves of Revolutionary soldiers as more and more applications for such markers reach us. Our brother organization seems to have been encouraged in this field of endeavor and work towards this end has been started by them.

In November, the Louisiana S.A.R. honored our Presi-
to the Continental Congress one day and voted upon the following day, with the exception of Courtesy Resolutions which may be voted upon immediately after presentation to Congress.

h. No resolution or any part of its tentative content shall be for press release until after it has been officially acted upon by the Continental Congress.

RULE II.

a. Recommendations in the reports of National Officers and National Chairmen submitted to the Continental Congress shall be referred without debate to the Resolutions Committee, which shall formulate resolutions covering these recommendations and report them to the Congress.

b. Recommendations submitted by the National Board of Management shall be presented direct to the Congress.

RULE III. Each motion offered during Continental Congress shall be in writing, signed by the maker and the seconder, and sent immediately to the Recording Secretary General. The maker of the motion shall rise and give her name and that of her Chapter and State.

RULE IV. No member shall speak in debate more than once to the same question on the same day, or longer than two minutes at one time, without leave of the Assembly, granted by a two-thirds vote without debate.

RULE V. All reports and other material for the printed Proceedings of the Continental Congress shall be typed, ready for printing, and sent immediately to the Recording Secretary General.

RULE VI. Reports of State Regents shall be limited to two minutes each. If both State Regent and State Vice Regent are absent, the report shall be filed without being read, except that in the case of a State Regent whose residence is geographically outside the United States the report may be read by the Chairman of Units Overseas.

RULE VII. Any business unfinished at the time of recess shall be resumed at the next business meeting.

RULE VIII. There shall be no public presentation of gifts during a meeting of the Congress other than those provided for in the official program.

RULE IX. Nominating speeches for candidates for the office of President General shall be limited to one nominator’s speech of four minutes for each candidate. Nominating speeches for candidates for all other national offices shall be limited to one nominator’s speech of two minutes.

RULE X. Doors shall be kept closed during all meetings of the Congress except when opened by the presiding officer or the Chairman of the House Committee. They shall be opened briefly before each major feature on the program.

RULE XI. Registration shall close one-half hour after adjournment of the afternoon meeting on the day preceding the election of officers.

An alternate registered before the official closing of registration may be transferred from alternate to delegate upon compliance with the requirements of the Credentials Committee at any time during the business meetings of the Congress.

RULE XII. Election of officers shall take place on Thursday, April 23.

a. Polls shall open at 8:00 A.M.

b. Polls shall close at 2:30 P.M.

Mrs. Kennedy moved the approval of the draft of standing rules to be proposed to the 68th Continental Congress. Seconded by Mrs. Newland. Adopted.

Correspondence was read presenting the need for a new auditorium-gymnasium at Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School.

Mrs. Baker moved that the National Board write to Mr. Tyson and Mrs. Jacobs informing them that while we understand and sympathize with their need for a new activities building at Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School the present Board cannot assume the responsibility and prerogatives of the next administration. Seconded by Mrs. Warren. Adopted.

Mrs. Kennedy moved that the National Board of Management recommend to the 68th Continental Congress that Article V, Section 7 of the Bylaws of the National Society be amended by substituting for the first sentence the following first sentence:

"In recognition of valuable service to the National Society, the office of Honorary Vice President General may be conferred for life at any Continental Congress, by a majority vote, upon a member who has held the office of Vice President General, provided that:

(1) The number of Honorary Vice Presidents General shall at no time exceed thirteen;

(2) No two may be members of chapters in the same state; and provided that,

(3) A vacancy in the office of Honorary Vice President General occurring after January 31st of any year shall be filled by the Continental Congress of the following year. Seconded by Mrs. Trau. Adopted.

The Chairman of Buildings and Grounds, Mrs. George B. Hartman, read her report.

