Our Wheaton Plaza store, Wheaton, Maryland, marks the newest and sixth suburban store, carefully and dramatically planned for your shopping comfort and convenience, incorporating the beautiful with the functional to serve you, your family and your home.
WHILE we are observing the birthdays of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln in February, we usually overlook our third February President—William Henry Harrison. Moreover, the wives of three Presidents were born in this month. They include Louisa Johnson Adams (Mrs. John Quincy)—February 12; Julia Dent Grant (Mrs. Ulysses S.)—February 16; and Elizabeth Wallace Truman (Mrs. Harry S.)—February 13. Four were born in March. Among the Presidents, the leading birth months were October and November, with five each.
Herbert Haseltine's gilded bronze statue of George Washington stands on a specially designed plaza at the foot of the Pilgrim Steps, Washington Cathedral, Washington, D.C. It was dedicated on February 22, 1959.
February is a month of the birthdays of many great Americans, Americans who have left their imprint on our Nation's history. If a man's greatness is measured by the manner and degree in which he changes the course of human events, then George Washington was the greatest of our Americans. When we think back to the trials and dangers which had to be overcome before freedom and independence were assured, our hearts should be filled with gratitude for the great heritage that has come down to us. George Washington was dedicated to his country's cause and with confidence in that cause he fought for those privileges essential to a free people with courage, perseverance and fortitude. The outstanding characteristic of Washington's life was service, labor performed for others with no expectancy of reward.

Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln, two of our great Americans, were also born in February. Thomas Jefferson, an American statesman and diplomat, perhaps best remembered as the author of the Declaration of Independence, was the third President of the United States. Some of the lines of his inaugural message are so appropriate today. "I know, indeed, that some honest men fear that a republican government cannot be strong...but would the honest patriot...abandon a government which has so far kept us free and firm on the theoretic and visionary fear that this Government, the world's best hope, may by possibility want energy to preserve itself? I trust not. I believe this, on the contrary, the strongest Government on earth...Let us, then, with courage and confidence pursue our...republican principles, our attachment to...representative government. These principles form the bright constellation which has gone before us and guided our steps through an age of revolution and reformation. The wisdom of our sages and the blood of our heroes have been devoted to their attainment...They should be the creed of our political faith, the text of civic instruction, the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust; and should we wander from them in moments of error or of alarm, let us hasten to retrace our steps and to regain the road which alone leads to peace, liberty and safety."

Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth President of the United States, gave his life for the principles in which he believed. Little did he realize when he apologized for not being able to prepare a better speech at Gettysburg on a dull November day in 1863, that his words belonged to the ages. They are no longer about Gettysburg alone but they are about the men everywhere who have fought for great causes and given their lives "that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."

And lest we forget, one of our great American women and a life member of the D.A.R., who was born February 15, 1820, was Susan B. Anthony. In her early youth, Miss Anthony taught school and it was not until she had met Elizabeth Cady Stanton that she saw the need for woman suffrage. Miss Anthony gave 55 years of devotion with singleness of purpose and unbelievable persistence for the enfranchisement of women. A woman suffrage amendment was introduced in Congress year after year through the efforts of Miss Anthony. It was adopted, the 19th amendment, in 1920, fourteen years after her death, and called the Susan B. Anthony Amendment. On November 1, 1950, Susan B. Anthony was elected to the Hall of Fame and on May 18, 1952, a bronze bust of her was unveiled with great ceremonies.

As we read about these great Americans, their high ideals and the objectives which motivated them and realize that this country has grown great because it has put into practice the principles expounded by them, may we be inspired to work for a continuation of these high ideals and principles and rededicate ourselves to the service of our country.

Doris Pike White
President General, N.S.D.A.R.
MR. G. W. SUMMERS now rose, and addressed the Speaker, who recognized the honorable gentleman as in possession of the floor; and all eyes were at once turned to him, and the whole House was at once hushed into silence. The galleries were densely filled with an anxious and attentive auditory, which had collected in anticipation of the interesting proceedings which were about to be witnessed. Many Senators occupied seats amongst the members in the House, and some of the representatives of foreign powers, accredited to this Government in diplomatic relations, were ranged below the bar; and all listened with profound stillness, while the honorable gentleman from Virginia spoke as follows:

MR. SPEAKER: I rise for the purpose of discharging an office, not connected with the ordinary business of a legislative assembly. Yet, in asking permission to interrupt, for a moment, the regular order of parliamentary proceedings, I cannot doubt that the proposition which I have to submit will prove as gratifying as it may be unusual.

Mr. Samuel T. Washington, a citizen of Kanawha county, in the Commonwealth of Virginia, and one of my constituents, has honored me with the commission of presenting, in his name, and on his behalf, to the Congress of the United States, two most interesting and valuable relics, connected with the past history of our country, and with men whose achievements, both in the field and in the cabinet, best illustrate and adorn our annals.

One is the sword worn by George Washington, first as a colonel in the colonial service of Virginia, in Forbes’s campaign against the French and Indians; and afterwards, during the whole period of the War of Independence, as commander-in-chief of the American army.

It is a plain cutleau, or hanger, with a green hilt and silver guard. On the upper ward of the scabbard is engraved “J. Bailey, Fishkill.” It is accompanied by a buckskin belt, which is secured by a silver buckle and clasp; whereon are engraved the letters “G. W.,” and the figures “1757.” These are all of the plainest workmanship, but substantial, and in keeping with the man and with the times to which they belonged.

The history of this sword is perfectly authentic, and leaves no shadow of doubt as to its identity.

The last will and testament of General Washington, bearing date of the 9th day of February, 1799, contains, among a great variety of bequests, the following clause: “To each of my nephews, William Augustine Washington, George Steptoe Washington, Bushrod Washington, and Samuel Washington, I give one of the swords or cutleaux of which I may die possessed; and they are to choose in the order they are named. These swords are accompanied with an injunction, not to unsheath them for the purpose of shedding blood, except it be for self-defence, or in defence of their country and its rights; and, in the latter case, to keep them unshathed, and prefer falling with them in their hands, to the relinquishment thereof.”

In the distribution of the swords, hereby devised, among the four nephews therein enumerated, the one now presented fell to the share of Samuel Washington, the devisee last named in the clause of the will which I have just read.

This gentleman, who died a few years since, in the county of Kanawha, and who was the father of Samuel T. Washington, the donor, I knew well. I have often seen this sword in his possession, and received from himself the following account of the manner in which it became his property, in the division made among the devisees.

He said that he knew it to have been the sidearm of General Washington during the Revolutionary War—not that used on occasions of parade and review, but the constant service sword of the great chief; that he had himself seen General Washington wear this identical sword (he presumed for the last time) when, in 1794, he reviewed the Virginia and Maryland forces, then concentrated at Cumberland, under command of General Lee, and destined to co-operate with the Pennsylvania and New Jersey troops, then assembled at Bedford, in suppressing what has been called “the whiskey insurrection.”

General Washington was at that time President of the United States, and, as such, was commander-in-chief of the Army. It is known that it was his intention to lead the army in person on that occasion, had he found it necessary; and he went to Bedford and Cumberland prepared for that event. The condition of things did not require it, and he returned to his civil duties at Philadelphia.

Mr. Samuel Washington held the commission of a captain at that time himself, and served in that campaign, many of the incidents of which he has related to me.

He was anxious to obtain this particular sword, and preferred it to all the others, among which was the ornamented and costly present from the great Frederick.

At the time of the division among the nephews, without intimating what his preference was, he jocosely remarked, “that, inasmuch as he was the only one of them who had participated in military service, they ought to permit him to take choice.” This suggestion was met in the same spirit in which it was made; and the choice being awarded him, he chose this, the plainest and intrinsically the least valuable of any, simply because it was “the battle sword.”

I am also in possession of the most satisfactory evidence, furnished by Col. George Washington, of Georgetown, the nearest male relative of General Washington now living, as to the identity of this sword. His information was derived from his father, William Augustine Washington, the devisee first named in the clause of the will which I have read, from
his uncle, the late Judge Bushrod Washington, of the Supreme Court, and Major Lawrence Lewis, the acting executor of General Washington's will: all of whom concurred in the statement, that the true service sword was that selected by Capt. Samuel Washington. It remained in this gentleman's possession until his death, esteemed by him the most precious memento of his illustrious kinsman. It then became the property of his son, who, animated by that patriotism which so characterized the "father of his country," has consented that such a relic ought not to be appropriated by an individual citizen, and has instructed me, his representative, to offer it to the nation, to be preserved in its public depositories, as the common property of all; since its office has been to achieve and defend the common liberty of all.

He has in like manner, requested me to present this cane to the Congress of the United States, deeming it not unworthy the public acceptance.

This was once the property of the philosopher and patriot, Benjamin Franklin.

By a codicil to his last will and testament, we find it thus disposed of: "My fine crab-tree walking stick, with a gold head, curiously wrought in the form of the cap of liberty, I give to my friend, and the friend of mankind, General Washington. If it were a sceptre, he has merited it, and would become it."

General Washington, in his will, devises this cane as follows: "Item. To my brother, Charles Washington, I give and bequeath the gold-headed cane left me by Dr. Franklin, in his will."

Capt. Samuel Washington was the only son of Charles Washington, the devisee, from whom he derived, by inheritance, this interesting memorial; and having transmitted it to his son, Samuel T. Washington, the latter thus seeks to bestow it worthy, by associating it with the battle-sword, in a gift to his countrymen.

I cordially concur with Mr. Washington in the opinion that they each merit public preservation; and I obey, with pleasure, his wishes in here presenting them, in his name, to the nation.

Let the sword of the hero and the staff of the philosopher go together. Let them have place among the proudest trophies and the most honored memorials of our national achievements.

Upon that staff once leaned the sage of whom it has been said, "He snatched the lightning from heaven, and the sceptre from tyrants."

A mighty arm once wielded this sword in a righteous cause, even unto the dismemberment of empire. In the hand of Washington, this was "the sword of the Lord and of Gideon." It was never drawn except in the defence of the public liberty. It was never sheathed until a glorious and triumphant success returned it to the scabbard, without a stain of cruelty or dishonor upon its blade. It was never surrendered, except to the country which bestowed it.

(Loud and long-continued plaudits followed the delivery of this address.)

The Sergeant-at-Arms advanced to the seat of the honorable gentleman, and received into his custody the interesting relics.

Mr. Adams then rose to submit a resolution in relation thereto. He said:

Mr. Speaker: In presenting this resolution to the House, it may, perhaps, be expected that I should accompany it with some remarks suitable to the occasion; and yet, sir, I never rose to address this House under a deeper conviction of the want of words to express the emotions that I feel. It is precisely because occasions like this are adapted to produce universal sympathy, that little can be said by any one, but what, in the language of the heart—in tones not loud, but deep—every one present has said to himself. My respected friend from Virginia, by whom this offering has been presented to the Representative Assembly of the nation, has, it seems to me, already said all that can be said suitable to the occasion. In parting from him, as after a few short days we must all do, it will on my part be sorrow, that in all probability I shall see his face and hear his voice no more. But his words of this day have been planted in my memory, and will there remain till the last pulsation of my heart. The sword of Washington! The staff of Franklin! Oh, sir, what associations are linked in adamant with those names. Washington! the warrior of human freedom—Washington! whose sword my friend has said was never drawn but in the cause of his country, and never sheathed when needed to his country's cause! Franklin! the philosopher of the thunderbolt, the printing press, and the ploughshare.

What names are these in the scanty catalogue of the benefactors of mankind—Washington and Franklin! What other two men, whose lives belong to the 18th century of Christendom, have left a deeper impression of themselves upon the age in which they lived, and upon all aftertimes? Washington, the warrior and the legislator! In war contending, by the wager of battle, for the independence of his country, and for the freedom of the human race—ever manifesting, amidst the horrors of war, by precept and example, his reverence for the laws of peace, and for the tenderest sympathies of humanity. In peace, soothing the ferocious spirit of discord among his own countrymen into harmony, and giving to that very sword now presented to his country a charm more potent than that attributed in ancient times to the lyre of Orpheus. Franklin, the mechanic of his own fortune, teaching, in his early youth, under the shackles of indigence, the way to wealth; and, in the shade of obscurity, the path to greatness: in the maturity of manhood, disarming the thunder of its terrors, the lightning of its fatal blast and wrestling from the tyrant's hand the still more afflicting sceptre of oppression: while descending into the vale of years, traversing the Atlantic ocean; braving, in the dead of winter, the battle and the breeze; bearing in his hand the charter of Independence, which he had contributed to form; and tendering, from the self-created nation, to the mightiest monarchs of Europe, the olive-branch of peace, the mercurial wand of commerce, and the amulet of protection and safety to the man of peace on the pathless ocean from the inexorable cruelty and merciless rapacity of war; and, finally, in the last stage of life, with fourscore winters on his head, under the torture of an incurable disease, returning to his native land, closing his days as the Chief Magistrate of his adopted Commonwealth, after contributing, by his counsels, under the Presidency of Washington, and recording his name, under the sanction of devout prayer, invoked by him to God, to that Constitution, under the authority of which we are.
here assembled as the Representatives of the North American people, to receive in their name, and for them, these venerable relics of the wise, the valiant, and the good founders of our great confederated Republic these sacred symbols of our golden age.

May they be deposited among the archives of our Government; and may every American who shall hereafter behold them, ejaculate a mingled offering of praise to that Supreme Ruler of the universe, by whose tender mercies our Union has been hitherto preserved through all the vicissitudes and revolutions of this turbulent world, and of prayer for the continuance of these blessings, by the dispensations of his providence to our beloved country from age to age, till time shall be no more. (Great applause.)

Mr. Speaker, I submit the following joint resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the thanks of this Congress be presented to Samuel T. Washington of Kanawha county, Virginia, for the present of the sword used by his illustrious relative, George Washington, in the military career of his early youth, in the Seven Years' War, and throughout the war of our national independence; and of the staff bequeathed by the patriot, statesman, and sage, Benjamin Franklin, to the same leader of the armies of freedom in the Revolutionary War, George Washington.

That these precious relics are hereby accepted in the name of the nation. That they may be deposited for safekeeping in the Department of State of the United States; and that a copy of this resolution, signed by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, be transmitted to the said Samuel T. Washington.

