YOU ALWAYS LOOK LOVELY...

after a visit to our Charles of the Ritz Beauty Salon. Come for a quick manicure or a leisurely beauty session in pleasant surroundings. You can depend on our experts for a becoming coiffure, the best possible permanent and sound scientific care. For your convenience, Salons are also located in our Chevy Chase and 7 Corners stores.

Woodward & Lothrop
Washington, D.C.
Who Remembers...

When people wore white carnations on January 29 in memory of our martyred twenty-fifth President, William McKinley? In recent years, however, they have been adopted as a Mother's Day symbol. Nowadays, January means the March of Dimes month to many Americans—a month selected because of the birthday of our thirty-second President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, who was stricken with infantile paralysis in 1921. This year the objectives of the March of Dimes have been broadened to include study and treatment of birth defects and arthritis.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOLUME 94, No. 1 JANUARY 1960 WHOLE NUMBER 783

Contents

PAGE
3 The President General’s Message

FEATURES
4 Tryon Palace Restoration Gertrude S. Carraway
7 The Old City Cemetery, Nashville, Tenn. Virginia Haley Denis
9 A Century of American Needlecraft Mrs. O. George Cook
10 Historical Highways and State Markers in Virginia Elizabeth Keller Johnston
13 Faith of Our Fathers, Living Still Louise Magaw Ackerman
15 Historical Handkerchiefs Raymond B. Clark, Jr.

DEPARTMENTS
19 National Defense Elizabeth Chesnut Barnes
23 With the Chapters Mrs. William Seth Kenyon
26 Genealogical Source Material and Records Mary Glenn Newell
42 Junior American Citizens
55 D.A.R. Membership
56 National Board of Management—1959–60
59 National Chairmen of National Committees—1959–60

MISCELLANEOUS
16 Constitution Week—1959 Mrs. James W. Butler
29 Flat Rock, N.C., Charleston of the Mountains Lenoir Ray
30 Massachusetts Daughters Celebrate Washington’s Birthday Vivian S. Lord
31 My Trip to Washington Elaine Red Shirt
32 The Doris Pike White Auditorium—Gymnasium—Kate Duncan Smith School Vera L. Greenlease
40 Among Our Contributors Lucy Brooks
41 An Answer to Prayer
42 John P. Tyson
45 Book Review
48 Camp Middlebrook—1778–1779 Helen W. Donnelly
Tryon Palace Restoration, New Bern, N. C., first fixed Colonial and first State Capitol of North Carolina. Originally built 1767–70 "in the pure English taste," it was used as the Governor's Residence, as well as the Government House. Restored 1952–59, it is now open to visitors daily except Mondays and certain holidays.
THE joy and happiness of the Christmas Season are over, the old year has ended and a New Year is starting. This is a time of making resolutions and, as we make our resolutions, let us not forget our National Society.

We Daughters of the American Revolution can look to our past records of historical, patriotic and educational service with pride. Our many splendid committees under most able leadership have written pages of accomplishments for our country.

But, we can not rest on our laurels. Today with the many dangers facing our beloved country, both from within and without, it behooves us to reconsecrate ourselves to the principles of our Founding Fathers and the objectives of our Society and resolve to devote ourselves more wholeheartedly to our Society’s program for Home and Country.

Our many committees offer a varied program; there is a phase of work to the liking of each and every member. Let our past achievements be a challenge for greater accomplishments in the future.

In that the first of March is less than two months away, chapters should check carefully the Honor Roll requirements to make sure that the answer to each requirement is in the affirmative. There is yet time to do that extra work to make your chapter eligible for Honor Roll status. Wouldn’t it be wonderful if every chapter were a Gold Star Chapter? And that is not beyond the realms of possibility. This accomplishment would prove, even more than at present, our effectiveness for the betterment of our country.

Preparations are already being made for the Sixty-ninth Continental Congress. How I wish that every chapter could be represented! It has been said that no D.A.R. member understands the scope and the power of our National Society until she has attended Continental Congress. The Opening Night is a magnificent spectacle, a breathtaking scene, that you never forget. No matter how many times you see it, you always get a thrill.

Then follows a week of information, inspiration and enjoyment. The reports of our National Officers and National Chairmen bring home to members the magnitude of our committee work throughout our country. Many distinguished speakers are on the program with messages to supplement the Society’s plan of work. Too, the policies of our National Society are set by the Resolutions passed at the Continental Congress. In selecting your representatives, do try to elect members who will actually attend. Thus, your chapter will have a firsthand report of the proceedings of Congress.

May this be a Happy New Year for you and may the Resolutions you are making now for the further prestige, influence and accomplishments of our Society be crowned with success.

DORIS PIKE WHITE
President General, N.S.D.A.R.
Tryon Palace Restoration

By Gertrude S. Carraway
Honorary President General

The story of the famed restoration of historic Tryon Palace at New Bern, N. C., called by contemporaries "the most beautiful building in the Colonial Americas," resembles a fairy tale with a D.A.R. Fairy Godmother and serves today as proof of her faith in the D.A.R. objectives of historical appreciation, educational training and patriotic endeavor.

Although the $3,000,000 restoration is a State project, administered by the Tryon Palace Commission, a State agency, with all the property deeded to the State, rather than being strictly a D.A.R. program, Daughters of the American Revolution have long been actively interested in the reconstruction of North Carolina's first Colonial and State Capitol.

Despite the D.A.R. dreams of such a restoration, they were hopeless until the means to make these dreams come true were provided liberally by the late Mrs. Maude Moore Latham, of Greensboro, N. C., a native of New Bern, who was a member of the Rachel Caldwell Chapter, N.S.D.A.R. She had the aid and encouragement of her husband, the late Mr. James Edwin Latham, prominent in diversified business and financial affairs.

On January 26, 1944, Mrs. Latham established a trust fund of $100,000 for the resurrection of this era historic house. Promising to rebuild the entire structure, if the State would purchase its original site, she and others persuaded the 1945 North Carolina General Assembly, in spite of the drain of World War II costs, to appropriate $150,000 for land and to authorize the gubernatorial appointment of a Tryon Palace Commission to supervise the restoration.

A second trust fund of $150,000 was set up by Mrs. Latham on April 26, 1949. The State appropriated $77,000 more for real estate, to make its total $227,000. A collection of rare 18th century antiques, valued at $125,000, was given on January 1, 1950, by Mrs. Latham to the State as a nucleus for the Palace furnishings.

So great was her interest that, following her death on April 8, 1951, it was learned that she had bequeathed the residue of her estate, then valued at over $1,160,000, to the Tryon Palace Commission to assure the complete restoration.

Through the able direction of her son-in-law, Mr. John A. Kellenberger, of Greensboro, Commission Treasurer and Finance Officer, and her daughter, Mrs. Kellenberger, Commission Chairman, the valuables of the Latham trusts and bequests have more than doubled—not only to pay for the authentic restoration, superb furnishings, and magnificent 18th century gardens, but also to purchase far more than twice as much property as that bought by the State, so that it might include practically the entire original 6-acre tract.

The wishes of this public benefactor are being effectively carried out by Mr. Kellenberger, executors of her will. Mrs. Kellenberger is a former regent of her Rachel Caldwell Chapter, State D.A.R. Historian, and National Chairman of the Hospitality Committee of the National Society, D.A.R.

Other members of the Tryon Palace Commission are also devoting their time and energy, without any remuneration or payment of expenses, working through various committees to make the restoration an outstanding historic shrine, architectural showplace, educational museum, patriotic mecca, and popular attraction for connoisseurs of the 18th century decorative arts.

Of the 25 members on the Tryon Palace Commission appointed by Governors of North Carolina, 14 are Daughters of the American Revolution, including Mrs. Kellenberger; Mrs. Charles A. Cannon, First Vice Chairman; Miss Virginia Horne, Second Vice Chairman and Chairman of the Acquisition Committee, who is an Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Paul L. Borden, Secretary; Mrs. W. H. Belk, an Honorary Vice President General and Past Chaplain General; Mrs. Edwin C. Gregory, Past Vice President General; Mrs. Inglis Fletcher, noted author of historical novels; and Mrs. O. Max Gardner and Mrs. J. Melville Broughton, widows of North Carolina Governors.

The six ex-officio members of the Commission are headed by Gov. Luther H. Hodges. Serving as Secretary of the Commission for 11 years from its creation in 1945 was Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, now an Honorary President General, D.A.R., who resigned from the Commission on November 15, 1956, in order to become Restoration Director.

Although thus administered by the Tryon Palace Commission and financed primarily with Mrs. Latham's money, the restoration is affiliated with the State Department of Archives and History and cooperates with other State departments and divisions. Through annual appropriations the State assists with the costs of maintenance and operation.

Erected 1767–70 through Colonial appropriations of £15,000, or the equivalent of about $75,000, as the seat of British government in North Carolina, the Palace was unique in combining the Governor's residence with the legislative hall and Capitol offices.

Designed like a London town house, "in the pure English taste," its supervising architect was John Hawks, who came from England for the purpose in 1764. "The first professional architect to remain in America," he later held a number of Colonial and State offices.

Royal Governor William Tryon moved into the mansion in June 1770, with his wife, Margaret Wake Tryon, for whom Wake County, N. C., is named, and their 9-year-old daughter. They resided there until after the Battle of Alamance during the War of the Regulation in 1771. He then became Royal Governor of New York.
His successor, Royal Governor Josiah Martin, soon contracted with Mr. Hawks to build on the Palace grounds a smoke house, poultry house, and dovecote. All these have been reconstructed with funds from Mrs. Latham's estate.

Governor Martin was driven from the Palace on May 31, 1775, by patriotic citizens, after the first two provincial conventions of North Carolina had been held in New Bern, with the rising trend toward independence from England. The first Provincial Convention, on August 25, 1774, was the first anywhere in America to be called and held in defiance of British orders.

The first State officials elected under the first Constitution of the Independent State, including Gov. Richard Caswell, were inaugurated in the Palace on January 16, 1777. The first State General Assembly convened there on April 7, 1777, and continued to meet there from time to time as late as 1794, when the State Capital was moved permanently to Raleigh.

President George Washington was entertained on April 27, 1791, at a banquet and ball in Tryon Palace. Many other distinguished personages were guests there.

The main building was destroyed by fire on the night of February 27, 1798. The east wing remained for some years thereafter. The west wing survived the ages.

Following extensive historical and physical research, the first phases of restoration were begun during August 1952 on this wing, which had been used originally for stables and carriages. About 85 per cent of its bricks are original ones.

Using Hawks' plans and specifications, the central building and the east wing have been authentically reconstructed on their original foundations; so have the two pentagonal "necessary houses."

Six original red sandstone steps found on the site are utilized in the restoration. Others to match were quarried at St. Bee's in Cumberland County, England.

Two shades of the exquisite color schemes in the main building are known to have been there originally, for they were copied from bits of plaster, excavated on the grounds, along with thousands of other artifacts.

From England came much 18th century Governor's Library, Tryon Palace. Here there has been recreated the library of Royal Governor William Tryon. Of the 500 books listed on his inventory, original editions of more than 400 have been acquired for the restoration. The unique stepladder folds into a pole. The portrait is said to be perhaps the earliest Gainsborough in America. Over the English 18th century hand-carved mantel is an architectural seascape attributed to the school of Claude Lorrain. The fireplace equipment, like all in the restored Palace, is 18th century. The Spanish Savonnerie rug, with the rampant lion of Leon, was made at the royal looms in Madrid.

Daughter's Bedroom. Among the lovely bedrooms at Tryon Palace is one used by Margaret, 9-year-old daughter of Royal Governor and Mrs. William Tryon. Miniature antique furnishings are used there, including a cherry inlaid bed, Chinese birdcage, Chippendale mahogany high chair, kneehole desk, and rare small wing chair. Two Catesby color flower prints hang over the desk. Over the mantel is an oil portrait of a young princess holding a doll, painted in 1768 by Nathaniel Dance.
MEMO TO: All eighth grade students
SUBJECT: D.A.R.-J.A.C. Contest
(Essay)

In your American History classes this year you have learned much about the heritage of our way of life and individual freedom which today must stand in ready competition against the system of communism that engulfs almost one billion people in the world.

In contrast to the elegant English furnishings in the most beautiful bedrooms there are simpler bedrooms for guests and for servants in the attic of the main building and on the second floor of the east wing, furnished with early American regional furniture.

The drawing room is pictured in Helen Comstock's book, "100 Most Beautiful Rooms in America." The Colonial kitchen, with its huge fireplace and beehive oven, has typical English and American cooking utensils of the period.

The grounds feature gardens designed in the 18th century manner, including a kitchen garden, work garden, flower gardens, a "Kellenberger" ornamental garden, and a "Maude Moore Latham Memorial Garden," with marble statues and a memorial pavilion for the restoration donor. Landscaping is being continued all the way to the Trent River waterfront.

After about 8 years of planning and work, the restoration was officially opened on April 8, 1959, when both Houses of the North Carolina General Assembly held sessions in the historic edifice. Guests included Governor Hodges, members of the Council of State, State Supreme Court justices, and legislators, with their wives.

Distinguished historians, curators, and directors of historic houses and museums from all over the country were invited by the Tryon Palace Commission for previews of the restoration the next day, with a dinner that evening and a candlelight reception in the Palace.

On the following day, April 10, the restoration buildings and grounds were formally opened to the public.

Special ceremonies were again held on April 14 when the ambassadors to the United States from Great Britain and Switzerland, with members of their families and their embassy staffs, were honor guests and speakers at a gala dinner at a local hotel, followed by a candlelight reception at the Palace. Also honor guests on those occasions were North Carolina's Lieutenant-Governor, President pro tempore of the State Senate, and Speaker of the State House of Representatives.

During the first 6 months the restoration was opened to the public more than 25,000 paying visitors came from 49 States and 25 foreign countries, practically all being enthusiastic in praise of the architecture, furnishings, arrangements, and accessories, as well as the gardens.

The restoration is open to visitors Tuesdays through Saturdays from 9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. and Sunday afternoons from 1:30 to 4 p.m. It is closed every Monday for cleaning; and is also closed for New Year's Day, Easter, Thanksgivings, Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, and the day after Christmas.

Admission fees of $2 for adults and $1 for children include continuous guided tours by costumed hostesses, who have had 3 years of study courses. They have been warmly complimented for their knowledge, enthusiasm, and graciousness.

New Bern will celebrate in 1960 the 250th anniversary of its founding by Swiss and German settlers under Baron Christopher de Graffenried, who named the colony for his native city of Bern, Switzerland. Its location at the confluence of two picturesque rivers, with its many historic spots and charming old homes, forms a splendid setting for the "jewel" of Tryon Palace.

This romantic symbol of "Living History" and cultural values is well worth visits by Daughters of the American Revolution, who will find there incentives for further study of past glories as inspiring challenges for better citizenship in the present for their patriotic efforts to preserve their rich heritage in the spirit of illustrious predecessors and pass it on, untarnished and brighter, to future generations.
The Old City Cemetery, Nashville, Tenn.

By Virginia Haley Denis
Regent, Gen. James Robertson Chapter, Nashville, Tenn.

In 1779 several hundred people at the Watauga settlement on the Holston River decided to migrate westward to a site on the Cumberland River previously selected by Gen. James Robertson. To allow them to build their homes and be ready for spring planting, the journey had to be made in winter, despite the severe cold. General Robertson led a party of men with their livestock overland through the Cumberland Gap. The women and children and a few men made the perilous journey by boat down the Holston and up the Ohio and Cumberland Rivers under the leadership of Col. John Donelson.

After untold hardships, epidemics, and Indian massacres the surviving sturdy pioneers established Fort Nashboro on the bluffs of the Cumberland River in the spring of 1780.

The first burial places for the little settlement were near the present public square in Nashville and west of the Great Salt Lick Springs. By 1820, the fort had become a town, and the population had grown to about 3,000. The need was apparent for a larger, permanent cemetery, a good distance removed from the up-town section. Twenty-seven acres of ground were acquired at what is now the corner of Oak Street and Fourth Avenue South (formerly Cherry Street). On January 1, 1822, the new City Cemetery was opened and has been in continuous use since that date. Records show that over 30,000 persons have been buried there, and its grounds are the last resting place for Protestants and Catholics, whites and Negroes (of the latter both slaves and freemen).

Before the War Between the States, the City Cemetery was well maintained, but during that terrible conflict Nashville was occupied by Federal troops, and the sacred grounds were used for stabling their horses. After the war the Old City Cemetery was abandoned in a state of destruction and neglect. Later, many families removed their dead to the new and more beautiful Mount Olivet Cemetery. Consequently, agitation arose to convert the old burial ground into a public park; however, sentiment prevailed, although the historic spot was neglected and forgotten for several decades.

In 1911 the South Nashville Federation of Women's Clubs contributed the beautiful entrance gates. We are also indebted to them for interesting the city in replacing the dilapidated wire fence with an appropriate and handsome stone wall; gates and wall are in perfect preservation today.

When the Gen. James Robertson Chapter, N.S.D.A.R., was organized in 1923, its special work was to care for the grave of the founder of Nashville, in whose honor the chapter is named. General Robertson died in 1814 at the Chickasaw Indian Agency near Memphis. By an act of the General Assembly of Tennessee in 1825, his body was reinterred in the Old Nashville City Cemetery. In 1927 the Gen. James Robertson Chapter appealed to Mayor Hilary E. Howe, and through his influence the City Council allotted enough funds to restore and beautify the Robertson lot under the supervision of the chapter. Buried in the lot with the general are his wife, Charlotte Reeves; their eldest son, Jonathan; and another son, Felix. Dr. Felix Robertson had the distinction of being the first white child born in Nashville; he became a professor of medicine at the University of Nashville and was twice mayor of the city. Beside him rests his wife, Lydia Waters.

As the years passed, the Gen. James Robertson Chapter not only cared for the Robertson lot but extended its interest to the cemetery as a whole. Without financial support from the city and from other patriotic organizations, it became a discouraging task. However, the chapter kept its vigil and faith through the efforts of one of its founding members, Marina Reid Hunter (Mrs. Alex Hunter). Through her unflagging efforts Mayor Thomas L. Cummings was persuaded to appoint a City Cemetery Commission whose responsibility it was to help restore and supervise maintenance of the grounds. In 1946 the city appropriated only enough money to build a Shelter House where the burial records could be kept. This colonial-type brick building replaced an old wooden structure where rats and vandals had all but destroyed the original books.

The Old Cemetery was again forgotten for another decade, except that the Gen. James Robertson Chapter always kept the Robertson lot beautiful and in good condition.

Through the undaunted spirit of Mrs. Hunter (affectionately known as Miss Nina), in 1958 the present mayor, Hon. Ben West, a member of the S.A.R., reactivated the Cemetery Commission, and the City of Nashville appropriated $75,000 to restore the sacred grounds. The restoration is under the supervision of Jack W. Denis (Chairman), Mrs. Alex Hunter, Mrs. Frank Cheatham, Alfred Sharp, and J. Emerick Nagy.

Instead of a neglected heritage, the Old City Cemetery has become a
beautiful shrine, not only for Tennessee but for America. Time, weather, and vandals had taken their toll of the fine old monuments and the inscriptions on the tombs. The Commission therefore felt that the most important part of the restoration was to repair and preserve the slowly crumbling markers and vaults. To re-letter the inscriptions on the tombstones, which record so much of the city’s past history, was prohibitive in cost; however, a few families, churches, and fraternal lodges are having some of the re-lettering done.

The Old Nashville City Cemetery before restoration. The Shelter House is at the left in the background of the photograph, and the ironwork above the “stone and lantern memorial” may be seen at the far left.

To those who have visited the Cemetery in the past, it is now an awe-inspiring sight to find the old monuments again standing erect with dignity; for many years all of them had been leaning and decaying, and some were even half-buried in the ground. The handsome ornamental iron fences that surround several family plots have been resoldered and painted. All of the ancient forest trees have undergone surgery, and traditional magnolias have been added to the existing old specimens. In keeping with the period, boxwood, beds of ivy, iron urns, and furniture ornament the attractive Shelter House. Mimosa trees, crepe myrtle bushes, and periwinkle vines create a feeling of serenity within the grounds.

The streets, paved with brown pebbles, are named like those in the city of the living and are marked with nameplates; replicas of old street lamps add to the beauty and real charm of the entry drive. Contrary to cemetery tradition, lights encircle the entire grounds and burn throughout the night; it is hoped that this will prevent further vandalism. The great old trees catch the reflection from the lights, casting shadows over the ancient tombs and giving an effect of tender beauty.

An old brick toolhouse stores adequate mowing equipment and garden tools, and a room provides convenient facilities for the workmen.

Handsome plaques tell of the illustrious people who are buried there. These markers are placed on concrete bases and erected at an angle for easy reading by visiting motorists. Brochures are being prepared and will soon be available for those interested in the history of the Cemetery. The Commission hopes to have a full-time curator who will coordinate the historical background along with supervision and maintenance.

Dr. Alfred Leland Crabb, noted novelist and historian, has called the Old City Cemetery “One of the six or seven most historic interesting cemeteries in America, from the standpoint of the number of distinguished persons buried there.” A book itself could be written about these early citizens and the part they played in the history of Nashville. Space forbids mention of more than a few.

Sleeping in “God’s Acres of Yesterday” are the James Robertson family and his sister, Anne Robertson Cockrill, who taught the little school on the boat Adventure, which brought some of the settlers to the Bluffs, and her husband, John Cockrill; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rutledge, both of whose fathers (Edward Rutledge and Arthur Middleton) signed the Declaration of Independence; Lt. Gen. Richard Stoddart Ewell, who led Lee’s center at Gettysburg; and Gen. William Carroll, second in command at the Battle of New Orleans and for 12 years Governor of Tennessee.

Here, too, are buried Charles Longenatti, interpreter for Andrew Jackson at the same battle; artist William Edward West, friend of Washington Irving, who illustrated several of his novels and also painted portraits of Lord Byron, Percy Bysshe Shelley, and Henry Clay; Col. Joel Lewis, one of the heroes of Kings Mountain and active in the early political life of Nashville; four other Revolutionary soldiers—Anthony Foster, Samuel Chapman, Lipscomb Norvell, and Archibald Martin; Ephraim H. Foster, a United States senator; Judge George Washington Campbell, Minister to Russia in 1819, congressman, senator, and Secretary of the Treasury, and his wife, Harriet (daughter of Benjamin Stoddard, the first Secretary of the Navy under John Adams); and 20 mayors of Nashville, including the first, Joseph B. Coleman.

Distinguished educators, fraternal leaders, and ministers buried here include Dr. William Hume, reverend Presbyterian minister, and his son, Alfred Hume, founder of Nashville’s public school system; Frances B. Fogg, lawyer and first President of the Board of Education; Joseph Norvell, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee Free Masons; Thomas Crutcher, Treasurer of the Mero District, Mayor of Nashville, and a great friend of the Female Academy; Dr. C. D. Elliott, President of the Old Female Academy; and Gerald Troost, first State geologist and professor of natural science and the Old University of Nashville.

Also buried there are two of the original pioneers, Dr. David Shelby and Andrew Ewing, clerk to the government of the Notables, 1783–1813.

The famous Capt. William Driver, who gave the national flag the name “Old Glory,” died in Nashville on March 3, 1886, and was laid to rest here. He designed his own tombstone, which bears this inscription: “A master mariner, sailed twice around the world, once around Australia, removed Pitcim (Pitcairn) Island people from sickness and death in Tahiti to their own island home September 3, 1831; then 69 number now 1200 souls”. The American Legion, Post 5, has erected a flagpole near his grave, from which the American flag flies 24 hours a day.
The exhibition, A Century of American Needlecraft, arranged in your National Society Museum by our curator, Mr. Frank E. Klapthor, and his assistant, Mr. Robert Cato, was sponsored by Mrs. Ashmead White, President General, and in particular by Mrs. Katherine McCook Knox, the Art Critics Committee Chairman. The other members of the committee are Mrs. Andrew Parker, Mr. Herman W. Williams, and Mr. William Parker. The exhibition was open to the public November 2-13.

Announcements were mailed to some 2,500 individuals, schools, art galleries, etc. The grouping of these items, never before assembled for public viewing, was of real interest to many visitors.

The exhibition included the knitted lace shawl and fichu which, according to tradition, belonged to Martha Washington; also small fringed mats, each having wool-embroidered floral sprays in the center, that have a history of being worked by Mrs. Washington on linen produced at Mount Vernon.

The wool-embroidered pocketbooks made for men living in the 18th century are very interesting, with linings of glazed wool as well as silk. The embroidered linen pockets, with original tapes and bindings, are unusual examples of needlework, as well as being handy receptacles for household needs. These were worn at the side, either over or under the skirt. They were also worn in pairs and would be very convenient today.

The samplers, chiefly made by young girls, are beautiful evidence of the diligent interest with which the young were trained one to two hundred years ago. The embroidered pictures, finer art than some of the samplers, show the exquisite accomplishments possible as a result of this training.

Men’s waistcoats received handsome embroidered detail, even to the buttons being matched for homespun red wool or fine French silk satin.

The rare bed rug of home-dyed wool, hooked by Molly Stark for her namesake and niece in 1773, is one of the superb treasures of your Museum. Its design is rather contemporary, though its age is not.

The lace pillow on which there are many finely turned wooden and bone bobbins, some bearing names of friends of the original owner, most all being weighted with hand-blown glass beads, is most appealing because examples of lace edgings produced thereon accompany the pillow.

Netting needles employed to repair seines in the early days are shown, and these have the history of being owned by George Washington. Letters give evidence of his interest in having the seines used at Mount Vernon kept in repair. Very fine steel knitting needles, belonging (by tradition) to Martha Washington, are also in the exhibition.

A man’s finger guard used during the Revolution for heavy sewing, gourds for darners, and ivory sewing bird, elegantly embroidered pin cushions with clasps to be hung from the girdle, leather cases with handsome fittings for the fine work ladies

(Continued on page 44)
Historical Highways and State Markers in Virginia

By Elizabeth Keller Johnston
Regent, Col. William Preston Chapter, Roanoke, Va.

A FEW YEARS AGO a brilliant young woman, Virginia Moore, of Wythe County, Va., wrote a book entitled Virginia Is a State of Mind. In this captivating volume—a delightful interpretation of the State of Virginia—her way of life, principles, convictions, customs, and contributions to America's ideas and ideals are all so plainly portrayed that, when you have finished reading it, you feel like Capt. John Smith (that English officer who at 23 had canvassed much of the known world and upon coming to Virginia said in 1607):

Heaven and earth never agreed better to frame a place for man's habitation, than Virginia, a fruitful and delightsome land. And Gov. Sir Thomas Dale, singing the same tune as Capt. John Smith, cried in 1611:

Take four of the best kingdoms of Christendom and put them all together, and they may in no way compare to this country—Virginia.

Virginia is the mother of the United States' priceless historical heritage. Therefore, it was with wisdom and a proper sense of dignity and appropriateness that the Virginia system of historical markers was inaugurated. In 1927 William E. Carson, first Chairman of Virginia Conservation and Development Department, evolved the idea of covering the State with a complete system of related markers on the main highways, so placed as to be easily visible to the traveling public.

The Virginia marker system is original, and the design of the markers belongs to the State. Although markers have long been installed at certain historical places, they were unrelated and referred to a few main points, such as noted houses or positions on battlefields. The Virginia system not only marks birthplaces and famous homes, churches, and battlefields, but it tells the story of army movements along and off the roads. Thus it is possible by markers to follow campaigns such as that of 1871, ending at Yorktown; the second Manassas Campaign; the Gettysburg Campaign (for Virginia); and the campaign of 1864.

The markers were meant originally for the highways; but, under justifiable conditions and funds available, the installation of markers within the corporate limits of cities and towns of some size is now permitted. There are of course, many important historic places in Virginia, within cities and towns, that have not yet been marked by this system.

According to Virginia's statistical data compiled in 1948, we find divisions of 27 United States routes and 106 State highways traversing it. These routes and highways contain about 1027 State historical markers.

