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Do you Daughters know that only about 19.5 percent of the membership subscribes to the Magazine? That is one of the reasons why our income does not meet Magazine expenses. Moreover, we have retained the original subscription rate of $2.00 a year, whereas other magazines have increased their charges. Our advertising prices are being adjusted upward. Meanwhile, we must economize in various ways for the next few months. One such economy will be combination of the June and July issues and the August and September issues. In these four months the proportion of advertising ordinarily is the lowest in the year.

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The President General’s Message

My associates and I wish to express our deep appreciation to the members of our great patriotic Society for the honor you have bestowed upon us in electing us to National Office. We are deeply mindful that along with this honor goes great responsibility and we will do our best to justify your confidence and faith.

We will need the cooperation and effort of each and every member to carry out our program for the preservation of our Constitutional Republic. More active and zealous work through all of our splendid committees based on our historical, educational and patriotic objectives must be promoted.

Since patriotism is not innate but must be taught to each generation and since youth is the life of our country, greater encouragement and support should be given to our youth programs, to insure better citizenship training.

The effectiveness of our National Society depends upon an informed public opinion; thus, the work of our Society, including the achievements of every committee, should be better known to the public through the press, TV and radio.

A constant increase in membership is necessary, not only to promote our objectives but also to assure our income and to protect the future of our organization. We must have a sound business management, consistent with progress; an economical use of our income, with a rapid growth of the Investment Trust Fund.

With tireless energy, sincerity of purpose and dedication to duty on the part of each and every one of us, and with God’s guidance, may these next three years be years of great accomplishment and prestige for our National Society.

Doris Pike White
President General, N.S.D.A.R.
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ALL GENTLEMEN SEAMEN and able-bodied LANDSMEN who have a Mind to distinguish themselves in the GLORIOUS CAUSE of their Country, and make their Fortunes, an Opportunity now offers on board the SHIP RANGER, of Twenty Guns, (for France) now lying in PORTSMOUTH, in the State of NEW-HAMPSHIRE, commanded by JOHN PAUL JONES Esq; let them repair to the Ship's Rendezvous in PORTSMOUTH, or at the Sign of Commodore MANLEY, in SALEM, where they will be kindly entertained, and receive the greatest Encouragement.—The SHIP RANGER, in the Opinion of every Person who has seen her, is looked upon to be one of the best Cruizers in AMERICA.—She will be always able to Fight her Guns under a most excellent Cover; and no Vessel yet built was ever calculated for failing faster, and making good Weather.

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IN CONGRESS, MARCH 29, 1777.

RESOLVED,

THAT the MARINE COMMITTEE be authorized to advance to every able Seaman, that enters into the CONTINENTAL SERVICE, any Sum not exceeding FORTY DOLLARS, and to every ordinary Seaman or Landsman, any Sum not exceeding TWENTY DOLLARS, to be deducted from their future Prize-Money.

By Order of CONGRESS,
JOHN - HANCOCK, President.

DANVERS; Printed by E. RUSSELL, at the House late the Bell-Tavern.

The First Recruiting Poster for the United States Navy

This broadside, reproduced in facsimile by kind permission of The Essex Institute, Salem, Mass., from the unique original in its collections, is the earliest of the American naval recruiting posters known to exist. It helped to draw the men who, under John Paul Jones, captured H.M.S. Drake and harassed British shipping in 1778.

The Naval Historical Foundation, July 1946.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
General Washington was at Chester in Pennsylvania on September 5, 1781, moving ahead of his southward marching Allied army when the great news he had been longing to hear reached him. Admiral Francois Joseph Paul, Comte de Grasse, commanding the French Navy in America, had arrived in Chesapeake Bay six days earlier with a powerful fleet of 28 ships-of-the-line and 3,000 troops embarked.

The usually taciturn Washington embraced Rochambeau and waved his hat furiously in unrestrained joy. At last the naval superiority for which the American commander in chief had pleaded unceasingly, and which he termed "the pivot upon which everything turned," was a reality.

Since the opening months of the Revolution in 1775, while Washington watched the steady flow of supply ships and the King's men-of-war into Boston harbor, the patriotic cause had been hamstrung by Britain's absolute control of the seas. Naval power enabled the British to occupy New York, Philadelphia, Savannah, Charleston, and to strike at will anywhere along the coast. At the same time, Washington's ragged men were obliged to endure long forced marches and one dismal defensive campaign after another to keep the flame of resistance flickering.

The French-American Alliance of 1778 held out the bright prospect of a friendly naval force appearing to challenge the British stranglehold. French squadrons began operating on this side of the Atlantic immediately after the Alliance was formed, but for several disappointing years they were of insufficient strength, and for one reason or another nothing decisive was achieved. Nevertheless, Washington did not swerve from what was to him a fundamental principle—"whatever efforts are made by the Land Armies, the Navy must have the casting vote in the present contest." He sought every opportunity to urge a true naval superiority.

Toward the latter part of March 1781, Admiral de Grasse and 20 ships-of-the-line sailed from Brest, France, for the West Indian cruising grounds. On May 22 the Generals, Washington and Rochambeau, opened an all-important planning conference at Wethersfield, Connecticut. Whether or not de Grasse intended to come in force to the American theatre was not known to the military leaders.

Washington informed Rochambeau of his preference for a coordinated Allied land and naval attack against New York, seat of British administration in America. General Sir Henry Clinton's defensive capabilities at New York had been reduced by the diversion of troops and ships to the campaign in the Southern States.

Although the Wethersfield conference set New York as the first objective "in present circumstances," they also agreed that the assault "may be directed against the enemy in some other quarter, as circumstances shall dictate." The "other quarter" to which the door was left open was, of course, the South, where at this time neither Washington nor Rochambeau could foresee that Lord Cornwallis would obligingly place his army on a narrow peninsula with its back to the water.

While preparations pointed at New...
York went forward along the Hudson after the Wethersfield meeting, the pieces leading to the drama of Yorktown began falling into place. By mid-June of 1781, Rochambeau had definite word, which he immediately passed on to Washington, that the French government had ordered de Grasse to bring the greater part of his fleet to North America.

Where and when the French naval force would appear off the coast was de Grasse's decision to make. However, in spite of Washington's known predilection for New York, Rochambeau helped shape the Admiral's thinking when he wrote: "There are two points at which to act offensively against the enemy: the Chesapeake and New York. The southeast winds and the distress of Virginia will probably cause you to prefer the Chesapeake Bay, and it is there where we think you can render the greatest service; besides, it would take you only two days to come to New York."

The swift and elusive frigate Concord, acting as a courier, reached Newport on August 12 with dispatches making known de Grasse's intention to sail from Cape Haitien on August 3 (actually it was not until the 5th that he got underway) for the Chesapeake. De Grasse stressed that time was of the essence since a commitment to act with the Spanish in the West Indies precluded his remaining in American waters after October 15.

This was it. De Grasse was bringing a naval superiority to the Chesapeake, a "circumstance" provided for at Wethersfield, and which now dictated that the New York campaign be abandoned for the "other quarter." The French-American army broke camp and hastily started southward.

Meanwhile, unaware of the grand design taking shape against them, what moves were the British making? Cornwallis invaded Virginia from North Carolina in May 1781, and moved about the State while Lafayette and Wayne's small force snapped at his heels. By late August Cornwallis was encamped at Yorktown and fortifying that place as well as Gloucester on the opposite bank of the York River.

Lest we write off the English lord as a complete fool for putting his army in what proved to be an impossible position, let us record several salient facts. In the first place Cornwallis had been ordered by Sir Henry Clinton, his superior in New York, to occupy a naval station site in the Old Point Comfort-Yorktown area. Further, he was confident that Lafayette did not have the strength to contain him if he desired to move out, and he had no way of divining that Washington and Rochambeau were converging on him from the north. And lastly, but not significantly, he never for one moment entertained the thought that the Royal Navy would be forced to yield and abandon him. In short, there seemed to be nothing in the Yorktown situation which spelled "trap" to Cornwallis.

As soon as reliable intelligence established de Grasse's impending move to the American coast, Admiral Sir George Rodney, senior British naval officer on the West Indian station, detached a 14-ship squadron under Rear Admiral Samuel Hood as a reinforcement for New York. At this juncture, Rodney made a fatal miscalculation in estimating the size of the fleet de Grasse would bring to America. Consequently, he did not allow Hood a sufficient number of ships.

Admiral Hood departed Antigua in the West Indies on August 10, five days after de Grasse had sailed from Haiti. Both fleets took more or less parallel courses but did not fall in with each other on the northward passage. The coppered bottoms of the British ships made them faster sailors than the French. Hood reached the Capes of the Chesapeake August 25, took a look inside, found nothing amiss, and continued on to New York where the squadron passed under the command of the senior flag officer, Rear Admiral of the Red Sir Thomas Graves.

This then was the situation on August 30, 1781 when de Grasse's 28 ships entered Chesapeake Bay and came to anchor in Lynnhaven Roads, Cornwallis was digging in at Yorktown, and the British fleet numbering 19 line-of-battle ships was at New York. Washington and Rochambeau's combined armies had reached Philadelphia, while Lafayette waited in position to contest any attempt by Cornwallis to retreat into North Carolina. A French squadron, comprising eight ships-of-the-line under Admiral de Barras, was at sea after clearing Newport for the Chesapeake on August 25 with heavy siege guns on board.

De Barras' direction made it clear to the British command that the major Allied effort was being aimed against Cornwallis. Admiral Graves' fleet weighed from Sandy Hook on the first of September hoping to snare de Barras enroute and still reach the Chesapeake before de Grasse. The French squadron out of Newport was not found, and the British held their southerly heading without incident to the mouth of the

![The French Fleet coming out of the Chesapeake around Cape Henry.](https://example.com/frenchfleet.png)
line parallel to the French and on the same heading. De Grasse's lead ships were then opposite the English center, and Graves did not break the signal "bear down and engage the enemy" until the French line had advanced to a position where van opposed van.

The French ships were all out and formed up at four o'clock when the cannonade opened on both sides. Graves hoisted conflicting signals which utterly baffled the English division commanders and captains as to whether it was the Admiral's intention to maintain the strict line ahead or release ships to seek targets of opportunity. Therefore, the action never became general. Only the van ships were closely engaged, the centers partially at long range, and the rears not at all.

Darkness broke off the fight. Both fleets drifted with wind and water to the south, taking stock of damages and casualties. Killed or wounded numbered several hundred on each side. No ship had been taken or sunk, although several were cut up severely, and a British 74, the Terrible, was in such distress that Graves ordered her to be destroyed by burning.

The day following the battle, the protagonists lay becalmed licking their wounds within sight of each other. For two more days de Grasse and Graves exchanged the weather advantage, yet neither showed any disposition to renew the engagement. The French and British commanders alike during this period seem to have suffered mental lapses regarding their primary missions which were, of course, for the one to hem in Cornwallis and for the other to rescue him if need be. This realization returned to de Grasse first. He crowded on sail and took the wind for the Chesapeake where he arrived on September 11 to find himself happily strengthened by de Barras' squadron.

Graves was shackled by indecision and, much to the disgust of his second in command (Admiral Hood), he delayed some forty-eight hours before following de Grasse. Once it was firmly established that the French had reentered the Chesapeake, a Council of War among the senior British officers considered "the position of the Enemy, the present condition of the British Fleet, the season of the year so near the Equinox, and the impracticability of giving any effectual succour to General Earl Cornwallis in the Chesapeake" and unanimously resolved to return to New York. From the hour of this decision, Cornwallis was lost.

As a naval engagement, the action of September 5 off the Virginia Capes was a mere brush rather than a head-on clash. Yet, in its results it has been called, and with good reason, one of the most decisive bat-

(Continued on page 494)
MAY 13 is Jamestown Day. On that day in 1607, three small English ships, the Susan Constant of 100 tons carrying 71 persons (commanded by Christopher Newport), the Godspeed of 40 tons carrying 52 persons (commanded by Bartholomew Gosnold), and the Discovery of 20 tons carrying 21 persons (commanded by John Ratcliffe) anchored off Jamestown Island in Virginia. They had sailed from Blackwall, England, on Saturday, December 20, 1606. They were delayed in the English Channel for some weeks because of stormy weather. They sailed the southern route by way of the Azores and arrived at the West Indies toward Spring. They intended to land on Roanoke Island, the site of the old Raleigh colony, but a storm drove them northward to the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, where they anchored at what is now known as Cape Henry. There they erected a cross. The next day they moved into the Chesapeake Bay to a site on Hampton Roads, and as the storm was spent they named the place Point Comfort, now Old Point Comfort. Capt. John Smith wrote "God the Guider of all good actions, forcing them by an extreme storm to hull all night, did drive them by his Providence to their desired port, beyond all their expectations; for never had any of them seen that coast."

The colony was sponsored by The Virginia Company of London, chartered by King James I in 1606. The Charter carried rights "to settle, explore and govern limited sections of the new world" and made possible the first permanent English settlement in North America. Members of the company were prominent Englishmen of wealth and position. Their object was to colonize the new world for England.

On the morning of May 14 the colonists left their ships and began at once to build the fort in which they were to live for several years. Sixty-seven men died the first eight months. In January 1608 the fort burned, including the church and the library of the Rev. Robert Hunt, rector of the colony. The fort was partly rebuilt by April. In September of that year Capt. John Smith became the leader of the colony. He governed on the theory that "He who will not work shall not eat." Smith put every man to work, and in a few months had the Colony in good shape. He was injured in a gunpowder explosion, and in October 1609 returned to England, leaving George Percy as his successor. Capt. Smith never returned to southern Virginia, but in 1614 he did return to northern Virginia (at that time the entire eastern seaboard was called Virginia), where he did a lot of exploring, made a map of the country, and gave it the name of New England! In June 1631 he died at the age of 52 and is buried at St. Sepulchre's Church, London.

The Winter of 1609-10 is known as the "Starving Time." Affairs in Virginia reached their lowest ebb, as disease and hunger almost finished the colony. Men "fedd uponn horses and other beasts as long as they lasted * * * were glad to make shifte with vermine as doggs catts rats and myce * * * were inforced to searce the woodes and to feede upon serpents and snakes" * * * (From A Trewe Relacyon, by George Percy.) Of about 500 settlers only 60 survived, as the result of sickness, Indian attacks, and famine. On June 7, 1610 the remaining settlers decided to return to England. The next morning, while still in the river, they received word that Lord De La Warr had arrived at Point Comfort on his way to Jamestown, bringing 150 settlers and new supplies. The discouraged men joined Lord De La Warr and returned with him to Jamestown.

Sir Thomas Dale, as Deputy Governor of Virginia, arrived in May 1611, bringing with him 300 people, new supplies, and domestic animals, and in September of that year he founded Henrico.

John Rolfe began the cultivation of tobacco in 1612.

Pocahontas, under the tutelage of Rev. Alexander Whitaker, accepted the Christian faith and was baptized in 1613 with the name of Rebekha. On April 1, 1614, she and John Rolfe, widower, were married by Whitaker. In 1616 she went to England with her husband and their son Thomas, in the same ship with Governor Dale. While in England Pocahontas was presented at court by Lord and Lady De La Warr and was well received. An account of the affair said: "She wore a hat and ruff and wielded a fan like a civilized fine Lady." A contemporary portrait of Pocahontas with her "hat, ruff, and fan" is in the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C. Pocahontas was in England only one year when she died, March 21, 1617, at Gravesend on her return trip to Virginia, at the age of 22. She is buried at St. George's Church, Gravesend. John Rolfe returned to Virginia leaving his son Thomas in England to remain until he became of age.

"Though three hundred and more years have passed over Jamestown, one still feels vividly there the spirit of Pocahontas. She is alive in the whispering voice of the wind over the grasses, and the murmur of the river with its endless tides against the shore. The bare grayness of the winter's trees, and the color of spring flowers seem a part of her. Though she lies buried in English soil, her spirit dwells at Jamestown which lovingly echoes her romantic life." (Pocahontas, by M. S. Quarles.)

In June 1616 Gov. Thomas Dale returned to England, having left the colony in "great prosperity and peace, contrary to many men's expectations."

The first legislative assembly in America was held on July 30, 1619. It was opened with prayer by the Rev. Richard Buck, the officiating Minister, and remained in session until August the 4th. The assembly petitioned the London Company to send workmen for erecting the university buildings at Henrico. That same year a boatload of qualified maidens was sent to Virginia to become wives of the colonists, and
40,000 pounds of tobacco were exported to England.

During those first 12 years tobacco cultivation, glassmaking, boat building, timbering, winemaking, iron smelting, and the making of tar, potash, pitch, soap ashes, brick, tiles, and pottery were carried on in Virginia's colonial capital. Proper recognition has never been credited to Jamestown as the birth place of these American industries. By 1620 there were about 33 plantations and communities within the James River area extending almost to what is now Richmond.

On Good Friday, March 22, 1622, was the terrible Indian massacre that took the lives of 347 people in one day out of a population of 1,240. This caused a severe setback to the community.

1624 marked the end of The Virginia Company of London, and Virginia became a royal colony directly under the Crown.

The first Census of Virginia was taken during the winter of 1624-25.