Mr. A. then proceeded to address the Senate.

Mr. President: The grounds of the proceedings of the other House, in reference to these invaluable relics, not being necessarily supposed to be known to this body, it may not, perhaps, be considered improper or inappropriate (coming, as they do, from a citizen of that State which I have the honor in part to represent) that I should make some brief remarks before committing the resolution to the disposal of this honorable body.

Sir, it is known to all who have read the history of General Washington's life, that he left to four nephews each a sword, one of which he bore, and retired to the enjoyment of domestic tranquility.

Sir, it was a mark of good taste on the part of one of the nephews of General Washington to select, as a
memorial of that illustrious man most worthy of being presented to the Congress of the United States, this simple sword. It is a relic of no ordinary value in the estimation of that gentleman, as I am sure it will be in the estimation of the Senate and the country—having been the battle sword of that hero, during the whole period of his immortal career.

Sir, I ought, perhaps, to say that there is no question of its identity, plain and simple as it is; and if I desired evidence to show that it was really the sword which General Washington had worn throughout his glorious career of military service, I would find sufficient to convince myself, at least, in its very plainness and simplicity.

But I will not go into an argument to prove its identity, nor will I trace its history: that has already been done in the other House, by an honorable member of that body, a colleague of mine, who has added, by the manner in which he executed that duty, another wreath to his own honor, and shown how well he deserved to be made the instrument of conveying to Congress this invaluable gift.

Sir, there may be those who think it is unfitting the dignity of Senatorial bodies to pay attention to the preservation of such simple relics as this; but I confess, if there be any such, I am not of the number.

Sir, those who have been predecessors of our course in the great career of liberty, have not been of the opinion that such mementoes were valueless. We have no record of any country, in which freedom has triumphed, where illustrious men, after they have passed from their mortal career, had not statues erected to their memory, and relics and mementos, such as those now lying upon your table, commemorative of their achievements, carefully preserved. They are calculated, in an eminent degree, to produce the feelings and the practice of virtue in successive generations. By associating the memorials of great achievements with the names of those who performed them, and presenting them continually to the eyes of men, they serve to inspire the same feelings which have produced such achievements.

Sir, judging from my own feelings, no statue nor mausoleum can produce so great an effect as the smallest relic which is intimately associated with the person of the benefactor of his country. These are, indeed, small and incon siderable relics; but who are the persons, and what the names, with which they stand associated?

Washington!—when his name is mentioned, who shall be presumptuous enough to conceive that eulogy can add anything to the feelings which the mere sound of it produces? Washington!—of whom one of the most eminent men living in the present day, and himself the subject of a monarchy, has said, and said truly, that among uninspired men, that was the greatest name of all. And it is, Mr. President; for I must be permitted to say, if it were possible that a man as heroic and as virtuous as Washington should be permitted by a beneficent Providence to be placed in authority now, he could not by any possibility be as great a man as Washington was. And why? Because circumstances must, in every case, form one of the elements of greatness. Because no living man can again be placed in circumstances where he can signalize himself as our glorious Washington has done.

Sir, we may have many founders of liberty in every country and in every clime; but never can there be another founder of the liberties of a whole race; and though we should prove recreant to his memory, and treacherously refuse to preserve the mementoes of his fame, this is the character which Washington will receive in all aftertimes, from all races of men. Yes, sir, it is receiving General Washington in a light altogether too confined to claim his benefactions as our exclusive benefactions, and his fame as our fame.

Sir, the thousands of generations which are to spring up in aftertime upon the face of the earth, under the shadow of that glorious germe of liberty which has been planted upon this continent, when it shall have extended its luxuriant branches and brought forth its fruit in full maturity, will all of them claim Washington, as we now are entitled to claim him—as their benefactor, and the author of their liberties, as he has been of ours!

And Franklin!—names associated in this country’s history as the greatest benefactors of the human race—Franklin, scarcely less illustrious for his important discoveries in science. Names now associated by the seemingly fortuitous gift of a mere cane!—inconsiderable, indeed, in itself, but of immense value, as having belonged to him.

Sir, the discoveries of Franklin, as a philosopher, (for I mean now only to pay a passing tribute to him in that view,) will hereafter be considered as most extraordinary benefactions to the cause of science—greater than those of any man that has lived in any age of the world.

Such are the names which are here associated by these trifling gifts! And what is it that the Senate is now called upon to do by this resolution? To pay a passing tribute of homage or admiration? No; that is not the word to be employed in speaking of either of these men: it is not homage—it is not admiration; there is but a single word in our language that will express it—the tribute of our veneration.

Sir, it was the simplicity of the style of our venerated Franklin, which distinguished him as much as his eminent virtues, and his profound knowledge, and his glorious contributions to the cause of liberty as well as science. He said of General Washington—the friend of liberty and the friend of mankind—that he deserved a sceptre. Sir, that great man not only merited, but he gained a sceptre. It was thought, at the period of his demise, not too great praise to say that he was enthroned in the hearts of his countrymen. And thus it is that he is destined to be sceptered in the estimation and the admiration of all succeeding ages.

Mr. President, I shall detain the Senate no longer. The inconsiderable need of praise which I feel proud to bestow upon those illustrious names shall no longer be an interruption or impediment to the expression which I know the Senate is ready to make—of that tribute of veneration so justly due to the benefactors of mankind.

The resolution having been unan imously adopted, on motion of Mr. Archer, the Senate adjourned.

Note: This valuable material was graciously supplied by Erma Powell (Mrs. C. E.) Lawhead, Fort Lee Chapter, Charleston, W. Va. Mrs. Lawhead is a great-granddaughter of Samuel Washington, who presented Washington’s sword and Franklin’s staff to the Nation. Mr. Washington was a great nephew of George Washington.
Three years after Fort Ontario was turned over to the United States, Lt. Nanning John Visscher, who was in command of the fort, wrote to Maj. Gen. Alexander Hamilton, the Inspector General:

I need not observe that this is one of the great keys to the United States, and perhaps of more importance than is generally supposed; it is in my opinion more than Niagara.

He continued to say that if it is "to be inhabited any longer, it will be absolutely necessary that it should undergo some repairs, it is indeed in a very defenceless state." He was also concerned about a report that the post was to be evacuated because that would "retard the settlement of the country in this quarter."

Visscher's statement about the importance of Fort Ontario is to be interpreted in terms of the geographic location of the fort; in terms of the western trade in which furs and Indians played an important part; and in terms of international rivalries first between the French and the English and later between the United States, Great Britain and Canada.

It must be remembered that prior to 1763 an immense struggle took place between the English and the French for the control of the continent. Intent upon controlling the St. Lawrence Valley and the interior, the French built a line of forts from Quebec to New Orleans. Among these forts were Frontenac at Kingston (Ontario) and Niagara, where that river flows into Lake Ontario.

To counterbalance these, the English built three forts at Oswego in order to cut the French fur trade with the West and to direct it to Albany and New York and in order to establish an outpost for defense and for attack against the French.

The first fort at Oswego, whose location is marked by a metal plaque, was built in 1727 as a counterfoil for the French post at Niagara, which was built in the same year. Known as Fort Oswego, it was buttressed by Fort George, which was established on the hill a half mile to the west. It was not until 1755, when increased tensions between the English and French were about to break out in the French and Indian War, that the English built Fort Ontario on the east bank of the river where it empties into the lake. A contemporary description, which appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine in London in 1755, says:

The fort is 800 feet in circumference and will command the harbour; it is built of logs from 20 to 30 inches thick; the wall is 14 feet high and is encompassed by a ditch 14 feet broad and 10 deep; it is to contain barracks for 200 men. A hospital and another barracks were also building. The second barracks was never completed.

With the beginning of the French and Indian War in 1755, the French adopted a plan to destroy every British fort on the frontier. According to the standards of the day the three forts at Oswego were well garrisoned and defended, but they were no match for the well-organized, well-supplied, and superbly led army that descended on them in August 1756 under the command of Marquis de Montcalm. Casualties were not large, but the French did take 1700 prisoners, 100 of whom were wantonly massacred by the Indians attached to Montcalm's forces. The three forts were utterly destroyed.

The French, however, greatly overextended themselves in the next 3 years. The English, on their side, under the incomparable leadership of William Pitt, built up their military and naval resources and launched an attack that drove the French from the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence. Although the English did not perfect plans to rebuild Fort Ontario until 1759, and the new fort was not completed until 1762, this spot became the starting point for military expeditions that captured Fort Frontenac at Kingston in 1758, Fort Niagara in 1759, and Montreal in 1760. Three years later the Treaty of Paris ended the war.

The second period of Fort Ontario history began in 1763 and ended with its surrender to the United States in 1796. The fort was important in the first place because it filled a basic need of the English as a frontier post. The French had lost their empire, but French traders still stirred up dissatisfaction among the western Indians. Two consequences flowed from this. The western trade was interfered with; and the Indians, led by Chief Pontiac, rose against the English all the way from Michilimackinac to Oswego. Once the Pontiac uprising ended in 1766, Fort Ontario remained a garrisoned post.

With the coming of the American Revolution, the British used Fort Ontario as a base for supplies and kept a strong garrison here. Here it was that Col. Barry St. Leger, coming from Montreal, led strong forces by way of the Oswego River in an attempt to take Fort Stanwix at Rome in July 1777. When he withdrew in the following month because of the victory of the American forces at Oriskany, he came back this way on his retreat to Montreal. The English then practically abandoned Fort Ontario, and this led to its destruction by an American force under McLellan. The British commander, Gen. Frederick Haldimand, recognized the strategic importance of the fort and, being urged by the Seneca and other Indians, recommended its reconstruction. Joseph Brant and some 300 Indians came in June, 1782, to help rebuild the fort. Major Ross, the commander, was simply amazed at what Brant and his Indians accomplished and wrote to Haldimand saying:

I cannot say too much in his (Brant's) favor, his conduct is surprising, he rules the Indians as he pleases and they are rejoiced at seeing this place occupied. I can assure your Excellency that we are much indebted to the Indians for assisting us to work, a circumstance which I believe never before happened. Joseph showed them the example. I never saw men work so hard, and it greatly encouraged the troops.
The work of rebuilding was never completed. Haldimand ordered the work to stop a year later because he expected to abandon the fort on July 1, 1783, as a consequence of the end of the Revolutionary War. As it turned out, the British did not abandon Fort Ontario for 13 years, that is, until July 15, 1796, when it was transferred to the United States under the terms of the Jay Treaty.

The sad condition of the fort at the time of its transfer is to be seen by the numerous reports of British officers in the 1790's. That its condition was not materially improved once it was acquired by the United States is shown by Lieutenant Vischer's report to Alexander Hamilton 3 years after its transfer.

The condition of supplies, to say nothing of the health of the troops, is shown by a survey made on September 13, 1792: 353 pounds of flour, 695 pounds of pork, 13 bushels of peas and 75 pounds of butter were "found unfit for use and condemned." But no action was taken until September 14, 1793, when they were ordered to be destroyed. But the order was accompanied by this interesting note: "Above quantity of butter retained in store to be sent to Niagara at first opportunity."

This was not a very happy augury for the development of the fort in the third period of its existence, which lasted until 1873. When the War of 1812 began the United States started to rebuild the fort, but it was not well reconstructed and its garrison and armament were much too small. In fact, the story of Fort Ontario from the beginning was always that it had insufficient garrison, guns, and supplies to meet the concentrated attack of an enemy. The period of the War of 1812 was no exception, for in May 1814 an English fleet under Sir James Yeo attacked and demolished the fort and then withdrew. The end of the War of 1812 brought a lull in difficulties on the frontier, and Fort Ontario was not immediately needed as a defense outpost. Although a small garrison was maintained there, the fort was allowed to go to ruin until the 1830's.

By that time tensions that involved Canada had begun to arise between Great Britain and the United States. These tensions came to a head along the St. Lawrence River and Lakes Erie and Ontario between 1837 and 1842. The Canadian Rebellions of 1837 and 1838, which sought to redress grievances in what are now Ontario and Quebec, were mistakenly thought by Americans to be a second American Revolution. The result was that a series of border incidents, coupled with organized filibustering expeditions, led to the increase of armaments on both sides of the line. So it was that the post of Fort Ontario was reestablished on November 23, 1838. Plans for the stone buildings within the fort were drawn up in 1839, and the entire fort was rebuilt within the next 3 years. It had earthen walls and ramparts and was built with a moat around it. The land on which the fort was established was ceded by the State of New York to the United States, with the understanding that if it ever ceased to be used as a military post in would be returned to the State of New York.

Border tensions decreased after 1842 as a result of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty, which settled almost all outstanding differences between the United States and Great Britain. Once again there was peace along the border. But the Civil War brought a new threat to the continuance of peace between Canada and the United States, and as a result there was a considerable strengthening of posts on both sides of the border once more. The stone scarp revetments and casemates of Fort Ontario were all built between 1863 and 1872. It is a commentary, however, on the building of fortifications that at the very time the stone walls were being built, guns were being developed that were capable of destroying that type of fortification.

The fourth period, which lasted from 1872 to 1901, presents a sorry story. During these years examples of the War Department's attitude toward modernization were to be seen in the refusal to replace candles with kerosene lamps as the means of lighting until 1887 and the refusal to install a telephone in 1890. The fort was abandoned twice—once in 1889 and again in 1894. It was almost denuded of troops in 1899, when they left for Manila. In the year 1900 it was again ordered to be abandoned, but on December 18 the Secretary of War directed that it be not abandoned and that it be reoccupied in the spring of 1901.

The year 1901 saw the beginning of the fifth period in the history of the fort, for it was in that year that consideration was given to a permanent establishment and to the construction of an enlarged post. Actually, approval for such construction was not given until August 1903. Construction of the new and improved post to accommodate an entire regiment was finally completed in 1907. From this time on Fort Ontario became one of several regimental posts in the United States. One must remember that the United States Army remained small. The United States had not yet begun to develop the great military traditions of the old world but relied rather upon the quick mobilization of its resources in case of need. Until the First World War, Fort Ontario was used as a base for training troops. During the Second World War, in addition to being used as a regimental base, it was used as the one center in the United States that housed European refugees.