This paper will mention and sometimes quote a few of the most outstanding and interesting markers on these routes and highways. Beginning at the northern tip of Virginia, we observe the following:

1. At the southern entrance of the city of Alexandria, on U.S. Route 1, marker E-71 commemorates the beginning of this town. Land was first patented here in 1657. In 1731 a warehouse was built on Hunting Creek about which grew up the village of Belhaven. The town of Alexandria was established in 1749 and became one of the main colonial trading centers. It was a part of the original District of Columbia but was returned to Virginia in 1847.

2. Four and a half miles from Alexandria is Little Hunting Creek and here is one of the few markers in Virginia paying tribute to a woman:

Margaret Brent, Secretary to Lord Baltimores, the first woman in America to demand a vote, patented land here in 1663. Augustine Washington lived here from 1734 to 1739, and here George Washington passed most of his infancy.

3. Perhaps the marker at the entrance of Mount Vernon Estate creates more international interest than any other in Virginia.

The original house was built in 1743 by Lawrence Washington. George Washington came into possession in 1752. From here he set out in April 1775 to take his seat in the Continental Congress. On December 24, 1783, he returned from the army and here he died on December 14, 1799.

4. Still in Fairfax County, we pause to read the following:

Woodlawn: The estate inherited by Nellie Custis from George Washington. The house was built in 1805. A century later it became the home of Sen. Oscar W. Underwood.

Pohick Church: This building was begun in 1769 and completed by 1774, succeeding an earlier church 2 miles to the south. It was the lower church of Truro Parish, established in 1732, the parish of Mount Vernon and Gunston Hall. George William Fairfax, George Washington and George Mason, vestrymen, were members of the Building Committee under which the church was constructed.

Gunston Hall: Is one of the most noted colonial places in Virginia. The land was patented in 1651 by Richard Turney, who was hanged for taking part in Bacon's Rebellion in 1676. In 1696 the second George Mason acquired it. The house was built in 1755-1758 by the fourth George Mason. Revolutionary leader and author of the Virginia Declaration of Rights and the first Constitution of Virginia.

5. In Spotsylvania County, around Fredericksburg, we find six interesting markers, one noting that the town of Fredericksburg was established in 1727 and was named for Prince Frederick, father of George III. Capt. John Smith was here in 1608. The village was incorporated as a town as early as 1781 and became known as a city in 1879. Two battles were fought here, in 1862 and 1863.

6. In Hanover County are 13 markers, chief among these—

Ashland: Henry Clay was born a few miles to the east, and as a boy brought grain to a mill here. This place was raided by Stoneman in 1863; by Kilpatrick in 1864 and by Sheridan in 1864.

Because Virginia has always been proud of her educational institutions, she has erected in Ashland a marker at the entrance of Randolph-Macon College, which reads:

Randolph-Macon College for men, one of the oldest Methodist Colleges in America. It was chartered in 1839, and was named for John Randolph of Roanoke and Nathaniel Macon of North Carolina. Originally situated at Boydton, in Southside Virginia, it was moved to its present location in 1868.
7. Westmoreland County is dotted with some nine markers. At Stratford is Lee's birthplace. This house was built about 1727 by Thomas Lee. There, on January 20, 1732, was born Richard Henry Lee, who introduced the resolution in the Continental Congress for the Declaration of Independence. Robert E. Lee was born at Stratford on January 19, 1807. We find the site of the Washington home at Wakefield marked as follows:


8. In Lancaster County honor is paid to the first American woman missionary to China. The marker reads:

Here at Kilmarnock, Lancaster County, was born Oct. 28, 1817, Henrietta Hall, daughter of Col. Addison Hall, first American Woman Missionary to China. She married Rev. J. Lewis Shuck, and was sent with him to China, by the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, arriving there in September, 1835. She died in Hong Kong Nov. 27, 1844.

9. Southeast of Richmond in Charles City County is the site of a house known as The Forest, home of Martha Wayles Skelton, widow of Bathurst Skelton. There she married Thomas Jefferson January 1, 1772. The bridal couple drove in the snow to Jefferson's home—Monticello.

Few of us remember that about 17 miles southeast of Richmond, on the estate known as Shirley, was born Anne Hill Carter, mother of Robert E. Lee, who often visited Shirley. The present house was built about 1740.

Westover: In 1619 the first settlement was made there; settlers were killed in the Indian massacre in 1622. In 1666 Theodorick Bland bought Westover; in 1688 it passed to William Byrd. His son, Col. William Byrd, built the present house about 1730. In January 1781 Benedict Arnold landed there on his way to raid Richmond. In May 1781 Cornwallis crossed the river in pursuit of Lafayette.

Berkley and Harrison's Landing: About 7 miles west of Charles City we find Berkley and Harrison's Landing. The place was first settled in 1619 but was abandoned. It was re-patented in 1636. Benjamin Harrison, signer of the Declaration of Independence, lived here; his son William Henry Harrison, President of the United States, was born here in 1773. In July-August 1862 General McClellan had his headquarters at Berkley while the Army of the Potomac was here.

Charles City courthouse: In 1702 Charles City County, which then included both sides of the James River, was divided; the courthouse was built about 1730. Simcoe's British cavalry surprised a party of militia, January 8, 1781. Grant's army passed the courthouse on its way to the river in June 1864.

President Tyler's Home: Just south is Sherwood Forest, where President John Tyler lived after his retirement from the Presidency until his death in 1862. He bought the place in 1842 and came to it as his home in March 1845. Tyler, with his young second wife, entertained much and raised another large family. The well-furnished house was damaged in the war period, 1862-65.

10. Virginia Route 7 takes us into Loudoun County; a marker has been erected to the mother of the famous Wright Brothers, as follows:

Six miles north, at Hilsboro, was born in 1831 Susan Koerner, Mother of Wilbur and Orville Wright, inventors of the airplane.

11. On U.S. Route 11 we enter Shenandoah County, which contained the Fairfax Line:

Here ran the southwestern boundary of Lord Fairfax's vast land grant, the Northern Neck. It was surveyed by Peter Jefferson, Thomas Jefferson's father, and others in 1746. On this same United States route we pass through Rockingham County, and at Lacey Spring we note that: Thos. Lincoln, father of the President, was born there about 1778. He was taken to Kentucky by his father about 1781. Beside the road here was Lincoln Inn, long kept by a member of the family.

12. In the rich farming section of Virginia, we find Augusta County—birthplace of many historic events:

Bethel Church: The first church was built by Col. Robert Doak in 1779. Capt. James Tate, an elder, led, in the Battles of Cowpens and Guilford Courthouse (1781), a company drawn mainly from this church. In the churchyard 23 Revolutionary soldiers are buried. The present building was erected in 1888.

Augusta County was the birthplace of Roanoke College. Not far from Greenville, Va., was the Virginia Institute, founded by David F. Bittle in 1842, assisted by Christopher C. Baughman. Chartered on January 30, 1845, as Virginia Collegiate Institute, the school moved to Salem, Va., in 1847 and was chartered as Roanoke College March 14, 1853.

13. Rockbridge County was the birthplace of Sam Houston:

In a cabin on the hilltop, north of Lexington, Virginia, Sam Houston was born March 2, 1799. As commander-in-chief of the Texas army, he won the battle of San Jacinto, which secured Texan independence, April 21, 1836.
Augusta Academy, near Greenville; it was reestablished at Timber Ridge May 1776 as Liberty Hall Academy; it moved to Lexington and was chartered as a college 1782 and was endowed by George Washington 1796 and named for him. It was under the presidency (1865–70) of Gen. Robert E. Lee (buried in the University Chapel), whose name was incorporated in the official title after his death.

National Bridge of Virginia: Legend says that Monroe Indians called it “The Bridge of God” and worshipped it. Thomas Jefferson was the first American owner, patenting it with 157 acres on July 5, 1774, “for twenty shillings of good and lawful money.” Millions of years old, Natural Bridge is considered one of the wonders of the modern world.

15. Roanoke County contains some eight State markers; marker K–95 describes Roanoke city as follows: The first village here, at Pate’s Mill and Tavern on Evans’ Mill Creek, was called Big Lick for nearby salt marshes. In 1839 it was laid off as the town of Gainesborough. After the coming of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad at Big Lick (now Roanoke) in April 1881. This was the beginning of the city of Roanoke.

16. Montgomery County boasts of our State College of Agriculture, Engineering and Business. Virginia Polytechnic Institute was established in 1872 as a land-grant college on the site of the Draper’s Meadows massacre of 1755.

17. On Virginia Route 33 we go into New Kent County and near Talleysville was a residence known as The White House. This place was the home of Martha Custis. According to tradition, George Washington first met her at Poplar Grove, near by, in 1758. On Jan. 6th, 1759, Washington and Martha Custis were married, it is believed at this White House. The estate descended to W. H. F. Lee, son of Robert E. Lee. The house was burned by Union troops when McClellan made the White House his base of operations in May, 1862.

18. Circling back on Route 30, we pass through Louisa County, and here we find Patrick Henry’s home, at Roundabout Plantation, eight miles southwest. Here Patrick Henry lived from 1765 to 1768 when he sat for Louisa County in the House of Burgesses. This was the beginning of his political career.

At Cuckoo, Louisa County, from the tavern that stood here, Jack Jouett rode to Charlottesville, Va., by the Old Mountain Road, in time to warn the members of the Virginia Government of the coming of Tarleton’s British cavalry, June 3, 1781.

19. On U.S. Route 360, we pass through Amelia County and stop to read the six markers the State of Virginia has erected in this county covering Lee’s Retreat, April 4, 5, and 6, 1865.

20. Henrico County, which includes Richmond, contains numerous historical markers, many noting various battles of the Civil War, such as Mechanicsville, Gaines’ Mill, and Cold Harbor.

21. In Appomattox County, in the little town of Appomattox, we find marker K–157, reading as follows: At the McLean House at Appomattox, two miles north, took place the meeting between Lee and Grant to arrange terms for the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia. This was at 13:30 P.M. on Sunday, April 9, 1865.

22. In Bedford County is Thos. Jefferson’s Bedford estate, known as Poplar Forest. Here Jefferson came in June 1781, after his term as Governor expired, and while here was thrown from a horse and injured. During his recovery he wrote his famous Notes on Virginia.

23. When on Route 60, we leave Williamsburg and travel some 6 miles to Jamestown, on Route 31, site of the first permanent English settlement in America in 1607, noting the statues of Captain John Smith and Indian Princess Pocahontas.

24. At Yorktown, 15 miles from Williamsburg, we view the surrender ground of the American Revolution, restored fortifications, the naval museum, the Moore House, York Hall, and other places of interest.

25. Recent Markers: The State of Virginia is also using markers to commemorate the soldiers who gave their lives for this country in recent World Wars. In Petersburg, Va., is one of these.

West on Wythe Street, from this corner, the trees were planted as memorials to the Petersburg men who died in the World Wars. Each tree bears the name of a soldier. The street was first known as Week’s Cut, from ancient Week’s Tavern.

When traveling over the national routes and State highways of Virginia, we live again the historic events that have helped to make this Old Dominion famous; and, as we read these numerous markers, we are grateful for our heritage.

News Items

Frank Klapthor, curator of the D.A.R. Museum, and his wife, Margaret Brown Klapthor, curator of the White House Ladies’ Gallery in the Smithsonian Institution, spent a week at Shadows-on-the-Teche, New Iberia, La., appraising its contents for future display. Shadows was willed to the National Trust for Historic Preservation by the late Weeks Hall. The historic brick mansion is appraised at about $173,000. The balance of Mr. Hall’s estate, approximately $138,000 will be held by the Historic Trust as an endowment, and the income only will be used for restoration and maintenance. No date has been set for reopening of the property to the public; however, it is estimated that restoration will take at least a year after plans have been approved by the National Trust. An article on Shadows, prepared by Mrs. Helen Bullock, Biatorian of the National Trust, will appear in an early number of the Magazine.

The Amphitheater-Stage was presented to the West Virginia Cedar Lakes State FFA-FHA Conference Center, Ripley, W. Va., by the West Virginia State Organization, N.S.D.A.R., on November 15, 1959, the State Regent, Mrs. V. Eugene Holcombe, presiding. The Amphitheater-Stage hon... (Continued on page 17)
Faith of Our Fathers, Living Still

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

An invocation to Almighty God opened the 68th Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution last April. Standing before 4,000 Daughters assembled in Constitution Hall, Washington, D.C., the Rev. Dr. Clifford L. Stanley of the Virginia Theological Seminary spoke these words in a firm, clear voice:

O glory of God, good beyond all that is good, fair beyond all that is fair, we stand before Thee in awe and wonder.

And the closing words of his prayer were:
Bless all who love and serve our America, that they may be wise and strong. Guide the deliberations of this Congress to the end that all may be done to Thy praise, who remainest God for ever and ever. Amen.

All meetings of our patriotic society, the Daughters of the American Revolution, are begun with prayer. We pray to God as well as pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America. We are a patriotic society that incorporates prayer in its proceedings. The objects of our society are patriotic, educational, and historical, but we beseech Divine guidance in achieving our objectives. Dr. Stanley asked God to guide the deliberations of our Continental Congress, and in the same way all over America D.A.R. chaplains regularly ask guidance from God.

The national D.A.R. theme for this year, Faith of Our Fathers, Living Still, is in keeping with our practice of including prayer in our programs. Two things are implied by this theme; First, that our forefathers did indeed have faith in God; and second, that this faith in God is in our lives today.

All Daughters trace their ancestry to forefathers who took part in the American Revolutionary War, a war of principle. We are proud of our ancestry, and we believe that the descendants living today have inherited many fine qualities from these forefathers. Considering the religious recognition by the D.A.R., might not one fine inherited quality be revealed in this custom of prayer?

Our need for and our belief in prayer may be inherited. This would, indeed, many generations later, be the faith of our fathers, living still.

And so that evening in Constitution Hall there was sympathetic reverence as we listened to the invocation by Dr. Stanley. Because of our own faith in God we repeated in our hearts,

Guide the deliberations of this Congress to the end that all may be done to Thy praise.

There are different meanings of the word “faith” in our language. First we have the meaning of “faith” as the belief in and the unwavering trust in the powers of an Omnipotent Being or God. George Washington, in one of his prayers, asked,

And in the day of trouble, suffer not our trust in Thee to fail.

The word “faith” can be substituted for “trust” without altering Washington’s thought:

And in the day of trouble, suffer not our faith in Thee to fail.

Faith is trust.

The dictionary lists additional words as synonyms for “faith”—as confidence, reliance, dependence.

For the best definition of “faith” in this sense, however, we look in the Bible. Hebrews 11 begins:

Now faith is the assurance of things hoped for, a conviction of things not seen.

The D.A.R. theme, taken from the wonderful old hymn, Faith of Our Fathers, can certainly be interpreted with this meaning. The faith of our fathers—the assurance of things hoped for, a conviction of things not seen.

In the days of our Revolutionary forefathers, men had not figured out so much about the earth and the universe. Louis Pasteur, who discovered the presence and importance of microscopic creatures, bacteria, and germs, was doing his research 75 years after the Revolution. Pasteur’s contemporary was Jules Verne, whose quasiscientific romances have proved to be strangely prophetic. And the Wright brothers, who pioneered flying, were born approximately 100 years after the Revolution.

Not having much real knowledge of the earth and the universe, our forefathers relied on their faith in God. As in the Biblical quotation, faith was their assurance of things hoped for, their conviction of things not seen.

This is one meaning of the word “faith.”

Then people speak of different religions as faiths. The Catholic faith, the Jewish, the Moslem, the Christian. Bishop Fulton J. Sheen, a Catholic whose views are televised, calls his series “informal talks for all faiths.” Herman Wouk’s new book, This Is My God, is described as “a general guide to the Jewish faith.” In this usage “faith” is a synonym for “religion,” “doctrine,” or “creed.” And “faith of our fathers” could thus mean the religion of our forefathers.

The Protestant Christian faith is further divided into many denominations, and we often speak of these denominations as faiths—the Presbyterian, the Lutheran, or the Baptist, for example. When a Daughter speaks of the faith of her fathers, she may be thinking of one of these denominations.

Here is another meaning of the word “faith.”

In the D.A.R. there is a universality of religious convictions. Daughters of all faiths believe in the work of the organization and work side by side to accomplish its objectives. The religious bond among the Daughters is not the form of worship but basic theism. There is nothing in the constitution of the D.A.R. that mentions any religion or creed, but we all subscribe to basic theism. This basic theism is inherited, I believe, from our forefathers.

The diversification of religions is expected because all of our forefathers did not belong to the same church. There were many churches in those days, many faiths. But, as in the D.A.R. today, although our forefathers belonged to various faiths, they had a basic faith in God.

To illustrate a church of the fore-
fathers, I have selected the church of the Pilgrim Fathers, certainly one of the earliest in America. This selection is apt because, as historian George F. Willison declared, the Pilgrim church shaped "the ideas, manners, customs, ways of life, and moral values of millions of Americans." One impressive thing about the Pilgrims' adventure of sailing on the Mayflower to establish homes in the new world was that all decisions and all actions were made and done only after prayers and appeals to God. Before the voyage there was a day of fasting and prayer. The Mayflower Compact, written and signed after the arrival off American shores, contained these words "in ye presence of God."

And 300 years later, Walter Reid Hunt, Unitarian minister of New England, states, as the eighth of his Ten Wise Wishes to begin each day, "The sense of the presence of God." This indeed shows the faith of our fathers living still.

Although the faith or trust in God of the Pilgrim Fathers was basically the same as our faith of today, the church building and the services differed, as did the observance of the Sabbath Day. The building was called a meeting house, and it was a combination fort-jail-townhouse-church. Situated on a hill and reached by climbing a steep, winding path, it was the very life center of the community—not only a place to worship God but a governmental headquarters and a place of refuge from enemies. Religion, government, and defense all centered in the same building. In time of any sort of trouble, the Pilgrims sought refuge in their meeting house.

Nowadays we go to church on Sunday to worship God, but our Government and defense are taken care of in such places as the county courthouse, the State house, and the police station. But in this separation we have merely taken routine business out of our churches, and the church is still our spiritual and emotional refuge. In time of real trouble we still seek refuge in the church. Our basic faith is still living.

There is quite a difference between the Pilgrims' first meeting house and our much larger and more elaborate present-day churches. That first meeting house was a small unpainted structure of clapboard on a heavy oak frame. Inside, there were no paint, no plaster, and no ornaments of any kind. The windows were a few narrow slits protected on the outside by shutters. The pulpit was a low dais furnished with a plain wooden table. The congregation sat on hard wooden benches.

If we complain about the hardness of church pews and think that a service lasting an hour is too long, just listen to a description of a typical Sabbath service in that Pilgrim church. The men, women, and children sat in separate parts of the meeting house. The services began with a prayer at 8 o'clock in the morning, the opening prayer lasting at least an hour. During the prayer the congregation stood, because kneeling was an "idolatrous Roman practice." Following the prayer, passages were read from the Bible. The congregation then sang psalms without the accompaniment of any instrument, because an organ was banned as "the Devil's bagpipe." Everybody sang the same, part singing being considered inappropriately fancy. After the singing the minister preached the sermon, which lasted several hours. More songs were sung, a collection was taken, and the benediction was pronounced.

But this only ended the morning service, for after dinner, which was carried in baskets to the meeting house, the congregation again assembled on the hard wooden benches, this time to hear the "prophecying" or explaining. The "prophecying" procedure was for the minister to propose a question and speak briefly about it, then to answer the question. The minister's explanation was followed by talks on the subject by as many of the men of the congregation as wished to be heard. When all had been heard, the minister proposed another question, and the "prophecying" continued.

Our forefathers were very stern about their religion. In the Plymouth Colony on one occasion, a maid servant was caught smiling in church and was threatened with banishment. There were laws against the profanation of the Sabbath Day "by doing servill worke or any like abuses." Many women were fined for "needles traveling upon ye Lord's Day." One man was "sharplie reproved" for writing a letter on the Sabbath. Married couples were forbidden to quarrel on the Lord's Day, two couples paying 40 shillings each in 1677 for the unseasonable enjoyment of their usual pastime of quarreling. The records of the time are filled with such entries as: "A 'church-child' (meaning a member) was publicly admonished for . . . prophaning the Sabath by carrying grist from the mill." The people were supposed to devote the entire Sabbath to religious thought, in the meeting house and at home.

Our Sunday habits have changed much since the days of the Pilgrim Fathers, even the habits and activities of those who regularly and conscientiously attend church. But the people themselves have not changed much really, when judged according to the standards of the times in which each generation lived and is living. The basic faith of our fathers is still living.

The biggest news in recent weeks has been the visit to the United States of America of the Premier of Soviet Russia, Nikita S. Khrushchev. Mr. Khrushchev is the world leader of atheistic communism. He has many times publicly denied the existence of a God. He is the man who in a speech in Warsaw last July said:

I say to you capitalists, if there were a God and He could act, He would take a strong broom and sweep you out.

Mr. K. has caused much editorializing over his rather frequent references to God and to Christian principles while in this country, his "nod to God," as his remarks have been called. These unexpected remarks are confusing. To bring understanding of the remarks, I wish to quote a few authorities.

J. Edgar Hoover, certainly an authority, calls the communists Masters of Deceit, the title of his book. Admiral Arleigh A. Burke, Chief of Naval Operations for the United States, is quoted in Elks Magazine (September 1959) as follows:

The ground rules for Communism are treachery, deceit and violence.

And so we are prepared for the opinion of Bishop Sheen as reported by the news commentator, Paul Harvey, who agrees with the Bishop that Mr. K.'s mention of God while here in America was a tactic. He was deliberately trying to make an impression on a God-fearing people.

And Rabbi Levi Olan of Temple Emanu-El, Dallas, says there is no question that Mr. Khrushchev is still an atheist; he continues:

(Continued on page 53)
Historical Handkerchiefs

Almost completely obscured by the mass of furniture, decorative accessories, documents, firearms and other memorabilia relating to the American Revolution and the period of the establishment of our Republic are some attractively designed "historical" handkerchiefs. These historic items are square or rectangular pieces of printed fabric whose designs are made by wood-blocking, copper-plate, or roller printing on cotton, and more rarely on linen or silk.

Because of their relatively small size, historical handkerchiefs were inexpensive to produce and were printed in great numbers. Most American families must have owned one or more of them, yet relatively few have survived today.

Yet how did such fine examples of printed textiles find their way into the household of the ordinary American citizen? English and continental merchants realized that the United States bought readily any small object with an American historical or genre topic on it. And although the great Revolutionary War had been fought and the War of 1812 was to come later, objects with American subjects had a quick market.

More examples of English, Scottish, and French handkerchiefs have appeared in the United States than those of other countries. They are not to be confused with lace handkerchiefs, yet there is a correlation in their popularity with the advent of the use of snuff. Some museums catalog them as "snuff" kerchiefs.

Chiefly because of their relative scarcity and because of the wide diversity of the subjects portrayed on them, the definitive work on historical handkerchiefs is yet to be written.

The handkerchiefs are printed after the dates of the persons or events they describe. Few kerchiefs are signed or dated by the factory that made them. European craftsmen sometimes migrated to the United States and set up shops, and often their work shows the characteristics of their foreign apprenticeship.

Yet how are historical handkerchiefs dated? A technique used by students and curators of American textiles is to study the designs, the borders, and the colors employed.

It is reasonable to suppose from a study of American textiles that our printers didn't make historical handkerchiefs in such numbers as to preclude the importation of foreign ones until after 1850. This is despite many colonial attempts at cotton printing, like the manufacture of iron and the building of ships, was forbidden because of a threat to the products of the mother country. Early American newspapers, letters, and diaries record many references to handkerchiefs, handkerchief yarn, and cotton manufacture.

The important place Washington occupied in our national life is aptly illustrated by the number and quality of the many handkerchiefs honoring him. A handsome stamped English handkerchief printed in 1783 by Talwin & Foster, famous printers at Bromle Hall (fig. 1), owned by the H. F. du Pont Winterthur Museum, is one of the better examples commemorating Washington. This particular one is entitled "Medallions of Her Illustrious Sons," and shows Washington on horseback in the central panel with troops and allegorical figures and the eagle, surrounded by a balanced arrangement of 12 medallions of portraits of prominent Americans, copied, no doubt, from the well-known Pierre duSimitiere miniatures. They are, clockwise: Benj. Franklin, Esq., William Stone, Esq., Baron Steuben, Hon. J. Jay, C. Thompson, Esq., Gov. Morris, Esq., Geo. Washington, J. Dickinson, Esq., Geo. Green, Hon. J. Adams, H. Laurens, Esq., and Hon. T. Mifflin.

Study the simple border design, and note the use of delicate swags and ribbons as decoration. An example of one of several handkerchiefs portraying Washington's death and probably among the earliest is the one (fig. 3), owned by Winterthur, which is attributed to Jno. Machie & Co., of Glasgow, Scotland, about 1800. The central theme in these memorials is an urn or monument with allegorical and real-life figures as mourners. Also popular in these designs is the weeping-willow tree. In the background on the left in this example is a ship and on the right a church steeple in the distance. The central motif is en-cased in a loosely joined circle of the names of the States in the Union and is captioned by a legend: Sacred to the Memory of the late great & good George Washington, First Pres-

(Continued on page 54)
Constitution Week—1959

by Mrs. James W. Butler
National Chairman, Constitution Week

One of the outstanding projects that Daughters of the American Revolution pursue is celebration of great events in our national history. The Revolutionary War brought us victory and independence, which had to be sustained as a fact in one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all. It is important that we not only recognize our heritage but the establishment of our greatest achievement as a Republic, the Constitution of the United States of America.

Soon after the Revolution, the inadequacy of the Articles of Confederation became apparent, and the search for a more perfect union not only led to many meetings but publication of numerous pamphlets representing the conflicting viewpoints of outstanding patriots. Eventually delegates from the original States convened in Philadelphia to take part in formulation of a Constitution; that document is the supreme law of our land, and every citizen owns a share of it.

It is fitting that, as generations separate us farther and farther from actual preparation and ratification of the Constitution, we pause each September to express our gratitude to that mighty document by observing Constitution Week. The information in this report covers only a few highlights of Constitution Week, 1959, gathered from material sent in by over 2,300 chapters, representing every State and our overseas units.

Our President General, Mrs. Ashmead White, read each outstanding report with loving care and worked with us on the material to be sent out. It would be impossible to mention all the fine programs each chapter sent in showing so much enthusiasm and imagination. We had excellent press news and pictures of governors, mayors and city managers signing hundreds of proclamations; beautiful colored and black and white pictures of displays in store windows, banks, roadside stands, on billboards and posters; thousands of pieces of patriotic material; and pictures depicting the signing of the Constitution.

Due to the splendid work of our Daughters, coverage on radio and TV would have cost thousands of dollars, but they found free time to tell of our wonderful heritage and what the Daughters do. Special credit is due to California, Florida, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, and many other States for their fine cooperation with newspaper editors.

One 89-year-old member sent out notes stating she had a handmade Constitution quilt to show. Another, 80 years old, had small boys in her neighborhood remind families to display our Flag and mention Constitution Week to other friends.

A great number of schools had assembly programs this year. Many of our members who are or had been teachers realized the importance of reaching our young people.

Churches, hotels, railroads, street cars, and buses carried material throughout Constitution Week.

Children of the American Revolution in the District of Columbia made patriotic recordings at a sound studio thus enabling their voices to be heard in many places during this Week.

The National Defense staff was kept busy sending out the largest quantity of Constitution Week material ever distributed. I give my sincere thanks to all the staff and members.

The Daughters, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Children of the American Revolution had many joint meetings, luncheons, dinners and receptions, with guest speakers, such as the Hon. Harry S. Truman, who, at the Harry S. Truman Library in Independence, Mo., spoke to a D.A.R. chapter on the signing of the Constitution.

Maryland’s luncheon, held at Fort Meade Army Post on September 17, was successful. I felt privileged to see the National Defense Chairman present the State Regent with a framed picture of the signing of the Constitution.