In September 1676, during the tyrannical reign of Sir William Berkeley, the most stirring events of Bacon's famous rebellion took place, causing the destruction of Jamestown. But the colony survived and was rebuilt. Again in October 1698, the fourth court house was destroyed by fire. On May 18, 1699, the assembly met in unknown quarters. At that session the Virginia House of Burgesses acted to have the seat of government moved from Jamestown to Middle Plantation, now Williamsburg.

During the American Revolution (July 1781) Lord Cornwallis passed through Jamestown on the way to Yorktown. A few months later the French troops en route to join Washington's army in its assault on the British at Yorktown also passed through Jamestown. A French soldier wrote in his Journal of the Chesapeake Campaign of the ruins, the debris, the overturned tombs, other fine monuments broken, and a partly torn down church.

Two thousand people attended the 200th anniversary of the settlement on May 13, 1807. The victory at Yorktown was but 28 years old. George Washington had been dead only 8 years, and Nellie Custis Lewis had lived at Woodlawn Plantation just 2 years.

Gen. Robert E. Lee ordered a Confederate fort to be erected at Jamestown in 1861.

A high March wind in 1888 blew down Powhatan's chimney. This incident was the inspiration for organizing The Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities. That same year the Faculty and Students of William and Mary College held a celebration at Jamestown. Five years later in March, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Barney gave 22½ acres surrounding the old church, called Old Towne, to the A.P.V.A., which at once enclosed the property and began the preservation of Jamestown, saving it for the Nation as one of the greatest historic spots in North America!

During 1907 there was at Jamestown a series of most interesting celebrations and services. In 1934 the remainder of the island passed to the Federal Government and was placed in the custody of the National Park Service; in 1940 a cooperative agreement between the Association and the United States Department of the Interior went into effect, providing a unified program of development for all of Jamestown Island.

"An old saile was hung between the trees, the blue heavens furnished the roof, its pulpit a bar of wood, its seats, unhewed trees, and blooming all about it were Dogwood trees and the Redbud," was the scene of the first religious service conducted by the Rev. Robert Hunt, who knelt with his reverent company and thanked God for their escape from the perils of the sea.

Among the instructions issued to the colonists was one that read: "* * * that a Plantation should be settled in Virginia for the glory of God in the propagation of the Gospel of Christ."

The first church in the colony was built within the Fort and was described by Capt. John Smith as "a homely thing, like a barn, set upon crochets, covered with rafts, sedge and earth, as could neither well defend from wind or raine." This was destroyed by fire on January 7, 1608. A second church was built within the Fort. It was in this church that Anne Burras, maid to Mistress Forrest, and John Laydon were married—the first recorded marriage in Virginia. Four years later the marriage of Pocahontas and John Rolfe took place in this church. By 1617 the

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

GEM OF NEW ENGLAND

Porter-Phelps-Huntington House

by Irene B. (Mrs. K. G.) Field
Historian, Eunice Day Chapter, Holyoke, Mass.

SITUATED on the Connecticut River, north of the village of Hadley, Mass., is the Porter-Phelps-Huntington house at "Forty Acres," the distinguished estate of a distinguished family. Two centuries ago Moses Porter, the farseeing colonial gentleman of Hadley, dared, in 1742, to build the first house in town north of the stockade. During these 207 years it has been occupied by his descendants.

Its charm is both aesthetic and historic. The white homestead is set amid green lawns, stately elms, and maple, hemlock, and spruce, birch and ash. The sunken garden and its lily-covered pool and stone bounds, the fern and violets that share the borders with their more sophisticated relatives, the birds that sing unseen in the lush foliage, create the atmosphere of gracious, substantial New England.

To the lover of tradition it is much more. Ten generations of a family that founded and added to the estate have left something of themselves in this beloved place. In creative idea, in journals, letters, and portraits, in furniture, design, and sampler, and some say, in an actual spiritual presence, the Porters and their kin re-create a story of military, social, and religious history of significance.

Let us briefly consider the gentleman who conceived this estate.

Moses Porter was born January 13, 1722. He was the son of Samuel and Anne Colten Porter. His wife was the daughter of Nathaniel Pitkin of Connecticut. For five generations his family had been active in the affairs of the town, and through diligence, sense, thrift, and acumen, they had built up an estate of no mean proportions. Therefore, in 1752 in a lull of continuity of family and development of New England culture that Moses Porter himself laid the sense of propriety and development of New England culture that Forty Acres demonstrates. He collected the family documents and furnishings of three preceding generations within its walls, and looking forward, he planted three American elms, one for each of this founding family.

Here they lived happily until one day in 1755 when Moses rode away in the colorful uniform of a captain, to serve with Colonel Williams against the French and Indians. One evening several months later, Mrs. Porter heard a knock on the northeast bedroom window as she was putting small Betty to bed. She hastened to the window and pushed back the heavy shutter. Her husband's Indian body-servant stood outside, extending the broken sword of his master. Elizabeth knew then that the captain had been slain. The heavy shutter (the type to protect against Indian attack) and the broken sword of Moses remain in the downstairs bedroom where this unhappy scene took place.

For some 15 years the widowed Elizabeth ran the estate with the aid of a farm manager. In 1768, young Betty met Charles Phelps, Jr., of Northampton. Later he substituted for the regular manager. She married him in 1770. Although Betty kept a diary faithfully from 1763 until her death, little is written of Charles until he became master of Forty Acres. After this event Betty records many changes in her father's estate, as it enlarged to a thousand acres. ** "October 27, 1773. ** "Joiners begin to finish the kitchen chamber." "May 23, 1775. ** "Mr. Gaylord came to finish part of our house."

With the advent of the Revolution, work on the house seems to have been suspended. Then in March 1782, she writes "most of our folks began to get lumber for the barn." On May 27, 1782, the 30th anniversary of the raising of the original roof of the house, major changes were undertaken. Not only was a new barn erected, but the main part of the house itself was swung around on its axis so that the part that had faced south faced east upon the highway. In the succeeding years, diary entries tell of new chimneys, the addition of a third floor and gambrel roof, the woodshed and chaise house, and the famous covered verandah. If one closed his eyes and opened them in this vicinity, he would be sure he
had been whisked by a magic carpet to the sunny south. Typically found on a southern plantation, its presence is indicative of the independence and initiative of Charles Phelps. Long benches run the length of the stoop, where slaves and farmhands had their meals in the summer and perhaps enjoyed the cool breeze from the river on a hot evening.

Charles Phelps is responsible, too, for the pillared Greek porch that replaces the original entryway. A single door, with a handsome brass knocker, succeeded the twin doors with the witches' cross; however, these original doors were preserved and are used elsewhere in the house.

Small Phelpses, three in number, spent their childhood at Forty Acres. Charles Porter Phelps, the surviving son, was a romantic soul, as an excerpt from a letter he wrote to his fiancée, Sarah Parsons of Newburyport, reveals. "Before an old-fashioned desk which belonged to my grandfather (Moses Porter) sits the form of a man. The heart with all its tenderest sensations which alone form an existence worth possessing is found within the silken cestus that encircles the loveliest of her sex."

After his marriage to Sarah, the young Charles Phelpses spent some years in Boston, where their fortunes fluctuated. Finally they returned to Hadley, where Charles built his own house, known as "Pine Grove," across the road from Forty Acres.

This is the scene, at the end of the 18th century, as described by Timothy Dwight, then president of Yale College, who had been a guest of Squire Phelps.

Among the interesting objects in this neighborhood, the farm of Charles Phelps, Esquire, about 2 miles north of the town, deserves the notice of the traveler. This estate lies on the eastern bank of the Connecticut River and contains about 600 acres, of which 150 are interval, annually manured by the slime of the river. The rest consists partly of a rich plain, and partly of the sides and summit of Mt. Warner, a beautiful hill in the near neighborhood. The interval is universally meadow and of the best quality. The remainder of the farm is remarkably well fitted for every kind of produce fitted to the climate. A bridge crosses the Connecticut River one fourth of a mile below the house. In a word, this estate is the most desirable possession of the kind and extent, within my knowledge.

In this setting, a social history of the era is preserved in a formal and informal record. One John Morison, a Scottish Highlander taken captive in an early campaign of the Revolution and brought to Forty Acres by Elizabeth's cousin, Col. Elisha Porter, was the gardener that planned the original landscaping. Today a lilac that he planted still blooms beside the south door. Fragrant lilies of the valley spring up each year where he set them in the old flower, fruit, and vegetable garden, which he laid out north of the house. The small Scotch roses which he planted are still there and part of the long center path, once box-edged, can still be seen between perennial borders. Typical of many in England, this 18th century garden may be restored if plans of a committee of the Foundation are made possible.

Another bond servant, who was believed to have come as a mercenary to the colonies to put down the rebellion, was George Andries, a Hessian. In post-Revolution years, he was living in Hadley and entertaining the Squire and his wife on Christmas Eve. As Dr. Huntington surmises, they probably had one of the first Christmas trees in New England.

Indeed, the bills of sale for Negro slaves, the indenture papers of a 10-year-old apprentice, replete with terms of conduct and responsibility of the contracting parties, "for ten years and nine months," the many references in Elizabeth's journal to those she met daily, are among the many records of significance.

From the Revolutionary period come also a goodly number of papers of Maj. Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, an outstanding hero of Yorktown. General Lincoln's great-granddaughter married into the Huntington family, and thereby mementos of the first Secretary of War, Benjamin Lincoln, are found at the Hadley estate.

Religious history is also mirrored in the personalities connected with Forty Acres, perhaps particularly with Elizabeth and Charles Phelps, who were read out of the church in Hadley because they would not attend communion. This was a mere overshadowing of things to come.

Following the aforementioned visit of Timothy Dwight to Forty Acres young Dan Huntington, a preacher at Litchfield, Conn., was encouraged by President Dwight to arrange to preach in Hadley and perhaps meet the Squire's charming daughter. In 1801 Elizabeth Whiting Phelps and Dan Huntington were married. The ministry offered meager support for the several children that arrived, and in 1816 the family returned from Connecticut to Hadley and Dan Huntington to other forms of livelihood. Here the Unitarian movement that played an important part in the 19th century religious life found adherents in Dan and Elizabeth.

The story of the excommunication of Elizabeth Huntington, granddaughter of Charles Phelps, architect of the Hadley church, is detailed in the family papers.

A son, Frederic Dan, entered the Unitarian ministry and for a time served as pastor of the South Congregational Church in Boston. The theological differences that were disturbing 19th century Congregationalism and the effect they had upon the families and society are indeed sharply depicted. In 1861 Frederic resolved the problems in his own mind and became rector of Emmanuel Episcopal Church in Boston. After more than two centuries of religious ferment, descendant Frederic Dan Huntington became a bishop of the church his Puritan ancestors left with such vigor. Two sons and a grandson followed Bishop Huntington into the Episcopal ministry. History is found, too, in the more tranquil events of the past century.

Today, Forty Acres is owned by the Porter-Phelps-Huntington Foundation and is open to the public as a museum during much of the year. Dr. James Lincoln Huntington appreciated its historic value sufficiently to donate the house and its contents to (Continued on page 522)
Today's Challenge to the D. A. R.

By William W. Brewton

All agree today that a dreadfully pressing question is forging to the front of the American mind. It arises by reason of what every thinker in the world now knows—that the United States may at no distant date be invaded on both coasts at the same time. The question is, of course, did we make a horrible mistake by entering the second World War and making Russia the master of the fate of Europe? Suppose we had not done so, suppose we had let Hitler and Stalin fight it out—what then? Well, of course, Germany would have won the war; but had she then turned upon us and our allies, we would at least have had a foe who was pocketed in central Europe without means of escape, and that foe could therefore have been whipped. But how may Russia be whipped without making war almost over the whole world? And with her mastery, mostly, if not altogether, in Asia, as a result of the Second World War, she presents us with the danger of an invasion on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

Of course it is a truism that your hindsight are better than your foresights; and it may be that if the American people had known then what they know now they would not have consented to go into World War II or maybe World War I either—I do not know. But I do know that there were a handful of people in the United States who predicted what we have today if we did go into the Second World War. They were considered no wiser than anyone else and were, of course, ignored. Still, I must in candor say they have been vindicated; for the simple reason that we could whip Germany today far more easily than Russia, even had the former emerged victor.

Well, now, if the will of men elected to office (we will call them by necessity politicians) is responsible for America's plight today—with no end to appeasement of the foreign world by means of both blood and study of what it was that made her great. For we assuredly need it. What does one care whence salvation came if it came at all? Suppose for a moment we take a look at the tragic plight of American youth—for it is useless to try to evade it. The type of education in vogue today has utterly failed to inspire modern youth, and the reason is not hard to find. It is because we have failed to give them their heritage, something that would fill their minds with pride in their past, something to emulate.

Well do I recall the tour of the National Freedom Train in 1947-48. Just before the train reached my State, I formed the idea of matching the train with a Georgia exhibit, for I knew the documents on the train would be rather scant where we were concerned. The result was the Georgia Heritage Exhibit, a railway car loaded with historical documents from our State archives and those of several educational institutions. We took the car to all the Georgia cities visited by the train and to others also. I was the historian for our car and lectured at each stop. How well do I recall the look upon the faces of bright boys and girls who came on that car with their teachers—but there was something touching and sad about it, too. For I saw them slowly traverse the aisle between exhibits, looking, looking, looking, trying to find something that Georgia had done, or had meant to the country, to civilization. They were looking for something that the schools had denied them. They were looking for that which they knew, somehow, was their own; although they had never found it in the school books. They found that something, at least in good degree. They found the signatures of the men who had helped make America, and names they had never heard before. It lifted my spirit to see what an inspired work could do, and I knew then and there what was the matter with America in this day of crass materialism, in this day of tin-can civilization. I saw on their faces just what a glorious past could do.

Director for Georgia of the United States Constitution Sesquicentennial, 1937-39; and author of The Son of Thunder, an Epic of the South.
And it grieved me greatly to reflect upon the useless, the needless, denial of all this to our youthhood all these years. It made me think of the undeniable truth that a Government that can come into these States and gather up the boys, and girls too, and send them away to suffer and die in foreign lands ought first to have made them to know the suffering that had been endured here, and why, and who it was that had suffered.

Shortly after the time of the Freedom Train and our Georgia project to match it—and Georgia was the only State in the Union which did this, on a large scale at least—it was my lot to be selected to locate in Augusta the place where had set the building in which my State ratified the Constitution of the United States on January 2, 1788. This was successfully done, though the Federal Government had been trying to do so for many years. However, 10 years before, during 1937–39, I made a great discovery historically, which is the key to what I now advocate as the means of calling America back to herself. While in charge of the 150th anniversary program on the formation and ratification of the Constitution of the United States in 1787–88, I learned that, to a far greater extent than I had ever thought, many great sons of America were born in a certain State but died in another. I learned that during the period of the Revolution, the Declaration, the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution, among the men sent to the Continental Congress and to Congress thereafter under the Articles of Confederation, held in Philadelphia, or New York as it was part of the time, many eminent Americans took up their abode in States far from home but to which they had been sent to fight, or to labor for confederation. Of course I had already known of the outstanding example of General Nathanael Greene, of Rhode Island, who became Washington’s right-hand man in Georgia during the war and died there. But I now became aware of the fact that many of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution were born in States other than those for which they signed. In other words, by the time they came to young manhood they had moved to new fields of endeavor.

I can illustrate by speaking of my own State, since space would not admit of telling the whole story in one article. One of Georgia’s signers of the Constitution, Abraham Baldwin, was born in Connecticut. He died while a member of Congress years later and is buried in the District of Columbia. Georgia’s other signer, William Few, was born in Maryland and lies buried in the cemetery of the Dutch Reformed Church at Beacon, N. Y., long ago the well-known town of Fishkill-on-Hudson. William Houstoun, a Georgia delegate to the convention which framed the Constitution in Philadelphia in 1787, though not a signer, is buried in St. Paul’s Churchyard, Broadway, Vesey and Fulton Streets, New York City. Nathaniel Pendleton, appointed such a delegate from Georgia (though he did not attend the convention) is buried in the churchyard of St. James Episcopal Church, Hyde Park, N. Y., a short way from the noted home of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who was a member of that church. Pendleton moved from Georgia to New York for certain political reasons. He was a close friend of Alexander Hamilton, so much so in fact that he acted as Hamilton’s second in the duel in which he was killed by Aaron Burr. William Few married Catherine Nicholson of a wealthy New York City family, whom he met while the Congress of which he was a member from Georgia was sitting in New York. This caused him years later to move from Georgia to New York. Mrs. Few died before him and is buried near Alexander Hamilton in Trinity Churchyard. Few moved to Fishkill (now Beacon) to live with a daughter who had married a young man named Chrystie and later, dying there, was interred there.

William Houstoun likewise married while in Congress in New York a noted beauty of that city, Mary Bayard, and made New York his ultimate home, dying there and being interred in St. Paul’s, a part of the Trinity Parish. I made the discovery with respect to him, in fact, through the Trinity Corporation’s records. Pendleton’s grave, while no secret, was yet unknown to countless Georgians. Aided in 1938 by Inglis Stewart, noted antiquarian of Beacon, I definitely established that Few was buried in an unmarked vault in the Dutch Reformed cemetery. Of course this was the general opinion in Beacon but little known elsewhere, though the Federal government’s policy had been to mark the graves of all Declaration or Constitution signers. About a year after my return to Atlanta in July 1938, the Sons of the American Revolution in Georgia, led by Colonel J. D. Watson, a
retired army officer, placed a marker on the Few vault, made of Stone Mountain granite.