By the end of the Second World War it was quite obvious, because of the very large numbers of men involved in modern military maneuvers, because of the multiplicity of arms used in training, and because of the need of large areas for maneuvers, that Fort Ontario with its 66 acres was much too small to serve as a military post. The War Department declared it surplus, and eventually the post reverted to the State of New York in 1946.

1946 therefore begins the last period in the history of the fort. There was a very great need for housing for the civilian population immediately after the war which could not be supplied by existing facilities and which could not be built fast enough to meet essential needs. The buildings within the fort were divided into 22 apartments, while the main buildings on the outside were divided into 161 apartments. All were placed under the jurisdiction of the Division of Housing. This was the condition of affairs when Fort Ontario was turned over to the State Education Department.

During the past 10 years much has been done to restore the old fort and to set up a planned program that will interpret its history. The work is not finished and is not likely to be for a long time to come.

We have many lessons to learn from the history of Fort Ontario. 

(Continued on page 174)
DEDICATION OF
The Equestrian Statue of George Washington
AT THE WASHINGTON CATHEDRAL, FEBRUARY 22, 1959

by Colgate W. Darden, Jr.
President, University of Virginia

WE HAVE assembled today in the city which bears his name to honor George Washington by dedicating the striking equestrian statue of him that stands at the foot of the Pilgrim Steps facing the South Transept of this beautiful Cathedral. It is the work of the distinguished American sculptor, Mr. George Haseltine, and it bears the imprint of his genius. All of us regret his health is such as to deny us the pleasure of having him with us this afternoon for we should like to express to him personally our gratitude for this great work which he has done with such loving care.

It requires precious little imagination to comprehend the difficulty of one, such as myself, who undertakes within the space of twenty minutes or less to deal with a career as varied, as eventful, and as distinguished as was that of the first President of the United States. Then it occurred to me I might resolve the problem by selecting for comment certain episodes in his life.

This I have done. I shall touch upon his early days. I shall mention the unpleasantness with Alexander Hamilton and, lastly, I shall say something of his trials and troubles, while President, with Mr. Genet, the French minister who came to the United States in 1793 as the representative of the revolutionary government. These, though separated by some years, are nevertheless bound together sufficiently, I trust, to be of interest. I hope they may give an insight into the qualities that made for greatness in George Washington.

Augustine Washington, his father, was a person of moderate means, a native of Westmoreland County, Virginia. He was the third generation in the colony. As the distinguished historian, Dr. Douglas Freeman, says in his Life of George Washington, "In every part of the story of the development of the Northern Neck ... men named Washington had a modest share." It was in Westmoreland that George Washington was born on this day in 1732.

The Washingtons, like the Monroes and the Marshalls, near whom they lived, were not great landowners. In fact their holdings were small as compared with some of the large estates in the Northern Neck, and consequently the sons of these families were forced to fend for themselves. They did not do badly. Two were to reach the presidency and another was to become chief justice of the United States. Their rise illustrates the opportunities available in Colonial Virginia to young men of ambition and ability. Of both of these qualities George Washington possessed a full share. Moreover, he was blessed with an unusually strong body and excellent health. Though he seems to have lacked any marked sense of humor, he did not lack a marked capacity to make and hold friends, and the shyness or reserve which attended him throughout his life did not impair this.

George was deeply devoted to his half-brother, Lawrence, and interestingly enough Lawrence's marriage had considerable influence upon his choice of a career. And this choice was of consequence to our Nation. Lawrence married into the Fairfax family. Its extensive land holdings gave young George numerous opportunities as a surveyor, a calling in which he had achieved some proficiency by the time he was 15 through the use of the surveying instruments left by his father, who was himself one of the many amateurs in this science to be found in the Colony.

For reasons that are not clear Lawrence appears to have thought a sea career offered promising opportunities, and quite guardedly he so advised his brother. Lawrence had had some experience at sea, but hardly enough to qualify him to advise. He had been part of Admiral Vernon's attack on Cartagena. His home, Mount Vernon, had been named for the Admiral. Lawrence was cautious in what he had to say because he was unsure then of the wishes of his stepmother—Mary Ball Washington—George's mother, a lady who appears never to have lacked firmness.

Whatever interest Mrs. Washington may have had in a sea career for George, and it seems that for a time she gave some thought to such a suggestion, she apparently lost it as a result of advice from her half-brother Joseph Ball, for whose judgment she had considerable respect. Here are some interesting excerpts from a letter written after he had gone to live in England.

I understand you are advised, and have some thought of sending your son, George, to sea. I think he had better be put apprentice to a tinker; for a common sailor before the mast has by no means the common liberty of the subject * * * And as for any considerable preferment in the Navy, it is not to be expected, there are always too many grasping for it here, who have interest, and he has none. And if he should get to be master of a Virginia ship (which will be very difficult to do) a planter that has three or four hundred acres of land and three or four slaves, if he be industrious, may live more comfortably, and leave his family in better bread, than such a master of a ship can.

This letter, written on the 19th of May, 1747, probably had a profound effect upon the life of George Washington. It may have had some influence upon the history of our country—for George became not a seaman, not a tinker, but a surveyor and a soldier. Joseph Ball's letter is interesting for several reasons. It shows first and foremost how much George had to rely upon himself in carving out his future. He had little influence, to use an expression that seems to fit the situation. It shows how out of touch Mr. Ball had become with developments in the Colony since leaving to make his home.

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Alexander Hamilton

My next observation has to do with an occurrence which came many years later, some 28 in fact. It was the winter of 1780-81, when the fortunes of the Colonies were bleak indeed. General Washington, at his headquarters at New Windsor, was attempting to hold together a fighting force that depended for food upon the activities of foraging parties sent through the countryside armed with the authority to seize such supplies as could be found. There was no money. The treasury was empty, even of depressed currency. With Washington at headquarters was one of his ablest and most trusted aides, Col. Alexander Hamilton. On the 16th of February, 1781, in addition to being deeply troubled by the wretched condition of his forces, Washington was engaged in attempting to secure the dispatch of the French fleet to Virginia waters to aid in a concerted attack upon Benedict Arnold, who, having defected to the British, had been placed in command of an expedition based on Portsmouth, from which place he planned to move inland through Virginia. General Washington, ascending the stairs to his office, encountered Colonel Hamilton hurrying down with papers for another staff member. General Washington told him he wished to see him.

Colonel Hamilton stated he would come to his office as soon as he had delivered the papers in hand. The Commander-in-Chief waited for him at the head of the stairs. Unfortunately, more time was taken by Hamilton than Washington had anticipated. It is most likely that Hamilton had no idea the General was waiting on the stairs, but thought he had gone into his office and was awaiting him there.

Be that as it may, Washington was quite angry when Hamilton did return and charged him with treating him with lack of respect.

“I am not conscious of it, sir: but since you have thought it necessary to tell me so, we part,” said Hamilton.

To which General Washington replied, “Very well, sir, if it be your choice,” or words to that effect.

Washington, when he had cooled off, sent Tench Tilghman to Hamilton to express his appreciation of his services and to ask him to come and talk over the misunderstanding. Tilghman returned with certain “ob-

The French Minister

One of the most trying and dangerous situations, if not the most trying and dangerous, confronted by Washington during his term of office as President was his experience with Edmund Charles Genet, minister from France, who arrived in the spring of 1793 determined to align the United States with the young republic. Genet was no ordinary ambassador. He was a talented and an attractive person. He came armed with extraordinary powers. He was to disseminate propaganda throughout the country. He was to offer great trade concessions in the West Indies. He was commissioned to organize forces to wage war on Spain in Florida and in the southwest, and he was to give as much trouble as possible to England in the northwest. He was, in short, to use the United States as a base of operations against both Spain and England for the advancement of the French Revolution.
Since both Spain and England had joined the European coalition against the revolutionists, there was reason to believe his plan might succeed. It was French help which had meant so much to us in the struggle with England, and but for this help there were many who believed the war could not have been won. There were more French than Americans at Yorktown when the end came. A French fleet stood between the English army and the relief that had been expected from the sea. And had not Americans but recently broken with monarchy and organized the very form of government so eagerly sought by France?

There was sharp dissenion among Washington's advisers. All felt an obligation to the French people, but there was deep division as to the new government. The Federalists, offended and frightened by the excesses of the revolution, maintained that the royalists had befriended America and denied any obligation to the reckless and undisciplined people who had seized power. The Americans who sympathized with the French people included many able and patriotic people, among whom was Mr. Jefferson—Washington's Secretary of State. This group, and a very numerous group it was, rejoiced in the overturn of what they held to be fearful tyranny and bitter oppression. Then, too, there was our treaty of 1778 with France—a treaty which at the time we had been eager to consummate—pledging ourselves to guarantee the French possessions in the West Indies and opening our ports to the arming of privateers for service in the interest of France and to the prizes by French ships while excluding ships hostile to France. Now the arrangement arose to plague us.

Genet was received as a conquering hero, and his month-long journey from Charleston, where he had landed, to Philadelphia was a continuous triumph. The welcome to Philadelphia was such as to terrify the Federalists and their friends.

President Washington was determined to maintain the neutrality of the United States. He knew far better than did the overwhelming majority of those clamoring for war on one side or another how far the United States was from having the strength to contend against either of the great powers. He knew how terrible and deep were the wounds inflicted in the struggle for independence, and he knew how desperately we needed time for recuperation.

It is not possible in so short a recital to bring fully to life the frenzy found in many parts of American society or to portray the great gravity of our position. Popular feeling, understandably, was overwhelmingly on the side of the French. And certainly Washington had no doubt as to the great debt owed them. Moreover, he admired and respected Lafayette, who had cast his lot with the revolution. It is true, I think, that he was much more concerned and shocked than were Jefferson and others at the violence that attended the French upheaval. He knew less than did they of the reasons underlying the confusion. Mr. Jefferson, especially in his long stay in France, had seen at first hand the conditions that obtained there, and he had sympathy with those attempting to improve the lot of the great mass of French people. But Washington knew far better than did any of them the hazards of war, and he was determined, if possible, to prevent the involvement of the United States.

It was an extremely difficult task to hold in leash the emotions of many old soldiers and friends who so ardently championed the cause of France and who saw in England a mortal enemy to the cause of liberty in the new world. It was not easy to hold in check Hamilton, Knox, and many other powerfully placed figures in the Federalist party who were exerting every effort to bring us to the support of England. For it was their belief that only England stood between us and a revolutionary tide fatal both to life and property. Only an inflexible will and an unyielding patience could have held the middle ground. This Washington did, and he did it almost single-handedly. A leader less resolute or one less dedicated to the welfare of his fellow countrymen might have been swept along over the brink and into war. Or one less respected or less revered might have been pushed aside, notwithstanding his resoluteness, by those intent upon plunging the country into war. Through the obscuring mists of the past there emerges time and again a certain granitelike quality that is a distinguishing mark of our first President. To this quality we owe much indeed.

Not a little has been written about Washington's religious views. We know, of course, that he was not regular in church attendance and that he attended without formal affiliation. But the answer may be in what Dr. Freeman calls an admirable statement by Dr. Gertrude Richards, which was that in Washington's youth "the church was more an institution than a means of grace." I like to think of what Jared Sparks wrote of him:

If a man who spoke, wrote, and acted as a Christian through a long life, who gave numerous proofs of his believing himself to be such, and who was never known to say, write, or do a thing contrary to his professions—if such a man is not to be ranked among the believers in Christianity, it would be impossible to establish the point by any train or reasoning.

It is not possible to understand George Washington unless we comprehend his dedication to that which he held to be his duty. I think it cannot be put better than he put it in a letter to Lund Washington during the bleak and bitter days at Morristown when he commanded the revolutionary army. Lund Washington, a remote cousin who looked after Mount Vernon for him, had inquired of the General as to how he expected to be rewarded for his services. Washington's reply is the key to his character.

You ask how I am to be rewarded for all this? There is one reward that nothing can deprive me of, and that is the consciousness of having done my duty with the strictest rectitude, and most scrupulous exactness, that if we should, ultimately, fail in the present contest it is not owing to the want of exertion in me.

It is an incredibly rich legacy he has left us. His modesty, his perseverance in the face of adversity, his unwavering, almostfanatical, devotion to duty, his fierce determination to be guided by high moral principle rather than by expediency—all of these combine to give to George Washington a stature and a grandeur not equaled in the whole sweep of American history. And as we dedicate this heroic likeness it is well for us to recall and ponder these great virtues for, as a nation, we stand in need of them now.

Worry never robs tomorrow of its sorrow, but it saps today of its strength.
THE DAYS OF THE DONS

by Lillian Fogg Lee

Mary Desha Chapter, Washington, D. C.

What quarter century of California's past is the most colorful? Historians might disagree, but thousands of Californians like to believe it was the days of the dons.

When Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1822, California passed from Spanish to Mexican rule; and while under Mexico from 1822 to 1846, the great California ranchos flourished and flowered.

The missions, which had received great land grants under Spain, declined in favor and were broken up; and Mexico proceeded to make California land grants to individuals with a lavish hand.

The ex-soldiers from the California presidios and missions who were in the country and had become accustomed to frontier life obtained many of the land grants.

From a physical standpoint, the ex-soldiers and ex-officials constituted a select and hardy group. Some of them came from prominent Spanish and Mexican families and were entitled to the prefix "Don" before the first name.

To obtain land, a petitioner had to decide what land he would like to have. A convenient water supply and a nearby Indian settlement were determining factors. A crude map and a petition were then presented to the governor, or the governor's representative. If no objections were raised, if the governor was satisfied with the petitioner's qualifications, and if the petitioner was able to pay the fees of about $12.00, title was issued.

Land was spoken of in terms of leagues. One square league consisted of about 4,438 acres. Rarely was less than 1 square league given to an individual. Four or five square leagues was a small rancho; the average was around 11. The land near the coast was preferred and was not granted to foreigners.

Boundaries were vague and defined by such things as a river bed, a chain of hills, or a green ribbon of willows that lined a stream. These vague land descriptions caused much trouble later in the hearings before the United States Land Commission and the Federal Courts.

The number of settlers, especially women, increased after the passage of the naturalization and colonization laws of 1824 and 1828. By these laws, foreigners as well as Mexicans were eligible for land grants, providing they were willing to become naturalized citizens and accept the Catholic faith. Security of person and property was promised to all.