Delaware had many new ideas. One of these was the placing of flags and copies of the Preamble on hospital trays. I had the pleasure of sharing the luncheon for all Delaware chapters in Wilmington.

Virginia had a very definite project—the care of James Madison’s grave; as you know, he was fourth President of the United States and is known as the Father of the Constitution. Three luncheons were given, shared by the State Regent and State officers and your National Chairman of Constitution Week.

Connecticut chapters made large posters, which were used during Constitution Week and later. Others had pictures made and presented to schools.

The John Edwards Chapter of Colonía Napolés, Mexico, observed Constitution Week by having a luncheon and program with press coverage and three pictures featured in the city newspapers.

With the fine material received, your National Chairman will have a Constitution Week scrapbook on display during Continental Congress.

Music used in programs throughout the country was in keeping with this year’s theme of our President General—Faith of Our Fathers.

DRAKE OIL WELL

Canadota Chapter, now disbanded but formerly of Titusville, Pa., had a reunion luncheon on August 12, the 100th anniversary of the famous Drake Oil Well, as guests of Mrs. George E. Bayliss. Canadota Chapter’s activities in putting the Drake Well “on the map” included the following: Mrs. Susan B. Emery donated an acre of land surrounding the well; chapter members and friends raised enough money to commission Mrs. Ida B. Horner, Titusville monument works proprietor, to install on the site a huge native boulder on which a bronze marker was placed; Mrs. Lena Emery Brenneman presented a bronze marker for the exact well site; interest was aroused in making Drake Well a State park by Mrs. Lillian E. Emerson, regent, and Mrs. Elizabeth F. Hequembourg, regent (who was instrumental in promoting celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Oil in 1934); and Mrs. Ferne B. Stevenson, regent, carried on the work so successfully that the State Park includes a museum of oil history and a good road to travel along Oil Creek. When its project was completed Canadota Chapter turned in its charter; many of the former members are members at large of the National Society.

[16]
Helping Plan New March of Dimes

Mrs. Harold E. Erb, First Vice President General, N.S.D.A.R., while attending a conference of National Organizations in Caspary Hall, Rockefeller Institute, New York City, talks with Basil O'Connor, president of The National Foundation and little Loretta Pagano, who was born with a birth defect.

The National Foundation, now fighting birth defects and arthritis as well as polio, briefed leaders of national organizations and outlined a program of attack against these three crippling diseases. Highlight of the sessions was a panel discussion by six of the country's leading scientists, headed by Nobel Prize Winner Edward L. Tatum. The discussion covered medical research in viruses, arthritis and birth defects, some resulting from leads developed in polio investigations which produced the Salk vaccine. The conference also outlined some of the new concepts of medical care and training of personnel. Those attending were told that the Expanded Health Program of the National Foundation for the NEW March of Dimes welcomes the support of all organizations and the active participation of their individual members.

Everyone, regardless of age, was urged to have the full series of immunizing shots, for when polio strikes it is not a respecter of any particular age group. Until such time as live-virus polio vaccine is licensed by the U.S. Public Health Service, Salk vaccine offers the only protection against paralytic polio. The New March of Dimes, which supports this expanded program to prevent crippling diseases, runs from January 2nd through the 31st.

News Items (Continued from page 12)

The sympathy of the Society is extended to Mrs. V. Eugene Holcombe, State Regent of West Virginia, in the loss of her husband on April 28, 1959. Dr. Holcombe was National Trustee of the N.S.S.A.R. at the time of his death; he had also served as State Regent, those participating in the ceremony were Mrs. Chester A. Rouah, Mrs. Harry J. Smith, Mrs. W. W. McClougherty, Mrs. Edward S. Phillips, Mrs. T. B. Leith, and Mrs. Henry Bell (all present or past D.A.R. officers); and Lawrence S. Cavendish (Camp Supervisor) and S. D. McMillen (State Director of Vocational Education).

Tiny Kate Duncan Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Smith of Birmingham, Ala., was the first child to be christened in Lane Chapel at our Alabama mountaintop school.

An advertisement on page 523 of the May Magazine terms Point Farm, near Cincinnati, Ohio, “the only building in America (except the White House) that was ever the home of two Presidents of the United States.” Attention has been called to the fact that in Quincy, Mass., is the Adams Mansion, home of John Adams and his son, John Quincy Adams.

Betty Allen Chapter, Northampton, Mass., presented an Americanism medal to Pierce Drewsen, former Mayor of Northampton (1952-53) on February 24, 1959. A native of Norway, educated in this country, Mr. Drewsen served with the United States Army along the Mexican border and in World War I. In industry he is known for his inventions in processing paper. He is listed in Who’s Who in Engineering.
At the United States Coast Guard Academy, New London, Connecticut, on June 2, Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, State Regent of New York, presented a $100 cash award to Cadet Jack Charles Goldthorpe of Silver Spring, Maryland for the highest rating in Seamanship.

Do You Know of a Mark or William Bird Likeness?

The National Park Service recently dedicated a new Visitor Center-Museum at Hopewell Village National Historic Site. It is about 40 miles west of Philadelphia, about 100 miles north of Baltimore, and about 45 miles northwest of Wilmington, Del.

This site in southeastern Pennsylvania has considerable meaning for many residents of western North and South Carolina. The meaning lies in the original ownership, construction, and operation of this historic site and its Hopewell Furnace by Mark Bird, whose descendants are numerous in the Carolinas. Mark Bird, at one time the biggest taxpayer in Berks County, Pa., built this furnace, which produced iron in 1772-88. His father, William Bird, established the first of three forges at today's Birdsboro, Pa., in 1740. Marcus Huling, the father-in-law of William Bird, was a prominent Swedish settler of the Schuykill area in the early 1700's.

After very active participation in the Revolutionary War, including the casting of cannon and ball at Hopewell Furnace, Mark Bird lost his Pennsylvania iron empire through postwar depression, a flood, cheap foreign iron, and overexpansion with his brother-in-law James Wilson, a Supreme Court Justice and a Signer of the Declaration. The amount of this loss is more understandable when the value of a 1788 $200,000 gold mortgage is compared with today's dollar. After this loss Mark Bird and his family moved to High Shoals, Rutherford County, N. C.

At Hopewell Village, a part of the Ironmaster's house, part of the barn, the Office-Store, and the furnace stack are possibly structures of the Bird period. Other buildings erected by later owners, the Brookes and Buckleys, or restored and reconstructed by the National Park Service, make the site today representative of the hundreds of blast furnaces in the eastern United States which made iron from local ores.

The National Park Service hopes to secure a portrait or likeness of Mark or William Bird for display in the New Hopewell Visitor Center-Museum rather than to display a second choice, a Mark Bird stove plate of the 1772 period. If you know of such a portrait, please communicate with Hopewell Village, National Park Service, Birdsboro, Pa.
By Elizabeth Chesnut Barnes
National Chairman, National Defense Committee

NATO Status of Forces Treaty

At the Sixty-fifth Continental Congress of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, the following Resolution was adopted in regard to the Status of Forces Treaty:

Whereas, Under the provision of the NATO Status of Forces Treaty and a similar agreement with Japan, several thousands of members of our Armed Forces stationed abroad have been surrendered to foreign jurisdictions to be tried, and in many cases convicted and imprisoned, or otherwise punished for alleged criminal violations of unfamiliar and/or unknown laws, sometimes under procedures conducted in foreign languages before hostile judges, and without the benefit of competent counsel, if any; and

Whereas, Such treatment of our soldiers effectively deprives them of substantial rights to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the United States;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, go on record as urging strongly the elimination of any provision under any treaty or agreement whereby our military personnel will be surrendered to the criminal jurisdiction of any foreign country.

In view of the objections expressed by the members of this Society to the above-mentioned treaty, the following excerpts from Report #1010, "Operation of Article VII, NATO Status of Forces Treaty" should be of interest to every member who has a son or relative destined for service in the Armed Forces of the United States.

A subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee reported in September 1959 its findings in regard to the operation of Article VII of the NATO Status of Forces Agreement as well as other jurisdictional arrangements with foreign countries concerning American troops. "Article VII recognizes the criminal jurisdiction of countries operating under the agreement over members of the military and civilian components of a sending state who commit nonduty civilian type offenses while stationed in the host country against other than persons subject to U.S. military law. . . ."

"The scope of this report is limited to the operation of the criminal jurisdictional arrangements with the foreign countries and the effect of the exercise of such arrangements on the morale and efficiency of the troops serving in those nations. . . ."

"It is the view of the subcommittee that generally the criminal jurisdictional arrangements regarding U.S. troops abroad have operated satisfactorily and have not adversely affected during the reporting period the morale and discipline of our forces, nor have they had a detrimental effect on the accomplishment of our military missions in the various countries.

"In several countries, however, the Department of Defense representatives have pointed out special problems that have arisen in connection with the exercise of jurisdiction by the foreign countries concerned. Two problems have arisen in connection with our troops stationed in Turkey. The waiver provision of Article VII of the NATO agreement requires a host state to give sympathetic consideration to requests of the authorities of the sending state for waivers of the host state's primary right to exercise jurisdiction in cases of particular importance. The Department of Defense advises that under Turkish law there appears to be no authority or official empowered to waive Turkish jurisdiction over a criminal offense. For some months this has been a matter of continued exchanges and consultation. Efforts are being made by U.S. officials to improve the situation.

"Another problem concerns the exercise by Turkish military courts of jurisdiction over U.S. military personnel. It is the position of the Department of Defense that the criminal jurisdiction of the receiving state envisaged in the North Atlantic Treaty was the jurisdiction of civilian courts of the receiving state. Under Turkish law, however, certain offenses on Turkish military installations or against Turkish military personnel who are guarding these installations come under the jurisdiction of Turkish military courts, even though the offender may not be a member of the Turkish armed forces. There have been several instances involving U.S. military personnel off duty and Turkish military sentries, with the result that Turkish military authorities have either exercised or expressed an intention to exercise criminal jurisdiction. The Department of Defense advises that even though there has not been a situation where a U.S. serviceman has been denied the required protections, there is concern over this unexpected jurisdictional development.

"With respect to Japan, there occurred during the reporting period one case in which an American airman, after being charged with murder by the Japanese authorities, was acquitted because of insufficient evidence at the initial trial. The prosecutor appealed the judgment to the higher court which reviewed the evidence, took additional testimony, and found the airman, Alc. Benjamin B. Owyang, guilty and sentenced him to 3 years in prison. This appellate judgment was confirmed on appeal by the Supreme Court of Japan. The airman has been serving a sentence in Japan since November of last year. "This result has occurred because of the fact that under the legal system in Japan both the defendant and the prosecution have the right of appeal from the judgment of the court of first instance.

"Petitions for clemency have been filed on behalf of Airman Owyang and his petitions to the Government of Japan have been supported by the United States. It should be emphasized, however, that the U.S. service commanders in Japan report that the jurisdiction arrangements have had no adverse impact on the mission, morale, or discipline of the U.S. forces stationed in that country."

In many cases in the United States, a person acquitted before a magistrate or in a nisi prius court could not be again tried in a higher court, although the State could appeal to that court for clarification of certain legal points, with no adverse effect, however, on the alleged offender.
Thus we see that an American service man _does_ lose certain of his constitutional rights by virtue of this treaty.

There were 13,659 offenses allegedly committed by United States personnel subject to the jurisdiction of foreign courts, of which 8,197 were committed in the NATO Status of Forces countries. Of the 13,659 offenses, 4,263 were tried by foreign countries, and 3,089 in NATO countries. Waivers of trial worldwide were obtained in 63% or 8,613 cases and in NATO of 56.77% or 4,654 cases.

It is interesting to note that of the 13,659 offenses worldwide, 9,631 were for traffic violations and, in the NATO countries, 8,197 there were 6,087 traffic violations. Also worldwide, of a total of 4,263 trials of American personnel, 2,909 were for traffic violations.

During the reporting period 96 Americans worldwide received sentences to confinement not suspended and 55 Americans in the NATO Status of Forces countries.

Under the Resolution of Ratification with Reservations, as agreed to by the Senate of July 15, 1953, it was stated that “Where a person subject to the military jurisdiction of the United States is to be tried by the authorities of a receiving state, under the treaty the commanding officer of the armed forces of the United States in such state shall examine the laws of such state with particular reference to the procedural safeguards contained in the Constitution of the United States:

“If, in the opinion of such commanding officer, under all the circumstances of the case, there is danger that the accused will not be protected because of the absence or denial of constitutional rights he would enjoy in the United States, the commanding officer shall request the authorities of the receiving state to waive jurisdiction in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 (c) of Article VII (which requires the receiving state to give ‘sympathetic consideration’ to such request) and if such authorities refuse to waive jurisdiction, the commanding officer shall request the Department of State to press such request through diplomatic channels and notification shall be given by the Executive Branch to the Armed Services Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives.”

The reader will note that if the prosecuting state in which there is danger that the accused will not be protected because of the absence or denial of the constitutional rights he would enjoy in the United States, does not give sympathetic consideration, there is _nothing_ that can be done for the accused except for the commanding officer to ask the Department of State to press the request through diplomatic channels and notice be given by the Executive Branch to the Armed Services Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The National Review Bulletin, October 17, 1959, stated: “An Iron Curtain of administrative silence has rung down on the tense situation in Turkey—where American servicemen were recently tortured by Turkish policemen bent on extracting confessions of black market money-changing. The three U.S. officers who protested a hush-up of the affair, one Army and two Air Force colonels, have been summarily transferred from Izmir, where the incidents occurred. One of the protesting officers, Col. Charles N. Moss, a physician, visited the maltreated soldiers in jail, and saw evidence of the beatings to which they had been subjected. He has demanded a congressional investigation, ‘an investigation of the highest order . . . to prevent damage to the prestige of the United States and to correct the whole situation in Turkey.’ No word from the Pentagon, or the State Department, or Secretary of Defense McElroy. Do we need an American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Americans Abroad—the U.S. government having declined to serve as a substitute?”

In most foreign countries, except in the British Commonwealth, a person is presumed guilty until he can prove his innocence, whereas under the system of jurisprudence prevalent in this country, a man is presumed innocent until proven guilty. This may often make the difference between guilt and innocence, particularly where it may be extremely difficult for an American to secure witnesses and evidence in a foreign country and among foreigners.

*United World Federalists Plans for Students*

A concerted drive to enlist the support of American students is being undertaken by the United World Federalists (U.W.F.). The announced immediate objective is to develop United States leadership in achieving world peace through amendments to the United Nations Charter so as to develop “the United Nations into a world federation with necessary powers limited to the establishment and maintenance of law and order on the world level.”

The basic objective of this organization is to procure amendments to the United Nations Charter which will include the prohibition of the use of force by nations in international affairs and grant power to the General Assembly to enact laws prohibiting manufacture, possession or use of armament except that required for internal policing. Another amendment would confer compulsory jurisdiction to interpret world laws, settle disputes between nations by peaceful means “subject to adequate constitutional safeguards, to try individuals accused of violating world laws governing disarmament and prohibiting aggression.” Another amendment would grant “authority to the General Assembly to raise dependable revenue under a carefully defined and limited taxing power.” “A Bill of Rights would be provided to protect” individuals against arbitrary or unjust action by the United Nations, and prohibiting interference by the United Nations with rights and liberties guaranteed to persons by their own national and state institutions.” Another interesting amendment would reserve “to the nations and their peoples all powers not expressly delegated to the United Nations, thus guaranteeing to each nation complete internal sovereignty to manage its domestic affairs and freedom to choose its own domestic political, economic, social and religious institutions.” *(1)* Climaxing the amendments would be a provision “for universal membership without right of secession.”

Such a Charter, believe the United World Federalists, would achieve and maintain peace, a term defined by them as the “presence of justice, of law, of order—in short, of government.”

This brochure of the United World Federalists points up the tremendous drive being made in this country to delete the Connally Amendment from the agreement en-
lished into by the United States in regard to its membership in the World Court (International Court of Justice). With judges from the communist and socialist nations having seats on the World Court one can imagine the type of justice this country could expect. Also, there is scarcely a dispute which would not be considered international in scope rather than domestic, and now individual as well as nations are to be judged!

Just how the United Nations would be able by law to prohibit the use of force or threat of force by nations in internal affairs is explained in the amendment which would establish a system for enforcement of United Nations law over all nations and individuals, through inspectors, civilian police, courts and armed forces. One is reminded of an article published in the January 1955 issue of *Task Force*, official publication of Defenders of the American Constitution, Inc., in which we are shown just how our country would be policed by forces from the U.S.S.R. and satellite nations to enforce this United Nations law. It would be a remarkable Bill of Rights which under these circumstances would protect individuals against arbitrary or unjust action by the United Nations and prohibit interference with rights and liberties guaranteed by their own national and state institutions! What would be left, for example, of the Bill of Rights of our Constitution where it is stated that the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. One accused of committing aggression might well be convicted if he resisted imposition of foreign troops in his country. What justice would he have before such a tribunal? The police state would be universal; and terror and spying, typical of the Soviet regime, would be commonplace in every country in the world.

The proposal to modify the one-nation, one-vote system "to provide a more equitable and realistic distribution of voting power" portends representation based on population. With 900,000,000 Communists in the world, one can see what would happen to countries not under the control of the Soviet Union or her satellites.

Abolishing the veto in the Security Council would make it possible for the socialist nations to impose their will completely on this country; and it is the Security Council that would be responsible for controlling inspection, police and armed forces. A peace such as that described by the United World Federalists is one in which the individual is reduced to a virtual slave of the superstate, policing him completely. According to this brochure, "a just and lasting peace requires opportunity for the world's peoples to pursue in their own ways, free from external violence and outside interference, their own moral and material development." How can they reconcile this statement with the provision to enforce United Nations law through inspectors, police, etc.?

Peace, they say, is more than the absence of war. "Peace is even more than the achievement of disarmament. Peace is the presence of justice, of law, of order—in short, of government." This, fellow Americans, is not our idea of peace. Peace to us is "that perfect peace that passeth understanding," the peace of the free soul in communion with God. Peace does not mean a bare existence on the dole under the dominion of a supergovernment. We believe in America that that government is best which governs least!

It does not take a Solomon to understand what would happen under another amendment granting authority to the General Assembly to raise dependable revenue. Our country, now gradually reaching an impoverished stage, would soon find its burden unbearable as the demands of the supergovernment reduced its citizens to penury. The Bill of Rights protecting individuals against arbitrary and unjust action by the United Nations would not then be worth the paper on which it was written. If it were not so tragic, one would have difficulty restraining a smile in regard to the amendment reserving to the nations powers not expressly delegated to the United Nations. With foreign troops stationed throughout the country, inspectors spying on them, civilian police arresting them, the courts convicting them, taxation grading them to the wall, Amendment 10 to the United Nations Charter guarantees each nation complete internal sovereignty to manage its domestic affairs and freedom, to choose its own institutions! Even in our own Constitution, the Tenth Amendment, reserving powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the states respectively, or to the people, has not proved effective to stem the expansion of Federal powers at the expense of the reserved powers.

The Welfare State de luxe is provided for under a proposal by the United World Federalists that just and lasting peace requires growing use of the world's resources to meet the problems of poverty, hunger, disease and ignorance. Those who have worked hard and by their own initiative provided sustenance for their children, who carved a great nation out of a wilderness and developed their country's resources must now turn over the fruits of their labor to those who through the greed of their rulers, their own indolence or lack of initiative have failed to develop and make constructive use of the wealth which God has bestowed upon them. It is the old story of taking from the HAVES and giving to the HAVE NOTS!

Those who still hope to preserve the principles upon which this country was founded and who are willing to sacrifice for their country as did their forebears should read this United World Federalist pamphlet with exceeding care. They should watch any move in Congress "to prepare United States positions for a Review conference" on the United Nations Charter. They should resist the proposed replacement of the present United Nations Emergency Force by a permanent United Nations Peace Force "available in advance of any emergency—individually screened and recruited by the United Nations as a lightly armed force for observation, patrol and guard duty, acting in the interest of law and order and symbolizing the power of world moral opinion." (1)

One can imagine the type of moral law that would activate a police force of this type and composition!

As everyone knows who has studied Communist strategy and techniques, disarmament of the non-Communist world is a must, before its conquest can be assured. To make this practicable, it is necessary to have an enforceable prohibition of testing inter-continental ballistic missiles and hydrogen bombs. If this were done, the Soviet Union and her satellites could overrun the world.

One notes in this pamphlet that the United World Federalists also are
proposing “to negotiate practical first steps” to the end “consonant with comprehensive disarmament.”

Another proposal which would also play into the hands of our enemy is that of “stimulating freer world trade.” Apparently the United World Federalists fail to recognize the current threat to American economy posed by goods produced by slave labor in the Communist countries. Many of our American companies now are failing because they cannot compete with cheap labor abroad. A so-called freer world trade as long as there is the Communist menace would be suicidal for this country.

There is also a recommendation to participate fully in the International Agency for Atomic Energy. One wonders just what “participation fully” would mean? Supplying other countries with our money, knowledge, atomic secrets? No doubt this would hasten the demise of our independence as a Nation and promote the advent of One World!

Finally, once having joined this organization, no country could ever withdraw. This would seal the doom of the non-Communist countries. Gone forever would be freedom of choice to guide one’s destiny. Slavery and forced obedience to an all-powerful supergovernment would be complete.

Our students then, having been indoctrinated with these dubious schemes to promote world “peace,” are described as a ready manpower pool to breed the future leaders of American world federalism. It is the students who “will teach the future leaders about the U.N., its problems and the federalist solution to them.” “Students,” says the author of this brochure, “have long been the catalysts for needed changes.” One is reminded of the inroads of Communist thinking among the students in countries which have fallen beneath the heel of Iron Curtain rulers. Students were there, too, the catalysts of a new regime!

In describing the organization of students in World Federalism, it is stated that student federalists are organized in chapters of ten or more across the country. Each chapter is represented on the councils of local adult chapters and on the branch or region “as a normal chapter of equal status with the adult chapters.” Each student chapter sends one delegate for every twenty-five members to the annual assembly of UWF which meets to elect a Chairman, Vice Chairman, Editor of the Student Federalist and Student-Adult Activities Coordinator.

M ost I nteresting of all, the “Chairman of the delegation to The Young Adult Council of the National Social Welfare Assembly (THE VOICE OF AMERICAN YOUNG PEOPLE RECOGNIZED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND UNESCO is also elected.” (Emphasis ours.)

The brochure concludes its advice to the students by telling “What you, the individual student can do” and what the Chapter can do. The student can urge organizations to schedule federalist speakers; join a study group; write “letters-to-the editor on disarmament, UN police force, UN Charter review, and other matters of federalist interest; . . . contact congressmen, senators, governors, mayors, and other VIP’s to spread the idea of peace through law; initiate or cooperate in celebrating Law Day (1 May), UN Day (24 October), and Human Rights Day (10 December); . . . seek out faculty support on campus, with assistance of regional staff, etc.”

The chapter also has much that it can do, such as starting a chapter newsletter for local student and adult news; setting up student speakers bureaus; URGING TEACHERS to include the Clark and Sohn book, “World Peace Through World Law” in reference lists and bibliographies and hold discussions on the book, built around a lawyer or law student; sponsoring debates and essay contests in local schools; HUNTING VIOLENT OPPOSITION to include in meetings—for interest; compiling a list of political science teachers in the region for the use of the regional staff in a mailing; and sending task forces of students or adults, with staff backing to other campuses to speak at several places and meetings at various times during the day, thus GIVING GREAT PUBLICITY POSSIBILITIES. (Emphasis ours.)

A student membership blank is incorporated in this brochure. If your child is a student, what answers will you have for him if he shows you this blank? Are you willing to work as hard to preserve our Constitution as others are to destroy it?

Total Disarmament and International Police Force

According to reports in the newspapers of October 14 and 15, 1959, Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Delegate to the United Nations, has called for a study of international and domestic police forces to preserve peace in the event of total world disarmament—“making it clear that the United States had no objection in principle to TOTAL DISARMAMENT.” (Emphasis ours.) The proposal for this survey was presented to the 82-nation United Nations Political Committee where debate has already started on disarmament as outlined by Khrushchev and Western leaders.

Mr. Lodge also stated that the United States would join other members of the new 10-nation disarmament committee which will meet early next year to consider plans outlined by Khrushchev and others. He urged the Soviet Union to work out a detailed control plan before that time.

In speaking of what happens after disarmament, Mr. Lodge stated:

“If all nations lay down their arms, there must be institutions to preserve INTERNATIONAL PEACE and security and promote the rule of law.

“It seems to the United States Government that there are three questions in particular to which detailed answers should be sought:

“1. What type of INTERNATIONAL POLICE FORCE should be established to preserve international peace and security?

“2. What principles of INTERNATIONAL LAW should govern the use of such force?

“3. What INTERNAL SECURITY FORCES, in precise terms, would be required by nations of the world if existing armaments are abolished?”  

(Emphasis ours.)

He also said: “The United States is eager for progress toward disarmament. We have been striving for 14 years, and we are not going to give up now. We are willing to take large or small steps—as long as they are real steps in confidence, and all concerned take equal steps together.

“The road to disarmament is long. The United States will be happy to travel to the end of it.”

History has proved that the control of their armed forces by the people is a vital element for freedom
with the CHAPTERS

El Paso de Robles (Paso Robles, Calif.) was honored to have a State officer install the executive board as the chapter begins its 10th year.

Mrs. Harris B. Sproles of Santa Lucia Chapter, Salinas, Calif., who is State Assistant Chaplain, conducted the installation ceremony following luncheon at the Paso Robles Inn.

Officers are: Regent, Mrs. Ulmont Pastorino; vice regent, Mrs. Robert Marshall; chaplain, Mrs. Homer Hatch; recording secy., Mrs. Harry Appleton; corrss. secy., Mrs. Edward Page; treas., Mrs. Edgar Slayton; registrar, Mrs. DeWitt Lyle; historian, Mrs. Alex Webster; librarian, Mrs. James Terris.

Special guests were Good Citizen award winners of nearby high schools, LaVerne Witcosky, Mary Burrit, and Sharon Smiley. The pins were presented by Mrs. Ulmont Pastorino, chairman. Homemakers wore beautiful dresses each had made. After the girls modeled their handiwork they were given pins by chairman, Mrs. Ernest Hahl. Winners were Jane Cain, Ernestine Garcia, and Sharon Smiley.

Gregory McMillan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Eben McMillan, was the speaker of the afternoon. Gregory is a 3rd generation Californian and a 7th grader in the Choice Valley country school. His report on "California Grizzlies" was outstanding. He told of the great numbers of giant bears found by explorers in a fertile valley near San Luis Obispo, which is called Los Osos (the bears). Here, the great creatures fed on roots and dug holes where they found tubers. The bears in this district were fat and large due to the abundance of food. The Grizzlies, Gregory said, played a big part in the settlement of California as they were slaughtered and the meat roasted over coals.

At the close of his talk, Gregory unfurled the California State banner for the chapter members and guests to see the great bear which is now extinct. — Mrs. R. L. Therrell.

La Jolla (La Jolla, Calif.). Seventy-eight members and guests celebrated the tenth anniversary of the chapter at a luncheon at La Jolla Beach and Tennis Club on June 3, 1959. Mrs. R. S. Patch, regent, presided.

Mrs. Edgar Atkinson Fuller, Past Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution and Honorary State Regent of California, was introduced as the State Vice Regent who was present at the organizational meeting May 16, 1949. Past regents of the sponsoring San Diego and Linares Chapters, Mrs. James K. Remick, and Mrs. Leo A. Myers, also were guests. Miss Priscilla Ferry and Miss Mary Allen, past regents of La Jolla Chapter, reported on the highlights of their regimes. Mrs. C. L. Metz, the other former regent, was not able to be present.

Eight of the sixteen organizing members attended, including Miss Angeline Allen, the organizing regent, who summarized the chapter's progress during the decade. They were Mmes. Claud Hurd, W. A. Wayman, A. A. Stadtmiller, O. B. Cree, G. A. Cutler, Misses Anne Lovell and Mary Allen.