But what do all these facts, so lately bringing back to light the common heritage of our American States, their common history, and their mutual dependence in the formative era of the United States, mean to us today? They mean that we have through them a means to re-inspire American youth, not to mention the good we might do all adults through recalling a glorious past. Boys and girls, young men and young women of today, can be shown that their culture, their history, their heritage, is something far more thrilling than the wretched spawn of the new gadget, TV, unless we can in fact bring even it to the glorification of an America virtually forgotten. Boys and girls who have something noble to emulate do not drift into crime. It would make them ashamed of themselves. What a tragedy that we have not already done this! I need not point out how little there is in the schoolbooks today about the men and women who made America. Suppose we try it; suppose we go into our schools, into our State Legislatures, and demand something about our past for our youth. It is their due, and our duty.

But the grand opportunity for the D.A.R. today would be the awakening of America, especially the older portion, to the fact that the heritage is a common one—the States have a common glory with respect to the period with which the Daughters are primarily concerned. We might call it all the Revolutionary period. Suppose, then, that all the early period—the era of the war, the Declaration, the Constitution—were stressed in the light of the State interdependence, in the light of the common cause, in illustration of how many great sons and daughters served more than one State. Indeed, let us tell our youth in school and college that the grandeur of one State, through some great son or daughter, might also be the grandeur of another State through a life or lives acted out in both. If the common heritage of the American States will not now inspire them to bring their Government and their times to order before we are invaded, I do not know what would. And could this be done under a nobler banner than that of D.A.R.? Has it not already won the renown fitting to lead even more in this? We well ask just how. Suppose the Daughters of the American Revolution were to launch a country-wide program of lectures by its members on a mutual or reciprocal basis. That is to say, suppose members in Northern States came South and members in Southern States went North—and then suppose the common celebration of the West by both were celebrated by lecturers from both South and North in Western States. It is a challenge, because politics will never do it. It is a challenge to the D.A.R. because the D.A.R. can do it.

Then the Western chapters would be just as much involved. Their members could come east and tell the older States how the making of America, the laying of the American cornerstone, had found full fruitage out there, especially since those States had never been hampered by the great sectional war which marred the history of the more easterly States. In other words, the West has a perspective the East has not—it saw the uselessness and tragedy of the war about the Union. But a great and exciting vision opens before our eyes here. Think what a tremendous publicity such a movement would elicit from newspapers and magazines—especially as the great aim caught fire and swept the United States. It would prove a mighty tide—unlikely anything before in the history of the land. And, at last, it would be seen that the American people have a work to do and one which they can do—that government and politics need not, as indeed they cannot, do it all. At last the people would have come into their own again, as masters of America, bringing back the note upon which it began—that the Government is their servant, because it was and must ever remain founded upon the “consent of the governed.”

A GLOSSARY OF TERMS FOR NON-NAUTICAL READERS:

BEAT OUT. To make progress against the wind by a series of zigzag courses.
BREAK THE SIGNAL. To display or fly a signal flag.
CENTER. That part of the fleet in the center of the line.
FORMED UP. To be in a line of battle preparatory to engaging the enemy.
HOLDING THE WEATHER GAGE. Keeping to the windward of your opponent; an advantageous position to maneuver a warship under sail.
KING’S MEN-OF-WAR. Regular vessels of the Royal Navy as contrasted to privateers.
REAR. That part of the fleet which forms the rear of the line.
SHIPS-OF-THE-LINE, or LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIPS. Largest ships in sailing

(Continued on page 529)
We Are the Disenfranchised

History is filled with accounts of free peoples who have lost their freedom through conquest. As second or third class citizens the conquered soon discovered that their masters and rulers would not permit them to vote because they had no property—it had been confiscated, and they paid no taxes since they received no wages. Consequently, they had no way of regaining their freedoms by the legitimate process of exercising their franchise. There is no recorded history of a free people deliberately sacrificing their liberties and their citizenship by voting for a foreign philosophy. This is precisely what we Americans are doing through our publicly financed social measures called for under Marxism.

We go through the motions of public elections, enduring the campaigns with their empty promises. We rub our eyes with amazement the morning after election to discover that, from some unknown section of our electoral district, there was a landslide of votes for the candidate who advocated additional public housing, higher social security payments, greater Federal assistance to the States for schools, roads, added farm supports, lowered duties on imports, and more foreign aid in the name of mutual security. Inevitably, the candidate who stood for fiscal solvency and who declared himself opposed to further lowering the value of the dollar by increased Federal spending was defeated. The man whose promises would bring additional inflation through continued national deficits was elected by a resounding majority.

In short, the State and Federal Treasuries, supported solely by the taxes of productive members of society and from productive, competitive business firms, are drawn upon constantly by their own trustees, our legislators, to reward the nonproductive voter for having cast his vote for his personal benefit, regardless of the effect it might have upon the remainder of the country.

These astounding election results arise from the fact that we have created a new constituency so powerful that it is able to elect or defeat many candidates from the President down to the local constable. Need, rather than productivity, is becoming the motivating factor in our national life. This means that work and thrift are giving way to indigence, just as free enterprise is being replaced by Government controls, and individual initiative is being usurped by political chicanery. A politician can usually be elected if he is able to find some new group of needy and ill-equipped voters to support him. Once in power, he is able, in most instances, to secure many if not all of the benefits which he promised. This legislator needs no statesmanship and little knowledge of the workings of our national economy. He needs to work only for his new constituents, urging them to increase their pressure for added public benefits, and to arouse public resentment against the taxing productive groups who finance those same social measures.

Who are these new constituents?
The largest group of new voters are the young women and men who become 21 years of age each year. There is unquestioned proof that the schools, colleges and universities are indoctrinating our youth with socialist theories. Undoubtedly, their votes will assist in electing candidates who advocate more Federal and State aid and controls.

Other new voters include those from our Territories and island possessions, as well as those of foreign birth who are naturalized every year. The Puerto Ricans enter with their penalizing taxes have raised business plants to employ fewer people. Our Government controls their crops; and since they no longer have free markets for their produce, they vote for their livelihood rather than for the good of the country. The unemployed form an ever-growing group of people who are forced by circumstances to vote for their own betterment, in spite of the resultant harm to our national economy. The majority of the unemployed do not wish compensation for not working; they prefer to work. Uncertainty in employment is growing steadily, due largely to the subsidizing policy of our Federal and State Governments. Our tolerance of union monopolies often closes plants and drives small business into bankruptcy. Low tariffs on imported goods, made by cheap foreign labor, have forced many large and small plants to employ fewer people. Our penalizing taxes have raised business hazards and often forced plants to close. Labor unions often place gangsters among their leaders in the hope that such strong-arm men may be able to force or intimidate politicians into securing increases in unemployment compensation, as well as higher wages and more fringe benefits.
It is evident that voting is no longer a matter of expressing one's convictions or voting for the men who will best preserve our freedoms and our way of life. On the contrary, voting has become a method for millions to secure special benefits paid for by taxes and sacrifices of the entire country. These millions are increasing their number of needs. The latest group to join these millions is the more than 11 million elderly people now living on social security and whatever they have saved or invested. With the inflated dollar, they are becoming more dependent upon tax-supported concessions, such as housing and free medical service which the politicians are already offering them.

Our particular form of constitutional Government, which endows every citizen with equal representation through his vote, providing he meets the requirements of age, residence, and education, depends upon a free economy for its proper functioning. Our Founding Fathers assumed that every voter would strive to be self-supporting and would further our free economy by full production and by discharging his responsibilities as a citizen of a free society. With the adoption of social benefits, the productive, tax-paying individuals and business firms become the minority, and the needy and indigent become the majority.

Representative government, as we have known it, is now on trial in the few places where it still functions. England and France have adopted more social measures than we have; and their economies, as a result, are far weaker than our own. Once the productive components of any population lose the value of their votes to the unproductive groups, they lose their constitutional rights under a representative form of government; and with the loss of these rights, they lose all hope of ever taking measures necessary to redress the imbalance and inequities that accompany redistribution of wealth and property. Socialism has proved to be a leveler downward, reducing the living standards and productivity of all classes. Only the political bosses live well; others are reduced to serfdom.

The astonishing strides made in Soviet production have been due to a degree to the adoption of our principles of competitive production. Today the supervisor in the U.S.S.R. makes many more times the wages of a common laborer. In their supposedly classless society, the party bosses and trained technicians own property and live well while the lower classes are deprived of even the simplest consumer goods. The main ambition of the Soviet is to imitate the United States, while our politicians in many instances seem to advocate their socialistic theories. In promoting the social benefits which the Soviets have promised, but never delivered, our legislators hope to build up additional power for themselves, although continued expenditures for these social reforms will inevitably bring us to bankruptcy.

You may ask how these pressure groups can divest us of our franchise? How have they been permitted to control the majority? Socialistic measures have been greatly assisted by the unconstitutional decisions of the Supreme Court and by the wide and popular acceptance of Marxism.

Let us consider two devices by which this change has been made possible. First, the Income Tax, ratified in 1913, seemed such a small amount that no one paid much attention to it. (Originally, only one-half of 1 percent was levied on all personal incomes.) It established the principle whereby the Federal Government could levy upon the individual any amount of tax based upon his ability to pay. This tax was to meet legitimate expenses of the Government. Who was to judge the ability of the individual to pay and who was to determine what was a legitimate expense for the Government? Our high income taxes now stifle initiative; and the excess profit taxes on business are preventing a great deal of normal expansion. With the power to tax and to create credits, our Government is able to offer more and more socialistic benefits to special groups.

Second, the electoral voting system lends itself to various kinds of pressure and concentrations of power. Many efforts have been made to adjust its many defects and maldistribution of votes. The politicians usually refuse to modify it. Many elections have been won or lost by the moving of a few friendly families into a district to replace a few unfriendly families. Few people realize how one or two votes can win or lose an election.

The same principle is more effective on State levels. Due to the fantastic inducements offered to laborers, migrants, and indigents by the State of California, California has increased her population to the number it is estimated will entitle her to seven additional members in the House of Representatives. The 1960 national census is expected to show a population of 180 million. Nine States will gain seats in the House, while 14 States will lose seats due to shifting population; New York will lose three representatives. Such population changes not only change the voting representation of the State in Congress, but the new families will be in need of work, housing, union, and political affiliations, in addition to many of the social benefits offered by the politicians contending for their votes.

There are many things that women are able to do to prevent this slide toward our disenfranchisement and away from Constitutional government. We must insist that the present immigration laws stand without any changes; that the State laws be observed regarding qualifications of all voters in regard to age, residence and education; that each State stop accepting Federal funds and limit social benefits to those which it can afford; that pride in thrift and sobriety be encouraged that the prestige of self-respect and personal independence will be restored.

Communist Legal Subversion

On February 16, 1959, the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, released a report entitled Communist Legal Subversion.

The report summarizes the records of 39 of the more than 100 lawyers who have been identified before the Committee as members of the Communist Party. Their activities include abuse of the courts, misbehavior before Congressional committees, circumvention of the law, espionage, subversion in government, and propaganda for Communist causes.

The fact that identified Communist lawyers are very much in a minority does not alter the seriousness of the situation whereby agents of the Communist Party, by gaining entry into the legal profession, are in a unique
position to serve as instruments for those who would pervert the very democratic processes a lawyer is sworn to defend.

Under the mantle of the legal profession, the Communist can operate as an ostensibly respectable and influential member of the community, despite his dedication and subservience to Communist doctrines and directives.

The Report may be secured from the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, Washington 25, D. C.

Permission has been given to reprint the following two editorials from the Southern Presbyterian Journal—a Presbyterian weekly magazine “devoted to the statement, defense and propagation of the Gospel, the faith which was once for all delivered unto the saints * * *”—Weaverville, N. C., Rev. Henry B. Dendy, D.D., editor, and Dr. L. Nelson Bell and Rev. Wade C. Smith, associate editors.

Repudiation Necessary

“With reference to China, Christians should urge reconsideration by our Government of its policy in regard to the People’s Republic of China * * *, steps should be taken toward the inclusion of the People’s Republic of China in the United Nations and for its recognition by our Government.”

In thus recommending the recognition of Red China and the inclusion of another Communist power in the United Nations, the National Council sponsored World Order Study Conference has taken a step many Christians will most energetically repudiate.

The Board of the National Council of Churches has now officially expressed full accord with this action and served notice that it is the “right and duty of the Christian Churches to speak out on controversial political, economic and social issues in the name of the Church.”

Some of the men who drafted the 5,000-word “Message to the Churches” are as far to the left in theology and politics as are to be found in any church. That they should presume to speak for Protestantism in America is a serious reflection on the average Christian. We have simply let the leadership be taken over by men who do not represent Christianity.

Furthermore, the group which met in Cleveland and unanimously passed this resolution was a hand-picked group, in no sense representative of the churches.

Having taken this action, with such grave implications for the welfare of America and the free world, and the National Council now having served notice on the churches that it proposes to spearhead yet further adventures into the controversial areas of politics, economics and social action, there is no course left to Christians who disavow this leadership than to take effective measures through their respective church courts and at the same time discontinue the payment on any funds which might be channeled to the National Council for its use.

The way to cut off such funds without at the same time jeopardizing the legitimate program of our church is to designate them for specific purposes at the congregational and agency levels of the church.

To many of us this is a moral issue. We cannot contribute to a work we believe is contrary to the spiritual mission of the Church, detrimental to the cause of Christ and calculated to lead to national disaster.

The recognition of Soviet Russia and her inclusion in the United Nations, we believe, responsible in part for the expansion of Communism throughout the world, and of our own economic and political difficulties. There is not one good thing which has come out of this recognition of a godless regime. Furthermore, as this is being written, Communist leaders all over the world are plotting against America and seeking her downfall. Their word of promise is a lie. They pervert every good thing to that which is evil. Christians and the Christian Church continue to be the objects of hatred and persecution.

The stark seriousness of the situation is indicated by the following quotations and facts:

SEOUl, KOREA. — “I walked through the streets of Seoul soon after the fighting ended and saw devastation and suffering beyond imagination. My guide, a Christian who had suffered greatly at Communist hands, pointed to the remains of the YMCA building and said, ‘One day the Reds herded 3,000 Christians into the basement of that building and turned machine guns on them. They were hunted down and destroyed simply because they were Christians.’”

SOUTHEAST CHINA. — Bishop Quentin K. Y. Huang, Bishop to Chinese in the United States and formerly Episcopal Bishop in China, states that before the Communists took over in China they infiltrated the churches, the parochial schools, the seminaries and the church hospitals. The spiritual church has now been driven completely underground. The visible church is a show window for foreign visitors, operating under full control of the Communists.

SALEM, OREGON. — Just a few weeks ago an evangelical pastor was approached by a Communist Party member in an effort to soften him up for the Communist cause. When the pastor resisted, he was told that the Communists have a complete record of pastors and members of the churches of Salem in their files ready for action at the appropriate time. This is the same pattern followed in China and Korea.

You can see from these facts why we are alarmed by the recent statement by the World Order Study Conference sponsored by the National Council of Churches urging United States recognition of Red China. The statement follows the regular Communist Party line and ignores such facts as these:

1. The Communists in China have murdered at least 20 million of their own countrymen, and have liquidated other millions in slave labor camps.

2. The Communists have promulgated a false church loyal to the Communist ideology and in opposition to the true church of our Lord Jesus Christ.

3. Missionaries have been tortured, then deported and their belongings confiscated.

4. The Communist leaders, both
December 31, 1958

Let There Be an Effective Protest

All across America and throughout the free world there is mounting indignation and concern over the National Council’s advocacy of the recognition of Red China and her admission into the United Nations.

This reaction is found among leaders in all of the major denominations and many feel that unless immediate and strong protests are made, along with disavowals to our State Department, grave harm may be done.

Our own church is a member of the National Council, but, we find our hands tied to make any effective protest. Those at the head of the Council, along with staff members who do so much behind the scenes to direct the policies of this organization, seem adamant in their position and have laid themselves wide open to the severest criticism. In fact, these men in this action lined themselves and the National Council squarely behind the present Communist line.

If any of them do not like this statement let them repudiate their position. Otherwise they and their actions will be increasingly suspect.

In saying this we are not taking a stand against the principle back of the National Council. There is need for an agency which can, in mutually agreed areas, represent Protestantism as a whole.

Nor do we wish to make an all-inclusive criticism of the National Council. There are activities and individuals which are rendering an acceptable and effective service.

But this we assert: as now constituted the National Council has become an ecclesiastical octopus which in an increasing degree is trying to influence all of the constituting churches of the Council and this influence only too often comes from men whose concept of the Church is widely at variance with that of our own denomination. We have the frightening fact that an agency for the Church has left the role of servant to assume the position of master.

This bold adventure into the realm of controversial political, social and economic affairs, and now highlighted by the recommendation that we recognize Red China and admit her to the United Nations, is an illustration of the dangerous ground on which some of these ecclesiastical adventurers will tread and the grave danger their leadership offers to the spiritual welfare of the Church.