Report of Buildings and Grounds Committee

Since my last report, our biggest problem was a broken pipe under the shipping entrance driveway to the Administration Building. Our maintenance man found water pouring into the sub-basement where pipes entered the building. A plumbing contractor was called immediately, and, while efforts were being made to stop the leak, it was discovered that the flow of water stopped when the heat was shut off. In this emergency, with cold weather and no heat, something had to be done at once. The driveway was dug up, revealing one broken iron pipe and a second pipe badly in need of repair. Both pipes were located in a small tunnel, which made it extremely difficult to reach. The men worked more than two weeks replacing both pipes and making new connections. The hole was refilled, leveled, and the driveway remented, making it as good as new. The total cost was $1,356.

On the night of January 4 Washington had extremely high winds, which caused great damage throughout the city. A 10 x 18-foot copper ventilator, located on the roof of Constitution Hall, was blown to bits, scattering pieces over the roof of Constitution Hall and the Administration Building. Arrangements had to be made at once for a temporary protection, for in the event of a storm water would have poured from the roof onto the stage. A large tarpaulin was purchased to cover the area, and roofers contacted. First estimate ran as high as $2,500, but a talk with our insurance broker revealed the comforting news that the damage was completely covered by our insurance. So, the new ventilator has been installed and the work completed satisfactorily at no cost to us.

Arriving at the building one morning Mr. Maynard noticed that the limestone block at the east corner of Constitution Hall's driveway ramp had been knocked off and badly broken. We called our agent who had charge of the limestone work on our three buildings and he estimated that replacement would cost $240. Again, we were fortunate and had insurance coverage.

The draperies removed from the President General's Reception Room when it was redecorated last year were

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stored for the summer, and this fall were hung in the offices
of Constitution Hall.

The rates for many services provided by the District of
Columbia Government have been increased. A quarterly
water and sewer service bill received recently amounted to
$176.67, a $40 increase over January, 1958. Steam for
heating our buildings, also purchased from the District of
Columbia Government, now costs $1.21 per hundred pounds,
compared with $1.15 in January 1956. To give you a com-
parative idea of our heating costs, the smallest bill for the
month of December during the last six years was $1,166;
the highest, $1,749.90, prior to this year. This winter with
the coldest December in forty years, our bill was $1,830.

This fall we had the automatic heat controls in Consti-
tution Hall checked and repaired. This is done every three
or four years, as an economy measure to make sure we
receive maximum heat, and, at the same time, keep our
heating bills at a minimum. The Administration Building
and Memorial Continental Hall cannot have automatic con-
trols. If all of our buildings had been built at the same
time, it would not be necessary to overheat the Administra-
tion Building, in order to heat the Library and Memorial
Continental Hall sufficiently.

In order to arrange more space for the addressograph
workers we were asked to remove some shelves and install
new lights in part of the basement storage section of the
Administration Building. A door sill was removed, new
door lock installed, and a large piece of plywood placed
on the uneven floor to help level the machine.

A new battery for our emergency lighting system in Con-
stitution Hall had to be purchased last month. We have
three batteries that serve this system. One battery lasted
more than seven years, while the other two only two and
one-half years. The ladies restroom in back of the stage
in Constitution Hall has been painted. Plans and estimates
are being considered for the painting of corridors and the
completion of the three-year landscaping program.

Constitution Hall events have included meetings, con-
certs and lectures with the Salt Lake City Tabernacle Choir
as an outstanding event. The National Symphony has con-
tinued its splendid concerts for children. I wish each of
you could have the thrilling experience of attending one
of these concerts. On children's concert afternoon, big
buses line both sides of C and D Streets and from their
doors stream children from all sections of the city. Every
one of the 3,811 seats in the Hall, from the orchestra to
the last row in the tiers, is filled with happy, jostling chil-
dren. Some teachers accompany the children and members
of the National Symphony Women's Committee act as
monitors.

I would like to make special mention and thank very
sincerely the many members who have taken the time and
effort to send us their old linens for use as cleaning cloths
in our buildings. Although we are still in need of old
sheets, pillowcases and terry cloth towels, through the
generosity of our members we have been able to supply
our cleaners with excellent cleaning cloths.

May I especially thank Mrs. Hillman P. Rodgers, State
Regent of Tennessee, for the lovely lace tablecloth she
sent to me to be used in our Banquet Hall. It is beautiful,
and we are very grateful for her kindness and thought-
fulness.