It required little capital outlay to get a start. A settler could borrow as many head of cattle, horses, pigs, mules, and sheep as he needed from the mission herds. He promised only to return the same number and kind of animals he borrowed when natural increase permitted him to do so.

End view of adobe built by Vincente De La Osa in 1849-50 on rancho acquired during Spanish-Mexican period at Encino, Calif.

The first "adobes" or houses were unpretentious shelters with dirt floors, tule grass or wood and pitch roofs, and sometimes hides hung over the door to shut out the wind and the light. Most of the cooking was done in the open, or in an out-house, by female Indians. Furniture was scarce. If there was a real bed, it was the pride of the house.

Couches made of rawhide stretched across wooden frames were often substituted for beds.

Rawhide was used for everything. It was woven into chair seats. It was hinges on the chest and rope at the well. It took the place of nails and mortar, of barrels and bags. It was made into large containers. Whole skins were sewed together and melted tallow poured into them. These were known as "botas."

Botas of tallow and hides constituted the two most important items of trade. During this period nearly every British, Mexican, or American ship that docked at Monterey or San Diego carried away hides and tallow.

Sea captains would sell goods to "rancheros" on credit and return in 12 or 18 months for pay in more hides and tallow, and sometimes horn.

Rancheros living inland used the missions as trading posts and often obtained from them, meal, wine, and olive oil. Those living near ports, visited the ships and "pueblos" (towns) and traded for clothing, calico, satin and lace, tools, hardware, groceries, and notions.

If ever there was an economy founded on cattle, this was it. Cattle, and not land, were the measure of wealth. Hides and tallow were more valuable than beef. Beef was the main item of diet, and it was not considered a crime for a hungry man to slaughter a steer. It was considered a crime for him to carry away the hide. Anyone who killed a beef for food was expected to leave the hide where it could be found by the owner of the animal.

Indians were readily available as "vaqueros" (cowboys) and as skinners and butchers. They were satisfied with food, saddle and bridle, and little else in return for their services.

Two big events of rancho life were the "rodeo," or round-up, and the "matanza" or slaughter. The rodeo called for trained horses and skilled men. A "juez de campo," or judge of the plain, was required to be present to settle disputes.

Rodeos were held for several reasons: To accustom cattle to a particular spot, to count or estimate their number, to separate cattle belonging to other ranchos, to brand calves, and to decide what proportion of the herd should be slaughtered.

The slaughter came later. Sometimes it took place in the open and sometimes in a corral. When done in the open, bands of mounted men, armed with knives, each chased down an animal, and with a single blow severed a nerve in the back of the neck. The animal fell and was quickly dispatched.

The more common practice was to slay the animals after they had been corralled and bound. The hides were stripped off, and the meat was cut up for drying and fresh beef by the
Indian butchers. Indian women collected the tallow. The slaughter produced much offal. Disposal of it was left to the wild dogs, grizzly bears, and crows.

Nearly every rancho and mission had its “calaveras” or pile of cattle skulls and bones. Skulls were often put to good use. They were stuck into the top of freshly made adobe fences and walls. Skulls with horns touching made a formidable barrier.

The life of the don as a patriarch who spent much time in the saddle was more attractive and carefree than that of the dona. Visitors to California observed that the women were more industrious and more dedicated to duty than were the men. They had to be. An average family numbered 12 children. A large group of Indian women did the hard work of grinding meal with mortar and pestle, making tortillas, cooking, washing, and spinning; but the dona had to supervise the Indians and train her children without benefit of schools.

Few dons and donas were proficient in reading and writing. Some were illiterate, but they did not seem so, because of their gracious manners, hospitality, and natural bent for music, dancing, and athletic perfection.

Both boys and girls were taught to ride and swim. They were placed in the saddle at the age of 4 or 5 and never walked if they could ride. An average family numbered 12 children. A large group of Indian women did the hard work of grinding meal with mortar and pestle, making tortillas, cooking, washing, and spinning; but the dona had to supervise the Indians and train her children without benefit of schools.

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Both boys and girls were taught to ride and swim. They were placed in the saddle at the age of 4 or 5 and learned or died trying. Both men and women became expert horsemen, and never walked if they could ride.

The dona was a natural nurse. Necessity made her so, as there were no doctors. She knew the remedies for all sorts of mishaps and illnesses and taught them to her children.

Children were disciplined not only by the parents but by any adult who caught a child misbehaving.

The dona was also a good gardener. She supervised the raising of beans, corn, melons, peppers, tomatoes, and onions and sometimes barley and wheat. She raised flowers and set out fruit trees. Her rancho gradually became known as a “hacienda” because it grew more than a patch of vegetables.

With so many cattle, it is surprising that the rancho should be short of milk, but they were. The cattle were so wild that it took three persons to milk a cow. One held a reata tied around the animal’s head, another held a reata fastened around its hind legs, and a third did the milking. As there were no milk pails, milk was caught in every type of vessel from a jug to a cup. Milking was more of an ordeal than a chore, and the children gathered around to witness the spectacle.

Life on the ranchos began early, usually with morning prayers. Every home had an altar. Religion was part of life, and not apart from it. Drunkenness and dishonesty were uncommon, and chastity was cherished. Girls were married young, often at 13 or 14. Gambling was perhaps the most prevalent vice, as both the dons and the Indians liked to bet on horse races, throwing the lasso, cockfights, and bull and bear fights.

As the dons prospered, they built finer houses and dressed richly and gaily. They adorned their horses and saddles with costly trappings of fine leather and silver.

There was great hospitality and much singing and dancing. The people loved to get together at “meriendas” (picnics), “fandangos” (dances), and fiestas. Life was joyous and natural and gained a dignity and grace envied by contemporaries.

One of the symbols of dignity was the use of the “rubric,” a pattern of lines and flourishes, usually in red ink, after the name. The rubric is equivalent to the English seal, and it was often required to add validity to the signature. The more elaborate the rubric, the more elevated the station in life.

References


The Cattle on a Thousand Hills, by Robert Glass Cleland. The Huntington Library, 1941.


Death of an Honorary Vice President General

The National Society regrets to report the passing of Mrs. Virginia Law Hodge (John Whittier Howe) on December 20, 1959. A member of Hollywood Chapter in California she served as State Vice Regent of the State from 1936 to 1938; State Regent from 1938 to 1940; Second Vice President General from 1941 to 1944 and became Honorary Vice President General in 1955.
Introducing Our National Chairmen

Nira (Mrs. Charles F.) Stone, National Chairman, American Music Committee

Nira Stone has been a member of the National Society for 12 years, but her greatest activity has been concentrated in the past 6. During that time she was second vice regent, first vice regent, and then regent of Francis Vigo Chapter, Vincennes, Ind., followed by a term as chapter chaplain. In 1958 she was appointed State Chairman of the American Music Committee and in 1959 National Chairman. She is now National, State, and chapter Chairman of the committee.

Carol (Mrs. John Whelchel) Finger, National Chairman, Children of the American Revolution Committee

Although Carol Finger was at one time regent of Women of '76 Chapter, she is now a member of Manhattan Chapter, New York City. She has been President of the Regents Round Table of New York City and Vice Chairman of the city's War Work Committee. She has also been State Chairman of Americanism and D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship Committee.

Alice (Mrs. Harold Foor) Machlan, National Chairman, Americanism and D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship Committee

Alice Machlan, born a Pennsylvanian, has always made church, civic, and patriotic education of prime importance in her life. She became a member of the National Society in Florida in 1930 and has filled many chapter, State, and National offices. Among important contributions to D.A.R. work have been chapter chairmanships of Conservation, Motion Pictures, National Defense, Membership, and Correct Use of the Flag. She has been chapter recording secretary, vice regent, and organizing regent and State Chairman of the Correct Use of the Flag, Transportation, and Honor Roll Committees. She has also served as State Registrar, State Second Vice Regent, and State Regent and President of the State Officers Club. She was elected Vice President General of the National Society at the 66th Continental Congress. Mrs. Machlan holds active membership in a number of patriotic and civic organizations. She belongs to Biscayne Chapter of Miami Beach, Fla.

Evelyn W. (Mrs. Leslie P.) Bartheld, National Chairman, American Indians Committee

Evelyn Bartheld joined the Marshalltown Chapter of Marshalltown, Iowa, in 1922, but now belongs to the Dora Ana Chapter and resides in Mesilla Park, N. Mex. She has been New Mexico State Chairman of Approved Schools, State Recording Secretary, and Vice President of the New Mexico State Officers Club. Coming from "Indian country," she is well equipped to handle Indian problems sympathetically.

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

Vera Greenlease was organizing regent of Tomahawk Chapter, Prairie Village, Kans. She is past Kansas State Chairman of Approved Schools and is State Treasurer of Kansas.

Hazel Greene (Mrs. John Franklin) Baber, National Chairman, Conservation Committee

Hazel Baber has been treasurer, vice regent, and regent of Allen-Morton-Watkins Chapter, Richmond, Mo., and Missouri State Chairman of Student Loan and Scholarship Fund, State Treasurer of Student Loan and Scholarship Fund, and State Regent. She is a past National Promoter of the C.A.R. and a past National Vice Chairman of the Junior American Citizens Committee.
Lafayette’s Place in the Hearts of the American People

The rise and fall of new heroes and world movements of the greatest magnitude have not dimmed America’s love for the Marquis de Lafayette.

Lafayette, whose career was marked out for him in the brilliant court of Louis XVI of France, at the age of 19 turned his back on this and came to our shores, placing his energy, his talent, and his sword at the disposal of the American insurgents.

A number of foreign officers joined our cause and proved to be merely adventurers, but it was immediately apparent that Lafayette was different from these. His ardor for the cause of American freedom soon won him the confidence of the American people and a place in the heart of the commander-in-chief, General George Washington.

This rare and perfect friendship with Washington deserves mention. Indeed, the names of Lafayette and Washington are inseparably linked in the minds of Americans. As Washington was 25 years older, it was a father-son relation that lasted throughout their lives.

Although by his bravery, his cheerfulness, his resourcefulness, and his ardent loyalty, Lafayette proved a distinct military help to the American cause, his greatest value came as a result of his tremendous influence on American morale. His presence, his personality, his infectious enthusiasm, his evident worship of Washington were worth more than a brigade of troops. He asked for no privileges, evaded no dangers, and followed the flag as quickly as any native patriot until he became a symbol of liberty.

Nothing in the antecedents and training of this French nobleman prepared him for the part he was to play, except for his military instruction. One who had been reared in luxury, a scion of one of the best families and of great wealth, he risked the displeasure of his king for the cause of liberty and freedom; and he could not help but instill courage and hope in the ragged Continentals, struggling against the strongest power in the world.

Lafayette was not a slave to old ideas. He was one of the first men of his time in Europe instructed in the principles of liberalism, justice, freedom, and social equality, all of which were the consequences of the genius and influence of such men as Montesquieu, Voltaire, and Rousseau.

When the new American Republic had finally achieved its independence, it was frail and insecure. It needed friends in Europe during its infancy. Lafayette returned to France and proved such a friend, continuing his services in behalf of America. He was not only a citizen of two worlds, but a citizen of the world because he was a friend of man.

The assured place he had won in the hearts of all Americans was clearly shown during his last visit to this country, when he came, on the invitation of the Congress, in 1824, 10 years before his death. He received a tremendous ovation, was the guest of honor at a number of Grand Masonic lodges, and was entertained in the homes of such men as Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson. He even rode up the Erie Canal in triumph to Syracuse, N. Y. Not only was he greeted everywhere with enthusiasm but was showered with gifts of land and money.

In a letter that Lafayette wrote home during this visit, he states:

It has been sweet to see what memories I have left in the hearts of the old soldiers. I have the satisfaction of thinking that my presence has effected many reconciliations between political parties. Men who had not spoken together for more than 20 years have made arrangements together and have invited one another to entertainments in our honor, and revive together common memories of the Revolution.

In 1850 Lafayette’s grandson stated:

To my grandfather, the most precious reward of his public life was to know that he held a place in the hearts of the American people.

On May 20, 1934, the Congress of the United States held a ceremony commemorating the 100th anniversary of the death of Lafayette. Among the addresses was one by Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States. The appreciation of the French was shown in that a message from the President of the French Republic was read and an address given by the Ambassador of France.

Loyal American citizens today agree that the noble part Lafayette played in America still deserves all the eulogy that word of mouth or pen can bestow.

STATE CONFERENCES IN FEBRUARY, 1960

*Arkansas: Feb. 18-19, Grim Hotel, Texarkana, Ark.

*President General attending.
The U.N. Is Strangling The Free Press!

Why should U.S. tax millions pay for a Red version of UN news?

by R. E. Tropew

The Soviet Union has accomplished a major take-over that has escaped the notice of the entire world. It is already a fait accompli.

It has been bloodless, with little opposition from those being taken over. Many of the victims have been instruments in hastening their own liquidationary take-over, the first target opposition from those being taken over. Many of the victims have been communications. That is always communications. That is at the United Nations. In any revolution the world, especially and immediately the people of the United States.

According to official statistics, nearly one million people visit the UN each year, most of them Americans, and “the American people are the best informed about the United Nations.”

If the Americans are the best informed, we feel sorry for the rest of the world, for the average American has not the slightest idea of what really goes on in the “glass house down by the river.” Visitors daily wending their way through the labyrinthian corridors under the direction of the smooth-talking guides no more penetrate the Glass Curtain than do the starry-eyed tourists to Moscow to penetrate the Iron Curtain.

The American may be informed about the General Assembly and, perhaps, the various Councils. But he is not informed about the Secretariat. Many Americans cannot even describe accurately the physical set-up of the buildings, believing that the tall glass building is “where the General Assembly meetings are held.”

The meetings of the General Assembly are held in the squat, auditorium-like building to the north. The tall glass building houses the Secretariat which, along with the General Assembly, is one of the principal organs of the UN.

It is even more than that. It is the nerve center of the UN Organization. Yet the guide will tell you that “there is nothing of interest” there, just a lot of offices and “they all look alike.”

It is in this section that Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold and his staff, and the OPI (Office of Public Information), operate. It is this section that the American people should be watching more closely than they do the General Assembly.

The United Nations Secretariat, an international civil service staffed by over 4,000 men and women, has all the features of government bureaucracy the world over, including entrance examinations in its lower echelon, tenure and pensions. The largest number of employees is at the East River Headquarters but there are UNers in Geneva, Paris, Vienna, Rome, Ghana and in at least 24 other nations of the world.