Rosalie—Annual Rosalie Assessment paid in full. Seven members of Ole Brook Chapter received at Rosalie, dressed in copies of hoop-skirt dresses of Revolutionary period.

Scrapbook—Mrs. Owen Roberts is our Scrap Book chairman and has made a very interesting collection of pictures, press notices, and D.A.R. news.

Most Outstanding Meeting—The September meeting of the Ole Brook Chapter of the D.A.R. met in the home of Mrs. Jay Becker with Mrs. R. L. Therrell and Mrs. Owen Roberts as co-hostesses. Mrs. S. E. Moreton, Jr., chairman of the program on Americanism, graciously presented the speaker, Mrs. Vic Robbins, a former National Officer of the D.A.R. from Vicksburg, Mississippi, whose subject was: "The Constitution, Defend It Against All Enemies." Mrs. Robbins spoke earnestly in urging women to be "Molly Pitchers" of today in fighting for our constitutional rights as interpreted by our forefathers.—Mrs. R. L. Therrell.

John Rutherford (Rutherford, N. J.) placed approved D.A.R. markers on the graves of three of its deceased charter members in April in Hillside Cemetery, Lyndhurst, N. J. The bronze markers were installed with nameplates and planted in cement at the monuments. At the ceremony by each grave the ritual was read by the regent, Miss Eunice F. Brown, and the chaplain, Dr. Edith B. Nicholson. Flag bearers carried the national colors and the chapter flag. Charter members so honored were: Maud Gordon Nichols, Ethelyn R. Huntley and Margaret Feeter Rose. A marker for a fourth charter member, Elizabeth Budd Mohr, was installed at the Lutheran Cemetery, Middle Village, L. I., New York, which is part of New York City.

A colored postcard of the plaque the John Rutherford Chapter placed on the Kingsland House in Rutherford, which is now the property of Fairleigh Dickinson University, has just been mailed to the officers and chairmen of the State Society, N.S.D.A.R., through the courtesy of the university. The bronze plaque was unveiled by little Miss Felice Busto, niece of Miss Eunice F. Brown who was the regent at the time of the ceremony in October, 1956. Mrs. Rudolph L. Novak, then State Regent, was present. The marker reads: 1670 (D.A.R. insignia) 1956 . . . THE KINGSLAND HOUSE . . . Property of Fairleigh Dickinson University . . . one of the oldest houses in New Jersey on the way of an old Indian trail . . . General George Washington rested here on his return from Newburgh to Prince ton in August 1783 . . . Placed by John Rutherford Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution . . . October 10, 1956.—C. Gordon.

KNIGHTS OF THE KINGDOM HISTORY, No. 1768...the history of the famous Kingsland House . . . July 1937 . . . D.A.R. Magazine...Volume 27...Number 1...Page 7...The D.A.R.'s Magazine for Members and Friends...with the CHAPTERS...[23]
Liberty Hall (Charlotte, N. C.). Marking 50 years of organization, our chapter celebrated its golden anniversary with a tea Friday, March 13, 1959 at the home of Mrs. Preston B. Wilkes, Jr., past chapter regent and Honorary State Regent. The chapter was organized March 13, 1909, with Mrs. James Eugene Reilly, mother of Mrs. Wilkes, organizing regent.

(Seated—l. to r.) Mrs. Preston B. Wilkes, Jr., Mrs. G. O. Doggett, Mrs. Maurice W. Biggers, Mrs. Frank K. Haynes. (Standing—l. to r.) Mrs. R. G. Sprout, Mrs. Ella Goodie Hardeman, Mrs. Thomas E. Snelling, Mrs. F. M. Redd, Mrs. Joe B. Simpson, Sr., Mrs. J. Norton Stribbling, Mrs. C. S. McLaughlin.

Members of the executive board with Mrs. Norman Cordon of Chapel Hill, State Vice Regent, and Mrs. Noah Burfoot of Elizabeth City, State Corresponding Secretary, received in the hall. Receiving in the drawing room were Mrs. Wilkes and Mrs. Thomas Erwin Snelling, chapter regent; Mrs. William D. Holmes of Edenton, State Regent; Mrs. C. G. McManaway, only living active charter member; and past regents of Liberty Hall. In the dining room, Mrs. Albert Hoxie, daughter of the hostess, and Mrs. Robert Jones, daughter of the regent, were assisted in serving by other Junior members.

Named for Liberty Hall Academy, an Educational Institution of Charlotte before the War of the American Revolution, ours is the largest chapter in North Carolina, with 205 members. At the State Conference this year our chapter was recognized as contributing more scholarships and clothing to Crossnore, D.A.R. Approved School, and more funds to the Crossnore Endowment than any chapter in the state.

Nine history medals were awarded this year in Negro and white schools of Mecklenburg County. Six Good Citizenship medals were awarded and the chapter co-sponsored seven Good Citizens awards.—Emily Hedges Ligon.

Clarin County (Clarin, Pa.). Completing two years as regent, well pleased with work of members—nine meetings; October Luncheon, honoring State Regent, February Historic Dinner with Dr. Bert Anson (State Teachers College) speaking on "World Affairs," Flag Day Picnic at Cook's Forest at home adjacent to former home of National President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook. Outstanding programs, "Old Plymouth Colony" (now with National Review Board), "Theodore Roosevelt," and always National Defense periods. Good Citizens (9) and mothers honored in April, no winners but 3 in top brackets. State and county rating 100%. Press relations, fine, editorials, pictures, columns in 4 papers. Chapter personally sponsors Constitution Week and Flag Day. Many hours given Community National work. Clothing to Crossnore, special nickel gift to St. Mary's bar fund. Much cash given 5 major schools, Groves Cottage, K. D. S. Mechanical Arts, Occupational Therapy. Defer interfering in American Legion Feb, History awards but furnish nearly 1,000 Flag Codes yearly. Student Loans to boy in Penn State and girl in nurse's training. Updated our genealogical files. Lost 1 member by death, gained 2, have 3 presenting papers. Chapter, 101. Placed 1 marker, marked 8 cemeteries with flags. Had Need for Patriotism paper accepted by National Program Board and am proud to be asked to serve on new State Press Committee.—Alice F. Sterley.

East Hoosuek (Adams, Mass.). Chapter highlights of the past year began with the promotion of the observance of Constitution Week. An effective window display was arranged in a downtown store, and books and posters suitable to the occasion were on display at the public library. Special emphasis and announcements of Constitution Week were made in schools, churches, newspapers, and on radio.

 Freedoms Foundation awards, made at Valley Forge, Pa., were received by pupils of the C. T. Plunkett Junior High School for two successive years, for contests sponsored by the chapter. The Foundation gives these awards for achievement in doing something to promote freedom and a better understanding of the U.S. and its people. The first award was given for a Scrap Book contest, featuring the U.S. Constitution, and the second award, for a unit on the American Way of Life, including essays, reports and pictorial interpretations. For each of these contests, the chapter donated $10 in prize money.

This year the work of the chapter for the Indian Schools has surpassed that of other years with a record of seven boxes of clothing and $25 for the Scholarship Fund sent to St. Mary's School for Indian Girls.

For the second time in its history, the chapter received the Gold Honor Roll citation for 1959. This honor was won by the chapter for the first time in 1956.

The chapter is proud of its D.A.R. achievements under the capable leadership of Mrs. Byron E. Howe, during her three-year term of regency, and in appreciation, she was presented with an Ex-Chaprer Regents' Bar at the annual chapter meeting in May.—Pearl Mason Keller.

French Lick (Nashville, Tenn.) observed American History Month by sponsoring a historical display in a show window of Zibb's Book Store in the heart of the business district. The exhibit was on display the last two weeks of February.

Another interesting exhibit was a Dialectic Society pin. This society was founded at the University of North Carolina in 1792 for the sons of Masons in the school. The pin originally belonged to Thomas Addis Emmett Evans of the class of 1852 and is now the property of his grandson, John Towles Evans, Jr., of Waynesboro, Virginia.

Among other items featured were a facsimile of the Bill of Rights; the Tennessee State flag; two spoons made by Paul Revere from silver coins, in 1780; original report of surgeon's mate of the medical supplies remaining at Fort Strother, July 1814, to Dr. William Wynne, surgeon for First Regiment in the War of 1812; Commission from President Andrew Johnson appointing T. N. Frazier federal judge for one of the districts in Tennessee; posters relative to National History Month and the history of Nashville; another poster listing the names of the President General, the Tennessee State Regent, the director of the Cumberland District, and the regent of French Lick Chapter; two copies of the D.A.R. Magazine showing the new format as compared with that of 20 years ago.

(Left to right) Dr. Sunora Whiteside, Mrs. J. Towles Evans, and Miss Pauline Palmer.

Among the many persons who visited the store were Mrs. Prentice Cooper, Shelbyville, Tennessee, State Historian, and Mrs. Hugh Walker, secretary of the Tennessee State Historical Society.

The success of the project was due in large measure to Mrs. J. Towles Evans, chapter regent; Dr. Sunora Whiteside, past regent of the chapter and past State Historian; and Mrs. John A. Hyden, chapter treasurer.—Pauline Palmer
Martha Pitkin (Sandusky, Ohio). One of the unusually interesting events of the spring season was the guest night meeting of the chapter; Business Woman’s Club was the setting for the evening affair. Mrs. A. L. Opie, regent, opened the meeting and expressed a gracious welcome to members and guests.

Miss Laurabel Mooney, newly elected State Librarian, gave a brief talk about the State meeting in Columbus, Ohio. She also displayed the State scrap book which was to be shown at the Continental Congress.

Mrs. William Burger, chairman of Girl Homemakers, introduced the girls who were winners in the dressmaking contest and presented them with their awards.

Mrs. Ross Cherry, chapter member, was speaker of the evening. She traced the history of flags, commencing with the first English Flag (the banner of St. George) and ran through an interesting list including the Betsy Ross Flag of 1776. She explained that some of the old Flags of America differ in the number of stripes because of the lack of material. She also described the changes that took place in the National Banner from 1794 on as various States came into the union. Mrs. Cherry displayed a very beautiful collection of flags to illustrate her historical program.—Evangeline S. Young.

Palisade Glacier (Bishop, Calif.) was eight years old this past May and on the 18th of May we completed one of the biggest projects our chapter has ever undertaken. 110 copies of the National Defense Committee’s pamphlet, “Textbook Study List,” were mailed to members of: County Board of Education; County Superintendent of Schools and his staff; County Committee on School District Organization; County Parent-Teacher Association; District Superintendent, Teachers and Board of Trustees of Bishop Union Elementary and Bishop Union High School. District Superintendents and Principals of all schools in Inyo County outside of the city of Bishop. A letter was written and signed by our National Defense Chairman, Mrs. Charles H. Olds, and mailed with the above material. Complimentary remarks and letters of praise have been received in answer to this mailing. A copy of the letter has been forwarded to the President General and to the National Chairman of the National Defense Committee.

Our chapter is located in the beautiful Owens Valley, which skirts the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains and is on the highway that runs from Southern California to western Nevada, but due to distance and crossing a corner of the Mojave Desert we are somewhat isolated which makes it difficult for members to attend Council Meetings or State Officers and Chairman to visit our meetings. The State Chairman of Transportation, Mrs. Robert G. Record, honored us with a visit this past January. We extend an invitation to any D.A.R. members to visit our chapter if they come our way. Bishop will celebrate its centennial in 1961. Our chapter is compiling a “Historical Cook Book” to be published in connection with the celebration. The Cook-Book Committee will welcome recipes from other members, and watch for our ad in a future issue of the D.A.R. Magazine.—Mrs. John B. Walker.

Col. Francis Mallory (Hampton, Va.). In June 27, 1957, our chapter and their families, and members of the Miles Carey Society, C.A.R., journeyed to the Pamunkey Indian Reservation. Our chairman of American Indians had written ahead to Chief Tacumseh Cook of our plans so they were prepared to welcome us.

Mrs. Cook, a most delightful person, was in Indian dress at the small trading post, where the women of the tribe sell their handiwork. She gave us a most interesting informal talk on the tribe, both past and present. From there Mrs. Cook directed us to a picnic area on the river where we “pooled” our lunches and had a delightful picnic under stately trees.

After lunch we visited Chief Cook at home, where we viewed his interesting collection and listened to tales of the tribe. We were pleasantly surprised to find his son, Warren, home from school at Richmond Professional Institute and talked with him about his art studies. We viewed many beautiful pieces of his work and felt a personal interest in Warren, as the Virginia Daughters are helping with his education.

After selecting souvenirs from the Trading Post we returned home with a feeling of satisfaction and a desire to return in the fall, when the women will reopen their small craft shop for the winter season.

We found this small group of people most interesting and wish more of our members could visit their small reservation.

In a simple, brief ceremony on May 9, 1959, our chapter dedicated a plaque in Colonel Mallory’s memory at St. John’s Episcopal Church in Hampton. The brass plaque, engraved with his name, approximate birthdate, and date of death, is attached to the pew in which he worshipped many years ago. The ceremony was conducted by Mrs. M. L. Trivella, chapter regent, assisted by Mrs. John Gracey, chapter chaplain. Robert H. Faulconer accepted the plaque on behalf of the memorial committee of St. John’s. Colonel Mallory, a Revolutionary War hero from Hampton, is also being honored by the Hampton school board. A new elementary school has been named the Francis Mallory Elementary School. Among those attending the dedication was Mrs. L. M. von Schilling, Jr., his great-great-granddaughter.—Katherine Trivella.

Fort Seward Chapter (Jamestown, N. D.) held a luncheon meeting in June at the Women’s Club honoring Mrs. Harold T. Graves of Phoenix, Ariz., former local resident. Mrs. Graves is a charter member and past regent of Fort Seward Chapter, past North Dakota State Regent, and past National Vice President General. Guests were friends of Mrs. Graves and others interested in the chapter program.

Mrs. George Sartell, former and retiring regent of our chapter, was also honored by the members and presented a gift of a Valley Forge Wedgwood plate in appreciation for her many years of devoted service to the chapter and especially for her work in Americanism and correct use of the Flag. Mrs. Sartell is also a past State Regent.

Our chapter is very small but follows the national program outline and activities faithfully. Each year our chapter emphasizes the Good Citizenship program in our City Schools and entertains the local Good Citizen candidates and their Mothers at a luncheon meeting. The pin and certificate of award are presented the winner at the High School Letter Day by our Good Citizen chairman.

Mrs. Harve Robinson, State Regent, was a guest of the chapter in May, and gave a fine report of the Continental Congress in April. She also assisted (Continued on page 38)
Genealogical Forms

On the Genealogical Form shown below, descent from the Revolutionary ancestor is through the GRANDMOTHER; therefore, her maiden name appears at the top.

**GENEALOGICAL RECORDS COMMITTEE, N.S.D.A.R.**

**Genealogical Form**

**Lineage and Revolutionary Service**

Name of Grandparent descended from Revolutionary Ancestor

- Hiram Bellis...born on 1-19-1862...at...Ringoess, N. J. ...
  died at...Oradell, N. J. on 4-14-1844...and his (first ) wife
  Mary Demarest...born on 9-22-1844...at...Oradell, N. J. ...
  died at...Oradell, N. J. on 9-2-1920...married on 12-25-1867

References: Demarest Genealogy pg. 316.

- Mary Ann Demarest...born on 1-2-1814...at...Oradell, N. J. ...
  died at...Oradell, N. J. on 10-17-1893...and his (first ) wife
  Margaret Van Wagoner...born on 9-11-1815...at...Oradell, N. J. ...
  died at...Oradell, N. J. on 9-27-1895...married on 12-19-1833

References: Demarest Genealogy pg. 316.
Joseph Campbell, —, Windsor, Hartford, Mar. 9.

On the back of the roll is the indorsement in the following words and figures:


Marriage Bonds for the years 1792-1793 of Shelbyville, Shelby Co., Ky. (compiled by Mrs. Gertrude Hardecum of Fincastle, Louisville, Ky.).

1792

(Ky. became a State in 1792, with Shelby County taken from Jefferson County. Earlier bonds are from Jefferson County.)

Crawford, John, to Polly (Mary) Denbo ... (father, John) Dec. 1792.

Demerree, David, to Jane Kerns ... (father, Peter) Dec. 25, 1792.

Hoagland, Moses, to Sarah Egin ... (dau. of Mrs. Mary Montgomery) Dec. 3, 1792.

Reed, Barnet, to Susannah Stilllin, Dec. 10, 1792.

1793

Brenton, Henry, to Hannah Gin, Sept. 7, 1793.

Boon (Boone), Jonathan, to Catherine Fullerwilder, Apr. 10, 1793.

Field, Cane, to Ann Lewis, ... (father, Jonathan) May 29, 1793.

Lasley, Robert, to Hannah McCortney ... (father, James) Apr. 1793.

Laugherty, Benjamin, to Miss Ralph Van Cleve ... (father, Ralph), Apr. 11, 1793.

McCollough, James, to Jane Glen ... (father, John) Jan. 24, 1793.


Veech, George, to Eleanor Bowman ... (father, John) Sept. 23, 1793.

Warford, Ephraim, to Mary Warford ... (father, John) March 30, 1793.

Watts, Mason, to Debora Ryder, June 18, 1793.

White, John, to Margaret McClelland ... (father, Daniel) Dec. 31, 1793.

1794

Addeck, Edmund, to Mary Ford, Nov. 28, 1794.

Bain (Bean?), Lewis, to Sally Hensley, Dec. 5, 1794.

Best, John, to Elizabeth Whitaker ... (father, Aquila) Jan. 26, 1794.

Boyd, Benjamin, to Anna Seldesy (?), Feb. 12, 1794.

Clark, Rubin, to Betsy Lacefield ... (father, William) Nov. 27, 1794.

Cleines, Nicholas, to Elizabeth Favour, Mar. 4, 1794.

CypHERs (Syphers), Matthias, to Sarah Edwards ... (father, David) July 8, 1794.

Enfield (Infield), Thomas, to Anne Fullerwilder, Mar. 10, 1794.

Garrett, Issac, to Elizabeth McDowell, Dec. 8, 1794.

Hensley, Jonathan, to Nancy Garrett, Dec. 24, 1794.

Hensley, Samuel, to Allyfair Cooper ... (father, John) Dec. 31, 1794.

Ingles, John, to Mrs. Liddy Goben, w. of Jos, May 6, 1794.

Boyz, Garner, to — McDaniel ... (father, Charles) Nov. 6, 1794.

McDonald, Daniel, to Rhoda Stark, Dec. 22, 1794.

Noel (Nawel), Bazil, to Mary Gregg, Nov. 29, 1794.

Owen, John, to Patsy Talbott, Apr. 28, 1794.

Richery, Jacob, to Mary Martin, Aug. 24, 1794.

Sharp, Anthony, to Rachel Ellisson, Mar. 6, 1794.

Stark, Jacob, to Mary Stark ... (father, James—mother Hannah) Dec. 22, 1794.

Starke, Jonathan, to Rachel Moor, Aug. 30, 1794.

Swame, James, to Elizabeth Starke, Jan. 25, 1794.

Thomas, William, to Mary Cypher (Syphers), Dec. 30, 1794.

Tyler, Robert, Jr., to Sarah Pritchett ... (father, James) Feb. 18, 1794.

Van Cleve, Aaroun, to Elizabeth Van Cleve ... (father, John) March 18, 1794.

Van Cleve, John, to Miriah Kears, Nov. 18, 1794.

Van Cleve, John, to Eunice Van Cleve, Sept. 23, 1794.

Wallace, William, to Sarah Shannon ... (father, Thomas) Nov. 18, 1794.

Wallace, Wells, to Phoebe Paddock (father, Jonathan) Sept. 25, 1794.

Young, Edward, to Susannah Cortney ... (father, John—mother, Hannah) April 15, 1794.

Additional for year 1807

Bailey, William, to Agnes Epperson, Mar. 20, 1807.

Breden, James, to Caty Goben, Jan. 29, 1807.

Bristow, Jasper, to Clary Elliott, June 20, 1807.

Cain, Charles, to Abigail Chase, Nov. 16, 1807.

Matthews, Alexander, to Jenny Lashbrook, July 23, 1807.

Miller, — to Charlotte Griffin (mother, Mary) Dec. 26, 1807.


Paton, William, to Ann Redman, June 29, 1807.

Pearce, Philip, to Elsie Tom (Torn), July 28, 1807.

Purcell, Henry, to Agnes Whitaker ... (father, Aquila) July 20, 1807.

Robinson, George, to Amy Newland, Oct. 5, 1807.

Stebbins, Jonathan, to Mrs. Eliza James, Dec. 4, 1807.

Weakley, — to Peggy Tyler, June 29, 1807.

Webb, Augustine, to Frankly Clarke, Sept. 23, 1807.

Will (Wells), William, to Mildred Edington, July 7, 1807.

Family Bible Records copied from the John and Nancy (Lamb) Murphy Bible—Now in possession of Russell Murphy Cameron, Ill. (by Helen Lucas Wallace, August 1957) Contributed by Mrs. Frances J. Pierce, Tulsa, Okla. * * *

Marriages

John Murphy and Nancy Murphy his wife married Sept. 17, 1805.

John Murphy and Rosanna Murphy his wife was married Apr. 17, 1831.

Seth C. Murphy and Nancy Murphy his wife was married Feb. 14, 1828.

Alexander Reynolds and Rachel Reynolds his wife was married Feb. 13, 1833.

Robert Deacon and Hezia Deacon his wife was married Sept. 15, 1833.

Ephraim Smith and Hannah Smith his wife was married Sept. the 5th, 1833.

Seth C. Murphy and Irene Murphy his wife was married Oct. 9th, 1834.

John Shirley and Celia Jane Shirley was married Jan. 31, 1851.

Births

John Murphy was born June 12, 1782.

Nancy Murphy his wife was born May the 5th, 1784.

Polly Murphy our daughter was born July 15, 1806.

Seth C. Murphy was born Sept. 12th, 1807.

Rachel Murphy was born Mar. 27, 1809.

Hezia Murphy was born May the 17th, 1811.
Hannah Murphy was born Dec. the 17th, 1803. Margaret Murphy was born Nov. the 24th, 1814. William Murphy was born Dec. the 8th, 1819. Sarah Murphy was born Sept. the 15th, 1818. Elizabeth Murphy was born Sept. 10th, 1827. Nancy Murphy was born Oct. 17th, 1822. Thursey Murphy was born Sept. the 17th, 1824. John Byunyan Murphy was born May the 11th, 1826. Logan M. Murphy was born July the 7th, 1842. Rosanna Murphy was born January the 5th, 1843. Julana Shirley was born January the 14th, 1825. John Shirley was born October 7th, 1827. Octava Murphy was born March 8th, 1832. Jane E. Murphy was born December 10, 1837. Isaac T. Murphy was born Oct. 16th, 1844. Sarah E. Shirley was born July 3, 1853. Hiram Shirley was born July the 25, 1855. Malinda Jane Shirley was born March the 10th, 1858. Woodford Coats was born Sept. the 17th, 1859. Alickian Ann Shirley was born October the 29, 1863.

Deaths

Written instructions pasted in this Bible directed that the youngest of his family is to have possession of the Bible if he chooses, then that son's youngest son is next in line to receive the Bible. The directions have been carried out, therefore the Bible is in the possession of John Shirley, III. He has only daughters.

The following records are of Isaac T. Murphy's family, youngest son of John Murphy by his 2nd wife Mrs. Rosanna (Shirley) Murphy.

Births


Marriages

Deaths
Florence Murphy Aug. 21, 1875, Cherry Grove, Knox Co., Ill. Martha E. Murphy, Sept. 27, 1877 Gregg Grove, Mo. George W. Murphy, April 11, 1899 Kewanee, Ill. Pasted in front of this Bible: "This book was once the property of John Murphy. He was born in Kentucky or Tennessee and was of the old family of Murphy. It was brought to us from Virginia to Tennessee, then to Kentucky. "He settled two miles west of Berwick in Warren Co., Ill., in the year 1832, when there were only three or four families near Pierce's Grove, namely, Pierces, Smith, Lockwood, and perhaps Longs. "He was a well-to-do farmer and a Baptist preacher of the hard-shell Baptists in his young days but finally joined the missionary Baptists and was the first preacher employed by the Union Baptist Church of Pierce's Grove above named. "His labors were known and appreciated by the Baptist people around him. He died at the above named place in the year 1848, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. Isaac T. Murphy A.D. 1894."

My request: After the death of myself and wife my wishes are that my youngest son that shall come into possession of the book as an heirloom or relic to be kept in possession of those of the Murphy family. If in my grandson's time that book shall come into possession of my grandson, he chooses, then that son's youngest son shall come into possession of the book as an heirloom or relic to be kept by the family. If this is not the will of the present owner, Elmer Russell Murphy, then that son's youngest son shall come into possession of the book as an heirloom or relic to be kept by the family. My request:

Copyright: Submitted to Mrs. Carlton T. Bishop, Regent of Mary Clark Wooster Chapter, D.A.R. of New Haven, Connecticut, January 12, 1954. William Sheffield was born Feb. 1, 1757. Elizabeth Eells was born Feb. 1759, and were married March 25, 1783. "William Sheffield was born July the 6th, 1785. Nathaniel Sheffield born Oct. 1, 1787, and was drowned August 8, 1791. Sylvester Sheffield born Jan. 1, 1790, and was married September 30, 1797. Nathaniel P. Sheffield born Nov. 11, 1791 and was shipwrecked May 1810. Joshua Sheffield born Sept. 1, 1793 and died Oct. 16, 1794. Joseph Sheffield was born Dec. 6, 1794, drowned July 4, 1798.

Lucy Ann Sheffield was born Apr. 14, 1797. Joseph B. Sheffield was born Jan. 22, 1804.

(Author's note: Lucy Ann Sheffield's Sampler wrought by various pupils in Stonington Female Seminary October 1.)

These records are of the Sheffield family of Stonington, Connecticut. The wool threads are somewhat worn with age, as the sampler was unframed until about 1927, and it is difficult to be absolutely certain of a few of the figures. However two people worked on the reading independently, they compared notes, and they agreed. Probably the Octobers 1 of the last line is incomplete, the 1 being intended for the 1 in the year eighteen hundred and something. My step-father was William Sheffield who was grand-nephew of Lucy Ann Sheffield, who kept a "select seminary for young females."

(Mrs. Carlton T.) Ruth Wilson Bishop

* The William Sheffield born July 6, 1835 was the grandson of Rear Admiral William Sheffield, who married a sister of President Theodore Roosevelt.

Queries
Austino-Boyd-Pool-Want wives, ch. of Zacharias Austin, b. 1763, Rev. serv. Montgomery Co., Md., moved Ohio Co., Ky. abt. 1815. Boyd, Col. Haliflux militia 1779-80, the George Sr., wf. Amey, who left will 1803 Haliflux Co., Va.? Want proof Washington P'Pool, b. 1811, Ky., was son or gr-son of Robt. P'Pool and Nancy (Boyd) P'Pool (dau. of Geo. Sr.) who moved to Breckinridge Co., Ky., abt. 1807.—Miss jewell Roberts, 432 Southgate Dr., Belleville, III.

Bates-Lane, want parents and birthplace. Henry Bate first appears in Lewis Co., Mo., where he mar. Belinda or Malinda Case, July 24, 1846; prob. b. Eng., and brought to Ky., when quite young, married a sister of Elizabeth, moved to Livingston Co., Mo., abt. 1855, where he d. 1862. Want parents, brothers, sisters, dates, and places. (b) Want parents, aces, dates, and places of Belinda or Malinda Case who appears in Lewis Co., Mo., where she mar. Henry Bate; aft. he d. in 1862 she mar. Lafayette Carlyle abt. 1863, d. 1898. Want parents, brothers, sisters, dates, and Places of Alexander Bradley, appears in Howard Co., Mo., 1830, appr. went there from Va., where he d. 1874. Want proof Washington P'Pool, b. 1825, Va., mar. Mary B. Pool abt. 1848, where he d. 1851.—W. N. Bate, Box 7314, Corpus Christi, Tex.