A real appreciation goes to all the State Regents and
National Committee Chairmen, for returning their Congress
questionnaires so promptly. The list of the state and com-
mittee meetings has been prepared for the March issue of
the Magazine.

Of course, no report by this Chairman would be complete
without mentioning the splendid co-operation and help of

Mr. Maynard, Dee Reddington, Mr. Cuppett, and all who
care for our Buildings and Grounds.

ETHEL D. HARTMAN,
Chairman.

Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, Chairman of Approved Schools
Committee, reported on Tamasee and Kate Duncan Smith
D.A.R. Schools.

Report on Tamasee and Kate Duncan Smith
D.A.R. Schools

What would you do if you had only three months to live?
Would you take to your bed and sob the three months
away? Or would you think "I have only a short time left.
I'll do all the things that make me happy," or would you
feel "three months is a short time to do all the wonderful
things I want to accomplish for others. I shall work hard
to get as much done as possible that my job may be
finished." This latter statement is the attitude of the Approved
Schools Committee. With such a short time and so much
do, our efforts must be doubled to finish our job. Tech-

nically, we have 28 days when the Treasurer General's books
close but we shall follow precedent and will report, sepa-

rately, the amounts given between February 27th and April
24th at report time in April.

Since my last report, a few projects have been taken
and some gifts given. At Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School,
the following gifts or pledges have been made: A
radial saw for the Mechanical Arts building has been given
by the Pittsburgh Chapter, cost $400; a gift of $500 to the
Building Fund of the Mechanical Arts building has been
given by New Jersey, in honor of Mrs. Rudolph Novak,
State Regent; Chief Taughannock Chapter, New York, a
gift of $10 to the Building Fund of the Mechanical Arts
building honoring the National Chairman; a gift of $2,000
by an Alabama friend to be used where needed; a gift of
$200 from a Michigan friend. Mrs. Paul Ziesmer, State
Chairman of the Michigan Juniors, that they
permitted, was too tall or too short, fell over his big feet and
were placed at right angles to his head; maybe he stut-
ered, was too tall or too short, fell over his big feet and

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
was wonderful! That popular song, "What Would Little Boys Do Without Little Girls" could be pretty awful in reverse, too! That is my treatise for the day on boys. They are fun!

Before I leave Kate Duncan Smith, I would like to make another plea for the Mechanical Arts building. When one state completes its project, we still need $661.69 to complete the building. As I have said before, this is the second National project in this school's history and only 15 states have contributed with 85% of the cost being borne by seven states. This school and this project merit your support.

At Tamassee, all but two gifts or pledges are for the Allene Wilson Groves Cottage. Tawasenta Chapter, New York, has given a Memorial Acre honoring its State Officer, Mrs. Kenneth G. Maybe. A Memorial Scholarship of $1,000 has been given by Mrs. O. R. Sweeney through the Sun Dial Chapter, Iowa, in memory of her husband, Dr. Sweeney.

Tamassee has had the following bequests: Adda Brown, Beverly estate, Iowa, $5,000; Mrs. Alfred F. Lidby through Topeka Chapter, Kansas, $1,000; Nellie C. Corum estate, Pennsylvania, $94.72. The school has been notified of other bequests but details are not yet available.

We have had a wonderful gift at Tamassee. Mr. Charles H. Mooney of Detroit, Michigan offered a $20,000 gift which he wished used for the construction of a boys cottage. Since this gift alone would not build the cottage, Dr. Cain asked permission of Miss Goddard of Michigan to use the $16,000 fund in the Goddard Trust held by the school for this purpose. Permission was granted by Miss Goddard which gave the amount of $36,000 toward the cottage. The state of Michigan will raise the balance to build, furnish and equip the cottage to be named the Nellie Turner Mooney Cottage. Thus our little boys, like our little girls, are assured a nice new home.