Commander-in-chief of this rapidly expanding international bureaucracy is Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold, who has final say on employment and dismissal. All top-level posts, including Under-Secretaries and bureau chiefs, are direct appointments. Lower level staffs are processed through the personnel department.

Nowhere is there a better example of the attempt to build up this secretariat power than in the area of communications. The most blatant attempt was made a year ago when the free world press was doomed to be expelled from the United Nations under a Soviet-inspired plot called REPORT OF THE EXPERT COMMITTEE ON UNITED NATIONS PUBLIC INFORMATION.

Six “experts on communication,” only one of whom could claim to be a professional journalist, recommended ousting reporters for privately owned newspapers and magazines and substituting a Bureau of Planning and Coordination. This would serve as an office of UN propaganda, manned by a huge staff of civil service employees who would prepare “releases” to be sent directly to the desks of editors all over the world. All “releases” were to go through a careful checking for “objectivity, absence of controversy” and effectiveness in “identifying of people with the United Nations and not estrangement.”

This real purpose was cloaked by an elaborate plan to make a business-
like survey of UN Information Centers at Headquarters and throughout the world, to learn how efficiently the work is being done and how much it cost. The Committee proposed to interview all officials concerned, all users of OPI supplies; to survey all services and facilities in every field of communications; to examine clippings and publications submitted by various newspapers and magazines in order to learn what is being written about the UN. They proposed to visit 14 UN centers throughout the world, chosen on the basis of reaching different geographical regions.

This monumental task was completed with amazing swiftness. The Committee left on April 16 to visit the chosen UN centers. By June 24 they were on their way back. By September they had held 29 meetings, prepared the mountainous mass of material and written it into a report that, after printing, ran to 130 pages.

The avowed aim for spending $34,000 to produce this bulky five-month study was to "cut down costs and increase efficiency" in packaging news from the United Nations. As it turned out, the Committee hoped to achieve the desired economy by firing the press, whose salaries are paid by independent news service outside the UN, and adding several hundred employees to the UN payroll! This is a not-uncommon example of UN logic.

A howl went up from the men and women whose jobs were threatened by the Experts’ recommendations. Usually uncritical of United Nations operations, the correspondents rushed to the wires and sent the news around the world that their security was endangered.

The response was immediate. Press associations all over the globe registered indignation. The United States raised a strong voice of opposition to this attack on the free press. The Overseas Press Club of America held a protest meeting, chaired by no less a United Nations enthusiast than NBC’s Pauline Frederick, president of the United Nations Correspondents’ Association (UNCA).

At the same time, in the “bullpen,” (the name given to the UN third floor press room by its habitues) there was a searching of conscience. What had produced this alienation of affection between the press and “SG,” as the Secretary General is affectionately dubbed by UN reporters?

Veteran Communist correspondents had a ready answer. The free-world press had committed the unpardonable sin at the UN. It had dared to criticize the Secretary-General. Of course, the correspondents themselves were not directly responsible for this but it was generally felt that some disloyal newsmen had “leaked” information to their city desks during the Povl Bang-Jensen case.

Mr. Bang-Jensen is the Danish UN political officer who was fired by Hammarskjold for refusing to give him the list of Hungarian witnesses who testified against Soviet atrocities in the 1956 rape of Hungary, in order that these might be given to Soviet officials to aid them in bringing Hungarian patriots to trial.

Secretary-General Hammarskjold, speaking through his executive-assistant, Andrew Cordier, former United States permanent representative to the UN, lashed out at the press for the unfavorable publicity they had given him for his treatment of Bang-Jensen. Hammarskjold’s office was disturbed by the “hundreds and hundreds” of unfavorable clippings that were received from the winter of 1957 through the late summer and early fall of 1958.

Cordier made a strong pitch to the press during the Bang-Jensen trial, charging that the adverse press had given a “body blow to the good name of the UN and to its integrity in the performance of its work. Such criticism of the UN,” he said, “lowered its prestige and impaired its work in the maintenance of the peace and welfare of mankind.”

This pitch to the press was more of a threat than an appeal, since it coincided with the pending approval of the Experts’ report. There was a rumored behind-the-scenes horse-trading between the representatives from the UN reporters and the Secretary-General. In exchange for silence on the Bang-Jensen case, Hammarskjold pledged the correspondents his support against that part of the report which would send them out of the UN.

The deal was made and kept apparently by both sides. Hammarskjold immediately came out in defense of the correspondents’ right to remain in the UN.

What the correspondents did not know was that while the SG was smooth-talking them into killing their stories on Bang-Jensen, they were walking into a booby trap.

There was a joker in the SG’s agreement of which most of the reporters were not aware. Nestling within the parliamentary verbiage of the General Assembly resolution approving the Experts’ opinion, was the following: The Secretary-General shall “give effect in 1959 insofar as practicable to those recommendations made by the Committee on Experts on the UN Public Information and to any others which, in his opinion, (emphasis added) would further the objectives set out in the preamble to the resolution to insure the maximum effectiveness at the lowest possible cost.” A careful study shows that the Secretary-General was given Carte Blanche to do as he pleased with the set-up of the press.

He proceeded to do exactly that. He moved so rapidly that within six months the entire set-up of press and communications was completely changed. If the Soviets had failed in their direct onslaught against the free press, the next best move was that of “quiet revisionism.”

This new approach is a long-term drive to eliminate direct press reporting under the guise of reorganizing the press and information structure throughout the UN.

Although the plan was put on the document desk on June 16, 1959 for all correspondents to read, it is apparent that few, if any, had the time to do so. One reason for their not reading it, of course, was that their attention had been diverted to the “crucial” problem of securing free transmission of news releases from the Soviet Union, her satellites and Red China to UN correspondents. The UN Correspondents’ Association devoted most of its meetings and efforts during this time to discussing action against U.S. Postmaster General Sumnerfield’s ruling that the United States Post Office does not have to deliver seditious communist propaganda.

With the correspondents’ attention thus successfully diverted, they did not notice what was going on much closer at home.

In order to understand this June 16 report which escaped the notice of the press, you have to be able to translate “UNese” into your own language. This knowledge is neces.
sary to understand any UN document. It is like reading mirrorwriting. Everything is backwards, upside down or the opposite of what you expect.

"UNese" is the ability to use a word seemingly in the dictionary-meaning but actually in its opposite, or dialectical, meaning. It is the language of the dialectical materialist, the Marxist. To be "realistic" in the Marxist meaning means to see the facts as the Marxist wants you to see them.

The following is a direct quote from the REPORT OF THE EXPERT COMMITTEE ON UNITED NATIONS PUBLIC INFORMATION, dated September 20, 1958. In a classic example of "UNese" (international doublespeak), the "experts" give their opinion on how efficiency is to be achieved at all UN Information Centers throughout the world:

"... Distribution of pamphlets, leaflets, posters, charts, films, filmstrips, photographs, press releases, etc. should not be the main pre-occupation of center directors. Where center directors have succeeded in freeing themselves from the distributive functions, or in reducing them to a minimum, the Committee found evidence of vitality and effectiveness in the work of the centers... The Committee endorses the following statement made to the Committee by one of the center directors:

'... The function of a center... is to be a catalytic agent, and is to marry the interests of the specialists in the community with all the various interests which are being expressed in the different councils of the United Nations. It follows that the director of a center has no particular policy himself...'

When so many plums in the OPI fall to citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!

The new scheme for expanding Soviet control of information at the United Nations provides for setting up UNIA's (UN Information Agencies) in every one of the main cities of the 82 member states and even in the Trust Territories. These centers are to be similar to the USA's (U.S. Information Agencies) located today in more than 70 countries throughout the world, supposedly spreading understanding and goodwill for the United States.

It is difficult to see how the report reconciles its declared aim—"maximum effectiveness at minimum cost"—with this ambitious program. Hundreds of new buildings, new equipment and materials, as well as thousands of additional employees, will be needed to staff these centers. At present there are 24 such UN centers distributed throughout the world. It is hoped by the Committee that this number will be quadrupled.

The Soviet-African-Asian bloc is beating the drum for this project. The Reds hope thereby to be able to "work both sides of the street." Fellow-travelers and leftist sympathizers who staff the USA's and the American Houses throughout the globe, helping "from within" to destroy U.S. prestige, will now be matched by UNIA's, manned by bureaucrats whose job it is to "reconcile the peoples of the world with UN aims." This Soviet all-out drive leads the observer to conclude that these UNIA's will become additional bastions within the world-wide Red net-
work, advancing sedition and revolution, especially in the African, Middle Eastern, Latin American and Asian countries.

Since the Soviets exert control over the entire OPI division of the UN, which is responsible for staffing these centers, it can be predicted that UNIA personnel will be handpicked. The United States taxpayer will now have to shoulder a new financial burden of several million dollars a year. He will be picking up the tab not only for USIA's, already shooting our taxes up, but also for the salaries of Soviets, those from other communist countries, as well as other nationals, for the hidden aim of advancing the cause of international Communism under the guise of “disseminating information about the UN.”

Debates in the UN Trusteeship Council last summer brought to light the concerted opposition of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Australia and New Zealand, to expanding such centers in the trust territories in Africa and the Pacific. France, Belgium and Italy frankly stated they would not pay the bill for this onslaught against the intelligence of the free world.

Soviet intelligence is convinced, however, that, if they quietly push the matter ahead, the United States eventually will shoulder the entire financial burden. And this will happen, if lobbying groups from the American Association for the United Nations and others of this ilk succeed.

A great assistance to the work of the UNIA’s will certainly be the new plan to enter into active competition with American news services having representatives at the UN. Before long the AP and UPI will find foreign governments, and eventually foreign private newspapers, receiving, free of charge, completely edited news stories about UN activities, including General Assembly debates. Also, newspapers in many foreign countries may soon find it unnecessary to send correspondents to cover UN news.

Concealed in the heart of the Secretary-General’s June 16th report on revising the pressroom, is a passage indicating that the UN is offering bonuses to newspaper correspondents employed by outside newspapers to sell feature stories to the UN’s OPI.

The plot to throw out the free press, initiated in the previously mentioned Experts’ Report, was tailored and disguised in the June 16 report of the Secretary-General’s Committee, so that the end result will be as originally planned.

As early as April 1, 1959, the UN Office of Public Information, with no publicity, sent out teams of UN civil service “reporters” to Africa, an area of great interest to the Soviet Union. A second team, on May 15, went to Central America. A third team has already left for south-east Asia. The bureaucrats manning these teams, carefully screened by Soviet officials now appointed to UN Secretariat posts in Press and Communications, report directly to the governments of countries in these areas.

They plan intensive photo surveys, spot news coverage, features, interviews, depth stories in all areas of political, social, cultural, and scientific areas which have any connection with United Nations activities.

Arrangements are planned so that governments in these areas will receive, via jet plane, directly taped recordings, press releases, radio and wire service news for government publications. And who can say that contacts will not be made also with private newspapers? Why not sell them on buying news direct from the UN rather than spending money on trying to cover the news through their own staff of correspondents assigned to the United Nations?

Would not the news stemming directly from the UN “city room” be more reliable? For that matter, could not our own editors from coast to coast depend upon the truth, accuracy and completeness of coverage from the desks of this new “International School of Journalism?”

The answer to this can be readily obtained from a look into the experience of the old “UN hands” in the press bull pen. How valid is UN reportage?

If a reporter does not personally attend the myriad conferences, council meetings, and General Assembly debates (some held simultaneously), or is not from a news service large enough to have the proceedings piped over the loudspeakers into his office, he must have recourse to press releases known as “takes.” These appear shortly after the end of the debates, are admittedly abbreviated and full of inaccuracies. At best they serve only as a clue to the discussion, voting and resolutions.

For more detail he must wait until the next day when the “verbatim” are issued. Here is where we again turn to “UNese.” Webster’s Dictionary says verbatim means “word for word; in the same words.” But it doesn’t mean that in “UNese.” A UN verbatim is admittedly full of errors.

A reporter’s call to the United Nations on a verbatim got this answer: “But don’t you know a verbatim is not a verbatim. It is full of errors. The corrected version comes out about three months later.”

When asked, “What good is that to a reporter?” the answer was, “Well, I guess you just have to be at the meetings and take it down in shorthand.”

Plus the corrected version, there can be a fourth, one that governments have the right to amend and change.

So, getting a truly verbatim report from the United Nations is quite a trick!

In recent months, since editing has come under the supervision of a former Soviet press officer, further startling changes are noticeable. But let us call the “changes” what they really are—distortions.

During the gatherings of the Seventh International Conference of Non-Governmental organizations Interested in Migration, meeting at the UN June 8-12, 1959, one report contained an insertion of a statement that had not been made at any meeting. It has the familiar Marxian overtones, a statement that defends the policy of giving bonuses for children to newly arrived immigrants and refugees because it would be an attempt to redistribute a nation’s income and such measures benefit the state as well as the family. This Marxian addition was instantly protested by the HIAS (Hebrew Immigration Aid Society), seconded by the International Catholic Charities.

Can American editors, or any other editors from the free world, rely on the United Nations editorial integrity?

The ugly truth is that such “errors,” typographical or editorial, are not accidental. Interviews obtained from former employees in the typing and stenographic pools, from which all documentation at the UN has its start, exposed some revealing facts.
There has been a calculated, persistent interference by Soviet officials. Not merely Russian editors in charge of press documentation but on occasion even the Soviet UN Ambassador has actually interrogated former Russian nationals being considered for employment. Even citizens, born in this country but of Russian parentage, have been terrorized.

One such person, an escapee brought over by a relief organization to this country, recounted such an experience. The Soviet Ambassador was permitted to interview this person (then in the process of obtaining United States citizenship), and to interrupt at will during the so-called civil service examination.

Where was United States protection?

In an actual survey conducted recently, more than 75 per cent of the personnel in communications area in UN are proud to be of Slavic origin, mostly Russian. These are not Soviet citizens. They are Russian-born American citizens or applicants for American citizenship and some second or third generation citizens of Russian ancestry.