The following letter has been sent to 50,000 Protestant clergymen and is signed by Bishops Corson and Welch of the Methodist Church, Dr. Daniel Poling, Dr. Norman Vincent Peale, and Congressman Walter Judd.

It is hoped that many leaders in our own church will join in this protest and take steps to oppose the present leadership of the National Council.

—The Editors

Dear Friend:

On November 21st, in Cleveland, delegates to a World Order Study Conference, sponsored by the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., voted unanimously in support of a Resolution favoring our country’s recognition of the Communist Regime in China and its admission to the United Nations. The press in this country and, in particular, abroad reported this Resolution widely as an indication of the sentiments of the American Protestant community.

Needless to say these reports caused dismay among our allies in Asia who have valiantly withstood Communist pressures and aggression and who count on the people of our country to stand with them. Even more heartbreaking must be the effect on the millions of Chinese living under Communist slavery, many of them our fellow Protestants, when they read the reports of this Resolution in their communist-controlled press.

We firmly believe that the action taken in Cleveland does not represent the thinking of the overwhelming majority of American Protestants, clergy and lay. We believe that it must be taken as merely the point of view of those delegates who voted for it. Further, we believe that this action is inconsistent not only with the standards of the United Nations but also with the clear principles of morality and Christian faith.

In passing this Resolution, not a word was mentioned about the relentless drive toward atheism conducted by the Communist masters of the Chinese Mainland; about the Peiping regime’s continued pogroms which have slaughtered millions of the Chinese people; about Red China’s torture and imprisonment of Protestants and other religious martyrs; about the continued imprisonment of young American servicemen; about its continued and open aggressive actions against its neighbors and our own country; and its defiance of the U.N.

We believe it is important to set the record straight and to show the world where the American Protestant community stands. It is in this belief that we are sending this letter to you and to other Protestant clergymen of all denominations with an urgent request that you make your individual point of view known on two simple and yet paramount questions:

(a) Do you favor recognition of Communist China by the United States?
(b) Do you favor the admission of Communist China to the United Nations?
We urge that you complete the enclosed form as soon as possible and return it to us with an indication of your sentiment. We hope that you will join thousands of other clergymen throughout the country in registering your opposition to any actions which would betray the people of China, our allies and the basic tenets of our Christian morality. We look forward to hearing from you by return mail.

Sincerely,
FRED P. CORSON
DANIEL A. POLING
WALTER H. JUDD
NORMAN VINCENT PEALE
HERBERT WELCH

**DOLLARS FOR DEFENSE**

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

Our gratitude is expressed to the following:

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(Continued on page 518)
The State Year of History in Western New York

By Blake McKelvey
Historian, City of Rochester, N. Y.

The New York State Year of History, 1959, challenges local communities to refresh their memories. Originally conceived as a joint celebration of the Hudson and Champlain discoveries of 1609, it has been broadened to include an historical renewal of the vital traditions of all portions of the Empire State.

By joint action the Governor and the Legislature have created a Temporary State Commission of Historic Observances to coordinate the year’s celebrations. It has stimulated the organization of regional and county committees to assume charge of local ceremonies.

Spectacular pageants will mark the anniversaries of Samuel de Champlain’s discovery of the lake that now bears his name and Henry Hudson’s first voyage up the river which similarly honors his memory. These events of July and September, 1609, opened a fertile region which later became the great State of New York.

Of course territorial explorations did not stop with these twin discoveries. Etienne Brule made his solitary journey through western New York in 1615, and La Salle followed him approximately a half century later. Missionaries and traders vied for the honor of opening new districts, and rival military leaders established forts at key points, notably on the Niagara River.

The Year of History honors these courageous explorers and also the venturesome pioneers who followed and built a civilization in their wake.

The colonists who slowly moved up the Hudson and the Mohawk during the 18th century were but the first of a host of migrants who left their footprints on the State’s history. Some of them performed memorable deeds of valor during the Revolution. Others a few years later built the first steamboats and launched their footprints on the State’s history. Some of them performed memorable deeds of valor during the Revolution. Others a few years later built the first steamboats and launched them on the Hudson and the Great Lakes. Still others built the Erie Canal and later the railroads which together provided easy trade routes into the West and forged stout economic ties that bound this great nation into a durable Union.

We celebrate the leaders of these major developments and also the more modest pioneers who planted settlements throughout the length and breadth of this State. They cleared the land and built not only homes and taverns and stores, but also schools and churches. They organized counties and established villages, some of which grew into thriving cities. They founded academies and colleges and other institutions of cultural significance. A few of them started new religious and social movements that have become basic aspects of the life we live today.

These are some of the memorable events we commemorate in this Year of History. Each community will reveal something of its present as well as its past by the character of its celebration.

Thus Rochester, enjoying a new burst of civic vitality, will pause to commemorate the adoption of its first city charter in 1834. The City Council will celebrate its 125th anniversary with a special ceremony early in June, and the city schools will honor the occasion with an historical program at Highland Park bowl.

Numerous public institutions will join in these commemorations. The Rochester Institute of Technology plans a joint citation of the city and of the Democrat & Chronicle, which also had its start 125 years ago. The Landmark Society of Western New York will open the historic mansion of Jonathan Child, first mayor of Rochester, with appropriate ceremonies. Special exhibits there and at the city’s other historic houses and museums will help to revive our memory of Rochester’s early years.

The Monroe County Committee, headed by Arch Merrill, is coordinating these and other programs. It is considering a plan to sponsor a series of bus tours to historic sites in the city and also a daily boat tour on the canal. It has indorsed the plans of a local group to move a century-old district school house to a new site on the Thruway, where it will serve the traveling public as an historic and regional information center for the entire Genesee County.

Each town and county has distinctive memories to refresh. Buffalo, eager to project its great shipping traditions into the era of the Seaway, can celebrate an early triumph in that field. Syracuse, with a variety of traditions to choose from, may focus on the Erie Canal which gave the town its commercial character. Wayne County can honor the hills and hamlets held sacred in many parts of the world. Ontario County can choose between its great land company promoters, Oliver Phelps and Charles Williamson, and its national postmasters, the Grangers. Seneca County can celebrate a coterie of dedicated women who launched the movement which ultimately won political equality for their sex.

Wyoming and Livingston among other counties can pick from a host of local traditions to find the one most fitting for celebration this year. Genesee County, because of its Holland Land Company origins, might well schedule a performance by the Netherlands National Band of the Salvation Army which is due to play a concert tour in the lower Hudson valley early in May and to visit Buffalo later that month.

These and other plans for the State Year of History celebrations were discussed at a regional meeting of the State Commission on Historic Observances at Buffalo on January 29. Committee members from Western New York counties and other leaders of local historical groups attended its sessions at the Hotel Statler in Buffalo.

Each celebration, if properly planned and promoted, will add to the pageantry of the State Year of History.
State Activities

Pennsylvania

The Sixty-second Annual Conference of the Pennsylvania State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held at the Sheraton Hotel, Philadelphia, November 10-12, 1958, with Mrs. Allen L. Baker, State Regent, presiding at all sessions and with the 50 chapters in the Eastern District as hostesses, Mrs. Floyd K. Marotte, Director, Chairman of the Conference.

A summary of the year's activities climaxing the accomplishments of the 3-year administration under the able and gracious leadership of Mrs. Baker; challenging and inspirational addresses by the guest speakers; splendid fellowship enhanced by the friendliness of a number of honor guests; and the election of officers to serve the State Society for the next triennium were the highlights of the Conference.

That the State project undertaken 3 years ago in honor of the State Regent (remodeling of a dormitory at Bacone College) is completed was a matter of pride; for Poloke-Bosen Hall and a similar dormitory, Walter-Starr, now stand a tribute in her honor, ready to house the Indian students.

Mrs. Ray Laverne Erb, National Chairman, National Defense Committee, in a stirring address punctuated with admonitions to "action" and "work" and "courage" on The Ramparts of Freedom pointed out that our great Constitution is the bulwark of our freedom if we only know how to support and keep it.

Mrs. Ashmed White, National Chairman, Congress Program Committee, talking on the Responsibility for Citizenship, pointed out that the real strength of our country lies in the quality of its citizenship and the national character of its people and that its citizenship has its basis in the home and family, is fostered by religion, and is directed by education. A framework for fostering good citizenship is already set up for the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. White said, in our committee system, and it is ours to be tireless missionaries for Americanism and better citizenship.

Salom Rizk, Syrian born and author of Syrian Yankee, in a patriotic appeal entitled "America Is More Than a Country" set forth that America is more than a great, colossal nation; it is a vindication of all the hopes and prayers and fears of good men everywhere; it is the proving ground for the future democratic world-republic-to-be when the whole world becomes an America and all men everywhere are free.
conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. John E. Dickinson, Wednesday afternoon, at 4:00 p.m. in the Loraine Room. Rev. Hansen Bergen offered the prayer, and the solo was sung by Mrs. Wilson Trueblood, Jr.

The committee for the Wisconsin D.A.R. Restoration, Surgeon's Quarters, at Portage, Wis., held a reception Wednesday evening to which all Conference delegates and guests were invited. Fund-raising possibilities for the Curator's Cottage at the Restoration were offered.

The formal opening of the Conference on the theme, The Fruits of Freedom, took place Thursday morning at 9:30 with the assembly call by a Boy Scout bugler. The processional followed, with the State Regent, State officers, Chapter regents, pages, and Flags. The Conference was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. Austin C. Hatch, entertained with a reception in the Loraine Room for all those attending the Conference from 5:30 to 6:30 Thursday evening.

The highlight of the Conference was the visit from our President General, Mrs. Frederic Alquin Groves, who came to us from the Minnesota State Conference. Mrs. Groves gave the banquet address on the subject Your Responsibility and Mine. She stressed the danger of apathy in people and said immunity is developed by a study of Communism, Know the Truth. D.A.R. members must be true to the principles on which our country was established. The Northland College Choir sang early American songs. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Whitney of Chicago, Ill. presented their Pageant of Flags. The colors were retired as the Conference adjourned, Mrg. Albert P. Papke, played the piano.

There was an “Early Bird” breakfast in the Empire Room at 7:15. Miss Lynn Brussock, National Vice Chairman of Junior Membership, presided. She introduced Miss Virginia Johnson, National Chairman of Junior Membership, who said that the D.A.R. is the greatest woman's patriotic organization. We will interest young women in membership if they are given worthwhile work. Miss Brussock spoke on the money-making projects of the Juniors.

The Friday morning processional included the State Regent, honored guests, State officers, State Chairmen, Pages, and Flags. The State Regent presided at this meeting. Mrs. John E. Dickinson, State Chaplain, offered prayer, followed by the pledge of allegiance. Reports of State Chairmen and special committees were given. The final report of the Credentials Committee gave the Conference registration at 193. Mrs. Carl J. Kohler read the resolutions of her committee. All the resolutions were adopted by the Conference.

The tellers reported the following State officers elected for a 3-year term: State Regent, Mrs. Arthur Clement Frick, Milwaukee. First Vice Regent, Mrs. Herman Henry Barker, Eau Claire. Second Vice Regent, Mrs. Orville Homan, Kenosha. Chaplain, Mrs. D. M. Wandschneider, Fort Atkinson. Recording Secretary, Miss Fannie Brittell, Barton. Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. O. B. Peters, Wauwatosa. Organizing Secretary, Mrs. Lester J. Lamack, Racine. Treasurer, Mrs. Milton Pilling, Sheboygan. Registrar, Mrs. Joseph Lustig, Janesville. Historian, Mrs. Albert P. Graham, Neenah. Librarian, Miss Edith Matteson, Darien.

The Conference closed with the Good Citizens luncheon in the Empire Room at 1:00 p.m., with Mrs. S. H. Ambrose, State Chairman of Good Citizens Committee, presiding. She introduced H. I. Peterson from the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Mr. Peterson, in his talk, emphasized the importance of right attitudes and ideals. These cannot be legislated but must be taught. It is the responsibility of the schools and patriotic organizations to do this. The President General, Mrs. Groves, awarded the Good Citizens pins to the winners. The girls were chosen from 426 entries: Suzanne Spoden of Whitefish Bay was third, Judith Emmons of Marinette was second, and Lynn Manieke of Wausau first (absent). Mrs. Groves told the girls that no one can be a good citizen without trying.

Mrs. H. H. Barker, State Historian, presented two sterling silver history medals—one to Robert Meets of Port Washington for the winning scrapbook in American History, and the other to Bill Spring of Madison for the best essay in the State on Theodore Roosevelt.

Mrs. John E. Dickinson read the service for the installation of the new officers.

The Conference closed with the hymn, Blest Be the Tie that Binds.

Elizabeth Sofer Barker
State Historian

ATTENTION!!!

Any Library or organization in need of back issues to complete their files, please contact Mrs. Martha W. Carter, Acting Gift and Exchange Librarian, University of Mississippi, University, Mississippi. She has duplicates available of Volumes 38 through 87.
with the CHAPTERS

John Wade Keyes (Athens, Ala.). As a memorial to Revolutionary soldier and Limestone County pioneer, John Faver, the chapter presented a bronze plaque to the 141-year-old Round Island Missionary Baptist Church on Browns-ferry road near Athens, August 20, 1958, during the annual Associational meeting. The plaque was inscribed as follows: “Round Island Baptist Church, organized June 1817. Ground for the church and nearby cemetery given by John Faver, a soldier of the American Revolution. Placed by his descendants and John Wade Keyes Chapter D.A.R. 1958.”

John Faver was a native of Virginia and settled on a farm in Limestone County, Ga., over 100 years ago; his farm is now owned by the heirs of the late Felix Bates. Mr. Faver gave the land for the site of the Round Island church and the adjoining cemetery. The plaque was presented by members of the D.A.R. at the front of the church following dinner on the grounds.

Mrs. I. V. Legg, Chaplain, gave the invocation at this special service, and the plaque was presented by Mrs. R. G. Clem, Regent, and was unveiled by Mrs. Robert Harper. The plaque was accepted in behalf of the church by Mrs. Clifford B. Zehner, a descendant of Mr. Faver. The Rev. Ray Green, pastor, pronounced the benediction.

Erection of this plaque and a number of others in Limestone County was made possible through the work of the late Miss Mary Mason, who was recognized as an authority on local history and who originated the plan of erecting plaques to Limestone County pioneers.

The following D.A.R. members were present: Mrs. R. B. Patton, Sr., Mrs. David U. Patton, Mrs. Lawson Draper, Mrs. Baylis Hightower, Mrs. Allen Beasley, Mrs. Greer Clem, Mrs. Joe Gentry, Mrs. I. V. Legg, Mrs. I. B. Krentzman, Mrs. Shellie Corder, Mrs. Buford Thompson, and Mrs. Herbert L. Hughes.

Mellie A. Hughes
Press Relations Chairman

Saint Paul (St. Paul, Minn.). On August 11, 1958, St. Paul chapter dedicated a bronze D.A.R. marker at the grave of Corallin Buffam Works (Mrs. John) in Oakland Cemetery, St. Paul. Mrs. Works was the real granddaughter of Johnathan Wood, a patriot of the Revolution. She had the honor of being a granddaughter and a great-granddaughter of Revolutionary patriots. Corallin Works, née Buffam, was born on a farm near Westmorland, N. H., May 3, 1842. In the 1880's she married John Works, and they took up residence in St. Paul. She died in February 1932. Her granddaughter, Mrs. Ermin Skipton, of St. Paul, is First Vice Regent of the Minnesota Society, D.A.R.

(Left to right) Standing, Miss Nellie L. Sloan, Chapter Chaplain; Mrs. E. M. Skipton, granddaughter of Mrs. Works; Mrs. S. C. Watson, Chapter Regent; kneeling, Mrs. John A. Barr (Mary Lou Skipton) a great-granddaughter.

Mrs. Stanley C. Watson, newly elected Regent of St. Paul Chapter, presided at the ceremonies. Miss Nellie L. Sloan, Chaplain, read the dedicatory prayer. Then Mrs. Watson paid a tribute to Mrs. Works. She said, in effect: “It is an appealing thought that we who carry the present responsibilities in our Society can, in a service like this, unite ourselves with the faithful workers who have laid down their tasks, and so carry on, to preserve the ideals of all the men and women who served our country with integrity and devotion . . . we are thankful for the joys of earthly companionship . . . we are especially thankful for this life of our associate, whose affections and interests were like our own . . . we are thankful for every good influence growing out of her life, which brings inspiration and courage to our generation and to the generations yet to be, and thus make effective the voice of this memorial.” In conclusion, The Lord’s Prayer was repeated in unison.

State officers present were: Mrs. Stephen Brodwell, Minneapolis, Regent, Minnesota Society; Mrs. E. M. Skipton, St. Paul, First Vice Regent; Mrs. Sidney D. Pidgeon, Minneapolis, Second Vice Regent; and Mrs. Geo. Braddock, Minneapolis, State Press Relations Chairman. Members of St. Paul Chapter and Daughters from other Twin Cities Chapters were also present. Many of Mrs. Works’ relatives were also in attendance, namely: Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Skipton, St. Paul, Minn.; Dr. and Mrs. John A. Barr (Mary Lou Skipton), San Jose, Calif.; and their sons James and John, and twin daughters, Nancy Elizabeth and Caroline Calvert; Mrs. John Works, Mrs. Fred Works, and a niece, Miss Jesse Simson, all of St. Paul.