For the Allene Wilson Groves Cottage, we have been given or had pledges for: Florida will give walks, one leading from the front of the cottage to the highway, one from the side to one which will connect with the front walk and extend to the Gibson Chapel, 486 feet at a cost of $1,215. They will also give $150 for two bronze markers. Florida will also give the porch railing at a cost of $615. Mississippi has raised an additional $261 which, with their reserve held by the Treasurer General's office of $269, gives them over $500. They will furnish a girls room with this sum. Georgia will furnish a girls room, $500. Missouri will give the bathroom adjoining its room, $1,200, and will furnish its room, $600. Kentucky will give four closets on the hall, $300. Philadelphia Chapter is giving toward the landscaping, $250. Colonel Aaron Ogden Chapter, New York, will give a section of shelving in the study room, $50, and also books, $50, honoring the National Chairman. These books have been selected by the chapter and will be shipped when the cottage is ready for occupancy. The books have been carefully chosen and will be a joy to the little girls. A globe for the study room has been given in memory of Margaret Case Jager (Mrs. Thor) member of Wichita Chapter, Kansas, by a group of friends, $40. A gift of $25 has been sent by Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Foster, through the Governor Isaac Stevens Chapter, Washington State, in memory of their small daughter, Carolyn. Manhattan Chapter, New York, has sent a gift of $400 to the general fund. Vermont has oversubscribed its project by $106, and this amount will go to the general fund. We are doing well with the cottage but we need additional gifts to complete the landscaping and for the Gift Book. We have as of now in cash and pledges $52,644.21 of which $50,612.01 is in cash.

Dr. Cain reports that practically all the work is completed on the cottage except the painting and equipping. The grounds have been graded and grass sown. While it will take several weeks before the cottage is ready, it sounds lovely. Each girls room has built-in drawers and closets with special folding doors. Each room will have mirrors, and mirrors will also be placed over the lavatories in the bathrooms. Dr. Cain says, "The bathrooms are lovely and ideal." The rooms will be furnished with the same type beds and mattresses as the Texas Friendship Cottage. A book cabinet with doors and seats as well as three sections of shelving has been built in the study room. A friend of the school has given two portable television sets. They wish to have at least one walk completed before moving into the cottage, so that the floors will not be damaged. Now that Florida has given the walks, as soon as the weather is favorable, they can be constructed. Remember that all gifts will be properly recorded in the Gift Book.

Christmas at Tamassee was as usual a time of festivity and gaiety. All children received a bag of fruit, candy and nuts, as well as a gift. Celebrations were held in the cottages. A Christmas dinner was served in the dining room with the tables nicely decorated with fruits. A special Christmas program was held in the Gibson Chapel the last Sunday evening before the children left for the holidays. Thank you for making Christmas in our schools a specially happy time for our children.

Since October, cash has been sent through the Treasurer General's office amounted to $23,027.08 to Kate Duncan Smith, and $32,529.50 to Tamassee, a total of $55,556.58; $9,463.87 has been sent to the Cottage making a total cash on hand of $50,612.01.

I trust you have all received a copy of the booklet, "Patriotic Education." These are available through the Corresponding Secretary General's office and may be had in quantity for state conferences and other group meetings. Kindly allow two weeks for delivery.

I find there is a misunderstanding about the Approved Schools luncheon. It is open to all D.A.R. members. It will be held on Monday, April 20th, in the State Room of the Mayflower at 12 o'clock. Tickets are $4. Reservations should be made with Mrs. Anna B. Sandt, 6813 Brookville Road, Chevy Chase 15, Maryland. Do urge your chapter regents, state and chapter chairmen to make reservations. We can take a limited number of reservations that morning, but it makes it very difficult for the hotel to plan so I ask your co-operation.

I am thrilled with your support of the Approved Schools program and am so grateful to you for your continued interest.

MARRJORIE S. HOWLAND,
Chairman, Approved Schools Committee.

Announcement was made of the establishment by Miss Alice Butterfield of a memorial fund in memory of Gridley Adams, who had dedicated his life to teaching people to honor and know the flag.

Mrs. Gilbert announced the gift of the Connecticut Society of a collection of microfilms of Connecticut records.