Not only Russian language translators and stenographers, but also those engaged in other areas of work on UN documents have been approached and threatened, or have been tempted with offers of permanent civil service employment. Since the UN salaries, privileges, etc., are very good, and it is not easy for some of these people to get other jobs, it is difficult for them to refuse to comply with requests made by Communist officials. These requests are often to do “translation doctoring” and to alter documents. A favor refused results in “failure to satisfy requirements for permanent employment.”

One approach used by the Soviets is particularly deadly. Several former Russian nationals were approached by Soviet officials on the matter of repatriation. The Reds have come up with a gimmick of repatriation without the necessity of flying back to Moscow. The newly created U.S. citizen, or in some cases, U.S. born Russians, are granted the privilege of “dual citizenship.”

After the former Soviet national has been terrorized into signing a document requesting such “dual allegiance,” he is informed that by so doing he has forfeited his U.S. citizenship. However, the obliging Soviet representative “protects” the unfortunate by concealing the defection. In return for this protection, the now thoroughly distraught refugee, afraid of deportation, performs various tasks asked of him by the USSR delegates in the United Nations.

In such an atmosphere, people, by agents of terror and their frightened victims, the press and communications division can hardly be said to be free.

The men and women of the press, including those coming from the free United States, do not escape the toils of the Red octopus. The chief weapons here are permanent accreditation and membership in the United Nations Correspondents Association (UNCA).

From the start, the reporter presenting a letter from his editor to set up shop soon learns that the UN is an exclusive club. If a correspondent or the agency he represents has a reputation of being a bit too far to the right, either anti-Communist or anti-United Nations, or a combination, he is in for a hard time.

“Many are called, but few are chosen,” the young man in charge of press accreditations explained as he turned down one aspirant who had unsuccessfully for several years tried to obtain something more than a temporary pass.

However, the so-called permanent press card at the UN is, of course, not permanent but must be renewed annually. “UNese” again. But this card is the ticket to being included on mailing lists for receiving press releases, for being given privileges and prized invitations to diplomatic receptions. Without this, much ingenuity in getting the news is demanded of a reporter.

An American correspondent who fills out the application blank for permanent approval, may, if under suspicion, be required to bring in, during a probationary period which may last several years, an indeterminate number of clippings which the UN will examine as to content, without, of course, “attempting censorship.” “Threats on the part of editor or reporter will get you nowhere,” according to the UN.

A reporter’s application, having gotten out of the sand trap of the UN press accreditation office, moves on to the U.S. Mission to the United Nations at 2 Park Avenue where it may languish for months or even years. As far as can be ascertained, the delay in this second instance stems from the same cause as the first.

The United States may register a protest against the failure of the UN to accredit a reporter, but according to a UN document explaining its official policy: although the UN “gives the United States the right to express its views, which will receive consideration,” it means nothing, for “the UN retains exclusive power of decision as to accreditations.”

Under this agreement, the United Nations can and does shelter alien and United States citizens who are known to be Communists. Many are representing phony, even non-existent, news services as fronts for subversive activity directed against the United States government. All are supported by the United States taxpayer.

The entire accreditation procedure, including the stereotyped, illogical questions and statements are not unlike the accreditation set-up at the Vienna Youth Festival sponsored by the Soviet Union last summer. At that time, most of the press from the free world was excluded.

To understand the press at the UN, it is necessary to know that there are three possible kinds of reporting about the United Nations, one of which should exist in actuality but which does not.

1. There is a press outside the UN which dares to criticize that organization. There are quantities of letters to editors, noted syndicate columnists, editors and certain magazines, which raise their voices in protest against the United Nations. But these are outside the UN.

2. There are many correspondents from the free world within the United Nations who are outspoken, courageous warriors with the typewriter who write against the Soviet Union, her eastern European satellites and Red China.

3. A third type of reporting is absent entirely and that is a free press within the United Nations unsparingly and consistently critical of the UN itself.

“Uncontrollable costs” are blamed by UN boss, Dag Hammarskjold, for the “steady increase of expenses over the past few years, without a corresponding increase in the effectiveness of services.” His apparent frankness may seem amazing to those unused to United Nations ways.
The mounting expenditures are due to salary increases, cost-of-living bonuses and other staff expenses which account for 70 per cent of what he labels "uncontrollable costs."

He pledges his intent to "hold to the budget of $4.5 million." But, slips in the usual UN joker, "except when a marked change in conditions justifies a departure from it."

The budget he refers to is very cleverly "rigged" to discourage any but the most hardy of investigators. The costs of running the Department of Public Information at the UN are nowhere totalled, or fully revealed. It is necessary to read fine print in paragraph after paragraph to cull scattered expenditures and tie them together. There are such blanks in the report as, "these figures do not include the salaries of ..."

For this reason, when the "SG" reports the entire budgetary costs as $4,500,000 for the year 1958, he is literally telling only "half the story." The following balance sheet, put together from his own figures, shows the true amount is more than twice that admitted to by him. His report was designed to "draw the veils of secrecy" about the facts.

There is no way, of course, to trace just what proportion of the OPI tab is picked up by American taxpayers. We do know, however, that the usually quoted 11.5 cents per head for United Nations upkeep per individual American citizen—is a gross underestimation. The split-and-scatter method of reporting true financial expenditures at the UN is probably aimed at disguising the more than four-fifths of the total contributions actually advanced as cash-on-the-line by the United States.

On the other hand, the Soviet Union, her eastern European satellites, and several of the so-called "neutral" Afro-Asian countries who follow the Soviet line in their voting at the UN, are either several years in arrears, or putting what amounts to "pennies into the collection box."

But, as is the usual case with collection boxes, pennies make the loudest noise.

Hammarskjold, looking forward to a "bold new revision of the United Nations press services," envisions the time, in the not too distant future, when United Nations Information Agencies (UNIA's) will circle the globe to foster "a sense of Togetherness of peoples with the United Nations."

For this reason is he reluctant to promise anything less than a six hundred thousand dollar increase during the coming year for "informing the public about the UN."

His "financial report" concludes: "When viewed in the light of this position, it is the Secretary-General's opinion that the policy of budget stabilization as now recommended by him, rather than a fixed ceiling, would properly and realistically serve the mandate of the General Assembly for a controlled development of the information at the lowest possible cost."

In "UNese" (the gobbledygook language of the UN, understood up to now, only by inmates), stabilization means "go ahead and keep spending." Rejected is fixed ceiling which means "roadblock ahead on expenditures." A realistic information program, in the true dialectical vocabulary of the Marxist means "information under Control" . . . which is exactly what the American taxpayer, as well as all others throughout the free world, are getting from the United Nations.

If this isn't enough to lend weight to the slogan, Get the U.S. out of the UN and the UN out of the U.S., just look, now, at the staggering price we are paying for it:

"The Financial Statement of a Design for Subversion" or
"How the U.N. Scatters the Taxpayers' Money On Its Information Program"

Office of Public Information

Estimated total of annual OPI's expenditures according to Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold $4,500,000

Table below shows twice this much (and not all expenses were reported by the Secretary-General)

GRAND TOTAL SHOULD BE (At Least) $8,658,470

FINANCIAL YEAR 1958

PRESS SERVICES: Salaries and costs of Staff at the UN headquarters and overseas. (No record given of equipment, or other costs) $390,000 $390,000

RADIO SERVICES: Radio Broadcasting at UN Headquarters beamed overseas $253,900

BREAKDOWN: (Radio Services amount to 20 percent of the OPI's budget and is, by far the most expensive part of the program).

Broadcasts are beamed to:

Middle East $37,000
Southeast Asia and Pacific $59,000
Latin America $52,000
European Service $59,000
English Language Service $26,000
General Service $20,900

Total $253,900

Overseas-regional broadcasts $70,000
Salaries and staff costs $500,780 (This does not include staff costs of the Director of Radio and Visual Services Division, his deputy and two general service staff, and the cost of another unit called "Operation and Facilities Service") $860,000
Rental of Transmitters and Broadcasting Facilities. (United States Information Service "Voice of America" facilities and commercial circuits, since the UN does not have its own) $82,820

*Total Cost of Radio Services $1,767,500

TELEVISION SERVICES: (A small but ambitious program which threatens to outstrip the number of TV sets in the world. Value of permanent equipment $250,000.) $326,300
Annual expenses for acquisition and replacement of equipment $28,000

**Total TV Costs $354,300

FILM SERVICES: Staff costs, salaries (professional) $115,610
Common Staff Costs $28,902
Operational Costs $179,500
Total Film Costs $324,012

(Continued on page 166)
The California State Society held its Fifty-first State Conference March 3–6, 1959, at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel, San Francisco. "Fruits of Freedom" was the Conference theme. "What the California Daughters Do" was the basis of the outstanding exhibits of State chairmen and the California chapters and exemplified the three major phases of D.A.R. work—historical, patriotic, and educational.

Mrs. John James Champieux, State Regent, presided at all meetings. Mrs. John Melville Kyes, General Chairman of the Conference, was assisted by Mrs. Otis W. Swainson and Mrs. Arthur Kennard Brown, Vice-Chairmen; Mrs. Avis Y. Brownlee, Secretary; and Mrs. Muriel R. Fisch, Treasurer.

Hostess chapters were Cachinetac, California, El Marinoer, El Toyon, El Palo Alto, Gaspar de Portola, General John A. Sutter, La Puerta de Oro, Los Altos, Los Gatos, Major Hugh Moss, Peralta, Presidio, Sacramento, San Francisco, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Santa Lucia, Sequoia, and Tamalpais.

The total registration was 589, including one National Officer, seven Honorary State Regents, and four Past National Officers, and the entire State Executive Board of 12; 7 later attended Continental Congress.

Following a concert hour by the Cyrus Trobue string trio, the traditional ritual opened the Fifty-first State Conference Tuesday evening, March 3, at 8 o'clock. The California Grays for the first time served as Color Guard. They were of particular interest, as this organization is the only one of its kind authorized by the Congress to wear the uniform of the West Point cadets. Its history dates to 1890, when it was formed to gain military proficiency and to foster a spirit of national, State, and civic patriotism. It has served as honor guard and escort at many important events.

The colorful procession was led by the California Grays' color bearers and guard, followed by the pages, the 20 hostess regents, State officers, National Chairman, Past National Officers, Honorary State Regents, the Honorary Vice-President General, and the State Regent.

Mrs. John James Champieux, State Regent, called the conference to order and extended a warm personal greeting. The Rt. Rev. Henry H. Shires, Suffragan Bishop, Diocese of California, gave the impressive invocation. A response from the "Service of Morning Prayer" was sung by William J. Geery, setting the spiritual keynote that guided the entire Conference. There followed the inspiring and patriotic ritual that fills every Daughter with pride in her country and in her society, and one that calls for a silent rededication to the principles and precepts of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The assemblage joined in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, led by the State Chairman, The Flag of the United States of America Committee, Mrs. Thomas F. Meagher, and the American's Creed, led by the State Chairman of Americanism, Miss Henrietta Barwick. The first and last stanzas of the National Anthem were sung, accompanied by Mrs. James C. Dietrich, State Chairman of American Music. Following the placing of the Colors, the State Regent thanked the California Grays and dismissed the Color Guard.

Mrs. Walter Marion Flood, State Vice Regent, extended a cordial and gracious welcome from the Northern Daughters, and an equally gracious response from the Southern Daughters was given by Mrs. Frank R. Mettlach, State Recording Secretary.

Mrs. Champieux then read a message from Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, President General, who expressed great pride in the splendid accomplishments of the California Daughters. A message was also read from the Hon. Edmund G. Brown, Governor of California.

The State Regent, at this time, introduced Alex McCausland, personal representative of the Mayor of San Francisco, George Christopher, who had not yet returned from a tour of Japan. Mr. McCausland extended official greetings to the California Daughters and presented Mrs. Champieux with a "Key to the City," with her name engraved thereon; this was the first time this courtesy has been extended.

Mrs. John Melville Kyes, General Chairman of the State Conference, was introduced by Mrs. Champieux. Mrs. Kyes, in turn, presented the members of the Conference Committee and the regents of the 20 hostess chapters.

There followed the introductions by the State Regent of the guests of honor, the Honorary Vice-President General and Honorary State Regent, Mrs. John Whittier Howe Hodge; the Honorary State Regents, Mesdames Perry Wallace MacDonald, Frank Edgar Lee, Charles A. Christin, Charles Haskell Danforth, Edgar Atkinson Fuller, and O. George Cook; the Past National Officers, Mesdames Lee, Danforth, Fuller and Christin; Mrs. Ray Laverne Erb, National Chairman, National Defense Committee; members of the State Executive Board, and those from State and National level representing various kindred patriotic societies and other honored guests. Messages of regret were read from Mrs. Bruce Livingston Canaga, Chaplain General and Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Charles F. Lambert and Mrs. Ruth Apperson Rous, Honorary State Regents; and Col. Andrew Copp.

Mrs. Champieux then presented the Hon. William F. Knowland, former United States Senator, whose inspiring address was titled "America at Mid-Century." He complimented the Daughters of the American Revolution for their zeal and their devoted adherence to the American traditions and ended on the note, "Let us rededicate ourselves to the American Constitution and, in a renaissance of Patriotism, let us fly the Flag of the United States of America." Mr. Knowland was accorded a warm and prolonged standing ovation. Following the recessional, a reception was held honoring the State and National Officers.

Color bearers and guards from the United States Sixth Army, the United States Marine Corps, and the United States Navy, in turn, advanced the Colors in the processional that opened all business sessions.

Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday business sessions were devoted to the inspiring reports of "What the California Daughters Do" by the State and National Officers, the State Chairmen of National and State Committees, and the Southern and Northern Regents.

Mrs. Charles Haskell Danforth proposed the endorsement by the California State Society of Mrs. O. George Cook as a candidate for the office of Curator General, N.S.D.A.R., which was given unanimously. Mrs. Champieux announced that the California State Executive Board had previously voted unanimously to endorse Mrs. Cook, and Mrs. Mettlach brought word that Mrs. Cook also had the support of the Hawaii Daughters.

Mrs. John Whittier Howe Hodge gave an interesting report on the Neighborhood Center Fund, which, she declared, belongs equally to the Southern and Northern Daughters.