Minnetta A. Holmes
Corresponding Secretary

Assiniboine (Havre, Mont.) formally dedicated a historical marker at Old Fort Assiniboine and presented it to the State of Montana, in whose name it was accepted on behalf of Gov. Hugo Aronson by Maj. Gen. S. H. Mitchell, Adjutant General of the Montana National Guard. The beautiful bronze tablet, the gift of The Anaconda Copper Mining Company, is set in a huge, upright block of granite, one of the four supports of the old fort water tower, and is enhanced by a graceful wall of native Montana rock and a cantilevered concrete seat; the whole was designed by architect Max E. Kuhr, a grandson of E. T. Broadwater, pioneer merchant at the Old Fort. On the bronze plate are the emblems of the Daughters of the American Revolution and these words, vouchèd for by K. Ross Toole, of the Montana Historical Society:

“Fort Assiniboine, guardian of Montana’s frontier, was established by Act of Congress in May, 1878. Lt. Col. Brooks selected this high site on Beaver Creek and superintended the construction of the Fort which took the name from the neighboring Assiniboine Indian tribe. The infantry and cavalry detachments stationed here to hold off marauding Indians, including Sitting Bull’s hostile Sioux, never actually took part in a single engagement after Fort Assiniboine was completed, but this new post became one of four important forts nominally guarding the border. General Pershing, then a young lieutenant, served here in the 90’s. After the 10th Cavalry was ordered to Cuba in 1898, Fort Assiniboine was practically abandoned and in 1911 President Taft signed the bill which abolished the largest military installation in the United States.”

The dedication program opened with the inspection of the Honor Guard of Company E of the Montana National Guard by General Mitchell, accompanied by Capt. Harold Babcock. Following the bugler’s Call to the Colors, the National Anthem was played. Mrs. G. R. Haggard, Assiniboine Chapter Chaplain, gave the invocation, and Miss Cooley Carruth, Chapter Regent, led the large assemblage in the Pledge of Allegiance. Alvin J. Lucke, son of Montana pioneers, presented an interesting description and detailed history of Old Fort Assiniboine, and Mrs. Max P. Kuhr, who was born at the fort and is the chairman of the D.A.R. Marker Committee, as well as a former
Regent, told the story of the Marker from the inception of the idea through the years taken to achieve this dream. Mrs. H. Earl Clack, former State Chairman of Approved Schools, and local Regent, acknowledged by name our indebtedness to many members of the community and State, after which Miss Carruth presented the Marker to General Mitchell, who represented the State of Montana. The benediction by Mrs. Haglund and the playing of America closed the impressive program.

The members of Assinniboine Chapter have long desired to commemorate the bravery of the soldiers and pioneers who manned the fort, have individually underwritten the cost of the actual construction of the distinctive setting, and have the gratifying reward of having presented for posterty a permanent and beautiful memorial to those who, stationed here in days of danger and loneliness, made real history.

Mrs. L. E. Rhodes
Honor Roll Chairman

Washakie (Thermopolis, Wyo.).
Quoting excerpts from writings and sayings of Abraham Lincoln was a part of the program of the Chapter, as members met February 11, 1959, on the eve of Abraham Lincoln's 150th birthday anniversary. After Mrs. H. P. Christiansen, Regent, called the meeting to order and the opening ceremony was completed, an official confirmation regarding our member, Mrs. Franklin Talmage, singing the Wyoming State song at Continental Congress April 23, 1959, was read. Mrs. Talmage announced that she planned to wear the Indian costume which she wears each year as she sings one of the leading roles in the Indian Pageant, Gift of the Waters, at Thermopolis, Wyo.

A notice in the D.A.R. Magazine regarding the celebrations of the sesquicentennial year of Abraham Lincoln's birth was read, and members decided to bring quotations from his writings and talks to each meeting during the year, in his honor, and as a review of our American heritage.

Mrs. T. E. Kuiper, Americanism Chairman, reported that she was investigating persons eligible for the D.A.R. Americanism medal. She also brought to the meeting for members to peruse copies of the D.A.R. Manual for Citizenship written in the English, Spanish, and German languages. Members voted to place copies of the Spanish and English editions in the Hot Springs County High School library and copies of all in the Hot Springs County Carnegie Library. Several members ordered copies of the English edition for their personal libraries, and Miss Ruth Fuller, past Chapter Regent, ordered a copy of the English edition to be placed in the Shoshoni, Wyo.; school system.

Mrs. Elizabeth Russell, chairman of the D.A.R. Good Citizens Committee, announced the State winner as Miss Lana K. Templeton, of Lusk, Wyo., and stated that our local winner was Miss Patricia Mikkelson, who, with her mother, would be presented at our April meeting. Her pin and certificate will be awarded to her on class day at the Hot Springs County High School.

Mrs. William F. Virgin, Magazine Chairman, was asked to order two new D.A.R. Magazine subscriptions for members.

As our National Defense Chairman was absent, our Chapter Regent, Mrs. Christiansen, reported for that committee, and a panel discussion was held regarding national defense.

It was announced that our Chapter was to be considered for the Gold Honor Roll.

Historical marker, Fort Assinniboine, near Havre, Mont.

As American citizens we must be dedicated to seeing that our youth learn about their great American heritage and know its importance to the past, to the present, and to the future.

Mrs. Lyman B. Yonkee
Press Chairman, Pro Temp.

Alhambra-San Gabriel (San Gabriel, Calif.) Members feeling highly honored in having the State Regent of California as one of their members, were proud to act as hostesses at a Reciprocity Tea at the San Gabriel Masonic Temple, October 25, 1958, feting Mrs. John J. Champieux and members of her Executive Board.

Many Thanks!

To the members who so generously responded to the ad for D.A.R. Cook Books for archives in the Historian General's Office.
Genealogical Source Material

Edited by JEAN STEPHENSON, National Chairman

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

At the present time marriage licenses are required and birth and death have to be reported, so we are apt to forget this was not always the case. Particularly in connection with records of marriages the situation can be most frustrating. Almost everyone who has attempted to trace a line of descent back as far as the Revolution has had the experience of searching in vain for record of a marriage. Continually the question is: “How can I find the record of the marriage of ——?”

The first step is to ascertain whether there is in the possession of known relatives a family Bible. If not, then try to determine where the marriage took place. Once that is determined, the next step is to find out whether statewide record of marriages was kept at the time of the marriage, and if not whether county or town records of marriage were kept. There are several ways of doing this. One can consult books in the local library that may tell (ask the librarian, as books with such information vary from State to State). One may look in such books as Kirkham’s Research in American Genealogy, or Everton’s Handy Book. Or one may write to the Department of Health of the State concerned and inquire. If no statewide record was kept then, write to the county clerk of the county concerned (in New England the town clerk of the town).

However, in the vast majority of cases it will be found that no public records were kept before the last 75 years, and in some instances, as late as a quarter of a century ago. So the next move is to look for church records.

Here the problem gets complicated, for many churches did not officiously keep records of marriages. Often the minister kept a personal record, which he carried with him from place to place. If such a record can be found, it should be preserved and made public, as frequently it records marriages in localities far distant from the one with which the minister is usually associated.

New Jersey finds old marriage book

From New Jersey (Mrs. William A. Furman, State Chairman) comes a splendid idea. It is suggested that members attend auctions, sales, and “vendues” and look through the piles of old manuscripts and books. Frequently old Bibles containing family records are found. In such case sometimes permission to copy the record is given. If so, the copy should be done carefully, checked by another person if possible, and the person copying the record should make an affidavit as to the correctness of the copy, which then should be furnished to the State Chairman of Genealogical Records to be duly forwarded via the National Chairman to the Library, and so preserved, yet be available.

If the Bible cannot be copied at the sale place, it should be bought if possible and later the above procedure followed.

Absegami Chapter, New Jersey, has contributed through the Genealogical Records Committee a volume of 145 typed pages, all duly indexed and bound, copied from a notebook of “Marriage Records; Property of Rev. William Mullen, 1845” which was bought at a public auction. It lists approximately 600 marriages. The dates in it extend from 1845 to 1891; only about 150 of them are before 1860. From 1845 to 1854, Mr. Mullen was evidently an itinerant minister (“circuit rider”) of the Methodist Church, for numerous localities are involved.

As many of the marriages were in States other than New Jersey, and searchers for them might never think of looking in a New Jersey volume, the first 58 are printed below.

James Maddux & Salley M. L. Gault, Maryland, Worcester County, Feb. 15th, 1845. Fee $2.00.
Smith H. Holland & Harriet Hudson, Maryland, Somerset County, Aug. 25th, 1845. Fee $2.00.
William D. Lankford & Mary Jane Hol-

land, Maryland, Somerset County, Nov. 13th, 1845. Fee $2.00.
John T. Waller & Elizabeth Daly, Maryland, Somerset County, Nov. 18th, 1845. Fee $3.00.
William Dorsey & Elizabeth M. Maddux, Maryland, Somerset County, Dec. 3rd, 1845. Fee $3.00.
William T. Tull & Eleanor P. Stewart, Maryland, Somerset County, Dec. 11th, 1845. Fee $4.00.
Thomas H. Handy & Ritta M. Wilson, Maryland, Somerset County, Dec. 17th, 1846. Fee $3.00.
Littleton Whittington & Hannah A. Handy, Maryland, Somerset County, Dec. 24th, 1846. Fee $3.00.
Albert R. Horse & Leah Somers, Maryland, Somerset County, Jan. 13th, 1847. Fee $3.00.
James Harmon & Matilda Francis Harmon, Delaware, Sussex County, Feb. 3rd, 1848. Fee $2.00.
Simon Tunnel & Flora Truitt, Delaware, Sussex County, April 10th, 1849. Fee $0.00.
Major Parker & Sabra Stevens, Va., Auck. County, Nov. 24, 1849. Fee $2.00.
Southey Miles & Christiana Reach, Maryland, Somerset Co., Oct. 15th, 1846. Fee $5.00.
Travers Cullin & Jemima Bird, Maryland, Somerset County, Jan. 16th, 1847. Fee $2.50.
Thomas L. Coullourn & Elizabeth M. Adams, Maryland, Somerset County, Feb. 11th, 1847. Fee $5.00.
Jacob Crampfield & Eleanor Pusey, Delaware, Sussex, Oct. 13th, 1847. Fee $2.50.
James C. Dunning & Adaline B. Ingram, Delaware, Sussex, Nov. 25th, 1847. Fee $5.00.
Clement W. Lofland & Sophia Cullin, Delaware, Sussex, Dec. 22nd, 1847. Fee $2.00.
Isaac Moore & Sarah Emeline Marvell, Delaware, Sussex, Dec. 30th, 1847. Fee $5.00.
James K. Townsend & Elizabeth A. West, Delaware, Sussex, Jan. 6th, 1848. Fee $2.50.
Ezekiel C. Williams & Eleanor J. Miller, Delaware, Sussex, Jan. 12th, 1848. Fee $5.00.
William M. Adkins & Sarah Jefferson, Delaware, Sussex, Jan. 15th, 1848. Fee $2.00.
Thomas S. Simpler & Elizabeth M. Murry, Delaware, Sussex, March 16th, 1848. Fee $1.50.
Married on the Bay, quite a novelty, Chesaapeake Bay
John Crockett & Sarah Phillips, Maryland, on host, May 23, 1848. Fee $2.00.
Haywood Keaton & Margaret Belot, Va., Accomack, Dec. 20th, 1848. Fee $2.00.
Zophas Smith & Mary Russel, Va., Accomack County, Dec. 20, 1848. Fee $2.00.
Charles Parker & Margaret D. Russel, Va., Accomack County, Dec. 27th, 1848. Fee $2.00.
William Killman & Jane Taylor, Va., Accomack County, Aug. 4th, 1849. Fee $2.00.
Samuel Phillips & Mary Barnes, Va., Accomack County, Aug. 4th, 1849. Fee $2.00.

MAY 1959 [505]
2nd. He 21, she 18. Good looking couple. He seemed nervous, she calm & pleased apparently. At 110 Almond St. Fee $2.00. July 27th 1864. William Thomas Derby & Margaret Livingston. He a Mariner of 34, living on the Ocean nearly all the time. She 28, born in Boston, of 311 Monroe St., Phil. He was born in Liverpool. At 110 Almond St. Fee $3.00.

January 4th, 1877. Charles C. Taylor, butcher, of 1908 Penna. Ave., born in Phila., age 21, to Mary Ann Leecher, of 1008 Penna. Ave., born in Chester Co., Pa., age 29. Fee $5.00. She a widow, has buried two husbands, with a home and some means. He without Father and without a home.

November 27th, 1877. Theophilus B. Green, farmer of Woodstown, N.J., born in New Jersey, age 32, to Clara V. Viven, of 1340 Mt. Vernon St., born in Penna. age 21. Fee $1.00. Plain looking man, a widower. She, as they say, an orphan but evidently, as I discovered after the ceremony, a person of some culture.

This volume is a wonderful “find.” Members should watch for similar records.

Members of Capt. Theophilus Stetson, of Portland, Maine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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1817 Hardin Co., Ill., md. abt. 1847, Palmyra (Pauline) (maiden name needed), d. 1866 Pope Co., Ill. (2) Sarah Stewart, b. 1832 Ky. or Tenn., md. Knoxville, Ill., 1865 William Allison, b. 1834, Ireland, d. 1899 Montegue, Tenn. Sarah d. 1902 Traceyville, Tenn. W. T. E. Smith, b. 1836, lived Frederick Co., Va., md. Hannah Moon, b. 1829, dau. of Simon and Lawry Humphrey Moon. (4) John Belman, d. 1790, went from Surry Co., Va., to Perquimans Co., N.C., md. 1867 Sarah Wilson, dau. of Robt. Wilson, d. 1866 Pennsylvania. (3) William Brown, b. 1737, d. 1796, had dau. Patience Brown md. James Montgomery, whose will prob. served in Rev. War? Want inf. on the Laing family.-Mrs. Ryall Kimber, b. 1811, d. 1842 Wayne Co., Ky., lived Wilkes Co., Pa., where son Samuel Shreve, Jr., was b. 1813, md. Phoebe Johnson (Johnston), b. 1761, md. 1795; she md. Henry Price, whose will was prob. Jan. 1831 Wilmington, Ohio, moved to Ohio 1813, had sons Joseph or Josephus, b. abt. 1799, Isaac, b. in Pa. 1800, both lived in Clinton Co., Ohio, until deaths. Is this Thomas Pennington son of Thomas Pennington of Moorland, Philadelphia Co., Pa., and wife Joanna whose will was prob. Jan. 28, 1777? Did he serve in Rev. War? Want parents (with Rev, service for father) dates, places, and wife's name of Floyd McGonigal, b. Va., moved to Tenn., had dau. Sidney md. fists, b. 1905 Hedrick, Iowa.-Miss Amy Noll, 607 East 10th St., Des Moines, Iowa. (2) Want names of ch. and places of Ezekiel Smith, b. Orleans Co., N.Y., 1807, md. Margaret Heeter, who had Post Keepers-Kernaghan-Totten-Mott -want parents, dates, and places of Ezekiel Smith, b. 1792, d. 1845, Muskingum Co., Ohio, md. 1819 to Caroline Oliver). (3) David Stevens and w. Margaret Heeter, who had Post Office and store at Laigid, Pa. (also Rev. service.) (4) William G. Kernaghan who made high silk hats in Knox factory, N.Y. (5) Jonah Gleason Totten and Hester Mott from Tottenville, Staten Island. Also Rev. service. Want name of w. with dates of William Franklin Keepers from Fulton Co., Pa. (farm known as Wooden Bridge).-Mrs. L. E. Green, 939 woodland Ave., Van Wert, Ohio.


Butterworth — Benjamin Butterworth, Rev. Soldier, Bedford Co., Va., md. 1779 Sarah Hoskins; d. 1801, leaving w. Sarah and 8 ch. named in will. It is believed he md. Elizabeth — and had by her Isaac, b. 1767, d. 1851, Stephen, Jan. and Susan. Want full inf. on 1st w. and ch. of Benjamin Butterworth.—W. V. Ball, 3314 Coquelin Terrace, Chevy Chase 15, Md.

MAGAZINE CHAIRMEN
Send a list of your members with their addresses—chapter yearbooks may be used to the Magazine CHAIRMEN, N.W. Washington 6, D.C. Our staff will note the date of expiration of subscribers. This can be done for you during the summer months only so "Don’t Delay, Send it Today!"

MAY 1959 [507]
Activity, Activity, Activity

By Virginia B. Johnson

Retiring National Chairman, Junior Membership Committee

Activity is the mark of your Junior Members! Throughout the country, State and Chapter Junior Membership Committees are active in every phase of D.A.R. work. In most chapters Junior Members work with or head many other chapter committees. In fact, 1,340 Juniors are chairmen of Chapter committees! Forty-five Juniors are reported as serving as Chapter Regents; 442 hold other Chapter offices. Ten Junior Members have been elected to State offices, while 43 have been selected as State chairmen! Far from being empty statistics, these figures are intended to indicate to some extent the participation of Junior Members in the entire D.A.R. program.