Bolton—Campbell—(Cambell) — Worthington—(Weathington)—Brooks


Brown—Lee—Coville—Woodin — Want

(Continued on page 63)
Flatt Rock, N. C., Charleston of the Mountains

By Lenoir Ray, Postmaster

The name Flat Rock first saw print in 1791, after the site was visited by William Bartram. It was a brief mention, as his chief interest was in plants, but he did refer to it as a common rendezvous and campsite for traders and Indians. He did not mention anyone actually living in Flat Rock, but in 1790 Col. John Earle had taken a land grant which included the "Rett Mill" shoal, whereon he erected a mill. A mill was usually the first step in a pioneer settlement.

The Barings owned the mill after Earle, and Mrs. Rett bought it in 1873. Her son, Aiken Rett, operated the grist mill and wool-carding business. Afterward, it was operated by Gustave (Tavy) Hart and later Dulus Stepp, who until his recent retirement operated a mill at Sacanon in Henderson County. In 1941-42 the Flat Rock Playhouse used the building as a theatre. It was torn down in 1960 after 166 years, when the present owners, the North Carolina Diocese, Catholic Church, removed it to make way for a larger, modern dam for Highland Lake.

According to Edward R. Memminger, Flat Rock historian and son of C. G. Memminger, the Saluda Path must have been somewhere near the present road. This path passed through the St. Johns in the Wilderness Church lot, by the post office, and through Argyle to the Mine Gap.

In 1793 the Saluda Path was replaced by the Old Buncombe Road.

In 1801 the Asheville post office was established and in 1805 a post route was set up to run over the old Buncombe Road.

Until late in the 1820's, Flat Rock was settled by Scotch-Irish from the North along the Appalachian system and from the South from Greenville County, S. C.

Sometime, probably about 1826, a radical change was made in the community when the Charles Barings, fleeing the heat of Charleston, established a summer home here. They were followed by Daniel Blake, Mitchell Campbell King, and soon by the Rhtts, Heywards, Rutledges, Draytons, Memmingers, Middletons, Elllts, Trenholms, Porchers, and others. (Go to Flat Rock any summer day and you can still meet people with nearly all these surnames.) Although most of the newcomers spent only the summer months in Flat Rock, they built large estates and had many families living there all year.

All this new vigor caused Flat Rock to grow so rapidly that a post office was established in 1829, said to be the first in Henderson County, and Col. John Davis was the first postmaster, appointed June 29, 1829.

Thus Flat Rock became the first summer resort town in western North Carolina.

Col. Davis served 2 years, to be followed, by William Murray, appointed March 2, 1831. Then in rapid succession came P. A. Summey, May 16, 1836; George Summey, March 12, 1838; John Mills, April 22, 1840; and again George Summey, December 30, 1842, and Peter Stradley, January 26, 1846.

Peter Stradley served officially for 20 years and was removed only because of the "Iron Clad Oath" required of all office holders after the Civil War. Ciphas Stradley was appointed June 25, 1866, to replace him, but it is more than probable that Peter Stradley continued to operate the office as long as his health permitted. He died in 1870, when almost 100 years old, highly respected and loved. John Preston Arthur, in A History of Western North Carolina, mentions him.

After Ciphas came Salmome Stradley, appointed December 9, 1868 and then John P. Patton, August 1, 1877.

On August 11, 1879, Mathew S. Farmer was appointed postmaster. But for the most part he permitted the office to be operated by James Ripley, his son-in-law, in conjunction with a mercantile business, a practice that was not only permissible but was common procedure in the early days of the post office department.

"Squire" Farmer was much too busy with the Farmer Hotel, known today as Woodfields Inn.

Flat Rock, being on the Buncombe Turnpike, was a natural location for a hotel. Traveling was so much slower and good accommodations hard to come by, so Woodfields prospered from the day its doors opened in 1834.

Christopher G. Memminger, in a letter written in 1838, called it "a good comfortable Tavern."

On October 24, 1859, a bronze plaque, at the entrance to Woodfields, was dedicated by the Western North Carolina Historical Association in cooperation with the Margaret Hayes Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, to commemorate the period when Co. E, 64th N. C. Regiment, C.S.A. (78 men commanded by Capt. B. T. Morris) was stationed there for six months during the Summer of 1864 to protect the people against renegades, deserters, bushwhackers, and other criminals.

Mrs. Sadie S. Patton writes that the company camped on the sloping green in front of the hotel, now occupied as a golf course, where a stream and nearby spring served them well. Many stories have been told of "mine host, Squire Farmer," whose spacious storehouses and pantries had for years provided delicious foods for his summer guests, now turning his time, energy, and all facilities to gathering supplies to feed these men of the Confederate Army.

After Postmaster Farmer, who served 18 years, followed in rapid succession Benjamin P. Stepp (November 1, 1897); Phidility Evans (January 2, 1900); and J. L. Brookshire (December 9, 1901). Postmaster Brookshire served 12 years, and during that time (1905) a rural route was established at Flat Rock.

John S. Jones, former business associate of James Ripley, became postmaster February 11, 1913 and served until March 8, 1922, when Walter F. Justus was appointed.

Miss Lois Edney, only woman postmaster, took office June 1, 1934, and was followed by S. F. Thompson on March 28, 1935. John F. McCall took office January 7, 1937 and served until May 3, 1939, and still works in the office as postal clerk.

(Continued on page 60)
Establishment of Minute Man National Historical Park Authorized to Preserve Area of First Battle in the War for Independence

Establishment of Minute Man National Historical Park, Massachusetts, to preserve the area where the first shots of the Revolutionary War were fired, is now authorized since President Eisenhower has signed Public Law 86-321.

The President’s action paves the way for creation of the 183rd area administered by the National Park Service.

The new law stipulates that Minute Man National Historical Park shall contain “not more than 750 acres as may be designated by the Secretary of the Interior.” The area from which the acreage is to be selected is described as “beginning at Fiske Hill and thence lying along Massachusetts Avenue, Marrett Road, and Marrett Street in the town of Lexington; along Nelson Road, Virginia Road, Old Bedford Road, and North Great Road or State Route 2-A in the town of Lincoln, and along Lexington Road, Monument Street, Liberty Street and Lowell Road in the town of Concord to and including historic North Bridge and properties on both sides of the Concord River in the vicinity of North Bridge.”

Secretary of the Interior, Fred A. Seaton, said Minute Man National Historical Park will preserve the locale relating to events connected with the

Massachusetts Daughters Celebrate Washington’s Birthday

Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution joined with Children of the American Revolution in exercises commemorating Washington’s birthday at the State House, on February 22, 1959. Meeting in Doric Hall, Horace Houser, Chaplain of the C.A.R., conducted the program, assisted by Mrs. William A. Tracy, Senior President, and Mrs. George C. Houser, Senior Vice President. Mrs. Alfred N. Graham, gave the prayer and other state officers represented the Massachusetts Daughters. Mrs. Kay Furcolo, wife of Governor Foster Furcolo, came to watch her daughter, Hope, and son Richard, together with Elizabeth Perry of Milton, place the green wreath tied with red, white and blue bows, at the foot of the Washington statue. Following these exercises she returned to the Governor’s reception, to greet the many thousands of people waiting to shake hands with the state officials. Representatives of the Massachusetts D.A.R. and C.A.R. had the opportunity of shaking hands with the Governor and the First Lady.

Mrs. Graham, State Regent, accompanied by Mrs. Willard F. Richards, State Vice Regent, Mrs. Erskine D. Lord, State Historian, and Mrs. Richard E. Jeffery, State Curator, then went to the Boston Public Gardens, where they placed another wreath at the equestrian statue of George Washington. Mayor John B. Hynes also placed a commemorative wreath at the statue and invited the delegation to have a group picture taken together, which is reproduced at the left.

Vivian S. Lord, State Historian
MY TRIP TO WASHINGTON

Last April Mr. Kenyon Cull, the Headmaster of St. Mary's School for Indian Girls, and three of the students attended the Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington, D. C. I was one of those selected to represent the school. Our purpose in being present was to express our gratitude, in a small way, for all that the members of this organization have done for our school.

We arrived in Washington in the afternoon by airplane. When we were high above the clouds, it made one feel that she was in a load of cotton, for it was cloudy that day, and one did not see much of the land. As we flew over Washington, however, we saw the Capitol, which is particularly impressive, and the various monuments and memorials dedicated to great men for their services to the Nation. The sight of these inspires one with a new sense of patriotism.

Washington is a magnificent city and a clean place. The streets are cleaned constantly by workers. The cherry blossoms, which had been very beautiful, were fading away by the time we arrived.

It seemed to me that the farther east I went, the more formal the dress became. I noticed many women wearing huge, elaborately flowered hats and mink stoles. They were dressed, for the most part, in suits. The men of the East were well dressed, too. I did not see a man or a woman in dungarees during my visit in Washington.

One of the loveliest recollections of any trip is the memory of the wonderful people one has met. I should like to mention several whom I shall always remember. One is Mrs. Carl W. Forslund, State Regent of South Dakota, who took us to the Water Gate Inn. She was accompanied by Mrs. Herbert A. Brooking, State Vice Regent, also from South Dakota. Later we went to the Wax Museum, where we really enjoyed ourselves.

Mrs. Forslund was fooled by a wax policeman standing behind a ticket box. The place was rather dim, and everything looked very real. For instance, when we came to the place where Pocahontas saved John Smith from being beheaded by Powhatan, we saw John Smith lying there, actually breathing.

A D.A.R. member from Ohio escorted us to the White House. We were very much impressed by the beautiful rooms, the furniture, and the chandeliers. Mrs. Henry F. Bishop, Adviser to St. Mary's School, took us sightseeing. Mrs. Julian D. Pyatt, National Chairman of the American Indians Committee, invited us to breakfast at the Mayflower Hotel. Mrs. Bailey, a D.A.R. member from Washington, took us to dinner at All States cafeteria, where we had a delicious meal. A lady with whom I had corresponded, Mrs. Burrell from Lexington, Mass., invited me to lunch at Allies Inn, where we had a lovely time together. These kindnesses were all highlights of our trip.

Another outstanding occasion was our appearance before the Children of the American Revolution. We demonstrated some of our Sioux Indian dances, in which each of us was attired in the traditional ceremonial costume of the tribe. I presented the St. Mary's year-book to the National President of C.A.R., David Kemker, and a bridge cloth handmade by the girls of St. Mary's, to the National Senior President of the C.A.R., Mrs. John W. Finger. Mrs. Bishop, who is also National President, Patriotic Women of America, invited us to her banquet, held in the Chinese Room at the Mayflower, where we had lobster avocado, which was a new dish to me. We appreciated the hospitality of this splendid group, which has also done much for our school.

During working hours at our stand in Constitution Hall, people would come by to see our handwork. Some bought articles, while others just came to look at us and talk about the girls who were sponsored by their chapters.

At our stand at the C.A.R. meeting a little boy came up, stood looking at our handwork with his arms folded, and said, "When I grow up, I want to be an Indian."

The answer was, "That is a hard thing to do because you have to be born with Indian blood."

Then he grinned and said, "No, it isn't. All you have to do is to buy a headdress with feathers on it and a bow and arrow."

Someone asked, "What are you going to do with the bow and arrow?"

"Go out and kill a bear," the little boy replied.

How little the people in the eastern part of the United States know today about the Indian race—my people!

We attended services at the Washington Cathedral and were surprised to see how many people attend church there. The Cathedral is magnificent. I was amazed at the structure and the carving. That day we were invited for lunch to St. Alban's School for Boys. As we walked through the school, we felt a most cordial atmosphere.

As we left Washington, the beauty of the place was evident again. As we rose higher and higher into the air, the grandeur of this great city appeared even more amazing than before. Washington is our Nation's Capital, and I love every bit of it, for it gives me inspiration and a pride in my country.

Yet I was glad to leave too, as my home in Dakota seems a more perfect fit for me. It is the peaceful side of the world where you may hear the haunting cry of a coyote and see the moon shining big and golden in the sky. This is my home and I love it.

Some day, though, I would like to return to this great city and meet and talk with those who were so hospitable to us during our visit. No city has ever impressed me so much as Washington, our Nation's Capital.

The landscaping of the grounds at headquarters is a special project of the Conservation Committee. Please send contributions earmarked for this project to the Treasurer General, N.S.D.A.R.

Mrs. John Franklin Baber, National Chairman, Conservation

JANUARY 1960

1 Elaine was one of three honor students selected to represent St. Mary's School for Indian Girls, Springfield, S. D., at Continental Congress in 1959. Since her graduation she has married and is living in Corpus Christi, Tex.; she plans to enter college and specialize in business.
The Doris Pike White Auditorium-Gymnasium
Kate Duncan Smith School

By Vera L. (Mrs. Paul R.) Greenlease
National Chairman, Approved Schools Committee

Architect’s drawing for the Doris Pike White Auditorium-Gymnasium at Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School.

At the October meeting of the National Board of Management, approval was given the Approved Schools Committee project to raise funds, through voluntary contributions, for erecting a new Auditorium-Gymnasium at Kate Duncan Smith School, Grant, Ala. As has been customary in the past, the building will be named for our President General, the Doris Pike White Auditorium-Gymnasium. The present structure, Becker Gymnasium, a landmark on the Kate Duncan Smith campus and scene of many famous D.A.R. gatherings, was one of the outstanding gymnasiums in Marshall County at the time of its completion as an All States Project in 1937.

But time marches on, and Becker Gymnasium is outmoded in several respects. The shower and dressing room facilities are inadequate, and the play area is below standard for high school athletics, as regards size and safety. One boy from a visiting team was injured owing to the substandard size of the basketball court. Other schools will not compete with Kate Duncan Smith, which has made such outstanding records in basketball, because of these conditions.

Maintenance costs for the present building are very high, and the place is a definite fire hazard, as the inner structure is built entirely of pine logs and rich lumber. The heat in this drafty structure must be supplemented by red-hot stoves. There are three exits, but all lead to a common stairway. This building is used not only by the children in the school but by the adults in the Gunter Mountain area as a meeting place; it is, indeed, their community center. These factors and many others prompt us to believe that we must do something at once to correct this situation. As far back as 1950, at the time of the completion of the survey by Peabody College and sponsored by the National Society, this building was rated as “poor” and the D.A.R. was strongly urged to replace it with a modern, fireproof structure.

The proposed structure would cost approximately $125,000.00 if built at present; it may cost as much as $150,000.00 2 years hence, when it is hoped enough funds will have been raised by the Daughters. The Auditorium-Gymnasium will not only provide ample space for separate physical education classes, but will have a seating capacity of 1,500 to 2,000 for general assemblies and 1,200 for basketball games. The new structure will be some 80 to 100 feet back of and slightly south of the present gymnasium.

The plan is not to tear down the present Becker Gymnasium but to utilize it to best advantage. The building, while totally inadequate as a gymnasium, can easily be remodeled and put to use as a needed teacherage.

Much enthusiasm has been shown thus far in this project. Many States are asking for a part in this very worthwhile project, and it is the hope that Daughters throughout the Nation will join to make what is now a dream, a reality.

* * *

W. Ned Cary, new Executive Secretary at Kate Duncan Smith School, is available for speaking engagements with D.A.R. Chapters. Please address all communications of this nature to him at the D.A.R. School, Grant, Ala.

The first graduates of the school received their diplomas in 1931 and were Miss Luverne Click and Miss Louise Kennamer. In 1932 there were two graduates, six for 1933, seven in 1934, nine in 1935, and twenty-four in 1936.

Figures recently released by Mr. Beemon Lyon, superintendent of Education for Marshall County, emphasized that K.D.S. is still growing. We had the third greatest enrollment gain in Marshall County for the present school year in grades 1-6. This represented a gain of 31 students in these grades as compared to last year’s heavy enrollment.
HONORING

MRS. CHARLES MORRIS JOHNSON

ILLINOIS STATE REGENCY 1959 - 1961

In appreciation of her inspiring and outstanding leadership this page is affectionately presented by
the fourteen chapters of Illinois Third Division

MRS. CLARENCE W. STINE, Division Director

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Regent</th>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Regent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alliance</td>
<td>Mrs. Fred M. Jones</td>
<td>Letitia Green Stevenson</td>
<td>Mrs. A. Lee Pray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbara Standish</td>
<td>Miss Ethel Perkins</td>
<td>Madam Rachel Edgar</td>
<td>Mrs. Harley Linebarger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Pontiac</td>
<td>Mrs. Robert Hartley</td>
<td>Princess Wach-ee-kee</td>
<td>Mrs. R. M. Hampton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DeWitt Clinton</td>
<td>Mrs. Harry A. Summers</td>
<td>Remember Allerton</td>
<td>Mrs. W. W. Welch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governor Bradford</td>
<td>Mrs. Merle S. Randolph</td>
<td>Sally Lincoln</td>
<td>Mrs. H. C. Phipps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governor Edward Coles</td>
<td>Mrs. Kelly P. Galbreath</td>
<td>Stephen Decatur</td>
<td>Mrs. P. G. Picknell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuilka</td>
<td>Mrs. Philip L. Turner</td>
<td>Stephen A. Douglas</td>
<td>Mrs. Harrison J. McCown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

JANUARY 1960
Old City Cemetery, Nashville, Tenn.
(Continued from page 8)

Court of Law and Equity for the territory south of the Ohio River and later for Tennessee.

Over the grave of Duncan Robertson, a great philanthropist, is a stately monument erected by the citizens of Nashville. He was born in Scotland and originated the Caledonian Society for aiding suffering humanity.

It is not generally known that two of the monuments in the cemetery were designed by William Strickland, famed architect of the Tennessee State Capitol.

In recognition of his effort and interest, a sun dial stands in memory of Charles A. Martin. He was sexton of the cemetery for many years and compiled an invaluable list of the noted dead.

There are always unusual stories about tombstones and persons buried in old cemeteries. This burial ground is no exception. Near the monument of Gov. William Carroll stands a large stone boulder topped by a graceful iron ornament holding an oil lantern. No name or date can be found on either the stone or the iron. The legend is that a beautiful young girl and her devoted lover often met among the rocks on one of the highest bluffs of the Cumberland River. It is said that a quarrel occurred, and the young lady leaped from the bluff into the river below. Her body was found and buried in the City Cemetery. The miserable young man had the boulder from which the girl had leaped removed from the bluff and placed over the grave of his sweetheart. For many years the sexton lighted the lamp over her grave each night and extinguished it the following morning. The bereaved young man had done this because his sweetheart had always been afraid of the dark.

Many are the tales and legends connected with the potter’s field. The Old Cemetery had such a section, but called it by a gentler name—Strangers’ Row. The life stories of persons buried here must have been interred with them, as no records of any kind have been found referring to this unfortunate and forgotten group.

The inscription on the entrance gate seems to be a fitting close for this story.

"Here Sleep Heroes of Historic days
Who lived and wrought the South’s fair fame
Their faith and courage through untried ways
Achieved the glory of a nation’s name.”

[ 34 ]
MRS. VAUGHN ARTHUR GILL
ILLINOIS STATE VICE-REGENT
1958 - 1960


HONOR

KYLE RAWLINGS GILL

In appreciation of her valuable leadership, especially as the FOURTH DIVISION DIRECTOR and the STATE CONFERENCE CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Gill's unusual degree of energy, imagination and complete dedication to all the work of our society has been evidenced by the many responsibilities she has faithfully fulfilled.
NORTH SHORE CHAPTER, D.A.R.  
Highland Park, Illinois

Second Chapter in Illinois  
Organized April 20, 1893

BLACKHAWK SOCIETY, C.A.R.  

Sponsored by North Shore Chapter  
Organized April 4, 1931

In affectionate appreciation of her services to both Societies

“WESTWARD THE STAR OF EMPIRE MOVES”

Come leave the fields of childhood,  
Worn out by long employ,  
And travel west and settle  
In the state of Illinois

Now—as in the year 1849 when this little poem advertisement appeared in the Boston Post, people everywhere are realizing the many outstanding advantages that make Chicago and Northern Illinois such a desirable place in which to work, to live, and to play.

Eli Skinner Chapter, Arlington Heights  
Aurora Chapter, Aurora  
High Prairie Trail Chapter, Berwyn  
Chicago Chapter, Chicago  
Captain John Whistler Chapter, Chicago  
David Kennison Chapter, Chicago  
DeWalt Mechlin Chapter, Chicago  
General Henry Dearborn Chapter, Chicago  
Henry Purcell Chapter, Chicago  
Kaskaskia Chapter, Chicago  
Sauk Trail Chapter, Chicago Heights  
Downers Grove Chapter, Downers Grove  
Elgin Chapter, Elgin  
Martha Ibbetson Chapter, Elmhurst  
Fort Dearborn Chapter, Evanston  
Glencoe Chapter, Glencoe  
Anan Harmon Chapter, Glen Ellyn  
Rebecca Wells Heald Chapter, Harvey  
North Shore Chapter, Highland Park  
Captain Hubbard Burrows Chapter, Hinsdale  
DesPlaines Valley Chapter, Joliet  
Louis Joliet Chapter, Joliet  
Kankakee Chapter, Kankakee  
Skokie Valley Chapter, Kenilworth  
La Grange Chapter, La Grange  
Alida C. Bliss Chapter, Morris  
Fort Payne Chapter, Naperville  
George Rogers Clark Chapter, Oak Park  
Park Ridge Chapter, Park Ridge  
LePortage Chapter, Riverside  
Waukegan Chapter, Waukegan  
Hickory Grove Chapter, West Chicago  
Perrin-Wheaton Chapter, Wheaton

MRS. EMERY ROBINSON, DIVISION DIRECTOR
ARSENAL ISLAND CLOCK TOWER BUILDING

Arsenal Island, 946 acres, off shore from Rock Island, Illinois, became the property of the United States in November 1804, through a treaty with Sac and Fox Indians, made by William Henry Harrison, Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Indian Territory and later President of the United States.

Fort Armstrong was erected on the western end of the Island in 1816 to enforce the treaty and protect white settlers in the area. Until 1836 the Fort was garrisoned by U.S. Infantry Companies. In 1836, soon after the close of the Black Hawk Indian War, it was evacuated and the island was placed in charge of General Street, an Indian Agent. Col. George Davenport was appointed Indian Agent in 1838 and remained in charge until 1840. In 1840 some of the buildings of Ft. Armstrong were repaired and an Ordnance Depot was established there. The Depot was broken up in 1845 and moved to St. Louis. From 1845 to 1862 the Island was in charge of a civil agent, employed by the War Department.

The Arsenal was established by an act of Congress in July 1862. The Clock Tower Building was the first permanent building erected. For many years after its completion in 1867 it was used as a storehouse for Ordnance supplies. Since 1934, however, it has been used by the District Engineers.

SPONSORED BY THE FOLLOWING FIRST DIVISION CHAPTERS IN ILLINOIS

COL. JONATHAN LATIMER ........................................ Abingdon
WILLIAM DENNISON ........................................... Aledo
CAMBRIDGE ..................................................... Cambridge
SHADRACH BOND ............................................... Carthage
REBECCA PARKE .............................................. Galesburg
GENESEO ........................................................ Genesee
KEWANEE ....................................................... Kewanee
LUCRETIA LEFFINGWELL ...................................... Kewanee
RENE COSSITT, JR. ............................................ La Harpe
THOMAS WALTERS .............................................. Lewistown

GENERAL MACOMB ................................................. Macomb
MARY LITTLE DEERE ........................................... Moline
MILDRED WARNER WASHINGTON ......................... Monmouth
PURITAN AND CAVALIER ..................................... Monmouth
PEORIA .......................................................... Peoria
FORT ARMSTRONG ............................................. Rock Island
CHIEF SHAOBENA .............................................. Roseville
DANIEL McMILLAN ............................................. Stronghurst
GEORGE SORBERGER .......................................... Victoria

MRS. JOSEPH R. PEASLEY, DIVISION DIRECTOR

JANUARY 1960
With the Chapters

(Continued from page 25)

the chapter with the plans for the 1960 State Conference, which will be held in Jamestown on February 25-27.

Fort Seward, one of the early-day forts of the Northwest Territory, was established on a hill overlooking the James River Valley, where later the town of Jamestown was located—thus the origin of our chapter name. We have a marker placed near the old fort.—Mrs. Ralph R. Meeker.

Capt. Job Knapp (East Douglas, Mass.) celebrated its 55th anniversary March 2, 1904. Two charter members were presented 50-year pins; they were Mrs. Florence Pine of East Douglas, and Mrs. Flora Chase of Providence, R.I. Miss Alberta Weeks, regent, made the presentations.

Mrs. Louise Helgesen gave a brief history of the chapter, listing some of its achievements. In 1922 a bronze tablet was placed at Douglas Center Cemetery in memory of 46 soldiers of the American Revolution who are buried there. In 1933 a bronze tablet was placed at Douglas Cemetery in memory of 46 soldiers of the Revolution. Two years later the chapter honored the memory of Mrs. Sarah E. Brown, its organizing member, and the first charter member and the first chapter regent was organized in New Mexico. The last Mrs. J. J. Lawton, a charter member and National Chairman of State D.A.R. Good Citizens; and Mrs. M. L. Reynolds, a charter member and National Chairman of American Music.

Refreshments were served by our two pages to the State Conference and the winners of the Good Citizens Awards. These young ladies were appropriately dressed in colonial costumes.

This concluded the day’s festivities for the 50th Anniversary Celebration. It was indeed a rare privilege and each member was inspired to maintain the goals set by the organizing members April 15, 1909.—Helen C. Richardson.

White Sands (Alamogordo, N. Mex.). On April 18, 1959, a new chapter was organized in New Mexico. The name "White Sands" was chosen as the beautiful White Sands National Monument is only a few miles from Alamogordo.

Following a breakfast at the Desert Aire Motel, Mrs. Floren Thompson, Jr., State Historian and regent of the El Portal chapter of Portales, spoke (Continued on page 46)
HONORING THE FIRST FOUR GOVERNORS OF ILLINOIS

Shadrach Bond
1818-1822

Edward Coles
1822-1826

Ninian Edwards
1826-1830

John D. Reynolds
1830-1834

SHADRACH BOND, our first governor, came to Illinois in 1794 and resided in what is now Monroe County. He was a veteran of the War of 1812. He was inaugurated at Kaskaskia October 6, 1818. He is buried at Chester, Illinois, where the state has erected a modest monument.

EDWARD COLES, our second governor, who served from 1822-1826 was dedicated to the cause of anti-slavery and is given credit for keeping Illinois a free state. He was a resident of Edwardsville for some years. The state house at Vandalia was built during his tenure.

NINIAN EDWARDS, the third governor, was appointed territorial governor of Illinois from 1809-1818, serving at Old Kaskaskia. He was later elected governor and served from 1826-1830, the capital then being Vandalia. He died in Belleville in 1833. Edwardsville is named in his honor.

JOHN D. REYNOLDS, our fourth governor, served from 1830-1834. He was a veteran of the War of 1812, taking part in many campaigns against the Indians, and was known as “The Old Ranger.” He held many offices in the state, but will be remembered best for his book “My Own Times,” published in 1855, which is an authority on early Illinois history. He lived for some time in Kaskaskia, but later moved to Belleville where he is buried.

To these men who served our state so heroically, the following chapters dedicate this page:

Ann Crooker St. Clair
Belleville
Benjamin Mills
Cahokia Mounds
Collinsville

Drusilla Andrews
Edwardsville
Fort Chartres
Isaac Hull
James Halstead Sr.

Marissa
Ninian Edwards
Prairie State
Toussaint Du Bois
Walter Burdick

Miss Helen McMackin, Past Librarian-General
Mrs. Frank V. Davis, State Chairman, Honor Roll
Mrs. Betty P. Dodson, Sixth Division Director

JANUARY 1960
The Vice President General of Colorado, Mrs. Arthur Leslie Allen, represented the National Society, D.A.R. at the United States Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, Colorado, on June 1, 1959 to give an award for the highest rating in Aerodynamics to Cadet Hansford J. Johnson of Aiken, South Carolina. The prize was a check for $99 known by the Academy as the Langley Award.