Mrs. Champieux gave special recognition to the recently organized San Clemente Chapter; Mrs. J. H. Kinkaid represented the chapter regent, Mrs. William C. Houghton. Following the first reading of the resolutions, Mrs. Champieux presented Mrs. William J. Hayes, Chairman of Resolutions, and Mrs. Clyde V. Prouty, Vice-Chairman, and the entire Resolutions Committee, commending them on their excellent work in the preparation and the exceptionally fine content of the resolutions,
Call by chapters. As the name of the departed Daughter was called, a flower page placed a single white carnation as a tribute in a large wreath of green leaves. Finally the green wreath became a white wreath with a lovely red rose symbolic of the Honorable State Regent.

A truly beautiful and moving personal tribute was given by the State Regent, Mrs. John James Champieux, and a gracious poem tribute, “There is a realm” was read by Mrs. Edgar Atkinson Fuller, Honorary State Regent. A National Defense meeting was presided over by Mrs. Clyde V. Prouty, State Chairman, late Thursday afternoon. This meeting proved of particular importance to the Daughters who follow this phase of D.A.R. work closely.

The banquet Thursday evening is always a conference highlight and it honored the State Regent, the Honorary Vice-President General, the Honorary State Regents, past National Officers, and State Officers. The beautiful Invocation was given by Chaplain Luther F. Gerhart, Captain, Chaplain Corps, United States Navy. The assemblage joined in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, and Mrs. Champieux, State Regent, presented the distinguished guests.

The gay and delightful concert music by the Cyrus Trobbe string trio set the mood for a wonderful evening. Following the banquet, the lighted heart, witty, and at time hilariously funny entertainment presented by two talented and versatile artists, Ed Hennessy and charming Flora May, was outstanding. “Laughing and Singing America” was enjoyed by the California Daughters and their guests.

The final event of State Conference was the Friday luncheon honoring the National Vice-President, the State President, and the Senior State President of the Children of the American Revolution, the Conference Committee, and the conference pages.

Mrs. Champieux presented the honored guests and greetings were extended by Deane D. Judd, State President, and Mrs. Charles M. Romanowitz, Senior State President, C.A.R. There followed an interlude of music by the Los Altos Chapter trio, composed of Mesdames Robert Ewart, Karl Rohrer, Harold R. Sherman, and Alec Matthews, accompanist.

A C.A.R. Forum, comprising Deane D. Judd, Lon Peck, Jr., Mrs. Charles Romanowitz, and Mrs. William R. Saenger, proved extremely interesting. A note of pride in the accomplishments of the California Daughters and a feeling of nostalgia at leaving old friends and new-found friends were present as the Colors were retired by the pages and the assemblage stood with linked hands and sang, “God Be With You Till We Meet Again.” Then Mrs. John James Champieux, State Regent, declared the Fifty-first California State Conference adjourned. Mrs. John Melville Ryes.

NEW YORK

Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, State Regent, chose “A Primary Freedom—Freedom of the Press” as the theme of the 63rd Conference of the New York State Organization, at Buffalo, September 30-October 2. New York was honored to have Mrs. Ashmead White, President General, as the guest of the Conference.

The first day, Wednesday, started with the State Registrar’s Round Table from 8 to 9 a.m. Mrs. Charles L. Bowman was assisted by Mrs. James K. Polk, Membership Chairman, and Mrs. Linus F. DuRocher, Genealogical Records Chairman.

The opening morning session of the Conference included a welcome from the hostess chapters of District 8, and a message from Governor Rockefeller was read. The Hon. Frank Sedita, mayor of Buffalo, personally welcomed the New York State Organization to Buffalo and presented a key to the city to Mrs. Cuff. Six 50-year members and one 60-year member were welcomed by the State Regent, who presented them with D.A.R. flags. Reports of the State officers and special committees were given, and nominations for Directors of Districts 3, 9, and 10 were made before adjournment at noon. The Approved Schools Luncheon was held, with Mrs. Paul W. Bigelow, State Chairman, presiding. Dr. Ralph Cain of Tamasssee and Walter N. Cary of Kate Duncan Smith Schools were guests.

The National Defense Round Table for all attending the Conference opened the afternoon session, Mrs. Donald C. Hotchkim, State Chairman, presiding. Dr. James Colbert, Vice President of the Christian Anti-Communist Crusade, spoke on The Crisis Hour of Liberty. He reminded us that Khrushchev came to the United States as an instrument of war—not peace, since Russia’s plans are to conquer India, the rest of Asia, and then Africa, which will complete the encirclement of the United States. Other round tables met from 3 to 5 p.m. when Mrs. Cuff then met with the regents for an Advisory Council.

Wednesday evening’s banquet honored Mrs. Ashmead White. In keeping with the theme of Freedom of the Press, four handsome young newboys wearing their delivery bags stood by the Flag of the United States and led the assembly in the Pledge of Allegiance. The State Regent was surprised
and touched to receive a message from her friend, Grandma Moses (Mrs. Anna Mary Moses), a member of the Hoosac-Walloomsac Chapter. The message was sent through Miss Edla S. Gibson, Honorary Vice President General. Mrs. White's address, Of What Avail—Should Freedom Fail, was forceful and inspiring. Mrs. White urged the teaching of Christian and patriotic education if we are to survive. A reception was held following the banquet.

Miss Edythe S. Clark, State Treasurer, held a round table from 8 to 9 a.m. on Thursday. The State Parliamentarian, Mrs. Kenneth G. Maybe, held round table sessions from 8 to 9 a.m. Wednesday and Thursday. State chairmen gave their reports on Thursday, and the Approved Schools Chairman announced the State Project of a teacherage, a much-needed Faculty House at Kate Duncan Smith School, to be given in honor of Mrs. Frank B. Cuff. The teacherage will cost about $8000, and by the end of the Conference Mrs. Donald B. Adams, former Vice President General, had raised almost $1000 for the project through the sale of her humorous poem, entitled "Helen's Soliloquy." Voting for District Directors took place from 12:30 to 3 p.m.

Mrs. William H. Fulkerson, State Chaplain, conducted a beautiful Memorial Service at the Westminster Presbyterian Church at 4:30 p.m. Dr. Albert Butzer offered the Scripture and prayer.

Thursday evening provided a memorable program which included a recitation of From the Trial of Peter Zenger, authored by Tom Gati and recited by Eugene Hartman, of Public School 42. He is also a J.A.C. member. Miss Thelma LeBar Brown of Olean Chapter sang several solos. The guest of the evening was Dr. Tingfu F. Tsiang, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Mission of China to the United Nations, who gave an excellent address. Dr. Tsiang assured the assembly that his people of Free China will never fall to Communism.

Reports of the tellers were read, and the newly elected Directors were introduced to the assembly.

Mrs. B. Wesley Andrews, State Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, presented the final report of the resolutions at the Friday morning session, which included a resolution opposing Metro and one opposing the Northway (Preservation of Old Forest Preserve).

The American History Scholarship Fund, which was built by Mrs. Thurman C. Warren, Hon. State Regent, has been awarded to the New York State Teachers College in Albany, it was announced.

Blest Be the Tie That Binds, sung by the assembly, and a solo by Mrs. Francis Radley, Prayer for Our Native Land, closed the 63d Conference.—Mrs. Wilbur C. Elliott.

INDIANA

The 59th Annual Conference of the Indiana Daughters met October 6 and 7 at the Marrott Hotel in Indianapolis, with the theme, Faith of Our Fathers, Living Still. Mrs. John Carlin Buel, State Regent, presided throughout. Mrs. Alvie T. Wallace, State Vice Regent, was Chairman of the Conference, and the hostesses were Mrs. Frank D. Smith, Northern District Director, and the 34 chapters of the Northern District.

The annual dinner of the State Officers Club on Monday evening, October 5, preceded the opening of the Conference; the President, Mrs. Gerald T. Watterson, presided.

Honored out-of-State guests attending the conference were Mrs. Allan Langdon Baker, Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. Roy V. Barnes, Michigan State Regent; and Mrs. Richard E. Lipscomb, South Carolina State Regent. Prominent Indiana Daughters attending the conference were Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, Honorary President General, and the following Honorary State Regents: Miss Bonnie Farwell, Mrs. William H. Schlosser, Mrs. Furel R. Burns, Mrs. Wayne M. Cory, Mrs. Herbert R. Hill and Mrs. Harry Howe Wolf. All 12 State Board members were present.

At the first business session on Tuesday morning, October 6, in the marble room of the Marrott Hotel, Charles H. Boswell, mayor of Indianapolis, extended greetings and a warm welcome to the Indiana Daughters and their guests.

Following the reports of several chairmen, two volumes of history were presented to the State Librarian, Mrs. M. Arthur Payne, for the National D.A.R. Library. On behalf of Kik-tha- we-nund Chapter, the two volumes of The Centennial History of Madison County, by J. J. Natterville, published in 1925, were presented by Mrs. Clayton J. Carpenter. The books were a gift of Miss Katharine Brownback given in memory of her sister, Mrs. Frances Brownback Hayes.

There were two luncheons at the noon hour, the Honor Roll Luncheon with Mrs. John H. Jefferson, State Chairman, presiding; and the C.A.R. and Junior Membership luncheon, with Mrs. Fred W. Krueger, Senior State President, presiding and Miss Laura Ann Rickes, State Chairman of Juniors, assisting.

A very beautiful and impressive Memorial Service was conducted at 1:30; Mrs. Clarence L. Vandegrift, State Chaplain, presided. Three members of the chaplain's family provided the music. Flowers for the service were given by the Dubois County Chapter in memory of Mrs. Sarah Turner Uhl. Tribute was paid to Mrs. Luke B. Lucas, State Organist, Mrs. Rinda Rains, State Chairman of Credentials, and all departed members.

Mrs. Floyd H. Grigsby, State Chairman of National Defense, presided over the National Defense Seminar at 2:30. The panel included Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, Mrs. Furel R. Burns, and Mrs. Wayne M. Cory. Mrs. Harry Howe Wolf, National Vice Chairman of National Defense, talked on Our National Defense Committee. We were privileged to hear a very informative address, The Paper Curtain, by Mrs. J. F. Schaffy, Jr., Illinois State Chairman of National Defense.

Following the Conference Supper, at 8:15 p.m., Mrs. Frank D. Smith, Northern District Director, welcomed the members and guests, and Mrs. Alvie T. Wallace, State Vice Regent, gave the response. After a musical program by Kay and William Cooley, singing familiar melodies, Dr. Leo M. Hauptman, Registrar, Ball State Teachers College, spoke on Pocket Pieces. A reception honored Indiana Daughters and their distinguished guests; the Northern District regents acted as hostesses.

Following the District breakfasts on Wednesday morning, the Conference convened at 9:30 a.m. Reports of State officers were heard, following a report of the Resolutions Committee by Mrs. Herbert R. Hill. Rev. Billy Graham paid a surprise visit.

During the noon hour Mrs. Charles F. Stone, State and National Chairman of American Music, presided at the music luncheon, and Mrs. M. Arthur Payne, State Librarian, presided at the luncheon for Librarians, Registrars, and Genealogical Records. She was assisted by Mrs. Glenn Wheeler, State Registrar, and Mrs. Walden A. McBride, State Chairman of Genealogical Records.

The afternoon session heard an address, United Nations Facts, by Mrs. Allen Langdon Baker, Organizing Secretary General. After reports of State chairmen, the conference adjourned.

At the Conference Banquet at 6:30 greetings were given by James F. Miller, Vice President, Sons of the American Revolution; Mrs. Fred W. Krueger, Senior State President, Children of the American Revolution; Mrs. Helen Kundrat, Department Secretary, Indiana American Legion Auxiliary; and Donald W. Hynes, Indiana Department Commander of the American Legion. The music was furnished by (Continued on page 170)
Elizabeth Annesley Lewis (Jamaica, N.Y.), the first Jamaica chapter (No. 1309), was organized in 1916 and named for the wife of Francis Lewis, a militant rebel, a member of the Sons of Liberty, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Mrs. Frank Davis is regent, and our annual reception and tea was held in October in Colonial King Mansion. Guests were the State Regent, Mrs. Thurman Warren; the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Harold E. Erb; State officers and the Director of District 10. At the January meeting two high school seniors, Stephanie Schoen and Gail Klamer of the Jamaica High School and Martin Van Buren High School, respectively, read their essays. The Dignity of Man Under Our Republic and were presented Good Citizens medals. A public program sponsored by the Junior Chamber of Commerce has been held for 25 years by the Spokane Garry Chapter in junior high schools of Spokane. First place winner, Rose Eng, wrote on Destiny of America and second place winner, Mary Lou Lathrop, wrote on Old Glory. The meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Emil Brinkman, with Mrs. Richmond Hidy, Mrs. Arch B. Hidy, and Mrs. Guy A. Clumpner as cohostesses.

Lew Wallace (Albuquerque, N.M.) represented on Constitution Day at naturalization ceremonies where United States Flags were presented to new citizens. A public program sponsored by the Junior Chamber of Commerce honored naturalized citizens that evening. Radio stations gave us spot announcements urging the display of the Flag.

Constitution Week was further observed with a luncheon on September 19. The State Regent, Mrs. Harold Kersey, was guest speaker. Other distinguished guests were the Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, Mrs. Jack Maddox; the National Chairman of the American Indians Committee, Mrs. Leslie Bartheld; Honorary State Regents, Mrs. J. Ed Eaves and Mrs. C. L. Dickerson; State Vice Regent, Mrs. Otto Neal; State Chaplain, Mrs. Ray Kirk; and State President, Mrs. Richard H. Hidy, and Mrs. Guy A. Clumpner as cohostesses.

The business meeting followed with the regent, Mrs. Earl Sumner, presiding. Due to resignations three new officers were elected. Installed by the State Regent were vice regent, Mrs. Charles A. Thummel; historian, Mrs. J. Len Westermann, and librarian, Mrs. C. H. Fulton. The National Defense chairman, Mrs. Charles Norine, talked on the Constitution, stressing the faith of our founding fathers; she concluded by leading the group in singing "Faith of Our Fathers, Living Still." Mrs. Kersey chose as her subject, Trends of Today. Mrs. Maddox presented the chapter with the Sixtieth Report of the N.S.D.A.R. She reported on the resolutions of the 68th Continental Congress and explained the procedure for presenting resolutions. Mrs. Bartheld gave a short talk on American Indians, starting the buffalo-nickel collection project.