Activity in National Defense and Approved Schools was reported as most interesting to the Junior Members. This is certainly a significant comment on their vital interest in the future of the United States and their realization of their own stake therein.

Activity for the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund, the only national fund requiring project of the committee, is not the only project taken by Juniors. They have undertaken successfully many others at State and Chapter levels.

Activity especially noteworthy is the Western Division project for St. Mary’s Indian School for Girls. Mrs. M. Harrison Hartwell, National Vice Chairman for the division, has organized a division-wide “shower” for the school each of the last three years. The first was a toothbrush shower, with toothbrushes arriving from Juniors throughout the division. Next was a shower of good but used formals for the girls. This past year was devoted to sending books for the library. Books of every kind and description suitable for a high school library arrived. The pile was high and the enthusiasm higher!

Activity was the watchword of the Michigan Juniors under the leadership of Miss Jean Perrett, State Chairman. They adopted as a three-year project soundproofing the music room at Kate Duncan Smith. Then they finished their three-year project in one year with the proceeds of a fabulously successful theatre party. There was enough left from the proceeds of the party for a substantial contribution to the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund, too!

Activity during the past three years in New York State has produced a band for Tamassee. At least $1,920 worth of new and reconditioned instruments are on their way to the school. It has been a noisy project, under the spirited direction of Mrs. Norman F. Draper, State Chairman. The first Junior State project undertaken in New York, it was completed on time and with the full blare of trumpets.

Activity is inevitable in Pennsylvania, where pert, red-haired Mrs. Joseph O. Reese (State Chairman) has made even greasy machinery sound exciting. These active Juniors have made three yearly contributions of $1,800 each toward the purchase of equipment for the Mechanical Arts Building at Kate Duncan Smith. Much of this contribution is raised by the gaily profitable card parties held. This year, they will be in each district of the State for the first time.

Activity in North Carolina is directed toward the medical scholarships provided at Crossnore by the North Carolina Juniors. Mrs. William S. Howard, their State Chairman, has taken the inspiration and experience of paging to her State chairmanship.

Activity is directed toward a local project by the Connecticut Junior Membership Committee. Miss Virginia Marchant is State Chairman there, where the girls provide an annual scholarship of $200 within their own State. It is financed by assessments based on the number of Juniors.

Activity in Indiana centered about three aluminum flagpoles for their State’s Flag of the United States of America, and State and D.A.R. banners. Miss Laura Ann Rickes, State Chairman, directed this project.

Activity centered around many Junior Bazaar booths at State conferences throughout the country. New York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, West Virginia, Iowa, Ohio, Colorado, and Kansas again held their long-successful conference bazaars. These sales feature homemade articles, candies, and the stationery that is widely sold by the committee.

This year Virginia (Mrs. Winston Edwards, State Chairman), Oregon (Mrs. Robert W. Taylor, State Chairman), Montana (Mrs. W. Lyle Atkins, State Chairman), Wisconsin ( Mrs. Thomas Cook, State Chairman), New Mexico (Mrs. Jack F. Maddox, State Chairman), and Louisiana (Mrs. Oliver P. Lowery, State Chairman) have all joined the ranks by holding their first conference bazaar!

Activity in other States, including South Dakota, Illinois, Georgia, Alabama, and New Hampshire, has been confined to conference sales of the stationery lines that the Committee offers for sale throughout the year.

Activity for Junior Membership State projects; activity for the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund; activity in every phase of D.A.R. work marks the Junior Membership Committee throughout the country. Activity! Activity! Activity!
COLORADO

by Dominga A. (Mrs. James M.) Kellett
State Museum Chairman

In October 1955 the eyes of the world were focused on Colorado, for at Fitzsimons Army Hospital the President of the United States lay stricken with a heart attack. High Government officials and reporters immediately rushed to Denver. Three years after his recovery, President Eisenhower was able to return again to the Centennial State.

This was not the first time news from Colorado had electrified the world. In 1859 hundreds of excited people braved the hardships of travel, even from as far as England, because of one word—GOLD! Again, after World War II, thousands of service men who had been stationed at Lowry Air Force Base during the war years hurried back with their families to make Colorado their home. During 1959 representatives from various foreign countries are honoring a State that has progressed mightily during the past 100 years. Colorado's Marilyn Van Derbur, Miss America of 1958, is official hostess for the Centennial celebration.

Mesa Verde National Park in southwestern Colorado marks the State's oldest civilization. The period of the Basket Makers was from about the beginning of the Christian era until 700 A.D. This is the largest region in the Nation set aside for the preservation of the works of prehistoric man.

Spain's claim to the entire western interior region of the country came with Coronado's courageous expedition in 1540. France claimed a large portion of this land through LaSalle in 1682. Sixteen flags had flown over the region before Colorado became the 38th State of the Union in 1876 and was entitled to use the seventeenth and present flag—Old Glory.

In the southeastern part of the State once stood an adobe fort important in history, adventure, and the development of Colorado. For 20 years Bent's Fort, constructed between 1829 and 1835, stood as an oasis in the vast, untamed Southwest. In the 1920's this site was purchased by La Junta Chapter, D.A.R., and was deeded to the State Historical Society with the understanding that a replica of the fort would eventually be erected. A movement is being sponsored for the National Government to acquire the property. We believe some day this will be one of the most impressive museums of its type in the country.

Birth of a City

by Mrs. Carl Matthews, Regent
Kinnikinnik Chapter, Colorado Springs, Colo.

July 27, 1869 • • • Just a date on the calendar, one might remark, what significance is connected with it? However, had a reader been present on that day and noted the interest of the slender young man of military bearing, who had just had his first view of the broken plain to the eastward of Pikes Peak, he would have better understood what that date was to mean to many thousands in after years.

The young man was Gen. William J. Palmer, only a few years before a high ranking officer of the Union Army, and then in charge of construction for the Kansas Pacific Railway; looking over the rich, undulating valley he envisioned a city or colony to be located upon his dream railroad. One wonders what the general's thoughts might be if today he were to look upon the fruits of his vision.

Enthralled by the location, the general began plans to secure land and chose 2,000 acres for his friend, Dr. William Bell; later he wired Governor Hunt to purchase additional land—he bought 2,000 acres more; finally, by the summer of 1870, some 10,000 acres had been acquired, which were held by the Mountain Base Improvement Company. However, in June 1871, the land was taken over by a subcompany, The Fountain Colony of Colorado, which was to sell to settlers and (after retaining one-third of the profits) to use the remainder to improve with ditches, trees, etc.

This, then, was the forerunner of the Colorado Springs of today, whose wide streets and fine parks we owe to the foresight of Gen. William Jackson Palmer.

In 1870 the few residents lived in tents, as there were no frame buildings with one exception—a log cabin built later in the year by Governor Hunt, the famous "Log Cabin Hotel," noted for its fine meals and soon to become the eating house for the new Denver & Rio Grande Railroad.

July 31, 1871, saw the driving of (Continued on page 530)
COLORADO’s Rush to the Rockies celebrates the centennial of the big Pike’s Peak gold rush of 1859.

Prospectors came in covered wagons, on horseback, in ox or horse-drawn carts. “Pike’s Peak or Bust” was the slogan that urged them on to this region some 200 miles north and south of Denver.

Miners scurried from one digging to the next, anxious to make a “strike.” Today, in many localities, these foothills are covered with old mine entrances, huge dumps, decadent machinery, and crumbling smelters—reminders of those feverish mining days.

Eventually silver proved to be more plentiful than gold, and Colorado became known as the Silver State as well as the Centennial State, since it was admitted to the Union August 1, 1876.

Chapters of the Colorado State Society have marked many historical spots in the State, one being the part of the Old Santa Fe Trail that extends through Colorado from Kansas to the New Mexico border.

Historical markers in other parts of the State are found in or near Colorado Springs, Sterling, Golden, Greeley, Fort Morgan, Canon City, Brighton, Leadville, Walsenburg, Grand Junction, Pueblo, Loveland, Fort Collins, Boulder, Montrose, Durango, Monte Vista, and Denver.

Colorado has two National Parks: Mesa Verde, in southwest Colorado; and Rocky Mountain, entered either at Estes Park or Grand Lake. Spectacular Trail Ridge Road connects these two communities and is the highest continuous automobile road in the United States. Fifteen miles is above timberline.

The Lipton Cup races are held annually on Grand Lake, the highest yachting anchorage in the world.

There are great National Forests in Colorado, with excellent fishing, swimming, skiing, camp sites and recreational activities.

The 52 peaks over 14,000 feet high challenge those who enjoy mountain climbing. Mount Evans (14,260 feet) west of Denver has a good automobile road (the highest in the United States) to its top. Pike’s Peak (14,110 feet) overlooking Colorado Springs has an excellent road and a cog train to its summit.

Education came fast to Colorado, which now has seven State-owned universities and colleges, as well as many private and endowed schools of higher learning. The University of Colorado (Boulder) has an enrollment of over 10,000. The United States Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, is nearing completion.

Colorado’s Rush to the Rockies will celebrate not only its past history but will also recognize today’s accomplishments in agriculture, industry, modern mining of uranium, molybdenum, vanadium, etc., and preview future business opportunities for those interested.

Some of the special events planned to entertain visitors during this centennial year are: rodeos, round-ups, stampedes, fiestas, buffalo barbecues, fairs; burro, horse, and dog races; baseball; Pickle, Tomato, Po-

(Continued on page 529)
HONORING
Mrs. Richard Frank Carlson
STATE REGENT OF COLORADO
1956 — 1959

ANNA PARSONS CHASE CARLSON
with appreciation and affection
by
Members of Denver Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution
DENVER, COLORADO

MAY 1959
The 4 Mile House on the D. W. Working farm, east of Denver on the Sullivan Road, was the site of the last toll gate and the station of the Butterfield stage and Wells Fargo Express. The old log house was purchased by Levi Booth in 1864 from Mary Cawker who built the house of hewed logs, using it as her home as well as for the accommodation of travelers.

A large delegation of persons from all parts of the country came to Denver in 1941 for The Pioneer Trails Convention at which a special feature was the unveiling of a beautiful bronze marker. This marker, dedicating the old home to the pioneers who traveled along the trails to open a new country, was unveiled by Emma Jo Peters, granddaughter of Mrs. Warder Lee Braerton, who, as Chapter Regent, presided at the dedication ceremonies.
Colorado Daughters with pride and affection dedicate this page to their most distinguished member for her faithful and outstanding service to her Chapter, State and National Society, since October 12, 1915.

Her ability as a leader was soon recognized when she served in World War I as War Projects Chairman for her chapter. Elected Regent of Denver Chapter she served six years, then as State Vice-Regent, State Regent, Honorary State Regent, Vice President General and Chaplain General. Mrs. Boyd was appointed Congressional Chairman to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington and to the Tomb of Martha and George Washington at Mt. Vernon. An ardent believer in National Defense she worked for it untiringly. During World War II, while serving as National Chairman of National Defense, she promoted the Blood Plasma Program and purchase of equipment. She has been on the National Resolutions Committee. In 1945 the Manual for Citizenship was revised by Mrs. Boyd. The Colorado Room in the Administration Building is dedicated to her.

Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd held the office of Honorary Vice President General.
ARAPAHOE CHAPTER
BOULDER, COLORADO
Honors its Charter Members
Charlotte Burgess (Mrs. L. E.) Helen Frances Reed (Miss)

The following members proudly honor their Revolutionary Ancestors:

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<th>Name</th>
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<td>Capt. John Mott</td>
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<td>David McNair</td>
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<td>Major Lebbeus Ball</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
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<td>Conrad Hix (Hicks)</td>
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<td>William Eaton</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
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<td>Cranblit, Mildred Wyman (Mrs. E. F., Sr.)</td>
<td>Ens. Jacques Harmon</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
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<td>Cys, Mabel Dickson (Mrs. Jack)</td>
<td>Mayhew Adams</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
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<td>Davis, Elizabeth Ticknor (Mrs.)</td>
<td>Col. John (Johannes) Knickerbocker, Sr.</td>
<td>New York</td>
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<td>Dean, Marguerite (Miss)</td>
<td>George Dean (e)</td>
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<td>Flower, Viola Taylor (Mrs. L. F.)</td>
<td>James Steele</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
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<td>Gardner, Lou Ethel Hunter (Mrs. Fred N.)</td>
<td>Capt. William Davenport</td>
<td>New York</td>
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<td>Holloway, Inez Naomi Drake (Mrs. P. L.)</td>
<td>Benjamin Gardner, Jr.</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
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<td>Lewis, Cornelis Byram (Mrs. John E.)</td>
<td>Major Reuben Vaughn, Sr.</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
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<td>Lunsford, Ada Eastman (Mrs. John A.)</td>
<td>Jacob Wollman</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
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<td>McHarg, Flora Silliman (Mrs. T. A.)</td>
<td>Lt. Col. Caleb Hyde</td>
<td>New Jersey</td>
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<td>Mott, Theresa M. (Miss)</td>
<td>Capt. John Mott</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
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<td>Piper, Ruth Edson (Mrs. J. H.)</td>
<td>Samuel Edison</td>
<td>New York</td>
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<td>Pitney, Gineva Barnum (Mrs. Chas. L.)</td>
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<td>Poe, Frances Woland (Mrs. Chas. F.)</td>
<td>Joseph Philbrick</td>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
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<td>Scogland, Thesta Kennedy (Mrs. J. C.)</td>
<td>Samuel McLendon</td>
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<td>Sibert, Florence Traver (Mrs. H. W.)</td>
<td>Thomas Ball</td>
<td>New York</td>
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<td>Simmering, Jease Lamoreaux (Mrs. S. L.)</td>
<td>Jean Lamoureux</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
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<td>Thoenen, Edythe Wilson (Mrs. Henry J.)</td>
<td>Thomas S. Barnum</td>
<td>New Jersey</td>
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<td>Watts, Kate Banta (Mrs. Fred C.)</td>
<td>(Samuel Wharton)</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
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<td>Yoocum, Clemans Pearl Nichols (Mrs. D. L.)</td>
<td>(Hendrick Banta)</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
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Hillside School Notes

Through the interest and generosity of their many friends, the boys at Hillside School had a most enjoyable Christmas. Over seventy-five D.A.R. Chapters and individual members made special contributions of gifts and money to insure a happy occasion. You will be interested to know that two boys asked to remain at school over Christmas, when they could have gone with relatives.

For the past eight years Hillside has operated as a summer camp during July and August. It was organized under this plan to vary the summer for the boys who had to remain during these two months. With improvements each year as funds allowed, the camp now accepts a few boys for just the camp season and it has been very valuable as an adjustment period for boys entering Hillside for the first time. With the clearing of Hillside Pond for excellent swimming and the acquisition of six boats, a fine raft, diving board and steel pier through special contributions, Mr. Whittemore felt the camp now had all the basic needs of a complete camp program. With this in mind, application was made in May 1958 to the American Camping Association for inspection and certification for membership. In August a representative of the above organization visited the camp, made a full day inspection and filled out the complete report. Last October Mr. Whittemore was notified that Camp Hillside had met the requirements and was accepted for full membership in the American Camping Association. The camp was particularly commended on location, facilities and sanitation.

With major interest developing in the study of science, Ralph Wright of Worcester offered to present a series of illustrated lectures on the satellites, launching of missiles and the solar system. Four lectures have already been given, and four more are planned. The interest shown by all has been remarkable, and the knowledge displayed by even the younger boys surprising. All deeply appreciate this fine contribution on the part of Mr. Wright.

1 From the Bay State News, Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution, March 1959.
Mount Garfield Chapter  
Daughters of the American Revolution

GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO

Celebrating Its 49th Anniversary — Organized February 22, 1910

HONORING ITS TWO ACTIVE CHARTER MEMBERS

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Ancestor Seth Edson  
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ALICE BITTINGER BUTHORN  
Ancestor Nicholas Bittinger  
N.S.D.A.R. 76828

This page is proudly presented by their Chapter and Friends  
with affection, admiration, and respect for their continued devotion  
to Chapter and Community.
KINNIKINNIK CHAPTER, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

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N.S.D.A.R.
HONORS

MRS. CARL F. MATHEWS
Chapter Regent—1956-1959

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
The ruler is 6½ inches long and a little over an inch wide, made of non-toxic, unbreakable, white plastic. There are raised divisions showing fraction-of-cup, tablespoon and teaspoon measurements. One end is shaped for two-edge cutting as a butter knife.

The knife was patented by the Americanism and Manual for Citizenship Committee Chairman from La Junta Chapter in La Junta, Colorado.

Send 20¢ to Racine Specialty Mfg. Company, Inc., 1309 State Street, Racine, Wisconsin. Ruler will be sent postpaid.
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Josephine Adams Hickman Bruce (Mrs. G. W.)
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Nelle Osborn Lee Callaway (Mrs.)
Eleanor Cox (Miss)
Elizabeth M. Cox (Mrs. H. A.)
Margaret Louise Cole Dusio (Mrs. A. A.)
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Greetings from Mount Lookout Chapter
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National Defense
(Continued from page 499)

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Exhibit on Centenary of Oregon’s Statehood in Library of Congress

The centenary of Oregon’s statehood is being commemorated in the Library of Congress with an exhibition in the Great Hall of the Main Building from March 18 through May 31. Oregon became the 33rd State when President Buchanan approved the act admitting it to the Union on February 14, 1859—the 11th anniversary of the law that established a Territorial government. (The Territorial centenary was celebrated with an exhibition in the Library of Congress in 1948.)