Mrs. Kennedy made a plea for contributions to the Rebinding Fund which pays for the re-binding of bound volumes of application papers. She pointed out that, in accordance with established practice, a chapter contributing $5 would have its name inscribed on the bookplate. A drawing was held for seating at Continental Congress. The meeting recessed at twelve o'clock.

The afternoon meeting was called to order by the President General at one fifty-five o'clock.

Mrs. Thomas Burchett, Chairman of Press Relations, presented an informal report.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Kennedy, read her supplemental report.
Supplemental Report of Registrar General

Number of applications verified, 100. Total number of verified papers reported to Board Meeting today: Originals, 1,650; Supplemental, 60; Total, 1,710.

MARY G. KENNEDY, Registrar General.

Mrs. Kennedy moved that the 100 additional applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General, be elected to membership in the National Society, making a total of 1,650 admitted on this day. Seconded by Mrs. Newland. Adopted.

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

Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. R. Gladys Vernon Dickerson, Monroe, Louisiana; Mrs. Ruth Coldren Hull, Murray, Utah.

The following chapter has met all requirements according to the Bylaws and is now presented for confirmation: Captain Abraham Hite, Middletown, Kentucky.

IMogene guIn trau, Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Trau moved the confirmation of one Organizing Regent, confirmation of one chapter. Seconded by Miss Dennis. Adopted.

The Chairman of the Transportation Committee, Mrs. Philip H. Dowdell, spoke of recharging the work of the National Society in the field of traffic safety with a change in the name of the Transportation Committee, as suggested by the Automotive Safety Foundation. The President General read the rulings on the Transportation Committee and the ruling of the 1946 Continental Congress regarding nonaffiliation with other organizations, though co-operating. No action was taken pending further study.

Mrs. Trau moved that Mrs. R. Gladys Vernon Dickerson be appointed organizing regent at Monroe, Louisiana. Seconded by Miss Dennis. Adopted.

The Recording Secretary General, Pro Tern, Mrs. Patterson, read the minutes, which were approved as read.

Following the benediction by Mrs. Hussey, adjournment was taken at two-fifty o’clock.

Katharine Wiley Patterson, Recording Secretary General, Pro Tern.

Tourists Flock To American Shrine

by Frances (Mrs. William B.) Hambright
Regent, New Netherland Chapter, New York, N. Y.

Famed “Midnight Ride of Paul Revere,” painting by William R. Leigh, N.A., is admired by a group of visiting sailors at the Old North Church, Boston, as the Rev. Clifford Chadwick tells the story of the Revolutionary War event. Below the painting are the lanterns which were hung in the Old North belfry for the one-if-by-land, two-if-by-sea warning, “on the 18th of April in ’75.”

Tourists to New England this spring, which is the 184th Anniversary of the historic ride, will still be able to view this great and beautiful painting. This original Leigh canvas (50 by 37 inches), inspired by the celebrated “Ride” and Longfellow’s famous words, “The fate of a nation was riding that night,” has created such widespread Americana interest that, through public demand, the loan of the painting has had to be extended. This loan from the artist’s widow, Ethel Traphagen Leigh, director of the Traphagen School of Fashion, was made possible through the Grand Central Art Galleries in New York.

Originally the Leigh painting was lent for exhibit in the church in April 1958, at the time of the issue of the commemorative Paul Revere stamp—of interest to philatelists as well as the public. In this past year over two hundred thousand persons have visited Old North Church and seen this inspiring picture which represents so dramatically a patriotic spirit now, more than ever, important to America. There seems no more fitting spot in which this painting should hang than in the old church, the shrine of liberty. Endicott Peabody is Chancellor of the famed “Old North” on Salem Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

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Greetings from
Bartow Chapter, D.A.R.
Bartow, Florida

CORAL GABLE CHAPTER
Coral Gables, Florida

Governor of Rhode Island Proclaims
February 1959 as American History Month

M. Earle, State Historian and Mrs.
John M. Canavan, Chapter Chairman
of National Defense. The occasion ap-
ppeared on TV the same evening of the
signing and presentation.
A quotation from the proclamation
is as follows: “calling the attention
of all our citizens to the work of the
Society and expressing to the mem-
bers in Rhode Island and other states
very best wishes for the success of the
promotional campaign which will be
conducted in February.”