Among Our Contributors

Gertrude S. Carraway, Honorary President General, who prepared the article on the Tryon Palace Restoration at New Bern, N. C., is well known to every member of the National Society. After filling many chapter and State offices with distinction, she was elected Vice President General, serving from 1950 to 1953. She was elected President General, without opposition, and served from 1955 to 1956. Her feature story relates her work with Tryon Palace.

Virginia Haley Denis was born in Nashville, Tenn. She was educated at Old Buford College, Ward Belmont College, and Camerata College of Music. She is an Episcopalian; her interest in music is reflected in the offices held in state and national musical organizations. She is an officer of the Tennessee Society, Colonial Dames, and a member of Kate Litton Hickman Chapter, U.D.C., as well as many other societies and clubs. At present, Mrs. Denis is regent of Gen. James Robertson Chapter, D.A.R.

Elizabeth K. (Mrs. J. M.) Johnston, who prepared the article on Virginia's State Historical Markers, is regent of Col. William Preston Chapter of Roanoke, Va., which now has a membership of 75. Among the chapter's many activities should be included presentation of handsome Bibles to various schools. Mrs. Johnston is a member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and the Colonial Dames of the 17th Century. She is a direct descendant of Richard Crosby, who came to America from Cheshire, England, in 1681 and purchased a 1,000-acre tract of land in Pennsylvania from William Penn.

Raymond B. Clark, Jr., a native of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, has graduate degrees in history and early American culture, was a Winterthur Museum Fellow, and has worked on the staffs of Yale Library, the University of Virginia Library, and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He was Supervisor of the Local History and Genealogy room at the Library of Congress. He is currently on the Council of the National Genealogical Society and is editor of a new genealogical magazine, The Maryland and Delaware Genealogist.
An Answer to Prayer

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 15, 1862

My dear son:

It has long been on my mind to transmit to you by letter the wonderful incident connected with my venerable grandfather's life, which you have often heard me describe; but for fear it should be lost to his posterity who are ignorant of the facts, I shall put them down as I have heard my dear mother relate them. They occurred in the summer previous to her marriage in 1762.

In the early part of the season there fell on all that section of the country the most severe drought ever experienced by its oldest inhabitants. From June till the following October not a drop of rain fell upon the parched earth, and its surface was like a bed of ashes, totally devoid of all moisture, and the firmament like a canopy of burned brass terrible to behold.

My grandfather's farm was situated on very high ground in the beautiful valley of Oronoque overlooking all that part of the country with the full view of the fine farms in the valley, and the Housatonic River winding through the trees, with its small dotted islands in the distance, rendered it a most charming and romantic spot.

Always in dry weather the springs on the old farm became very low, so that the family were obliged to get their necessary supply of water from the valley below. At this particular season, they had for a long time drawn from their neighbors' wells, which for the wants of a large family, and many herds of cattle, was no small quantity. The time had now come when that resource must likewise fail them; the springs in the valley became so low, that the neighbors were obliged to tell grandfather that they could no longer supply him with water.

The next morning the whole family, including the domestic, were called together and the terrible truth told them; their appalling circumstances were laid before the Lord, and his faithful servant prayed as he had never prayed before—that his Heavenly Father would not forsake him in this dark hour of peril—but would provide some way that they might be sustained. The distress and lamentations, the tears and prayers of all present who saw death staring them in the face were most overwhelming and indescribable.

After the morning meal was over, he took his staff and walked out, as was his custom, to ponder and pray over the desolation around him. On slowly walking over his once fertile fields, his attention was attracted to a small dark spot on the earth. He immediately prostrated himself and began scratching up the ground and was soon satisfied that it was moist. He then called to some of his men who were employed about the place to bring their shovels and dig up the spot he had discovered. They did so, and at the depth of 3 feet the pent-up spring burst forth and overflowed the ground on which they were standing. He lost no time in hastening to his family to communicate the blessed news that the Lord had heard their prayers and sent them water. Leaders were hastily constructed, and the precious fluid soon conducted to within a few rods of his house.

Oh, who could describe the happy household as they gathered in the evening of that day to offer their grateful thanksgivings for His care for them in their hour of danger.

Here, my son, we see a direct answer to prayer. I suppose my grandfather had walked over this spot hundreds of times without dreaming of the precious reservoir beneath his feet, and it was truly wonderful that his attention at this particular time, when his mind was so abstracted, should have been drawn to the singular appearance of the earth.

It is now nearly a century since this event occurred, and from this same source water has been led through the village (in former years by logs or aqueducts; now in this age of improvements, by pipes, like the Croton of New York) and every man has it if he chooses, in his own domicile.

Our ancestor was then in the meridian of life; father of a large family, five sons and six daughters, of whom my mother was the oldest; and he lived to see them all settled in life but three, a son and two daughters, who never married and who seemed left to their parents as their prop and stay.

I shall add a few details of his life and death. He was born August 19, 1714, was educated at Yale College and studied for the ministry with the Reverend Mr. Hawley of Ridgefield, Connecticut, whose youngest daughter he afterwards married. She was a woman possessing great intelligence of mind with perfect suavity of manners and dignity of character (a pupil of the old school), and was well fitted to be the companion of such a man.

He was settled over a church in West Haven, Conn., many years. At the death of his father, being an only son, he resumed the paternal estate in Oronoque, and preached occasionally in the neighborhood, as there was no church within 5 miles of them. He was married in 1738 and lived with our excellent grandmother in a state of conjugal felicity and prosperity nearly 70 years, she being 88 when she died, and he survived her nearly 13 years.

When he was 100 years old, he was asked to preach a century sermon in the Presbyterian Church in Stratford (where he always attended when able to ride so far), which he did to the great satisfaction of the large audience present. In my mind's eye, I can see the old patriarch as he rose to address them, bent with age and totally blind, raise his hand and pour forth his soul in prayer (in which he was wonderfully gifted) in that low, clear voice that filled the house, and then read from memory the hymn, and chapter from the Scriptures, and preach to a large audience. When one considers his great age, and his infirmities, this must indeed have been a most impressive scene.

One morning January 28, 1818, he rose as usual, and seating himself by the fire, complained of feeling unusually cold. His daughters hastened to prepare him some warm drink, but on presenting it, they found the spirit had passed away without a sigh or groan. He had then living 206 descendants, many of whom have filled high positions in the world of politics and of letters.

I have lately heard that the present possessor of Birdseye Place has buried all his family and is himself in feeble health. He is of the fourth generation, was called Nathan Birdseye.
Junior American Citizens

By Mary Glenn Newell
Vice Chairman in Charge of Publicity

Our President General honored the Vice Chairman in Charge of Contests (Mrs. Charles L. Bowman) and me with an invitation to participate in the National Chairman's Forum on October 18, 1959. I was especially interested in the Committee reports of activities in the field of J.A.C. Clubs—Americanism, American Indians, Conservation, National Defense, Motion Pictures, The Flag of the United States of America, and the special committees—American History Month and Constitution Week. To all chapter chairmen of these committees, may I suggest that, where there are J.A.C. Clubs in your community, you contact your chapter J.A.C. chairman and Club directors and arrange programs or projects for such Clubs?

Mrs. Ronald B. Mackenzie, National Chairman, referred to the diversified activities of J.A.C. Clubs, as shown by 1959 reports of State Chairmen. Some are rather general in clubs throughout the country, such as planning programs for patriotic days; studying the lives of outstanding patriots; observing Constitution Week, with the constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights prominently displayed: emphasizing respect to the Flag; and stressing the importance of obedience to National and local laws. Because time is growing short, we will devote the rest of our space to a letter recently received from Mrs. Bowman:

Prizes make happy J.A.C. members.

* * * We urgently need donations for the National J.A.C. Contest Prize Fund! Contributions, whether from State Chairmen, chapters, or individuals, should be sent through the State Treasurer to the Treasurer General, so that chapters will receive credit. All contributions should be plainly marked "For the National J.A.C. Prize Fund."

National Contest entries will be judged by an impartial panel, and prizes will be awarded at the J.A.C. Round Table on Monday morning, April 18, 1960, at 10:30 in the Assembly Room of the Administration Building.

If Contest activity is not already under way in your State, lose no time in getting started. Copies of Contest instructions in quantity, also Contest Recognition Cards (which should be given to every member who participates), may be obtained by writing to the Business Office, N.S.D.A.R., 1776 D Street N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Very important. All instructions in the Vice Chairman's letter of July 1959 must be strictly followed, or entries may be disqualified. Packages should be securely wrapped and mailed only to Mrs. Charles L. Bowman, Vice Chairman in Charge of Contests, 4 Sacket Circle, Larchmont, N. Y., in time to reach her by March 10, 1960.

John P. Tyson

The following tribute to John P. Tyson, who resigned last spring as Executive Secretary of Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School, Grant, Ala., was given by Mrs. H. Grady Jacobs, Chairman of the Board of Trustees. The occasion was a supper in the First Methodist Church, Guntersville, Ala., honoring Mr. and Mrs. Tyson. Mr. Tyson left the school he served so long to assume the presidency of Snead Junior College, Boaz, Ala. Mrs. Jacobs said:

"It is a rare privilege and pleasure to pay tribute in a small way tonight to one who has worked so faithfully and pleasantly with the Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School these past 14 years. In his constant touch with members of the school board he has always been most helpful. We will miss him more than he will ever know, for we’ve relied on his wisdom, judgment, and fairness in always keeping before us the school’s most vital needs.

"To the more than 180,000 members of the D.A.R., most of whom have met him or heard him speak over the air as he has visited the different State Conferences, Mr. Tyson is the symbol of the school they want on Gunter Mountain. His courtesy, his honest, direct dealings with them, his almost divine patience, and his quiet dignity have made him loved and respected all over our Nation.

"Mr. and Mrs. Tyson and their mothers have so completely lived the 'Teachers Creed' that it is no longer a Creed but a part of their lives: Their belief in the boys and girls and confidence in their being men and women tomorrow of whom not only Marshall County, but the world would be proud has been a challenge to the children, and most of them have tried to live up to their responsibility.

"They have believed in the curse of ignorance; in the efficacy of schools; in the dignity of teaching; and in the joy of serving others." Mr. Tyson has been tireless in his planning to make the school ‘better than the best.’ This belief is evidenced in the growth of the school, its physical plant, student body, and its influence.

"Because he believes in wisdom as realized in human lives as well as in the printed pages; in lessons taught, not so much by precept, as example; in ability to work with the hands as well as to think with the head; because he believed so strongly in everything that makes life large and lovely, he convinced the members of the D.A.R. in Michigan of the need for an Arts and Crafts department, and other States of the need for Mechanical Arts training to the point where they gave their money for him to erect the needed buildings and secure the needed teachers.

"His belief in the beauty of the classrooms is reflected in the erection of the Alabama Primary Unit and the redecorated Library.

"By securing the best Vocational Agriculture and Home Economics teachers he has made the homes on the mountain more beautiful and efficient and the farms more productive.

"His belief in the present and its opportunities; in the future and its promises; and in the divine joy of living; in Christian faith in daily life is reflected in the beautiful Chapel he built on the campus. He carried to completion the dream of the Alabama State Officers’ Club.

"If Bessie A. Stanley had been de-
HONORING
MRS. WILLIAM D. HOLMES, JR.
of Edenton, North Carolina
State Regent of North Carolina

This page is presented with pride and affection by the chapters of the Seventh District of North Carolina

BATTLE OF MOORE'S CREEK CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Burgaw, North Carolina
RICHARD CLINTON CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Clinton, North Carolina
CORNELIUS HARNETT CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Dunn, North Carolina
BATTLE OF ELIZABETHTOWN CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Elizabethtown, North Carolina
COLONEL ROBERT ROWAN CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Fayetteville, North Carolina
JOSEPH MONTFORT CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Jacksonville, North Carolina
MOSELEY-BRIGHT CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Kinston, North Carolina

COLONEL THOMAS ROBERSON CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Lumberton, North Carolina
RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT CHAPTER, D.A.R.
New Bern, North Carolina
UPPER CAPE FEAR CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Red Springs, North Carolina
COLONEL THOMAS JOHNSON CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Richlands, North Carolina
BATTLE OF ROCKFISH CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Wallace, North Carolina
MAJ. GEN. ROBERT HOWE CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Whiteville, North Carolina
STAMP DEFIANCE CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Wilmington, North Carolina

JANUARY 1960
American Needlecraft
(Continued from page 9)
achieved, as well as common and fancy thimbles, constitute a portion of the showing in the Stone Hall.

On the second floor 18 cases were newly arranged before the show. Here the subjects of flax and wool, silk and cotton are shown with implements and materials that are part of the finished products. Bedspreads, coverlets, embroideries, and quilted petticoats are among these items; each case has labels and photographs describing the contents.

These cases are a more permanent display, and we hope that many of you will have the time in the near future to visit this area, as the portion displayed in the Museum proper will not be shown in its entirety after November 13.

Every item shown in this needlework exhibition had a card giving the name of the person in whose honor it was presented, the name of the chapter, and the name of the individual donor.

Always use your Zone Number for prompt postal service.

HOTEL
ROBERT E. LEE
WINSTON-SALEM
NORTH CAROLINA

Book Request


Copies will be welcomed in the Office of the Historian General for use at the discretion of the Historian General.
MAJOR WILLIAM CHRONICLE CHAPTER, D.A.R.

Henry A. Lineberger
J. Harold Lineberger
Chronicle Mills, Belmont, N. C.
J. W. Atkins, Editor and Owner of Gastonia Daily Gazette
B. F. Norris, Norris Supply & Machine Company

Congratulations Hickory Tavern Chapter
HICKORY DRIVE IN GRILL AND MULL'S MOTEL
Stop For a Delicious Meal or Lunch
EXCELLENT FOOD, COURTEOUS SERVICE, SAME OWNERSHIP
Route 70 and 64-321—2½ miles from Hickory, N.C.—Office Phone: DI 5-2343

SHELL'S MOTOR COURT
Highway 70-64-321
On the Hill
Comfortable Electric-Radiant Heated Tiled Baths—All Modern Conveniences
Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Shell, Owners-Mgrs. Television and Air-Conditioned
P.O. Box 585 Phone DI 5-3183
HICKORY, N. C.

BOOK REVIEW

COLONIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY OF UPPER SOUTH CAROLINA, by Dr. J. B. O. Landrum, originally published in 1897; reprints now available from the Reprint Company, 154 West Cleveland Park Drive, Station B, Spartanburg, S.C. 364 pp., $5.50 ($5 for book plus 50 cents for mailing and handling).

Upper South Carolinians who risked their lives and fortunes in the battle for freedom in the Revolutionary War faced neighbors who had remained loyal to the British Crown and also hostile Cherokee Indians who were at their backs.

The British were instrumental in stirring up the Cherokees, and a major campaign against the Indians was fought by Upper South Carolinians, Georgians, and Western North Carolinians within the framework of the Revolution.

These and many other facts of the early history of Upper Carolina are detailed in Landrum's Colonial and Revolutionary History of Upper South Carolina. The author, a native of Spartanburg County, wrote and published his history in 1897. Only a limited number of copies exist and these are highly prized by the owners.

The Reprint Company of Spartanburg is undertaking the republishing of a number of old histories, particularly those dealing with the Revolutionary era. The Upper South Carolina volume is its first venture.

Members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and particularly those of Carolina ancestry, should find this book interesting. The volume covers both in text and in maps the Upper State government organization at the beginning of the Revolution and pinpoints all battles and engagements in the region.

Special chapters are devoted to detailed treatment of Kings Mountain, Cowpens, the Star Fort at Ninety Six, Musgrove Mill, Cedar Springs, etc. Kings Mountain and Ninety Six are supported by maps of troop locations and fortifications.

Considerable genealogy is to be found in the volume, particularly of the leaders in these battles, as well as of the early settlers of the region.
Salute to Dr. Mary Martin Sloop and Crossnore (N.C.) School (a D.A.R approved School) from The Seven Charlotte, N. C. Chapters

In Memory of
ELIZABETH WILLIAMSON DIXON (MRS. KAY)
William Gaston Chapter, D.A.R., Gastonia, N. C.

Greetings from
BETSY DOWDY CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Elizabeth City, North Carolina

Greetings from
COLONEL FULK CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Raleigh, North Carolina

Greetings from
CRAIGHEAD-DUNLAP CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Washington, N. C.

Greetings from
DAVIE POPULAR CHAPTER
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Greetings from
FORT DOBBS CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Statesville, North Carolina

Greetings from
GENERAL JAMES MOORE CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Wade Farm, N. C.

Greetings from
HALIFAX RESOLVES CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Scotland, N. C.

Greetings from
JAMES HUBER CHAPTER, M.S.D.A.R.
Madison-Mayo-Stauton-Staunton, N. C.

Greetings from
MARIA PATTIQUANLOR CHAP.
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Marion, N. C.

Greetings from
THOMAS HADY CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Homes of Atlantic Christian College
Wilson, North Carolina

Greetings from
THOMAS WADE CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Washington, North Carolina

Greetings from
WAIGHTSTILL AVERY CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Brevard, North Carolina

Greetings from
WILLIAM BETHELL CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Redlands, North Carolina

Greetings from
BATTLE OF ALAMANCE CHAPTER
Buies Creek, N. C.

Greetings from
COLONEL JOHN ALBTON CHAPTER
Valdese, North Carolina

Honoring
MRS. MARY M. SLOOP
Founder, CROSSNORE SCHOOL
Organizing Regent, CROSSNORE CHAPTER

With the Chapters
(Continued from page 38)
on the purpose of D.A.R. and installed
the afternoon, during the closing session
of the 68th Continental Congress—
Mrs. Kent S. Anders.

Julia Watkins Brass (Crown
Point, Ind.) had a very busy summer
and fall, helping in and participating
in the 125th celebration of the com-
community, held September 25—October 3.

Under the general supervision of
Mrs. Kenneth Knight, chapter regent,
representatives of the group attended
the original planning session. Mrs.
Waldon McBride served as general
chairman of the pageant. Several fam-
ily groups were in the pioneer scene of
this, and children of members were in
other scenes. Chapter members col-
lected all manner of mementos and ar-
anged them in windows around the
town's business square. Mrs. Marion
Birtwhistle, Mrs. Leslie Conquest, Mrs.
Gail Lamson, and Mrs. E. R. Tullis
served as chairman in this phase of
the celebration.

Hoping
Mrs. William D. Holmes, Jr.
Member of Edenton Tea Party Chapter
Edenton, North Carolina
Present State Regent of North Carolina

HISTORY OF the
COUNTY OF WARREN,
NORTH CAROLINA
1586—1917
Price $6.00. Send check to Mrs. W. A. Graham,
Regent, Warren Chapter, D.A.R., Warrenson,
North Carolina.

Mrs. James Bevan, an associate mem-
ber of the chapter, opened her home to
the public for two days. Her home, The
Old Homestead, built in 1847, is
believed to be the oldest unaltered
house in Lake County. Members
gowned in period costumes served as
hostesses during visiting hours. Inter-
est citizens are hopeful that The Old
Homestead will soon be purchased by
public subscription to be made into a
city museum.

At the end of a busy and interesting
week, members turned their attention
to the 59th Annual State Conference.—
Frances Helmerick (Mrs. Waldon A.)
McBride.

Jane Randolph Jefferson (Jeffe-
son City, Mo.) observed George Wash-
ington's Birthday this year with an
invitational tea for 300 guests Febru-
ary 19 at the Governor's Mansion.

Receiving the guests, with Mrs.
James T. Blair, Jr., Missouri's First
Lady and honorary regent of the chap-
ter, and Mrs. William Earl Grubb,
chapter regent, were several National
and State D.A.R. officers. They in-
cluded Mrs. David F. Eads of Colum-
bia, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. John
W. Hobbs, past local regent and vice-
chairman of the national museum
committee; Mrs. Henry C. Chiles of Lex-
ington, Past National Vice-President
General; Mrs. Maurice Chambers of
Wake Forest, N. C.

Greetings from
COUNTY OF WARREN,
NORTH CAROLINA
1586—1917
Price $6.00. Send check to Mrs. W. A. Graham,
Regent, Warren Chapter, D.A.R., Warrenson,
North Carolina.

HISTORY OF the
COUNTY OF WARREN,
NORTH CAROLINA
1586—1917
Price $6.00. Send check to Mrs. W. A. Graham,
Regent, Warren Chapter, D.A.R., Warrenson,
North Carolina.

Mrs. James Bevan, an associate mem-
ber of the chapter, opened her home to
the public for two days. Her home, The
Old Homestead, built in 1847, is
believed to be the oldest unaltered
house in Lake County. Members
gowned in period costumes served as
hostesses during visiting hours. Inter-
est citizens are hopeful that The Old
Homestead will soon be purchased by
public subscription to be made into a
city museum.

At the end of a busy and interesting
week, members turned their attention
to the 59th Annual State Conference.—
Frances Helmerick (Mrs. Waldon A.)
McBride.

Jane Randolph Jefferson (Jeffe-
son City, Mo.) observed George Wash-
ington's Birthday this year with an
invitational tea for 300 guests Febru-
ary 19 at the Governor's Mansion.

Receiving the guests, with Mrs.
James T. Blair, Jr., Missouri's First
Lady and honorary regent of the chap-
ter, and Mrs. William Earl Grubb,
chapter regent, were several National
and State D.A.R. officers. They in-
cluded Mrs. David F. Eads of Colum-
bia, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. John
W. Hobbs, past local regent and vice-
chairman of the national museum
committee; Mrs. Henry C. Chiles of Lex-
ington, Past National Vice-President
General; Mrs. Maurice Chambers of
Wake Forest, N. C.

Greetings from
COUNTY OF WARREN,
NORTH CAROLINA
1586—1917
Price $6.00. Send check to Mrs. W. A. Graham,
Regent, Warren Chapter, D.A.R., Warrenson,
North Carolina.

HISTORY OF the
COUNTY OF WARREN,
NORTH CAROLINA
1586—1917
Price $6.00. Send check to Mrs. W. A. Graham,
Regent, Warren Chapter, D.A.R., Warrenson,
North Carolina.

Mrs. James Bevan, an associate mem-
ber of the chapter, opened her home to
the public for two days. Her home, The
Old Homestead, built in 1847, is
believed to be the oldest unaltered
house in Lake County. Members
gowned in period costumes served as
hostesses during visiting hours. Inter-
est citizens are hopeful that The Old
Homestead will soon be purchased by
public subscription to be made into a
city museum.

At the end of a busy and interesting
week, members turned their attention
to the 59th Annual State Conference.—
Frances Helmerick (Mrs. Waldon A.)
McBride.

Jane Randolph Jefferson (Jeffe-
son City, Mo.) observed George Wash-
ington's Birthday this year with an
invitational tea for 300 guests Febru-
ary 19 at the Governor's Mansion.

Receiving the guests, with Mrs.
James T. Blair, Jr., Missouri's First
Lady and honorary regent of the chap-
ter, and Mrs. William Earl Grubb,
chapter regent, were several National
and State D.A.R. officers. They in-
cluded Mrs. David F. Eads of Colum-
bia, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. John
W. Hobbs, past local regent and vice-
chairman of the national museum
committee; Mrs. Henry C. Chiles of Lex-
ington, Past National Vice-President
General; Mrs. Maurice Chambers of
Wake Forest, N. C.

Greetings from
COUNTY OF WARREN,
NORTH CAROLINA
1586—1917
Price $6.00. Send check to Mrs. W. A. Graham,
Regent, Warren Chapter, D.A.R., Warrenson,
North Carolina.

HISTORY OF the
COUNTY OF WARREN,
NORTH CAROLINA
1586—1917
Price $6.00. Send check to Mrs. W. A. Graham,
Regent, Warren Chapter, D.A.R., Warrenson,
North Carolina.

Mrs. James Bevan, an associate mem-
ber of the chapter, opened her home to
the public for two days. Her home, The
Old Homestead, built in 1847, is
believed to be the oldest unaltered
house in Lake County. Members
gowned in period costumes served as
hostesses during visiting hours. Inter-
est citizens are hopeful that The Old
Homestead will soon be purchased by
public subscription to be made into a
city museum.

At the end of a busy and interesting
week, members turned their attention
to the 59th Annual State Conference.—
Frances Helmerick (Mrs. Waldon A.)
McBride.

Jane Randolph Jefferson (Jeffe-
son City, Mo.) observed George Wash-
ington's Birthday this year with an
invitational tea for 300 guests Febru-
ary 19 at the Governor's Mansion.

Receiving the guests, with Mrs.
James T. Blair, Jr., Missouri's First
Lady and honorary regent of the chap-
ter, and Mrs. William Earl Grubb,
chapter regent, were several National
and State D.A.R. officers. They in-
cluded Mrs. David F. Eads of Colum-
bia, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. John
W. Hobbs, past local regent and vice-
chairman of the national museum
committee; Mrs. Henry C. Chiles of Lex-
ington, Past National Vice-President
General; Mrs. Maurice Chambers of
Wake Forest, N. C.

Greetings from
COUNTY OF WARREN,
NORTH CAROLINA
1586—1917
Price $6.00. Send check to Mrs. W. A. Graham,
Regent, Warren Chapter, D.A.R., Warrenson,
North Carolina.

HISTORY OF the
COUNTY OF WARREN,
NORTH CAROLINA
1586—1917
Price $6.00. Send check to Mrs. W. A. Graham,
Regent, Warren Chapter, D.A.R., Warrenson,
North Carolina.
On August 6th the State Regent of New York, Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, presented the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution Award (a $100 Savings Bond) to Engineer Cadet William A. Claire of the Bronx, N. Y., at the Awards Convention of the Class of 1959 at the United States Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, Long Island, New York.

With the Chapters
(Continued from page 46)

Director of the East-Central district of the Missouri D.A.R.

Chapter officers were included in the receiving line, and members of Monticello Chapter, C.A.R., assisted the D.A.R. members in serving. Members of D.A.R. chapters in Columbia, Fulton, Fayette, Camdenton and Webster Groves attended the affair.

Members of our chapter were also privileged this year to assist the Columbia Chapter in planning for the State Conference held there February 11-13. We received the gold honor-roll award at the conference and the prize for having the most members in attendance at a district meeting. Mrs. John Jankowski was honored by being chosen to represent Missouri as a page at the 1959 Continental Congress.

The 1958-59 year began with observance of Constitution Week when Mrs. Jack Steppelman presented a program entitled "Know Your Constitution" at the September meeting. Another interesting program of the fall season was presented by Mrs. Laurrance Hyde on "The Queen's Garden Party," which Mrs. Hyde attended on a recent trip to England.

Other patriotic programs of the winter included one given by Mrs. C. Mills Wood on "Let Freedom Ring," and a report by Hadley Irwin of the State Park Board on the restoration of historic Missouri shrines. These include the Harry S. Truman birthplace at Lamar, the Mark Twain shrine at Florida, Mo., Arrow Rock Tavern, the Civil War battlefield at Lexington, and Fort Zumwalt.

The year's program was concluded with a Flag Day luncheon in June at Historic Arrow Rock Tavern near Marshall, which is operated by the Missouri Society, D.A.R.—Mrs. Robert E. Holliday, Jr.

Dorothy Q (Crawfordsville, Ind.) on June 7, 1959, sponsored a memorial service and the dedication of a bronze plaque at Springvale Cemetery, Lafayette, Ind., at the grave of Mrs. Alice G. Ross, who first became a member of this chapter on April 18, 1908. The marker, placed by George A. Ross at his mother's grave, was dedicated by Mrs. Henry B. Wilson, Honorary State Regent of Indiana. The invocation was given by Miss Mary Hostetter, former State Secretary, Mrs. Arch H. Olds, regent of Dorothy Q Chapter, gave the closing prayer.

Mrs. Ross was chapter regent from 1916 to 1924 and served as State Regent from 1925 through 1928. Her membership was transferred to Washington's General, upon her change of residence to that city; she later transferred to the Clinton, Ill., Chapter, where she was a member at her death.