Early American exploration will be indicated in the display in a manuscript map of the coast contained in Captain Joseph Ingraham’s journal of a voyage of the brigantine Hope of Boston, 1799–92. Oregon’s early importance as a fur-trading area is illustrated by a handsome lithographed and tinted map published in 1843. This locates the Hudson’s Bay Company forts and extends “Oregon” up to 54° 40’ and over the present Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and large parts of British Columbia and Montana.

The American claim to this vast region resulted in a boundary dispute with Great Britain, in which the United States compromised and accepted 49° as the northern limit of Oregon. Success of the lengthy negotiations, concluded on June 15, 1846, is recorded in President Polk’s diary, which will be opened to the entry for June 18, 1846, noting delivery of the treaty for his signature.

That treaty opened the whole Northwest to more rapid American settlement, which led to the establishment of a Territorial government. The exhibit will include a letter from George Abernethy, the provisional governor, to President Polk; dated October 14, 1847, it recommended sending a delegate to Congress, a new Indian policy, protection of immigrants, aid to shipping, and faster mail service. Polk’s diary for August 18, 1848, recording his happiness in signing the Act of Congress establishing Oregon’s Territorial government, will also be displayed.

The historic “Oregon Trail,” one of America’s most celebrated roads, is located on a handsome, colored, and ornamented New Map of Texas, Oregon, and California, made in 1846 by Samuel Augustus Mitchell, the noted Philadelphia geographer and cartographer.

Experiences of the overland pioneers have rarely been told as vividly as in The California and Oregon Trail, published in 1849 by Francis Parkman, a New England aristocrat and scholar, who suffered the hardships of that 2,000-mile journey. A first edition of this work will be shown.

Official records of Oregon’s early efforts to form a government are collected in The Oregon Archives; printed at Salem in 1853, this was one of the earliest books published in the area that is now the State of Oregon. The Constitution of Oregon, published at Portland in 1857, was the culmination of those efforts.

Oregon’s growth from a fur-trader’s domain to modern life will be illustrated by contrasting views of its cities. One is a lithograph of Oregon City, “The American Village,” reproduced from Sketches in North America and the Oregon Territory, published in London in 1848 by Captain (Sir) Henry James Warre, who made the sketch on an exploration of the Columbia River and the Willamette Valley. The beginning of growth is suggested by lithographs of Portland in 1879 and Salem in 1876. A modern aerial view of Salem (chosen as the capital in 1851) illustrates the growth of the Willamette Valley, and a collection of enlarged photographs of Oregon’s scenic beauties will explain why tourists are the State’s “third largest crop.”

May 1959
CIRCLEVILLE, OHIO
COUNTY SEAT OF PICKAWAY COUNTY
The First City in the World to have its Streets illuminated with Incandescent Street Lamps

75 years of Progress

1959 marks the 75th year-the Columbus and Southern Ohio Electric Company and its predecessors have been in operation in the City of Circleville, Ohio. In 1882 Thomas Edison opened the first central generating station on Pearl Street, New York City. The following year men from Cincinnati purchased rights to use his "Electric Production and Distribution System." Soon thereafter they came to Circleville to form the Circleville Edison Electric Company.

The system was built in 1884 under the direction of J. Ward Leonard, a close associate of Edison and operations were started. Mr. Edison was scheduled to come here to personally supervise the work, but illness prevented him making the trip. The company obtained a street lighting contract and the streets were lighted with 16 and 32 candlepower lamps, thus giving Circleville the distinction of being the first city in the world to use incandescent street lamps.

Adversity was common in the early stages of the electrical industry, and the company was re-organized, sold and had its name changed many times. In the 75 years since its inception, the Electric Company in Circleville has changed from—

"A New Way of Light to a New Way of Life"

LIVE BETTER ELECTRICALLY

Sponsored by the Circleville Division of the Columbus and Southern Ohio Electric Company. Pickaway Plains Chapter, D.A.R. extends congratulations and sincere good wishes to this company on 75 Years of Progress through dependable service.

Exterior and interior views of a very early type of electric meter. The current passed through the chemicals and at the end of the month the subscriber's electric bill was determined by weighing the remaining chemical crystals in the bottle.
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The First Mailman

As late as the Civil War, citizens had to go to the post office for their mail, or pay to have it delivered. Women waited in line many hours for word of their soldier relatives, sometimes receiving bad news or none at all.

Joseph W. Briggs, a clerk in the Cleveland, Ohio, post office, felt something should be done about this haphazard state of affairs and went to the postmaster with a plan for free home delivery of mail. His boss, Edwin Cowles, was also publisher of the Cleveland Leader, forerunner of the Cleveland Plain Dealer and Cleveland News. When Mr. Cowles realized that his newspaper sales could be increased with free mail delivery, he agreed to try the idea. Congress authorized this step on March 3, 1863.

Many complications ensued, and Mr. Briggs worked incessantly to correct them. He saw that a house numbering system was instituted and duplication of street names was eliminated. He attended many meetings to discuss the service with residents, some of whom were expecting merchandise and groceries to be delivered also, and others who wanted postal service beyond the city limits.

Eventually he was called to Washington to institute a similar service in other cities, and traveled extensively for six years to accomplish it. He did not receive any extra financial reward for his services, nor did he request any, for he had a strong sense of duty toward his government. A plaque in his honor can be seen in the Federal Building of Cleveland, Ohio.

Contributed by the following chapters
Ann Spafford • Martha Devotion Huntington • Molly Chittenden
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Gem of New England
(Continued from page 491)

the Foundation. He serves as the cordial curator.

You may enter the shaded drive under the elms and imagine Squire Phelps himself coming to greet you from the great house.

As one passes through the bright hallway of the house, the northeast bedroom is found to the right and contains the hiltless sword and immense canopied bed that belonged to Moses Porter and is thought to have been used by his father. On the mantel rests the sword of Capt. Moses Porter just as his wife Elizabeth received it as a token of his death.

Directly across the hall on the south is found the “long room,” which we would call the living room today. Among the priceless treasures to be found are chairs dating back to 1700, a small table of a Lincoln ancestor of Hingham, a beautiful secretary (the prized possession of Charles Porter Phelps, grandson of Moses), also a silhouette of this gentleman—the first child born in this house.

The china cupboard in the adjoining dining room, which houses the Lowestoft china bought by Squire Phelps, is cherished not only for its value but for its beauty. Above the dining room table hangs a ring of lights, with small Sandwich glass cups (no two alike) to catch the candle drips. Pewter plates, one of which was brought from England in 1630, ornament the mantel shelf. Twelve original chairs, most of which contain their first rush-bottomed seats, are ranged along the walls.

There are two kitchens. The older one is dominated by a fireplace, with a huge cross kettle brought from England in 1630, hanging from its crane. It is not hard to conjure up a picture of a Colonial dame busily treading and twisting the yarn on the nearby spinning wheel while she hums an old English tune.

The second kitchen, installed in 1771, not only has the traditional fireplace but also an oven installation. This room was undoubtedly the “heart of the home.”

On the second floor a large chest constructed of six slabs of “pumpkin” pine, belonging to Samuel Porter, dominates the upper hall. Squire Phelps’ study around the corner is most interesting. Its shelves contain many books; most of the copies are over 100 and many over 200 years old. On the walls hang beautifully executed maps of ancient date. Members of the D.A.R., as well as other lovers of their country would be interested in the original flourishing signature of John Hancock and other signers of the Declaration of Independence found in this room.

The only room that has seen no (Continued on page 528)
About 18 miles west of Cincinnati where the Big Miami River meets the Ohio, stands the only building in America (except the White House) that was ever the home of two Presidents of the United States, a house called by historians “an outstanding national landmark.” William Henry Harrison, 9th President of our country and the first President elected from Ohio, built the house for his son, John Scott Harrison, on a part of his 2000-acre farm, land rich in history. William Henry spent much time there and his widow lived in this house after the death of her husband. Benjamin Harrison, 23rd President, spent his childhood and boyhood years at Point Farm until his marriage at 21.

“The Point” arises on almost the same spot where Ft. Finney stood in the days when the hostile Shawnees opposed the white man’s coming to the Ohio country.

As related by Mrs. William T. Buckner, direct descendant of William Henry Harrison and a member of Cincinnati Chapter, notables of the day were graciously entertained at the house, a once proud mansion as deserving of national attention as any historic site in this part of the country.

The Cincinnati Chapter will soon place a bronze marker on this important landmark.
STEUBENVILLE CHAPTER, D.A.R.
STEUBENVILLE, OHIO

Steubenville, a city reared on the banks of the Ohio River, perpetuates the name of Baron von Steuben, a soldier and a man who believed in the freedom of men.

The story of Fort Steuben, so named in February, 1787, is the record of the beginning of the first land system of the United States. Congress enacted a law on May 20, 1785 providing for the survey of the seven ranges of Government land. Numbering of the ranges and townships started in Jefferson County. Captain Hamtramck, commander of the troops accompanying the surveyors was ordered to build a fort, today the corner of High and Adams Streets. While the surveyors were busy with the seven ranges another group passed down the river, headed for the then unnamed Marietta. The troops marched out of the fort to follow the surveyors westward, abandoning the fort in May, 1788. Twelve years later fire leveled its walls and towers. The first deed in Jefferson County, signed by George Washington, was recorded in 1795. God's word came first to the Ohio wilderness in 1794 by Samuel Hilt and John Reynolds, Methodist preachers. The plateau on which old Fort Steuben stood was selected by a surveyor, Bezaleel Wells, for payment of his services in 1796. To the north of this tract a plot of ground was purchased by James Ross. Together in 1797 they laid out a town calling it Steubenville after the fort. The first sale of their lots was on August 25th.

This article was sponsored by The Miners & Mechanics Savings & Trust Company, Fort Steuben Hardware & Appliance and the Blunt Brothers Wholesale Distributors.

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What The Constitution Means To Me
by Lorraine Aune

D.A.R. Good Citizen, Volin High School, Volin, S. Dak.

To me the Constitution is a key, a door, a latch, and a hinge.

The dictionary defines a door as "a barrier by which an opening for access may be closed." The Constitution is the door which keeps our country democratic and saves us from the tyranny of a dictator.

All of our rights, the most important listed in the Bill of Rights, are the hinge of this great Constitution.

A latch holds something in place. We are the government and the government agents we elect are held in place by the Constitution—the Constitution our forefathers framed nearly 200 years ago. This Constitution not only allows us to choose our own government agents but it also assures us the right to make our own laws. The laws that govern this nation are the choice of the people.

The Constitution is the key to success for every person. With its guarantee of certain rights and privileges every person has an opportunity to be something himself, not just a puppet or a tool controlled by a political dictator.

As long as we have this Constitution we will always be a free people, and we will have a government that is run with us, the people, in mind.
FORT SENECA - HARRISON TRAIL
OLD FORT, OHIO
1812 - 1813

This tablet marks the site of Fort Seneca built in July 1813 by Major General William Henry Harrison during the War of 1812 with Great Britain; and also marks the military road known as the “Harrison Trail” blazed through the forest in 1812 by General Bell, by order of General Harrison, over which to transport military supplies and food for the army and the forts along the Sandusky River.

At this fort he maintained his headquarters during the Battle of Fort Stephenson and the Naval Battle on Lake Erie known as “Perry’s Victory” and here received from Commodore Perry his famous message, “We have met the enemy and they are ours.”

Here the chiefs and warriors of the four friendly tribes of Indians, the Delawares, Shawnees, Wyandots and Senecas, who in council at Franklinton had pledged their loyalty to General Harrison, joined his army for the invasion of Canada. In that campaign, they rendered valuable service against the British which resulted in the defeat of General Proctor and the death of Chief Tecumseh at the Battle of Thames.

The following officers served under General Harrison at this fort:
Brigadier Generals Cass and McArthur;
Colonels Ball, Bartlett, Owings, Paul and Wells;
Majors Croghan, Graham, Holmes, Hukill, Smiley, Todd, Trigg and Wood

This monument is erected as a Centennial Memorial by the Dolly Todd Madison Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution — of Tiffin, Ohio
1913

1926
Mrs. Marie B. Ensign
Mrs. Frances M. Rhodes

1959
Mrs. Frances W. McKee
Mrs. Myrtle W. Williams

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Notes on Jamestown
(Continued from page 489)

church was in ruins, and a third church was built on the site of the present church. It was in this church that The First Legislative Assembly met. In 1639 a new church of brick was erected in place of the three former wooden structures on the site of the third church. It is the tower of this brick church that has withstood three centuries of storm and stress and stands as a symbol of determination untaunted. The present church was erected in 1907 by the National Society of Colonial Dames of America to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the founding of Jamestown and was presented to the A.P.V.A. Within its walls can be seen the cobblestone foundation of the first brick church.

Also in the instructions issued to the colonists was one that read: “Lastly and chiefly the way to prosper and achieve good success is to make yourselves all of one mind for the good of your Country and your own, and to serve and fear God the Giver of all goodness, for every plantation which our Heavenly Father hath not planted shall be rooted out.”
Massillon Chapter, D.A.R.
Massillon, Ohio
Invites you to visit

The Massillon Museum
Celebrating 25 years of outstanding exhibits and specializing in Folk Art and Local History

Williamsburg, Va., and Cooperstown, N. Y., Join to Present Exhibit of Folk Art

An exhibition of New York State faces and places of long ago, painted by their contemporaries, will be held at Williamsburg at the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Collection, March 15 to May 20.

Celebrating this year's 350th anniversary of Henry Hudson's explorations, the New York State Historical Association and the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Collection have arranged this joint folk art show, which will also be exhibited at the Fenimore House in Cooperstown, N. Y., from June 15 to September 15.

Approximately 60 paintings and sculptures of the late 18th and early 19th centuries by New York artists, or of New York subjects, will be shown. Rural and town life, humor, politics, business and recreation are all represented by the early artists. There are scenes along the Hudson, a view of Niagara showing the famous boat Maid of the Mist, townscapes of Eagle Mill, Poestenkill, Poughkeepsie and West Sand Lake and a rendition of Hotel Schaharie by one of its proprietors.

Several members and generations of the Dorr-Harder clan of Chatham and Ghent, New York, will be reunited for the first time. Portraits of Dr. Russell Dorr, physician and inventor of the first threshing machine, his wife, and four of their ten children will be seen, along with a pair of portraits of Mr. and Mrs. William G. Harder, whose son married one of the Dorr girls. Paulina Dorr, who married the Harder boy, is one of the children shown, through the courtesy of Princeton University Art Museum, which also loaned the portrait of Paulina's child, Henrietta Dorr Harder.

Perhaps the most historically interesting portrait is the watercolor of Elizabeth Fenimore Cooper, painted by Mr. Freeman in 1816. Mrs. Cooper is shown sitting in a long room in Otsego Hall which was later described, just as it is shown, by her famous son, James Fenimore Cooper, in his novel The Pioneers.

(Continued on page 527)
ANCESTOR HUNTING?

Maybe you can find him in the Ohio 1810 Tax Lists, now being copied for the D.A.R. Library in Washington, and Ohio's State Library in Columbus.

Ann Simpson Davis Chapter
Franklinton Chapter
Whetstone Chapter

Exhibit of Folk Art
(Continued from page 526)

Included in the exhibition is a large political banner believed to have been made for Henry Clay's visit to Auburn, N.Y., in 1839, showing many Whig symbols of the 1830's and 1840's. There are wooden sculptures of animals and people, weathervane designs, a bootmaker's sign and a rendition of the "Horse With the Longest Hair in the World." This unique animal, exhibited in the 1890's at fairs and horse shows, was painted by a Dr. Dour, who is believed to be a descendant of Dr. Russell Dorr of Chatham.
Gem of New England
(Continued from page 522)

change since the house was erected has broad whitewashed walls. A very old plain bed is provided with a trundle. A wooden cross hangs on the wall, and a chair of ancient vintage completes the furnishings. Probably the very simplicity of this room may have influenced Father James Otis Sargent Huntington to use this quiet spot as his retreat when a student for the ministry. His sisters playfully called it "the Prophet's chamber."

This home, situated as it is on the Connecticut River, has experienced storm and flood. In 1938 the hurricane caused much damage to house and grounds.

In the flood of 1936 Dr. Huntington, fearing for the safety of the place, arriving from Boston at dusk, tells of having to leave his car and wade knee-deep in icy water for 2 miles to the house, but was unable to gain an entrance due to the powerful push of the water. The next morning, when the waves had somewhat quieted, he secured a canoe and entered. Fortunately for the family and posterity, two thoughtful cousins in the vicinity had moved most of the furnishings to the second floor. The precious documents in the safe were thoroughly watersoaked. Thanks to the fact that India ink was used in writing them, they were dried out with little resulting damage.