Honoring Past Regents
Echebucassa Chapter D.A.R.
Plant City, Florida

COATS OF ARMS
Ask about yours
A. Vernon Coale

The proclamation for February
1959 as American History Month is
delivered by the Governor of the State
of Rhode Island and Providence Plant-
tations, the Honorable Christopher
Del Sesto, in the presence of (right to
left), Mrs. Lawrence F. Vories, State
Regent; Mrs. Frederick N. Thompsons,
State Vice Regent; Mrs. Daniel

WASHINGTON FAMILY
DESCENDANTS
gather May 10, 11 and 12 in Marietta,
Georgia for their 5th birthday party.
All members please be present. Foun-
ders are your hostesses.
Miss VIRGINIA V. CROSBY,
Fielding Lewis Chapter.
Heroes of Kings Mountain Chapter, Guntersville, Alabama

May we express our appreciation to The Daughters of the American Revolution for the services Kate Duncan Smith School has rendered the citizens of this County.

Signed:
H. W. CLAYTON, Judge of Probate, Chm. Board of Revenue and Control
J. W. SMITH, Member of the Board
G. H. CLICK, Member of the Board
A. H. Jarvis, Member of the Board
DURES THOMAS, Member of the Board

Compliments of
JOHN ROBBINS CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Somerville, Alabama
ELIZABETH BRADFORD CHAPTER
Clay County, Alabama
Land of Pines
Compliments of
CAPTAIN WILLIAM DAVIS CHAPTER
Prichard, Alabama
GREETINGS
ZACHARIAH GODBOLD CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Ray Minette, Alabama
GREETINGS
ANDREW JACKSON CHAPTER
Talladega, Ala.

Honoring
MRS. A. S. JAY, REGENT
Sylacauga Chapter
Sylacauga, Alabama
FOR SPLENDID LEADERSHIP

Compliments of
MAJOR THOMAS HUBBARD CHAPTER
Mrs. Still Hunter, Regent, Jasper, Alabama

Compliments of
PRITCHARD TIRE & SUPPLY
75 S. Wilson Ave., Prichard, Alabama

E Pluribus Unum (Washington, D.C.). To raise money for its Chapter work, invitations for a phantom banquet were sent out listing the following menu:

Canapé of Good Citizens
Museum Bisque American Indians Aspic
Entrée of Motion Pictures
Americanism Au Gratin Radio & Television Soufflé
Salmi of National Defense Macedoine of Approved Schools
Jardinière of C.A.R. A Marinade of Student Loan
Conservation—à la Creole
A Bouquet of Genealogical Records Sauté of Jr. American Citizens
Meringue of American Music

The 'punch' for the Banquet will be your part. We're sure you'll give with a willing heart; If you are missing, it will cause us regret—We want all to partake of our Phantom Banquet.

Though many requests demand your cash For projects near and far, Please don't forget the important work Maintained by your DAR.

ELIZABETH HARTMANN, Regent.
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Have you heard about New York's "Year of History"? Towns along the Hudson valley will be celebrating the Henry Hudson anniversary, and New York and Vermont will join to honor Champlain.
Honoring

Mrs. Randolf L. Novak
New Jersey State Regent

Cranetown Chapter

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Greetings from
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Dedication of Cumberland Gap National Park

The Cumberland Gap Historical Park, in Tennessee, Virginia, and Kentucky, will be dedicated on July 4. The Governors of the three states will of course, participate, and President Eisenhower is being invited to attend. If you enjoyed the article on Cumberland Gap, prepared by Dr. Robert L. Kincaid, which appeared in the February Magazine, you may wish to attend. The National Park Service is planning to make this an outstanding event of 1959.

Have you heard of “Mission 66”—the Park Service series of projects to be completed in 1966? Cumberland Gap Historical Park is one of these projects.
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Mrs. Clara Tallmadge Taylor has served
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tion since organization of the chapter in
January 1921. She has been recording
secretary throughout that period, except for
3 years as Regent.