Following the dedicatory service an informal reception was held at Hotel Fowler, Lafayette, for guests from Charles Carroll Chapter, Delphi; Cornelia Cole Fairbanks Chapter, Indianapolis; Dorothy Q Chapter, Crawfordsville; and the Clinton Chapter, Clinton, Ill. Tea and coffee were poured by Mrs. Olds, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Hostetter, Mrs. R. N. Van Natta, Delphi and Miss Faye Glazerbrook, Clinton, Ill. Members of the Ross family present with members of General Knox Chapter were among those in costume showing guests through the mansion. Mrs. J. Edward Marks served as Chairman of the open (Continued on page 62)

Maj. Gen. Henry Knox (Thomaston, Maine). On July 25, 1959, the 208th birthday of Maj. Gen. Henry Knox, General Knox Chapter served as hostesses at the annual meeting of the Knox Memorial Association in Thomaston, Maine. At 10 a.m. Mrs. Laurence F. Shesler, Jr., chapter regent, placed a wreath on the general's grave in the village cemetery, in the presence of Mrs. Basil Lamb, State Regent of Maine, and other distinguished guests. At 11 o'clock the Executive Board of the Maine State Organization met at the General Knox Chapter House, followed by a luncheon for 75 served in the Federated Church Vestry. Mrs. Ashmead White, President General, and Miss Gertrude MacPeek, National Chairman D.A.R. Magazine Committee, were honored guests.

At 2:30 p.m. Dr. North Callahan, author of "Henry Knox, General Washington's General," spoke from the front lawn of Montpelier, reviewing his book in a very interesting manner. Mrs. Ashmead White spoke briefly, charming the audience. Mrs. Basil Lamb, State Regent, also brought greetings from the Maine Society.

Refreshments were served in the beautiful oval room by members of General Knox Chapter. The front door of the mansion opens into this unique room, and the guests entered from the porch. The table was beautifully appointed, the huge silver punch bowl and candelabra, with flower baskets, having been loaned by Nathan Farwell for the occasion. During the day members of General Knox Chapter were awaiting guests in costume showing guests through the mansion.
Camp Middlebrook ... 1778-1779

By Helen W. Donnelly
State Historian of New Jersey

General Washington and his Continental Army spent three winters in New Jersey, two in Morristown, one in Somerset County. Every schoolboy knows the story of Valley Forge, but few are familiar with accounts of the hardship, cold, and sufferings at Morristown, “New Jersey’s Valley Forge.” Washington’s 6-month encampment with 10,000 troops began as early as October 29, 1778. Three possible sites were considered, Danbury, West Point, and Middlebrook, Central New Jersey, in the Watchung Mountains. The natural terrain offered protection, with running streams, forage, woods for “butting, collecting of Boards, Stone and such materials as are requisite to make Barracks comfortable.” This location served a purpose of supreme importance. It was a victory of tactical strategy without a shot being fired, as Washington explained to Gouverneur Morris, “I have made a disposition of our Army for the Winter more adapted to our circumstances in point of supplies than if the Troops had remained in a collected State.” The presence of the troops gave protection against attack by the British throughout the winter and gave security to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia.

Representing the core of the encampment were seven brigades composed of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, as well as Jersey, Militia. Baron DeKalb, Lord Stirling, Anthony Wayne, Major Henry Lee, and Generals Knox, St. Clair, and Smallwood ordered respective commands under the leadership of General Washington. Once the huts had been completed, the army was in a fairly comfortable condition. The extreme sufferings that had characterized the preceding winter at Valley Forge were not to be repeated at Middlebrook. As Washington reported to Lafayette, “The American Troops are again in Huts, but in a more agreeable and fertile country than they were last Winter at Valley Forge; are better clad and more healthy than they have ever been since the formation of the Army.”

The geography of the cantonment made possible a system of effective signal beacons. For miles around the mountainous encampment were built beacons of logs in the form of pyramids, 16 or 18 feet square at the base and about 20 feet in height, the inner part filled with brush. Any movement by the British from New York or Staten Island would have turned the countryside into a blaze of lights.

There are accounts of the scarcity of clothing, and it is viewed with interest, that troops of the Maryland line were employed during the winter in a shoe factory in Newark. Discipline was a major problem, according to various references. Court martial proceedings record three death sentences, while the troublesome sale of liquor brought lashings to many. General Knox is known to have been lenient in ways of discipline. These are not to be magnified, for there is also reference to gay and lovely parties given by Governor Governor Livingston for the officers, scenes of dancing by candlelight with the beautiful daughters of owners of the grand estates nearby. General Washington is known to have been away from Camp Middlebrook from December 22, 1778, to February 5, 1779, when he was in Philadelphia. He used the Wallace House in Somerville as headquarters during the encampment. He paid Wallace $10,000 for the use of the house, the only instance in which compensation had been paid for such a purpose.

With the approach of summer the camp began to stir in preparation for the coming campaigns. The major movement started the middle of May with the departure of the Pennsylvania division. On June 3, 1779, headquarters of Washington was moved to West Point. This marked official termination of the Middlebrook encampment. Summer had arrived, the troops were in motion, another campaign was soon to begin.

It is a story to stir pride in our past as we view the unmarked encampment, for, we reflect, tradition says the first Betsy Ross Flag flew here after its adoption. It is recorded that Washington stayed near Middlebrook before and after June 14, 1779, and where but at the Commander-in-Chief’s quarters would the first American Flag have flown?

General Washington came back to Somerset County once more to write his Farewell Address. He stayed at the Berrien Mansion at Rocky Hill, where nearby in Princeton the Continental Congress sat to draft peace terms with Great Britain.
To the Editor of the D.A.R. Magazine:

The article by Margo Cairns, On Behalf of the Corn Tassel, in the November D.A.R. Magazine was quite interesting and also provocative as to a National Flower for the United States.

It so happens that I have personally been deeply interested in trying to have a National Flower designated by the Congress of the United States ever since early in 1955, when I wrote to Senator Margaret Chase Smith (Republican, Maine) regarding her Resolution 11 S. J., 84th Congress, January 10, 1955, designating the Rose as the National Flower. I have corresponded with Senator Smith and many others during the past 4 years, among them Senator Proxmire (Democrat, Wisconsin), Senator Wiley (Republican, Wisconsin), and Senator Hugh Scott (Republican, Pennsylvania), who also introduced a bill in the Senate on March 5, 1959, to name the Rose as the National Flower of the United States.

I have also corresponded with Mr. Burpee of the Burpee Seed Co. of Philadelphia, Pa. (he is for the Marigold); Mrs. Arthur J. Hansen, Wisconsin Federation of Women’s Clubs; Mrs. Frederic A. Groves (then President General of the National Society, D.A.R.); and the President of the Rose Society, Milwaukee, Wis.—and have received letters from all of them.

Some have written to ex-President Truman, who expressed his interest in the Rose for the National Flower but liked the Wild Rose best. I have also corresponded with regents of various chapters (I have been a member of the D.A.R. since November 1917 and am a member of Richard Arnold Chapter, Washington, D. C., and an associate member of Leestorm Resolutions Chapter, Westmoreland County, Va.).

Although the Rose has been preferred, 18 to 1, as the National Flower, it seems that the bills introduced in both the Senate and the House of Representatives have been tabled from year to year. Now the Corn Tassel is suggested as well as the Carnation, Marigold, and even Grass!

But nothing is done.

True, the Corn Tassel is worthy of historical recognition for the part corn has played all through American history. It could be emblematic of America’s history of progress. Recently I have suggested to all groups, Congressmen, clubs, etc., in order to reach an amicable and quick selection of a National Flower that will satisfy all, that we combine the Corn Tassel and the Rose as emblematic.

Such a compromise would thus be acceptable to farmers, historians, and garden lovers of the Rose; as the Rose is symbolic of peace, plenty, and love of country, with the Corn Tassel it would make a very lovely representation.

It took years for the Congress to decide on The Star Spangled Banner as our National Anthem. Now it is taking years to designate a flower as our National Flower. To some it is a controversial subject that could be discussed for years and years. So I am suggesting to everyone—let’s for once do something soon, in a spirit that will satisfy all.

Since Margo Cairns’ article was printed in the Magazine, I am requesting that you print my letter also. I am very hopeful that 1960 will see America with its National Flower designated by the Congress and approved by President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Mrs. Harry Augustus Clarke, 8317 West Center Street, Milwaukee 10, Wis.
STERLING BABY MUG

$6.95 Tax Incl.

Engraved and mailed anywhere
Three letters or initials—no charge
Names—10¢ per letter

D. F. MERRILL, Jeweler
128 KINGS HIGHWAY, EAST
Haddonfield, New Jersey

JOHN RUTHERFORD CHAPTER
Rutherford, New Jersey

FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY

John P. Tyson
(Continued from page 42)
scribing Mr. Tyson and his work at the school when she wrote her tribute to a successful man, she could not have written a more deserved tribute and I'm sure you will agree with me when I quote:

"He has achieved success who has lived well, laughed often, and loved much; who has gained the respect of intelligent men and the love of little children; who has filled his niche and accomplished his task; who is leaving the mountain better than he found it; who has always looked for the best in others and given the best he had; and whose life is an inspiration."

"Because such a family is leaving us we are sad, but we will always welcome their visits to the school and wish for them success in their new endeavors and much happiness as they inspire other young people to 'Act from honest motives purely and to trust in God and heaven securely.'

MRS. GEORGE KONDOLF, Regent

RUTHERFORD

PRINCETON CHAPTER, D.A.R.
30 pg. (25¢) descriptive booklet on Rockingham Washington's Headquarters, Rocky Hill, N. J., 1783 By Genevieve Cobb, Chapter Historian

SPENCER M. MABEN
Realtor - Insurance
22 Beechwood Road
Summit, New Jersey

Colonial Williamsburg may be visited at your next chapter meeting! A set of fifty 35mm color slides has been given to the Program Office for use by the chapters. Rental $1.50, from Program Office, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Advance reservations recommended.

CARTUN HARDWARE
3514-16 Federal Street
CLOTHIER, NEW JERSEY

DI MEDI° LIME COMPANY
1815 Federal Street
Camden, New Jersey

PET LAWN MEMORIAL PARK
Rt. 19, Road, N. J.

The Registrar General's office will appreciate gifts of $9.50 from individuals or chapters to be used in binding application papers. The name of the chapter or individual will be placed on the flyleaf.

MRS. ROBERT J. EDWARDS
Suddently June 20, 1959
Regent, 1956-1959
Nassau Chapter Camden, New Jersey

1910 Park Avenue
Rutherford, New Jersey

DANIEL W. BROWN
Tailor - Cleaners - Furriers
Main Office & Plant, 12 W. Park Ave., Merchantville

What-Not-Shoppe
BOWENTOWN, NEW JERSEY

John P. Tyson
RUTHERFORD

[ 50 ]
The Southern New Jersey Chapters

Proudly Present This Tribute to

MRS. JOHN B. BARATTA

of Atlantic City, New Jersey

National Vice-Chairman, D.A.R. Magazine, Eastern Division

Presented by the following chapters:

ANN WHITALL
CAPE MAY PATRIOTS
CAPTAIN JONATHAN OLIPHANT
CAPTAIN JOSHUA HUDDY
COLONEL THOMAS REYNOLDS
GENERAL LAFAYETTE
GREAT JOHN MATHIS
GREENWICH TEA BURNING

HADDONFIELD
ISAAC BURROUGHS
KATE AYLESFORD
MILLVILLE
NASSAU
OAK TREE
SARAH STILLWELL
YE OLDE NEWTON

JANUARY 1960
Award Given to Dr. Jaworsky
At Louisiana State Convention

The most outstanding honor to be conferred on an immigrant who has become a naturalized citizen of the United States is the Americanism Medal given by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Avoyelles Chapter in Bunkie, Louisiana, presented this award to Dr. Alexander Sas Jaworsky, an outstanding immigrant of Ukrainan ancestry, who with his family resides in Abbeville, La.

The honor is conferred to one who has made notable contributions to the American way of life and the qualifications are based on trustworthiness, service, leadership and patriotism.

The presentation was made in March 1959 at the D.A.R. Annual State Conference in Monroe, La. The regent of Avoyelles Chapter, Mrs. James L. Dudding, presented the citation.

The recipient was born 43 years ago in the western part of the Ukraine where he attended primary and high school. He graduated in 1939 from the Veterinary Academy in Lwiv (Lemberg).

When war broke out the Western Ukraine was occupied by the Soviet forces and his father, a Greek Catholic priest, was arrested and two years later sent to a concentration camp in Siberia. In 1941 the Nazis moved in to occupy the country and remained there until 1944. When the German army retreated, it forced all the young people to go with them, including Dr. Jaworsky. When the American troops liberated Germany, he received permission to practice veterinary medicine in southern Germany. Five years later he applied for permanent entry into the United States and arrived here in September 1949.

From the beginning he knew anyone coming to America must prove himself to win a place, so he did not hesitate to begin his first job as a dishwasher in the Valley Forge Military Academy in Pennsylvania. During this time he studied English and learned our American way of life. In a short time he was invited to southwest Louisiana to cope with the problem of sterility in cattle. He has practiced veterinary medicine in Abbeville since 1951 and in 1955 became a U.S. citizen.

Dr. Alexander Sas Jaworsky receives Americanism Medal from Mrs. James L. Dudding.

Dr. Jaworsky has received many honors. In 1958 he was named “Man of the Year” and awarded a plaque by the Ukrainan Professional Society of North America. In Philadelphia he was presented an award as “Outstanding Immigrant of the Last Decade” and in 1959 he received the highest award any foreign-born American can receive, the “Golden Medal,” Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Chas. A. O’Brien

D.A.R. Magazine Binders

Attractive magazine binders in blue with lettering in gold are available at $3.00 each; with date 40¢ additional; with name 70¢ additional or both for $1.00 for the new size magazine.

Binders are also available for the old size magazine at $3.00. They cannot be ordered with lettering.
Faith of Our Fathers
(Continued from page 14)

I think he has used what religion had developed in a moral sense to bolster his materialism. He accepts the moral achievements of religion but rejects their theistic basis.

From this religious aspect of Mr. K.'s visit we learn two things: First, he recognizes America as the God-fearing nation that it is; and second, he tried by his "nod to God" to deceive us. No American should be so gullible as to believe Khrushchev has been converted to theism!

Christianity teaches brotherly love, and we should certainly be as charitable as possible toward Khrushchev and the Communists. But at the same time, we are descendants of forefathers who fought such wars of principle as the Revolutionary War. Our forefathers never hesitated to defend themselves, however deep their religious convictions. We have inherited our faith in God from our forefathers, and I believe we have also inherited a willingness to defend our beloved America.

We all pray that World War III will never become a "shooting war," but if there must be a war, the Americans have one overwhelming advantage. We have faith in God, the faith that the Communists lack. Many thinking people believe that faith in God would be the deciding factor in any struggle between America and Soviet Russia. The faith of our fathers, living still!

Our National Anthem declares this belief. In the last stanza are the words:

"Then conquer we must,
For our cause it is just,
And this be our motto,
In God is our trust."

Many believe that, even without war, our faith will defend us. The Rev. John Barclay, president of the Boston Council of Churches and pastor of the Church of All Nations, sees a ray of hope. He says,

"It may be yet that Christ will be the common ground of understanding upon which peace on earth can be built. We have all been praying for this for a long time."

Faith of our fathers, living still.

As Dr. Stanley exclaimed in his invocation in Constitution Hall, last April,

O glory of God, * * * we stand before Thee in awe and wonder.

VISIT
HODGES GARDENS
MANY, LOUISIANA

Hodges Gardens, showplace of the pine hills, grew out of pine experimental work on the forest lands of A. J. Hodges Industries when the owners became aware of the rugged beauty of the site. This picturesque parkland, once roamed by the Indian, Spanish and French, is a source of beauty and inspiration to garden lovers everywhere who find here a series of colorful flower plantations stretching through the four seasons . . . from spring's bright tapestry to the first May bloom of roses and tropical summer plants. From Camellias of fall and winter to the first outburst of fragrant hyacinths and daffodils.

A Garden in the Forest
OPEN YEAR 'ROUND 8:30 'TIL SUNSET

Spring 1960—Official Visits to State Conferences
Mrs. Ashmead White, President General, N.S.D.A.R.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>CITY</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>HOTEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>Texarkana</td>
<td>Mar. 1-2</td>
<td>Monroe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOUISIANA</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mar. 3-4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSISSIPPI</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mar. 5-6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENTUCKY</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mar. 7-8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH CAROLINA</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mar. 9-10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH CAROLINA</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mar. 11-12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIRGINIA</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mar. 13-14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mar. 15-16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALABAMA</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mar. 17-18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mar. 19-20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLORIDA</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mar. 21-22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

JANUARY 1960
and independence of action of a nation; therefore, the Daughters of the American Revolution adopted the following resolution in April 1957:

“Whereas, The control of their armed forces by the people is one of the vital elements of sovereignty; and “Whereas, The lesson of the Korean ‘police action’ is that the United States, while bearing 90% of the cost in American lives and dollars, was denied victory by the political considerations of the United Nations;

“RESOLVED, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution urge the President of the United States not to transfer any of our United States Armed Forces to the United Nations or to any international command, but to rely solely upon voluntary enlistment in any United Nations police force.”

It is not just a possibility that United Nations Police Force may operate on our soil. Members of our Society will remember that they were alerted in 1951 by the National Defense Committee regarding United Nations activities in California. At that time American forces, under the authority of the United Nations, seized and ruled several of our cities in mock military maneuvers under the United Nations banner.

Write, as individuals, to the President, your Senators and Representatives that you are against any plan for international forces. It is the Congress of the United States which appropriates the money that enables the United Nations to carry out the plans which are steps toward world government.

Historical Handkerchiefs (Continued from page 15)

ident of the Thirteen Units of States of America, & Respectfully Addressed to the People of New Hampshire. There is quite a bit of other printing on this handkerchief.

Washington’s death has also been the subject for needlework, paintings, and even waxworks, examples of which have survived.

Quite a popular subject for historical handkerchiefs was the Declaration of Independence. In one example shown here (fig. 2), owned by the Winterthur Museum, Washington shares “top” honors with Thomas Jefferson and John Adams. The Declaration is encased by a heavy border of oak leaves and acorns and medallions honoring the 13 States. The top of the kerchief contains an eagle and spread flags. The extreme bottom left panel depicts a ship, and the right one shows two men standing near a horse.

In another example (fig. 4), owned by Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., the painting by Thomas Edge Pine of the signers with their signatures and a key to their location is substituted for the document.

The Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C. owns still another example of a Declaration of Independence historical handkerchief (not shown here) that was printed in 1876 at the time of the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia.

Historical handkerchiefs, an aspect of textile printing, illustrate events and persons in our Nation’s early history.
## D. A. R. Membership

### DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL

#### Membership as of November 1, 1959

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Number of Chapters</th>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>At Large</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>2,961</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>3,019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>87</td>
<td></td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>551</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>1,465</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>8,201</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>8,484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canal Zone</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>2,371</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>2,402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>4,659</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>4,742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>532</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>3,778</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>3,881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>5,287</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>5,407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>6,184</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>6,248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Islands</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>529</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>9,696</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>9,848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>7,317</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>7,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>4,301</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>4,344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>3,554</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>3,588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>4,346</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>4,578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>2,764</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2,789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>2,111</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>2,137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>1,972</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>2,037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>5,420</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>5,496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>4,475</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>4,535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>1,796</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>1,825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>3,200</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>3,243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>5,250</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>5,314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>686</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>2,397</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>2,436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>1,753</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1,765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>5,198</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>5,307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>690</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>14,972</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>14,315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>5,908</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>5,107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>9,335</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>9,465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>2,387</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2,404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1,461</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1,477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>13,197</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>13,299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1,040</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1,047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>3,035</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>3,093</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>428</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>4,308</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>4,386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>8,136</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>8,267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>1,304</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1,309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>6,156</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>6,277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>1,992</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>2,035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>3,524</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>3,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>2,276</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>2,297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOREIGN:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>59</td>
<td></td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>78</td>
<td></td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippine Islands</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AT LARGE</td>
<td></td>
<td>81</td>
<td></td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL:** 2,847 183,100 2,844 185,944

JANUARY 1960
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Organized—October 11, 1890)

1776 D STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT—1959–1960

President General

MRS. ASHMEAD WHITE, Administration Bldg., 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

1st Vice President General

MRS. HAROLD E. ERS, 77 Magnolia Ave., Garden City, L.I., New York

Chaplain General

MRS. THOMAS EARLE STIRRING, 3443 Roxboro Road, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recording Secretary General</th>
<th>Corresponding Secretary General</th>
<th>Organizing Secretary General</th>
<th>Treasurer General</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MRS. ERWIN F. SEIMES</td>
<td>MRS. EDWARD CAGE BREWER</td>
<td>MRS. ALLEN LANGLEON BAKER</td>
<td>MISS MARIAN IVAN BURNS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1776 D St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.</td>
<td>1776 D St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.</td>
<td>1776 D St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.</td>
<td>1776 D St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Registrar General

MRS. AUSTIN C. HAYWARD
1776 D St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Historian General

MRS. F. CLAGETT HOKE
1776 D St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Librarian General

MRS. ROSS BORING HAGER
1776 D St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Curator General

MRS. O. GEORGE COOK
1776 D St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution

MRS. JACK F. MADDOX, Box 2317, Hobbs, New Mexico

Vice Presidents General

(Term of office expires 1960)

MRS. ROBERT HENRY HUMPHREY
Dublin Road, Swainsboro, Ga.

MRS. WILLIAM W. MCCLAUGHERTY
116 Oakhurst Ave., Bluefield, W. Va.

MRS. ARTHUR L. ALLEN
1800 Elizabeth St., Pueblo, Colo.

MRS. HAROLD FOOR MACILAN
1008 E. Ponce de Leon Blvd., Coral Gables, Fla.

MRS. WILLIAM E. HICKS
120 Carondelet, Shreveport, La.

MRS. EDWIN F. ABELS
Box 411, Lawrence, Kansas

MISS RUTH STAYTON MASSEY, Box 388, Osceola, Arkansas

(Term of office expires 1961)

MRS. ROY H. CABLE
28 Elk Mountain Scenic Highway, Asheville, N. C.

MRS. ALLEN ROBERT WREN
3352 Tennyson St., N.W., Washington 15, D. C.

MRS. JOHN T. CLARKE
3180 Thomas Ave., Montgomery, Ala.

MRS. CLARENCE WICKERSHAM WACKER
580 Suffield Road, Birmingham, Michigan

MRS. FELIX IRWIN
Route 1, Box 62A, Corpus Christi, Texas

MRS. MATTHEW WHITE PATRICK
White Oak, S. C.

MISS FRANK LESLIE HARRIS, 1720 College Avenue, Racine, Wisc.

(Term of office expires 1962)

MRS. EARL FOSTER
1109 Kenilworth Road, Oklahoma City 16, Okla.

MRS. CHARLES R. PETREE
4153 Edgehill Ave., Columbus 21, Ohio

MRS. FORREST FAY LANCE
1196 Woodbury Ave., Portsmouth, N. H.

MRS. MAURICE BRADLEY TONKIN
313 Ferguson Ave., Warwick, Va.

MRS. HENRY C. WARNER
321 E. Everett St., Dixon, Ill.

MRS. SAMUEL TALMADGE PILKINGTON
Artesia, Mississippi

MRS. THURMAN C. WARREN, JR., 16 Marshall Lane, Chappaqua, N. Y.

[ 56 ]

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT—Continued

State Regents and State Vice Regents for 1959-1960

ALABAMA
State Regent—Mrs. Leonard C. Alexander McCray, 1852 Spring-
hill Ave., Mobile.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Lee Allen Brooks, 2530 Park Lane
Court, Birmingham.

ALASKA
State Regent—Mrs. William Allan Parry, Jr., 3314 Eugene
St., Anchorage.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Robert Hoopes, P.O. Box 1973,
Juneau.

ARIZONA
State Regent—Mrs. David Edwin Gamble, Rancho Los Altos,
Box 192, Rt. 4, Tucson.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Harry Walter Frithsche, Box 373,
Goodyear.

ARKANSAS
State Regent—Mrs. Benjamin Wm. McCravy, 127 Federal St.,
Hot Springs.
State Vice Regent—Miss Lily Peters, Marvell.

CALIFORNIA
State Regent—Mrs. John James Chappell, 1012 S. 1st St.,
Albany.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Walter Marion Flood, P.O. Box 265,
Auburn.

COLORADO
State Regent—Miss M. Catherine Downing, 402 S. Walnut
St., Milford.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Walter Harmo Money, 403 S. Broad
St., Middletown.

CONNECTICUT
State Regent—Mrs. Philip Vivian Tippet, South Westwood
Road, Ansonia.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Foster Ezekiel Stuartvart, 28 New-
port Ave., West Hartford 7.

DELAWARE
State Regent—Miss Elenia Wensley Hughes, 3061 E. Floyd
Drive, Dover 10.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Emerald F. Johnson, 605 N. Santa
Fe, Apt. 10, Pueblo.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
State Regent—Mrs. Ellsworth Everett Clark, 3627 Chesapeake
St., N.W., Washington 8.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. John J. Wilson, 6600 Luxor Ave.,
N.W., Washington 12.

FLORIDA
State Regent—Mrs. Jackson E. Stewart, Box 3481, Orlando.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. George Castleman Estill, 2127
Brickell Ave., Miami 36.

GEORGIA
State Regent—Mrs. Harold Irvine Tutthill, 4617 Sylvan Drive,
Savannah.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Samuel M. Merritt, 234 W. Dodson
St., Americus.

HAWAII
State Regent—Mrs. W. Edwin Boney, Box 75, Makawao,
Maui.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Julia H. Creeve, 2617 E. Manoa
Road, Honolulu 14.

IDAHO
State Regent—Mrs. Clifford H. Peake, 1034 E. Whitman St.,
Pocatello.
State Vice Regent—Miss Annie Lurline Bird, Route 1, Lone
Star Road, Nampa.

ILLINOIS
State Regent—Mrs. Charles Morris Johnson, "Gaywood,
Monticello.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Vaughn A. Gill, 1537 Lee Blvd.,
Berkeley.

INDIANA
State Regent—Mrs. John G. Biel, 345 S. 22nd St., Terre Haute.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Alvie T. Wallace, 4906 North Merid-
ian St., Indianapolis 8.

IOWA
State Regent—Mrs. Alfred C. Zweck, 2121 Nebraska St., Sioux
City.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Sherman Watson, Mt. Vernon Road,
S.E., Cedar Rapids.

KANSAS
State Regent—Mrs. Harold Nelson Kilgour, 214 W. Main,
Sterling.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Howard Doyle, 1605 Grand, Parsons.

KENTUCKY
State Regent—Mrs. Fred Osborne, Boonesboro Road, Win-
chester.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Robert Cumberland Hum, Old Lex-
ington Road, Dry Ridge.

LOUISIANA
State Regent—Mrs. Edward Davis Schneider, Twin Oaks, Lake
Provence.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. John W. Hickman, 3023 Pershing
Ave., Alexandria.

MAINE
State Regent—Mrs. Basil E. Lamb, 34 Vera St., Portland.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Harry M. Grover, 223 Brunswick
Road, Gardiner.

MARYLAND
State Regent—Mrs. Frank Shramek, 713 Stoneleigh Road,
Baltimore.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Eliot Callender Lovett, 6105 Ken-
edy Drive, Chevy Chase.

MASSACHUSETTS
State Regent—Mrs. Willard F. Richards, 49 Fairfax St., West
Newton.
State Vice Regent—Miss Gertrude Alma MacPeek, 111 Madison,
Dedham.

MICHIGAN
State Regent—Mrs. Roy V. Barnes, 813 Catalpa Drive, Royal
Oak.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Clare E. Wiedeit, 400 Cottage St.,
Sturgis.