Dr. Huntington has remarked that he has many times questioned in his mind why vandals and antique hunters of the dishonest type have never attempted to carry away the valuables. The explanation he arrived at seemed to be that "Forty Acres" is well off the roads in common use. Then, too, the hints of "the Presence" deterred both thieves and vandals. Dr. Huntington himself and members of his family have seen "latches rise" and "closed doors open in the early morning hours." They have seen a shadowy female figure flit by the door when the family was seated at meals. Guests present have remarked on this particular phenomenon. A few years ago the quilt on the bed in the northeast chamber was deeply imprinted with the form of a small figure. Although the quilt was duly straightened in the morning, this was repeated each night for a week. It has been said that "presences" always return to places they have loved or, in other instances, feared. In the benign and peaceful atmosphere of Forty Acres, one can only conjecture that such a "presence" returns in love.

In this family of brilliant and successful personalities, none has felt the responsibilities of his heritage more keenly than James Lincoln Huntington. He began the long, arduous task of renovation a few years ago. Painstakingly he filed and mounted wills, deeds, and records so that they may be made available to the students of the several colleges in the immediate vicinity interested in the study of Americana and all other lovers of such a collection.

His interest culminated in the writing and publishing of a book entitled (Continued on page 329)
Honoring MRS. THOMAS C. GRAY, Regent

1958 — 1960

AKRON CHAPTER, AKRON, OHIO

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Congratulations to the Delaware City Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution on its 50th Anniversary.

Best Wishes to the
Urbana Chapter, D.A.R.
from
Ewing's Cafeteria
Urbana, Ohio

Lima Chapter - Lima, Ohio

1887 FIRST SUCCESSFUL ELECTRIC STREET CAR SYSTEM IN OHIO. Benjamin C. Faurot purchased Lima's horsecar street railway in 1886 and converted it to electric power. The line was put into operation July 4, 1887, the first in Ohio and one of the first in the United States. An historical marker has been placed on the building at 216 North Elizabeth Street commemorating this event.

Gem of New England

"Forty Acres, the Story of the Bishop Huntington House." This book is richly and abundantly illustrated with photographs of the subject matter by his friend, Samuel Chamberlain.

Porter-Phelps-Huntington House is a priceless documentation of one early New England family and contains for the lover of Americana, a living picture of our heritage.

NOTE. Source material has been obtained from personal tours and checking with Dr. Huntington's book, Forty Acres, the Story of the Bishop Huntington House.

Rush to the Rockies

(Continued from page 510)

 fête, and Melon Days; a Stone Age Fair, at Loveland; Glacier Hike, from Boulder up to and on a living glacier; Aspen Summer Music Festival; outdoor concerts at Red Rocks Amphitheater, Denver; operas and a play at Central City; and Chuck Wagon dinners in the Garden of the Gods, Colorado Springs. A visit to a ghost town; Buffalo Bill's Museum and grave, atop Lookout Mountain; and a trip through the Denver U.S. Mint to see our money made, are musts. There is a touch of adventure and excitement in touring Colorado. With this year's Rush to the Rockies, each one will seek his own kind of gold which is easily found and is inexhaustible.

Lima Chapter - Lima, Ohio

1887 FIRST SUCCESSFUL ELECTRIC STREET CAR SYSTEM IN OHIO. Benjamin C. Faurot purchased Lima's horsecar street railway in 1886 and converted it to electric power. The line was put into operation July 4, 1887, the first in Ohio and one of the first in the United States. An historical marker has been placed on the building at 216 North Elizabeth Street commemorating this event.

Greeting from
LEWIS CHAPTER, N.S.D.A.R.
Eufaula, Alabama

Greetings from
BENJAMIN CULP CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Prescott, Arkansas

WILLIAM STRONG CHAPTER
Proctor, Arkansas

Mother, Viola Carlson Alpe, 1939 Good Citizen Girl
Daughter—Edith Alpe. 1959 Good Citizen Girl

In Loving Memory of
ELEANOR R. PATTERSON
Fort Caddis Chapter, Fairchance, Pennsylvania

Honoring
MRS. WILLIAM R. CONOVER
Monmouth Court House Chapter
Red Bank, New Jersey

Colonel Andrew Balfour Chapter
Asheboro, North Carolina

In memory of The Third Regent
Mrs. Merrit Heminway, 1908-1909
Sarah Whitman Trumbull Chapter, Watertown, Conn.

NORWALK CHAPTER
Norwalk, Connecticut

Greetings from
Major Samuel Turbutt Wright Chapter
Sudlersville, Maryland
Birth of a City
(Continued from page 599)

the first stake at the corner of present day Cascade and Pikes Peak Avenues; by the end of October of that year the general's little narrow-gauge railroad reached the settlement, and a year later the county seat was wrested from the village of Colorado City; now the town was on its way to become the vision of its founder and patron.

By 1880 the town had achieved a population of some 4,000; this rose to 10,000 by 1890, doubling to 21,000 by 1900. Growth of the town was slow but steady for the next 40 years, but it was given a mighty boost with the coming of Camp Carson, now Fort Carson, Peterson Field, and Ent Air Base in 1942. Another impetus was given with the location of the Air Force Academy north of town, and estimates now give the city a population of 70,000 to 75,000 people.

Aurora Chapter, D.A.R., Aurora, Illinois, wishes to honor one of its members, Mrs. Frank Main, who has presented a four-year scholarship to Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School, in memory of her mother, Mrs. Loretta Greer Bugher.
MINNEAPOLIS CHAPTERS

Honor

MARIA L. SANFORD

Educator

Minnesota Daughter

This inscription appears on the statue of Maria L. Sanford, unveiled in the United States Capitol Rotunda, November 12, 1958. “Sturdy and resilient Puritan, whose perceptive mind and reverence for classic truth and beauty quickened intellectual life within the pioneer State of Minnesota and beyond its frontiers.”

Capt. John Holmes Chapter—Mrs. Harper R. Wilcox, Regent
Colonial Chapter—Mrs. L. R. Upham, Regent
Fort Snelling Chapter—Mrs. Louis B. Falb, Regent
General James Knapp Chapter—Mrs. Erling Sorbo, Regent
John Prescott Chapter—Mrs. J. W. Holmes, Regent
John Witherspoon Chapter—Mrs. R. U. Bishop, Regent
Keewaydin Chapter—Mrs. P. M. Kroeger, Regent
Maria Sanford Chapter—Mrs. Reuel J. Long, Regent
Minneapolis Chapter—Mrs. L. S. Sykora, Regent
Monument Chapter—Mrs. Katherine B. Warner, Regent
Old Trails Chapter—Mrs. Paul K. Adams, Regent
St. Anthony Falls Chapter—Mrs. G. C. Duborg, Regent
Our Americanism Medalists

Since the new Americanism Medal was authorized by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, a number of chapters have presented them to outstanding naturalized citizens. Several of them are listed below, with the chapters that awarded them. This represents only three of the many that undoubtedly have been bestowed on worthy recipients. As far as known, the first Americanism Medal went to

Margot Juliane Gehringer
(Presented by Stevens Thomson Mason Chapter, Ionia, Mich.)

Margot Gehringer came to the United States from Germany in 1951 and was naturalized in April 1957. After graduation from the eighth grade in her native land she worked in a factory; then an opportunity was given her to come to the United States and live with relatives. She arrived, speaking no English and unfamiliar with American customs; but, even before she left Germany, she had told her family that she was determined to become an American citizen. She is now 24, is a college senior, and plans to become a librarian after graduation. Perhaps in a future issue of the Magazine her speech on American Citizenship can be printed.

Jim Bonser
(Commodore Richard Dale Chapter, Albany, Ga.)

Jim Bonser was brought up in London, England, and has been in the United States for 11 years. He was given the Americanism Medal at the Christmas meeting of Commodore Richard Dale Chapter; his wife and his mother were also present. After a bleak wartime life in England, Mr. Bonser appreciated the kind reception given him by this Georgia community. He is proving an outstanding American citizen, and the Daughters of the American Revolution were honored to signalize his record by presentation of the medal. In a letter of thanks, he said: “In all truthfulness I can say that these 11 years in the United States have brought lots of joy; I believe that fate led me directly to live in the finest part of the whole world. You may be sure that my engraved Americanism medal will be long treasured, under lock and key, along with my United States naturalization papers.”

Rev. Ezio Sameshima Sakamoto
(La Junta Chapter, La Junta, Colo.)

The first Americanism Medal to be presented in Colorado was awarded to Rev. Ezio Sameshima Sakamoto at the time of naturalization ceremonies in the Otero County, Colo., District Court in January. William L. Gobin, Judge of the Court, reviewed Mr. Sakamoto’s achievements. Born in Kagoshima, Japan, in 1910, he came to this country in 1924. He attended grammar school in Japan, junior and senior high school and college in California, and theological school in Colorado. He was naturalized in June 1953, and from that time has conducted a class in history and citizenship for Japanese emigrants, preparing them for American citizenship. In 1953 he conducted a 14-week night-school course for 81 aliens of Japanese ancestry, and (Continued on page 538)

THE IRON ORE MINES

A yawning chasm, a hole in the ground,
And . . . . walls!
Shovels in motion like monsters of yore;
An engine with ore cars is worming its way
On shelves of the pit walls,
From dusk into day.

We follow the ore in its slow moving pace
Through forests and fields to high stilted docks,
Down lanes of the Lakes, through lowering locks;
Out through the fiery, furnaces then
It goes into service of nations and men.

And looking beyond—
The vision of thought
Sees towering cities the iron has wrought—
Their industry, commerce—yes, progress and change—
I see it come out of the pits of the Iron Ore Range in the Arrowhead Country.

This and the following page is sponsored by the following Minnesota Chapters:

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The Arrowhead Country was first visited as early as 1660 and Grand Portage is the oldest white settlement in Minnesota. The area is full of historical lore—Indian, fur trading, lumber, and iron ore exploration. It is the Land of the Chippewas and Voyageurs.

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What is a good D.A.R.?—One who is courteous and kind—
Who puts integrity above ambition,
Who is sincere and true—who looks ahead
Beyond the current state and world condition.
She loves the past—but looks the present through and through,
Is not deceived by cunningest designs.
She reads—and thinks. She knows the true
And knows the false. She reads between the lines.
EVELYN R. CURRIER, Regent
Col. John Donelson Chapter, D.A.R.
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MAY 1959
Maine—the Pine Tree State

Maine: The Pine Tree State, Vacationland, The Rock-bound Coast, Land of the Pointed Firs. Familiar terms all, describing this rugged, heavily forested northern State. Verrazano visited the coast in 1524, John Smith in 1614. From 1604 to 1613, the area was part of French Acadia. In 1622 the Province of Maine was granted to Fernando Gorges and John Mason by the Council of New England. The first permanent settlements of hardy pioneers were York and Pemaquid, in 1625. The territory was incorporated as part of Massachusetts in 1691; but the independent, determined settlers, mainly English, Scottish, Irish, and French, were slowly moving toward self-government. Maine, dotted with small settlements, existing on farming, fishing, furring, and foresting, became a State in 1820; Augusta, its capital, spans the majestic Kennebec River.

The old New England stoicism, the spirit of "Use it up; wear it out; make it do; do without," flourished, in a rather austere way, of course, in the land of the pine. Education was respected, to be desired. Gaudy show was to be avoided. Piety was a serious business, and woe unto him who forgot that the Recording Angel seeth far and remembereth exceeding well. These strait-laced traits linger still. We are a reserved people—warm-hearted, but reserved, just a bit on the prickly touch-me-not side. At the last of the hard winter, as we "climb March Hill," the so-called "Odd Season" sets in. The Maine sense of humor (always understate—to overdo isn't done) becomes a mite drier, more biting. An out-of-State visitor, noticing the grimly frozen ground, the gray sky, the I'll-tough-this-out-if-it's-the-last-thing-I-live-to-do visages typical of March Hill says "I should think you'd go crazy up here in the Winter." And a State-of-Mainer draws "Well-ll, it would help."

Then Spring comes in a riotous burst, and we're all as gay as our French Canadian population, which is lively and songful, year's end to year's end. Perhaps we dour New Englanders envy them these qualities. But the assiduously concealed gaiety in our hearts wells up anew at Summer's lush beauty and at Autumn's flaming glory. And we stand awestruck to see the majestic wonder of snow-laden firs and crystalline lakes. To others we say, "Yes, Maine—produces potatoes, hay, oats, vegetables, apples, strawberries, dairy products, poultry, granite, feldspar, limestone, slate, clay, fish, lobsters, pine, spruce, wood pulp, paper, boats, canoes, textiles, boots, and shoes. Imports tourists, for limited seasons or permanently. Pretty good place to live. No high-pressure stuff, you know. Can't stand for any of that. Good old three R's, plus Colby, Bates, Bowdoin, University of Maine. Summers we have Lakewood, the American Savoyards at Monmouth, the Ogunquit Playhouse, the Boothbay Harbor Playhouse, the Arundel Opera Company at Kennebunkport, and Andrew Wyeth in Cushing. Winters, we have community concerts, The Messiah at Bowdoin, people like Hindemith at Colby, Adele Addison at Bates, Anna Russell at the University. Robert Frost and John Ciardi lecturing. Bill Thon all year round. The wilderness doesn't have as much now."

And as we say these things, we feel, deep in our stoic New England selves, "It's hard to get the emotion out onto our famous expressionless faces, but we love the State. As a place to live, it's some old good."
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Wichita, Kansas

State Year of History

(Continued from page 500)

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portant than the renewed apprecia-

tion we ourselves gain of New York

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Mattoon, Illinois

Where Gen. U. S. Grant

Assumed Command

Our American Medalists

(Continued from page 532)

another for 15 Japanese aliens in

1954. Between 1953 and 1956, 93

Japanese in the Arlansas Valley of

Colorado have become American

citizens, largely through his efforts.

He has had mimeographed, in ques-

tion-and-answer form, an 18-page

booklet on American history and the

Constitution in both English and

Japanese. These booklets are used,

not only in his classes, but by Japa-

nese groups in other parts of Colo-

(Continued on page 544)
Greetings from JOHN CARTER CHAPTER, D.A.R.
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Within their bosoms love of liberty
Lay deep and strong! It brought them to a strand
Both wild and new, where they could firmly stand
In faith sublime to be forever free,
Serene—bequeathing hope and guarantee
Of independence for their children’s land,
A heritage transmitted, a command
Each generation be its proud trustee.
They brought the seeds of sturdy oaks, whose roots
Grow wide and strong, to sow in virgin soil
For future seedings. Vigilantly, they
Kept guard above the tiny tender shoots,
That they might grow both straight and tall. By toil
They wrought our heritage which lives today.

ANNABEL K. VAN WINKLE,
Philip Livingston Chapter,
Howell, Mich.

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Of privilege, made possible by those
Who earned their glories centuries ago
In savage conflict with sanguineous foes,
Be ever prudent of the heritage
Secured for you by men who boldly died
That you may never acquiesce your will
To tyrants, who would desolate your pride.

If you would honor those whom you revere
And cherish every mention of their fame
Let your fulfillment merit liberty—
Your labors prove the legacy you claim.
Your children's children well may bless the day
Their worthy antecedents passed this way.

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The Wichita Mountains Easter Sunrise Service is a worship service—a reverent portrayal, through pageantry, of over fifty scenes from the life of Jesus, including His birth, ministry, passion and resurrection. It is held annually in the Wichita Mountains Holy City to celebrate the resurrection of Jesus Christ, to familiarize more people with the events and incidents of His life, and to afford an opportunity for people of all faiths, races and denominations to join together in love in the worship of the One God.

The Easter Pageant is held at the Holy City of Oklahoma, a huge natural amphitheatre within the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge, located on State Highway 49, approximately 22 miles northwest of Lawton, Oklahoma.

The service begins at 2 a.m. on Easter Morning, following a music hour, and ends at dawn. Visitors from throughout the world begin arriving at the Holy City on Saturday to secure the best possible seating on the grassy hillside. Darkness provides the only curtain for the colorful pageantry which is presented on a mile-long stage, as scene after scene is illuminated. Several thousand volunteers take part in the cast and work behind the scenes to present the service each year.

The first Wichita Mountains Easter Service was held at dawn on Easter Sunday, April 4, 1926, by the Medicine Park Union Sunday School, and the First Congregational Church of Lawton, who later decided to make it an annual affair. The present site, a natural amphitheatre at the base of Mt. Roosevelt, was chosen in 1935, and the setting, a replica of the real Holy City, was constructed of native granite stone, with the help of the federal government. The Pageant has been held every year since 1926, regardless of the weather, except for one year in the early 1930’s, when a hail and sleet storm made it impossible for the cast and worshipers to leave their cars. In 1948 a motion picture, entitled “The Lawton Story—The Price of Peace” was filmed at the Holy City. It has been shown throughout the world, acquainting many thousands of people with the work done here.

In addition to the Easter Service, several other Biblical dramas are presented at the Holy City each year. On Saturday, June 6, “The Story of Ruth” will be presented from 9 p.m. to 10:30 p.m., and on July 11, “The Story of Abraham” will be presented from 9 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. at the Holy City.

Visitors flock to the Holy City by the thousands year-round to visit the beautiful chapel and to see the setting for the famous Easter Pageant. The chapel has provided a setting for several hundred weddings since its construction.

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(Continued from page 538)
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