April 1959
The Eureka Schoolhouse, Springfield, Vermont

The General Lewis Chapter of Springfield, has voted $500 to reconstruct the interior of the State's oldest existing school building, with its wainscoting, wall benches, teacher's and scholars' desks, water pail, and bell. As 1959 is the 350th anniversary of the discovery of what is now Vermont by Samuel de Champlain, each town in the State has been urged to become history-minded—to preserve historic buildings and mark military roads. The General Lewis Chapter long since marked the Crown Point Military Road, built in 1760 by General Jeffrey Amherst, beginning at the Wentworth ferry across the Connecticut River in Springfield, Mass.

The Eureka schoolhouse is Springfield's contribution to the festival year. It was built in 1785—3 years after the then independent country of Vermont voted, in its legislature in Manchester, to support schools. The halfbreed Indian Betterganeau, a woodsman and trapper completely lacking in education, at the age of 80 hewed the timbers for the frame from the nearby pine forests and assisted in building the little temple of learning. The ashlar siding was painted yellow and the pyramid roof cobalt blue. In 1790 David Searles, a graduate of Yale College, came up the Connecticut River looking for a teaching job. At Old Number Four he heard of the school in Springfield, now finished, with flooring and a fireplace. When he had followed the Crown Point Road across the mountain and a bridge path as well, he came upon the little schoolhouse in the later afternoon, and, tossing his hat in the air, cried "Eureka! I've found it!" Since that time the district has been called "Eureka."

In the first years before other schools were built, 80 to 120 students crowded into the little building, with standing room only; many were prepared here for Dartmouth College. In 1850 the school was moved across the street, and the roof construction was changed. In 1900 when the school system of Springfield was enlarged, students from the Eureka district were transported into the village, and Eureka Schoolhouse no longer heard children's voices reciting the three R's.

The little schoolhouse had been neglected for many years, but much of value still merits preservation. Last autumn the building was photographed, measured and valuable material numbered, such as the ashlar siding, handwrought nails, wainscoting, and original plaster with markings a century old; this was stored. The Association for the Preservation of the Old Eureka Schoolhouse is hoping to raise the funds necessary for reconstructing it—a memorial to Vermont's early, sturdy pioneer days, when education of the growing population came first in the minds of the colonists.

From Our Book Shelf

in May will include reviews of three books by members of the D.A.R.—"Teacup Tales" (legends of the Hudson Valley); "The Four Iron Brothers—Champions of the World," (an account of four famous oarsmen); and "Here Go the Gods" (a book of poetry). Many books by Daughters are submitted to the Magazine Office. They will be reviewed as space permits.

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NOTE:—Mrs. Howard is founder and president of the Susan B. Anthony Memorial, Inc., which bought and preserved the house at 17 Madison Street, Rochester, N. Y., where Miss Anthony lived for 40 years from 1866 to her death in 1906; it is now a historic shrine of national importance. Mrs. Howard is a member of Irondequoit Chapter, D.A.R., in Rochester, N. Y., of which Miss Anthony was a life member from 1898.

Tours of the D.A.R. Buildings

In response to many requests, Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, 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.
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Miss Theodora Wingate, former Head Genealogist, N.S.D.A.R.

Miss Theodora Wingate, a well-known authority on D.A.R. lineage, for many years the beloved head genealogist at National Headquarters, died on January 28, 1959, after a long illness. She had served on the staff from 1912 until her retirement 38 years later in March 1950. She was genealogical consultant from November 1953 until she became ill in October 1953.

Among those she trained may be mentioned Mrs. Evelyn Manton, now head genealogist, D.A.R. and Miss Mildred Morris, assistant head genealogist, as well as Mrs. Virginia Kurtz, now head genealogist of the C.A.R. When she retired, Miss Wingate left what the present staff calls its “Book of Decisions,” which is made up of letters and decisions on difficult genealogical problems.

Miss Wingate is survived by her brother, Wilmer S. Wingate, with whom she lived; a sister, Mrs. Henry Lockwood and a second brother, Edward Wingate, as well as three nieces and two nephews. She was the daughter of Rev. Charles and Sarah Wingate and was born in New Orleans, Louisiana.