MINNESOTA
State Regent—Mrs. F. Lloyd Young, Box 375, St. Paul.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. M. F. Dunnavan, 1685 Bohland Ave.,
St. Paul 16.

MISSISSIPPI
State Regent—Mrs. Louise Moreley Heaton, P.O. Box 86,
Clarksdale.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. James Rhorer Plaster, Jr., Paradise
Plantation, Tchula.

MISSOURI
State Regent—Mrs. George Baird Fisher, Osceola.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Loyd Bentley Cash, 1235 Elm St.,
Springfield.

MONTANA
State Regent—Mrs. Frank Dwight Neill, 1001 11th Ave.,
Helena.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Albert Jacobson, 719 Cherry St.,
Anaconda.

NEBRASKA
State Regent—Mrs. Folsom Halton Gates, 318 Maple St.,
Gordon.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Grant A. Ackerman, 333 W. Calvert
St., Lincoln.

NEVADA
State Regent—Mrs. Frank Michael Steinheimer, 1129 Arling-
ton Ave., Reno.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Clifford David Lambird, 201 15th St.,
 Sparks.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
State Regent—Mrs. Thomas Wright McConkey, Hillcrest,
Alfred, MAINE.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Charles Emery Lynde, 939 Union St.,
Manchester.

NEW JERSEY
State Regent—Mrs. George C. Skillman, Box 11, Belle Mead.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. John Kent Finley, 51 Kings High-
way, W., Haddonfield.

NEW MEXICO
State Regent—Mrs. Harold Kersey, 808 Grand, Artesia.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Otto Lindsay Neal, 3318 Linda Vista
Drive, S.E., Albuquerque.

NEW YORK
State Regent—Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, 330 Ridgeway, White
Plains.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, 100 Fort Stanwix
Park, North, Rome.

NORTH CAROLINA
State Regent—Mrs. William C. Holm, Jr., 407 Court,
Edenton.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Norman Cordon, 204 Glenburnie
Road, Chapel Hill.

NORTH DAKOTA
State Regent—Mrs. Harve Robinson, 335 Sims St., Dickinson.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Fred Samuel Hultz, 1200 No. 13th
St., Fargo.
OHIO
State Regent—Mrs. Stanley L. Houghton, 829 Homewood Drive, Painesville.
State Vice Regent—Miss Amanda A. Thomas, 1800 Devon Road, Columbus 12.

OKLAHOMA
State Regent—Mrs. Grover Cleveland Spillers, 1505 E. 19th St., Tulsa.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Henry D. Rinsland, 434 E. Keith St., Norman.

OREGON
State Regent—Mrs. Claude George Stotts, P.O. Box 958, Coos Bay.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Owen Rivers Rhoads, 1465 S.W. Cardinell Drive, Portland 1.

PENNSYLVANIA
State Regent—Mrs. Joseph Valley Wright, 1126 Woodbine Ave., Penn Valley, Narberth.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Charlotte W. Sayre, 954 W. 23rd St., Erie.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
State Regent—Mrs. Mabel R. Carlson, 4211 Madison Ave., San Diego 16, California.
State Vice Regent—

RHODE ISLAND
State Regent—Mrs. Frederick Neale Tompkins, 10 Marshall Way, Rumford 16.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Ralph Wilfred Wilkins, 37 12th St., Providence 6.

SOUTH CAROLINA
State Regent—Mrs. Richard Edward Lipscomb, 1525 S. Main St., Mullins.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Charles Betts Richardson, Jr., 1728 College St., Columbia.

SOUTH DAKOTA
State Regent—Mrs. Carl W. Forslund, 800 W. 23rd St., Sioux Falls.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Herbert A. Brooking, Locke Hotel, Apt. 4, Pierre.

TENNESSEE
State Regent—Mrs. Theodore Morford, 3510 Woodmont Blvd., Nashville.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Arthur Hurst Moses, 3935 Martin Mill Pike, Knoxville 15.

TEXAS
State Regent—Mrs. Edgar Ryerson Riggs, Box 236, Graham.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. John Esten Hall, 3200 Pickham, Wichita Falls.

Chapters Outside of the United States

CANAL ZONE
Mrs. Albert F. Daniel, Box 476, Curundu (Chapter Regent).

ITALY
Mrs. Alice Ommsby Andreani, Viale Carso 63, Rome 909 (Chapter Regent).

HONORARY OFFICERS ELECTED FOR LIFE

Honorary Presidents General
Mrs. William H. Pouch
1 E. 66th St., New York 21, N. Y.

Mrs. Julius Young Talmaide
1295 Prince Ave., Athens, Ga.

Mrs. Rocco C. O'Brien
912 Main St., Brookville, Ind.

Miss Edna Stannard Gibson, 1954
396 Porter Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. William Henry Belk, 1954
220 Hawthorne Lane, Charlotte, N. C.

Mrs. John W. H. Hodge, 1955
504 S. Hauser Blvd., Los Angeles 36, Calif.

Mrs. Arthur Rowbotham, 1955
12 West Lock Lane, Richmond 2, Va.

Mrs. James B. Patton
1594 Arlington Ave., Columbus 12, Ohio

Mrs. Gertrude S. Carraway
New Bern, North Carolina

Mrs. Frederic Alquin Groves
Homewood, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

Mrs. John W. Kirkpatrick, 1956
516 West Pine St., El Dorado, Kansas

Mrs. Asa Clay Messenger, 1958
439 N. King St., Xenia, Ohio

Mrs. LaFayette LeVan Porter, 1959
1110 Hillview Dr., Menlo Park, Calif.

Mrs. Warder Lee Brakston, 1959
345 S. Ogden St., Denver 9, Colo.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

[58]
### National Chairmen of National Committees—1959

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Committee</th>
<th>Chairwoman</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Indians</td>
<td>Mrs. Leslie P. Bartheld, Mesilla Park, N. M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Music</td>
<td>Mrs. Charles F. Stone, 1331 North 16th St., Vincennes, Ind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approved Schools</td>
<td>Mrs. Paul R. Greenlease, Box 9213, Prairie Village 15, Kansas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Children of the American Revolution</em></td>
<td>Mrs. John W. Finger, 960 Park Ave., New York 28, N. Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation</td>
<td>Mrs. John Franklin Baker, Sunset Drive, Richmond, Mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.A.R. Good Citizens</td>
<td>Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, 100 Fort Stanwix Park, N., Rome, N. Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.A.R. Magazine</td>
<td>Miss Gertrude A. MacPeek, 111 Madison St., Dedham, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.A.R. Magazine Advertising</td>
<td>Mrs. George J. Walz, 2539 N. 2nd St., Harrisburg, Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.A.R. Museum</td>
<td>Mrs. O. George Cook, 1101 Green St., San Francisco 9, Calif.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genealogical Records</td>
<td>Mrs. William Seth Kenyon, 4607 Conn. Ave., N.W., Washington 8, D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honor Roll</td>
<td>Mrs. Roy H. Cagle, 28 Elk Mountain Scenic Highway, Asheville, N. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior Membership</td>
<td>Miss Lynn Brussock, 1776 D St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership</td>
<td>Mrs. Frank Leslie Harris, 1720 College Ave., Racine, Wis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motion Picture</td>
<td>Mrs. Edward J. Reilly, 165 Tullamore Rd., Garden City, N. Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Press Relations</td>
<td>Mrs. Wendell F. Sawyer, Harding Road, Clinton, N. Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program</td>
<td>Miss Virginia B. Johnson, 1521 Lee St., Charleston, W. Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio and Television</td>
<td>Mrs. Z. C. Oseland, 695 Merriman Rd., Akron 3, Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Loan and Scholarship</td>
<td>Mrs. Smith C. Fallaw, 341 Park Ave., Birmingham 9, Ala.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Flag of the United States of America</td>
<td>Miss Charles E. Dinko, Jr., 5636 Bartlett St., Pittsburgh, Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>Mrs. Frank F. Heller, 7402 Wyndale Rd., Chevy Chase 15, Md.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Administrative Committees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Committee</th>
<th>Chairwoman</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Executive</td>
<td>Mrs. Ashmead White, 1776 D St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Finance</td>
<td>Mrs. U. Amel Rothermel, formerly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. Herbert G. Nash, 83-09 Talbot St., Kew Gardens 15, N. Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Printing</td>
<td>Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, 3525 R St., N.W., Washington 7, D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Buildings and Grounds</td>
<td>Mrs. George B. Hartman, 5234 Duvall Drive, Washington 16, D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Personnel</td>
<td>Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes, RFD, Rehoboth Beach, Del.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advisory Committee</td>
<td>Mr. C. F. Jacoben, American Security &amp; Trust, Washington, D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Auditing</td>
<td>Mrs. Henry J. Walthes, Washington Grove, Md.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Special Committees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Committee</th>
<th>Chairwoman</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chapters Overseas</td>
<td>Mrs. Edward R. Barrow, 3402 Overbrook Lane, Houston 27, Tex.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American History Month</td>
<td>Mrs. Kenneth G. Maybe, 5 Centennial Dr., Syracuse 7, N. Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approved Schools Survey</td>
<td>Mrs. Eliot C. Lovett, 6105 Kennedy Dr., Chevy Chase, Md.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constitution Week</td>
<td>Mrs. James W. Butler, 6208 14th St., N.W., Washington 11, D.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Friends of the Museum</td>
<td>Mrs. O. George Cook, 1101 Green St., San Francisco 9, Calif.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*National Board Dinners</td>
<td>Mrs. James M. Haswell, 4430 Nichols Ave., S.W., Washington 24, D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Regents Dinners</td>
<td>Mrs. Ellsworth Everett Clark, 3627 Chesapeake St., N.W., Washington 8, D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program Reviewing</td>
<td>Mrs. Herbert D. Forrest, 747 Euclid Ave., Jackson, Miss.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revision of Bylaws</td>
<td>Mrs. Frank O. McMillen, 137 Augusta Ave., Akron 2, Ohio.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Also 1776 D St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.
CAHUILLA CHAPTER
Daughters of the American Revolution

at
PALM SPRINGS, CAL.

Sends greetings and best wishes to our magazine.

We also wish to extend a very cordial invitation to all Daughters, who visit our winter resort this season, to attend our meetings as guests. For any information, phone Fairview 5-2348.

Greetings from
NAMAGUA CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Loveland, Colorado

Compliments of
ANDREW HOUSER CHAPTER
Marietta, Georgia

Compliments of
BRIER CREEK CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Norristown, Georgia

Greetings from
CAPT. JOHN WILSON CHAPTER
Tooms, Georgia

Compliments of
MARY HAMMOND WASHINGTON CHAPTER
Macon, Georgia

Greetings from
OGLETHORPE CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Columbus, Georgia

MEMORIAL TO PRINCESS MISHAWAKA
MISHAWAKA CHAPTER
Mishawaka, Indiana

MAJOR HUGH DINWIDDIE CHAPTER
Kingsport, Indiana is located on Old National Highway Route 40.

Sarah Winslow Henry Chapter, New Castle, Ind., Henry Co. 20 miles S. of Munroe and 12 miles N. of National Road 40.

A Tour of the Approved
Schools from your meeting!

No cars needed! The fare—$1.50 rental for the new set of 35mm color slides of the schools compiled and given by Mrs. Paul R. Greenlease, National Chairman, Approved Schools Committee. Mrs. Greenlease has also prepared the script for this set of slides that presents the schools realistically. Reservations suggested from Program Office, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

An Answer to Prayer
(Continued from page 41)

eye after my grandfather, and inherited the place after the death of my uncle and aunts. I fear it will eventually fall into the hands of strangers. Dear old spot! where so many happy days of my young girlhood were spent.

"There smiling spring its earliest visit paid,
And parting summer lingering blooms delayed."

The memory of those days that have so long passed away is still fresh and pleasant to dwell upon.

I shall now bring my long letter to a close—it was written sometime since, but have delayed sending it, as I have been obliged to recopy it three or four times for some of our friends.

Your loving mother,
(Signed) Lucy Brooks

Lucy Brooks was the youngest daughter of John Brooks, III, and Dorothy Birdseye. At the age of 76, she wrote to her son, Henry Benjamin Brooks, this letter, containing the account of a wonderful event that occurred during the lifetime of her maternal grandfather—Nathan Birdseye.

---

Daily updated calendar of events and opportunities for the Daughters of the American Revolution.
NATURAL BRIDGE OF VIRGINIA, INC.

One of the Seven Natural Wonders of the World
Open daily from 7 a.m.
Drama of Creation nightly

NATURAL BRIDGE OF VIRGINIA, INC.

One of the Seven Natural Wonders of the World
Open daily from 7 a.m.
Drama of Creation nightly

Complete resort and convention facilities

Manufacturers In Virginia Since 1847

LOCHER BRICK COMPANY
INCORPORATED

Genuine Handmades
Machine Moulded Colonials
Special Shapes

GLASGOW, VA.
Telephone GLASGOW — Clifford 8-2853

Compliments of

LOCHER SILICA CORPORATION
Producers of Industrial Silica since 1924

LOCHER FARMS
Growers and Packers of Dalecarlia
Brand Apples and Peaches

GLASGOW, VIRGINIA

TRYON PALACE
(See Story . . . Page 4)

Described as "the most beautiful building in the Colonial Americas" the palace is now among the Program Office offerings of 35-mm. color slides. The 20 slides show the magnificent restoration in all its exquisite beauty, while the script recreates much of the atmosphere in the palace when it was first occupied by William Tryon, Royal Governor of North Carolina. The slides may be ordered from the Program Office, D.A.R. Administration Building, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. for $1.50 rental. Advance reservations are recommended.
its organization meeting July 29, 1959, secretary, Mrs. Matryd W. Tyree; treasurer, Miss Kate Carlton; registrar, Mrs. J. F. Murphy; corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. C. Welles, Sr.; chaplain, Mrs. Frank C. Morgan; and chaplain, Mrs. Kendric French and granddaughter of Mrs. H. L. Drury, a past regent of the chapter, as Janet French was a member of Mount Diablo Society, C.A.R. In spite of a small membership far apart geographically, even to overseas duty, Ann Loucks did manage to better the 1958 record by earning a silver ribbon this year.

After the beautiful ceremony Mrs. Stewart, the members, and the prospective members went into the garden of the club on the banks of beautiful, tropical Peace River. Immediately after the luncheon the organizing meeting was held in the reception room of the club. Mrs. C. E. Adams, organizing regent, called the meeting to order and presented Mrs. Jackson E. Stewart, who congratulated the members, and the prospective members as its major project. Eleven girls received pins and D.A.R. Manuals in observance of American History Month, making a second grandmother—mother—daughter group and the fifth mother—daughter combination. The new junior member, Mrs. Ian D. S. Ward, daughter of Mrs. Kendric French and granddaughter of Mrs. H. L. Drury, a past regent of the chapter, as Janet French was a member of Mount Diablo Society, C.A.R. In spite of a small membership far apart geographically, even to overseas duty, Ann Loucks did manage to better the 1958 record by earning a silver ribbon this year.

Situated in a fast growing area where the number of high schools increases yearly, the chapter has the Good Citizens of the Old South Still Lives

The best and most impressive of bronze and aluminum plaques for testimonials, awards, and memorials, and at truly economical prices, too. Our vast facilities and long years of experience assure the most appropriate everlasting tribute for every occasion from a warm personal testimonial to a great enduring memorial.

We also feature fine trophies and pride awards, worthy of your organization’s traditions—and economically priced, too. Free trophy catalog available.

UNITED STATES BRONZE PLAQUES

bear a proud name—serve a worthy tradition

The best and most impressive of bronze and aluminum plaques for testimonials, awards, and memorials, and at truly economical prices, too. Our vast facilities and long years of experience assure the most appropriate everlasting tribute for every occasion from a warm personal testimonial to a great enduring memorial.

With the Chapters (Continued from page 47)

house. The weather was perfect. It was a day to remember.—Harriet R. Williams.

Peace River (Arcadia, Fla.) held its organization meeting July 29, 1959, with 13 of 14 organizing members and several prospective members. Mrs. Jackson E. Stewart, Florida State Regent to serve one year: Regent, Mrs. C. E. Adams; recording secretary, Mrs. Frank C. Morgan; chaplain, Mrs. Kendric French and granddaughter of Mrs. H. L. Drury, a past regent of the chapter, as Janet French was a member of Mount Diablo Society, C.A.R. In spite of a small membership far apart geographically, even to overseas duty, Ann Loucks did manage to better the 1958 record by earning a silver ribbon this year.

After the beautiful ceremony Mrs. Stewart, the members, and the prospective members went into the garden of the club on the banks of the river and were photographed in the luxuriant tropical setting. This ancient stream has been known as Peace River since 1594 when Laudonniere mapped Florida. At that time it appeared on his map as Fluvium Pacis. Later Spanish maps termed it Rio de la Paz. For a time during the Seminole War it was misspelled Pease River but since 1850 has been rightly known as Peace River.
 Queries
(Continued from page 28)

parents of Lydia Brown, who mar. 1763
Joel Lee, Sr., b. 1742 Kent, Litchfield Co., Conn. Joel Lee was in Rev. War from
Albany Co., N.Y., son Joel Lee, Jr., b.
1746 Greeneville, Greene Co., N.Y. Amy Coville, b. 1775, dau. of
David Coville and wif. Agnes Woodin. Who were her parents? -Mrs. Carleton
C. Murdock, 819 West Ave., Ithaca, N.Y.

Greer - McMillan - Sprague - Gray -
Giddings—Want ances., parents, dates, and
places for the following persons:—(a) Bryson (Brison) Greer, b. Va. 1806,
Pawhuska, Okla. Dec. 4, 1863 in DeWitt, Ill.; Samuel d.
family above. -Mrs. R. C. Anderson, P.O.
1446 Toughy Ave., Chicago 26, Ill.

Rice and wf. Rosa B. (who) living New-
ton, Middlessex Co., Mass., 1885; Reuben
Rice and wf. Harriet T., living Suffolk
Co., Conn. Joel Lee was in Rev. War
around 1828, both b. dates March 22, 1801,
oldest ch. b. abt. 1830. -Mrs. Clyde
Swanner-Want full inf. on family of
Joshua Swanner, mar. Catherine (who?)
and places for the following persons: -
Ames, Reuben Rice, b. 1846, d. 1913, Liberty
Co., Tex., and wf. Rhoda (who), b. 1852,
d. 1900 Liberty Co., Tex. (b) Place of b.
Geo. Rice and wf. Mary A. (who?).
(c) Want inf. on connection of Geo. S.
Bryson (Brison) Greer, b. Va. 1806,
Pawhuska, Okla. Dec. 4, 1863 in DeWitt, Ill.; Samuel d.
family above. -Mrs. R. C. Anderson, P.O.
1446 Toughy Ave., Chicago 26, Ill.

GREATFUL SERVICE WITH CITED AUTHORITY
(American and Foreign)
BY
THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL COMPANY, INC.
GENEALOGISTS AND PUBLISHERS
80-90 EIGHTH AVE., NEW YORK 11, N. Y.
Continues a half century of work in Family Re-
search, Coats of Arms, Privately Printed Volumes
Coatings of Arms

We also have in progress
a program of reprinting
BASIC GENEALOGICAL
REFERENCE BOOKS
Catalogs free upon request
You are invited to list your wants with us
SOUTHERN BOOK COMPANY
530 N. Charles St.
Baltimore 1, Md.

Maryland & Delaware Genealogist
KAYM D. CLARK, JR. HENRY K. SANDIFER
118 C St., S.E., Washington 3, D. C.
Quarterly subscription: $5.00 a year.

THE PETTUS FAMILY—$15.00
Comprising 2 volumes of 1224 1220
19th century, $15.00, 6th St., North Washington, D.C.

Veterans Day, November 11, 1959, the
President General, Mrs. Ashmead White,
headed a joint delegation of the Daughters
of the American Revolution, the District of
Columbia State Society, and the Chil-
dren of the American Revolution in a
wreath-place ceremony at the Tomb of the
Unknowns in Arlington National Ceme-
tery across the Potomac in Virginia. While
the wind whipped the Star Spangled Ban-
ner, carried by Mrs. Frank Heller, National
Chairman, The Flag of the United States
of America Committee, and the D.A.R.

banner, carried by Mrs. Philip Keller, Na-
tional Chairman of Pages, Mrs. White
placed a wreath of red and white carna-
tions tied with blue at the tomb. A bugler
from the Third Battle Corps, United States
Army, sounded taps.

Mrs. Ellsworth Everett Clark, State Re-
gent, District of Columbia, placed a wreath
for the State Society, D.A.R., and Van R.
Stemmerich, Jr., did likewise for the Na-
tional Society, Children of the American
Revolution.

D.A.R. EMBLEMS
NOW AVAILABLE
5 AUTHENTIC SIZES
From 1½" to 7½" diameter for use on
markers, tablets, crypts, urns, etc.
Mention size when ordering, please.

GET FREE BOOKLET NOW
Since 1882

BROTHERS, INC.
674 W. 4th St., Cincinnati 3, Ohio

MY KINSMEN FAM/ILY
RECORD BOOKS
make it easy for you to keep record of your ancestry,
family history, near relatives, etc. Complete with direc-
tions and work sheets. $2.50 postpaid. A fine present
for child or adult. Use a lifetime. Satisfaction or
refund.

THE DA KORN GROSS
Jackson Center, Ohio

COATS OF ARMS
Hand Painted in Full Heraldic Colors
Each accompanied with free family manuscript which
also explains the coat of arms with citations.

26th year
Write for Brochure
Hennepin Studio of Heraldic Art
324 West Thomas St. Salisbury, N. C.
10% Off to Members of D. A. R. on all paintings

Attention: Pools, Pryors, Whatleys, Strongs,
Graybills, for publication, history of west-
ward emigration of all these Southern fam-
ilies by various spellings. Colonial history of
same will follow. Card from interested
parties.

VELMA POOL CAPPERS
706 West 23rd Austin, Texas

hand Painted in Full Heraldic Colors
Each accompanied with free family manuscript which
also explains the coat of arms with citations.

Catalogs free upon request
You are invited to list your wants with us
SOUTHERN BOOK COMPANY
530 N. Charles St.
Baltimore 1, Md.

Maryland & Delaware Genealogist
KAYM D. CLARK, JR. HENRY K. SANDIFER
118 C St., S.E., Washington 3, D. C.
Quarterly subscription: $5.00 a year.

THE PETTUS FAMILY—$15.00
Comprising 2 volumes of 1224 1220
19th century, $15.00, 6th St., North Washington, D.C.

Veterans Day, November 11, 1959, the
President General, Mrs. Ashmead White,
headed a joint delegation of the Daughters
of the American Revolution, the District of
Columbia State Society, and the Chil-
dren of the American Revolution in a
wreath-place ceremony at the Tomb of the
Unknowns in Arlington National Ceme-
tery across the Potomac in Virginia. While
the wind whipped the Star Spangled Ban-
ner, carried by Mrs. Frank Heller, National
Chairman, The Flag of the United States
of America Committee, and the D.A.R.

banner, carried by Mrs. Philip Keller, Na-
tional Chairman of Pages, Mrs. White
placed a wreath of red and white carna-
tions tied with blue at the tomb. A bugler
from the Third Battle Corps, United States
Army, sounded taps.

Mrs. Ellsworth Everett Clark, State Re-
gent, District of Columbia, placed a wreath
for the State Society, D.A.R., and Van R.
Stemmerich, Jr., did likewise for the Na-
tional Society, Children of the American
Revolution.
To Make Every Occasion Important say:

"meet me at

The Mayflower"

for dining

and dancing

Connecticut Avenue and De Sales Street

• for reservations call Eric

DIstrict 7-3000

D.A.R. Advertising News

YOUR ATTENTION PLEASE—Advertisements for February 1, 1959-February 1, 1960 Honor Roll credit must be in the D.A.R. Magazine Advertising Office in Washington by FEBRUARY 1, 1960. Do have the Chapter Treasurer attach a check made payable to the Treasurer General, National Society, D.A.R., to the order and copy for the ad. Use the yellow ad order form provided and type or print all information. This is absolutely necessary for a Chapter to receive proper credit. Indicate the month in which ad is to appear, keeping in mind that copy must be in the Office by the 5th of the second month prior to desired publication. Also indicate name and address of the person to whom the office is to mail acknowledgment of material received. Remember that the minimum value of an ad for Honor Roll credit is now $7.50. All checks, yellow ad order forms, and copy for cooperative pages should be sent to the Office by one individual at one time. That also is most important.

When sponsoring a specific issue of the Magazine, do not send ad orders, checks, or copy to the Office prior to six months before the ads are to appear. We regret that we cannot hold copy or checks longer than six months due to the bookkeeping involved, and records which must be available for the auditors.

Your cooperation in following the above instructions will enable the Office to give proper credit to Chapters, to pay commissions, and to have the ads appear when desired.

Now for a word about totals from States sponsoring portions of this Issue. Gratitude is expressed to them for agreeing to undertake the project, and for completing it. Their ads, with the other miscellaneous ones, play a big part in bringing YOUR MAGAZINE to you.

Illinois, Mrs. Charles M. Johnson, State Regent, Mrs. Clifford H. Hensler, State Chairman, leads with 105 Chapters out of 116, five Division Directors, and one District sending in a total of $1,108. The five Division Directors led with $50 each.

North Carolina, Mrs. William D. Holmes, State Regent, Mrs. Fred H. Harsch, State Chairman, 52 Chapters from a total of 87, and one member, realized $823. Richard Clinton Chapter led with $150; Major William Chronicle Chapter second with $100.

New Jersey, Mrs. George C. Skillman, State Regent, Miss Eunice F. Brown, State Chairman, 47 Chapters out of 84 and the State Society, sent $705. Nassau Chapter was first with $77.50.

Louisiana, Mrs. Edward W. Schneider, State Regent, Mrs. W. H. Adams, State Chairman, 31 out of 49 Chapters, participated for a total of $492. One Chapter, name not indicated, sent in a $100 space, and the St. Denis Chapter was second with $72.50.

Twenty other States sent material for this Issue, $330 from Virginia and $410 from the rest. The grand total for this Issue is $3,861.00.

Time is drawing near for those National prizes. Go after them!

Watch for Arkansas, Iowa, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, Washington, in the February Issue. Mrs. George J. Walz, National Chairman
Hampden-Sydney was founded during the period of the American Revolution to equip young men with sound learning in accord with the principles of liberty and of the Christian faith. It took its name from two 17th century English patriots and champions of freedom. Among the American patriots on its first Board of Trustees were Patrick Henry and James Madison.

From its founding emphasis was placed upon clarity of written and spoken English, a balance between classical learning and the sciences, and the application of Christian virtues to citizenship.

In four impartial studies, Hampden-Sydney alumni were shown to be outstanding in percentage of graduates in Who’s Who, in contribution of colleges in the state to American Men of Science, and in proportion of former students engaged in advanced or professional study.

The Union Literary Society is the second oldest organization of its kind in the country. It was formed in 1789 during the bitter debate over the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. Its name indicates which position its founders took.

In three wars, student military companies were organized on the campus. The first such group in the country was formed during the Revolutionary War, and similar groups were formed in 1812 and during the War Between the States.

Sponsored by
DISTRICT THREE
Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution

Appomattox
Berryman Green
Blue Ridge
Col. Charles Lynch

Dorothea Henry
James Allen
James River
Joseph Gravely

Judith Randolph
Lynchburg
Poplar Forest
Prestwould

Slate Hill
Thomas Carter
William Pitt
William Taylor
25 AND 50 YEAR MEMBERSHIP PINS

Designed for members who have given their devotion, service and leadership to Home and Country through years of faithful membership in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Shown Actual Size

- 14 kt. gold and blue enamel  $12
- Gold filled and blue enamel  $6

*Prices include Federal tax. Please add 35¢ for insured delivery.*

Engraving name and national number, each character, 8¢ additional.

When ordering, please give name and national number.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.

Chestnut and Juniper Streets, Philadelphia 7, Pa.

OFFICIAL JEWELERS AND STATIONERS, N. S. D. A. R.