That evening several members were guests of the Sons of the American Revolution at a patio supper and enjoyed a program of slides of Nepal. The Past State President, Clinton Roth, spoke on the Constitution.

Ann Story (Rutland, Vt.). Green Mountain Boy Day was celebrated June 13, 1959, with colorful and appropriate exercises. A new flag, flagpole, and floodlights were dedicated at the Main Street Park where the Green Mountain Boy statue stands. This bronze statue was presented to the city 44 years ago.

Mrs. C. J. Benedict, State Chairman of the Flag of the United States of America Committee, presented the new Flag to the commander of the American Legion for the raising ceremonies. This Flag was flown over the Washington, D.C., Capitol on March 4, the 168th anniversary of Vermont's entry into the Union.
Service Corporation, gave a most inspiring address about our Flag.

Miss Judy Mangan, Ann Story's D.A.R. Good Citizen from the Rutland High School, sang a song with words written especially for the Lake Champlain Festival. About 50 members of the Rutland High School band played selections both before and after the exercises under Jack W. Alexander's direction.

Msgr. John Kennedy, Rabbi Jacob Handler, and Rev. Harry Ford gave the invocation, benediction, and prayer, respectively, while Hon. Dan Healy brought the greetings from the city.

Most attractive folders were distributed to the group assembled, giving a brief history of the statue. These folders were printed and donated by the Tuttle Law Print, publishers. Extra copies were made, so that they were given to the information booth for the tourists this summer.

Greetings were extended by Miss Amy Perkins, State Regent, at which time she announced open house at the State D.A.R. Strong Mansion in Addison. Mrs. Richard G. Clark, Ann Story regent, thanked all the people who had participated in making the day possible and successful.—Janet C. Clark.

Shreveport (Shreveport, La.) met in the home of Mrs. Sanders Fowler on October 6. The regent, Miss Lillian Polk, opened the meeting. She reported that the papers of Mrs. C. H. Bigsby have been processed and accepted and that she is now a member of the chapter.

The treasurer's report was particularly gratifying, as it showed a balance in the bank of more than $500.00. This amount will be appreciably augmented by the sale of 12 cases of candy by chapter members. The project will be directed by Mrs. George Hearne, III. Mrs. R. N. Poindexter made a most worthwhile contribution to the chapter files when she presented to the regent the secretary's book for 1937 and 1938.

Much interest and gratification were evidenced in the large box of trinkets, jewelry, buttons, etc., that had been collected for the Indians by the members. These will be sent to the Indian schools by Mrs. C. F. Lack, chairman of American Indians.

Following the long-established custom, the chapter will again this year send clothing to the D.A.R. approved schools. It was noted with satisfaction and pleasure that Shreveport Chapter now has seven junior members. The National Defense chairman, Mrs. Floyd Farrar, talked on how school children are being indoctrinated in the idea of "coexistence," "togetherness," and "one world" propaganda. The speaker, Congressman Overton Brooks, chairman of the 25-member Space Committee, gave a most interesting and illuminating talk on "Science and Astronautics," giving factual information little known to the laity. The Shreveport Chapter is among the first to present a program on this most timely topic.—Mrs. D. M. Wingo.

Oneida (Utica, N.Y.). Constitution Week was celebrated in Utica in many ways owing to the interest-stimulating activities of the regent, Mrs. William S. Brady, and the chapter chairman. By working through the Chamber of Commerce and the Junior Chamber of Commerce, flags were displayed on the main streets by the Utica merchants. Children of all grades in grammar schools and high schools were urged to fly American Flags at their homes during that week.

The Constitution Week Award was won by Miss Ann Ablove, a senior in the Utica Free Academy. A framed picture of the Signing of the Constitution was presented to her on behalf of Oneida Chapter by Mrs. Wendell Sawyer, National Chairman of the Press Relations Committee.

The Constitution Week Award was from their pulpits and to offer special prayers. All organizations in the city, especially Boy and Girl Scouts, were asked to make some special observance of Constitution Week. Spot announcements were read on radio and television programs. The Utica Observer-Dispatch ran an excellent editorial. The mayor issued a proclamation. Utica Public Library had appropriate displays in its main and branch offices, as did Grant's Book Shop. Similar displays were exhibited in all grammar schools.—Mrs. Chester R. Dewey.

Peter Force (La Grange, Ky.). Although our chapter is quite new and very small, we try to keep in mind the reasons for our existence. Therefore, we marked the grave of one of our deceased members at a memorial service, in the small but beautiful cemetery at Flaysburg, Ky., which we think was worthy of our organization. Our member was Lorena Mullins (Mrs. Glover) Moss.

We were fortunate in having Mrs. Clagett Hoke, the Historian General, and Mrs. T. Ewing Roberts, our State Chaplain, participate in the service. Our organizing regent, Mrs. Najor Holmes, was in charge of the memorial service, and the beautiful prayers by Mrs. Hoke and Mrs. Roberts were an inspiration to everyone present.

At the site we used our official D.A.R. marker and a beautiful wreath of lilies and blue flowers was placed on the grave.

Mrs. Moss was a charter member of the chapter and was much interested in everything done by the D.A.R. She was all that was asked of her in her own meticulous way and seemed happy in the work. We are sad at the passing of the first member of our little chapter, but feel we are closer because of this memorial service.—Mrs. F. Erwin Wake.

Atlanta (Atlanta, Ga.). Our chapter (second oldest) has 386 members, including 32 Juniors. Our Dolly Madison C.A.R. Society has 56 members. We are happy to have added 41 new members during the year. The State Regent, Mrs. Harold Ervine Tuthill, addressed our June meeting and was honored at a luncheon at Piedmont Driving Club.

Our Project was a ten-piano ensemble concert, which netted $1,423.25 for the chapter. A patriotic program preceded the concert. American music was featured.

Contributions were: Tamasee, $560.00, including $500.00 to furnish the housemother's room at the Allene Wilson Groves Cottage for Little Girls; Kate Duncan Smith mechanical building, $100.00; Berry School, $100.00; Crossnore, $15.00; Blue Ridge, $5.00;
Pine Mountain, $5.00; Indian Schools (Bacono, $7.00, St. Mary's $7.00); Dollars for Defense, $10.00; investment trust fund, $1,000.00; American Merchant Marine, $5.00; occupational therapy, $5.00; Friends of the Museum, $5.00; maintenance of Museum, $5.00; Historical General Americana room, $5.00; National Archives Room, $5.00; Meadow Garden, $5.00; bibliographical records, $5.00. Several trips were made to approved schools. Girls from Tamassee gave a program at the meeting. The chapter won a silver cup for most outstanding work for approved schools. A $5.00 prize for a scrap book and a $5.00 prize for J.A.C. Clubs were also won at the State Conference.

Two television programs were given, one on the Flag of the United States of America and one on the Declaration of Independence. National defense has been stressed, with a meeting each month and 5 minutes at each chapter meeting. A Junior National Committee was organized to meet each month. Three medals were given for ROTC Leadership. Ninety Magazine subscriptions, and $35 in ads for the Magazine were forwarded.—Mrs. Robin H. Perkins.

Dr. Elisha Dick (Alexandria, Va.) has pledged a sizable sum to the new Alexandria Hospital as a living testimonial to its founder and first regent, Mrs. George T. Klipstein. This testimonial has been announced by Mrs. Henry Schultheis, chapter regent. Mrs. Walter DuBois Bookings is chairman of the committee that developed the testimonial plan.

Dr. Elisha Dick Chapter's pledge honoring its founder and first regent, Mrs. G. T. Klipstein, Mrs. Henry Schultheis, regent (left), and Mrs. Roy C. Bragg (right), regent elect, are shown presenting the pledge to hospital treasurer Oscar Ryder.

Before her marriage to the late Dr. Klipstein, as Miss Naomi Simmons, R.N., Mrs. Klipstein was superintendent of the Alexandria Hospital for a number of years. The 43rd annual report of the Hospital Board of Lady Managers, dated January 1916, states: Miss Naomi Simmons, R.N., was a most helpful and efficient superintendent for nearly five years. She won the appreciation and friendship of all with whom she came in contact.

The testimonial to Mrs. Klipstein, who now resides at Sierra Madre, Calif., will be adequate to reserve a Nurses' Station in the new hospital in her honor. This will be appropriately marked with a permanent plaque, Mrs. Schultheis stated. Mrs. Brookings was the regent with Mrs. Klipstein in 1937–39 and succeeded her as chapter regent. Serving with Mrs. Brookings on the testimonial committee are: Mrs. Frances H. McDermott, Mrs. Ruth Duborg Thompson, Mrs. Lail C. Armstrong, and Mrs. Margaret Spinks Thomas.

Oscar Ryder, treasurer of the hospital, who received the D.A.R. pledge in behalf of the Hospital Board, said:

We are delighted that this very fitting testimonial to Mrs. Klipstein will be established in the new Hospital. It is most appropriate, as both she and Dr. Klipstein devoted much of their lives to the medical welfare of Alexandria citizens and to the Hospital.—Mrs. Roy C. Bragg.

Fort Mims (Stockton, Ala.). On June 14, 1959 more than 200 D.A.R. members, visitors, and guests gathered on the rain-soaked site of Fort Mims to dedicate a marble and bronze marker. This marker is erected on the exact site where the massacre took place in 1813.

Mrs. Frank Earle, the retiring regent of the chapter, welcomed the group to the dedication. Rev. Peter Blair gave the invocation, and Mrs. Raymond McMillan led the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, participated in by the audience. D.A.R. members recited the American's Creed and led the assembly group in singing the National Anthem.

Martin J. Johnson of Mobile was the principal speaker; he recounted a brief history of the massacre at the fort and the preceding Battle of Burnt Corn.

Mrs. Pierce Holmes, chapter regent, dedicated the marker, which carries the following inscription:

On this site stood Ft. Mims, former home of Samuel Mims, Tensaw. Here on August 30, 1813, Creek Indians led by their chief, William Weatherford, massacred about 553 civilians and military personnel; less than 25 occupants of the fort survived. This tablet is reverently placed by the Ft. Mims Chapter of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. L. C. McCrary, of Mobile, State Regent, accepted the monument for the State organization. Rev. W. R. Bailey gave the Benediction.—Mrs. Pierce E. Holmes.

Colonel Aaron Ogden (Garden City, N. Y.) dedicated a D.A.R. bronze marker at the grave of Mrs. Gladys Balch Woolsey, a charter member, on April 8, in Greenwood Cemetery, Brook-lyn, N. Y. Mrs. B. Wesley Andrew, State Chaplain, conducted the memorial service, to which Mrs. Harold E. Erb, Recording Secretary General, added a heart-warming tribute, speaking of the many offices held by Mrs. Woolsey, including chapter regent, State Treasurer, and National Vice Chairman of Finance. Among other prominent Daughters attending were Mrs. Herbert G. Nash, National Chairman of Motion Pictures; Mrs. W. Carl Critten, National Vice Chairman, D.A.R. Museum; Mrs. Edward J. Reilly, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. J. Glen Sanders, State Custodian; and Mrs. Lionel K. Anderson, State Director, as well as about 20 other friends and members of the chapter. Previously, Col. Aaron Ogden had given $168, a dollar per capita chapter member, in memory of Mrs. Woolsey, to the building fund for the Allene Wilson Groves Cottage for Little Girls.—Mrs. Paul W. Bigelard.
In 1952 the chapter was instrumental in having a United Nations flag removed from a Jacksonville school.

The first Director of District I, Florida, was Mrs. John F. Bartlestone, Jr., later an honorary regent of the chapter.

In 1953 Katherine Livingston became a "mother" when the beach members organized the Jean Ribault Chapter.

The history of the chapter has been compiled for the three volumes of the History of the Florida State Society from 1892 through 1958. The chapter has won many State prizes.

The only living organizing member is Mrs. Reginald Bours, now of Alexandria, Va.; another member, Mrs. Charles M. Morse, has been in D.A.R. work over 50 years.—Mrs. Robert A. Johnson.

**Fielding Lewis (Marietta, Ga.)** began its 55th anniversary celebration in April at the home of Mrs. Charles N. Clotfelter, with a tea honoring the 17 ex-regents. Ellen P. Lovell Crosby, founder, was remembered by sending a gift to Crossnore. Following the tea in May was a reception at Forest Hill, where the chapter was formed May 12, 1904, by Mrs. Crosby. We also gave a dinner at Rebel Ridge, the attractive country home of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Anderson at the foot of the famous Kennesaw Mountain.

All the work to bring the Birney Memorial to Marietta was done at Forest Hill, and Miss Virginia Crosby is responsible for Marietta's receiving this memorial in 1942. Here, too, the money was raised for Gen. Lucius D. Clay's plaque.

Now at Valley Forge, was housed here, his Masonic Medal and 40 letters now at Kenmore were owned by R. C. M. Lovell, a direct descendant of Betty Washington Lewis and father of Mrs. Crosby. Also here is a medal, belonging to Miss Louise Mooar, presented to John McKennell, Color Sergeant in The Royal Regiment, by Queen Victoria for long service and good conduct in The Crimean War. Another interesting item is a famous buffalo gun used by the late John W. Mooar, a West Texas pioneer.

At the Washington Congress in April 1959 we received the Gold Honor Award for our outstanding work.

In November Fielding Lewis Chapter entertained the Andrew Houser Chapter, Peachtree Trail Chapter of Marietta, and the State officers.—L. Louise Mooar.

**Kate Aylesford** (Hammonhton, N.J.) celebrated its 55th anniversary in November with a luncheon at Lillian-on-the-Lake. Mrs. George Skillman, State Regent, was honor guest and spoke to the group on the various D.A.R. projects.

The luncheon chairman was Mrs. Lina Strickland; Mrs. S. C. Loveland acted as cohostess; Mrs. John J. Wright, regent, greeted the members and guests and paid special tribute to two charter members, Mrs. Frances V. Sparks and Mrs. William Doerfel, who were present.

The program consisted of a vocal selection from The King and I, by Miss Isabeile Orr. James McGearry, a student at St. Joseph's Parochial School, delivered a speech on the Constitution, which was accorded highest praise. James had won first place in a forensic competition held in the spring at Rutgers, the State University, Camden Division, with this same speech.

The names of the girls chosen as Good Citizens were then announced. Barbara Brokaw will represent Hammonton High School and Lois Breder the Egg Harbor High School.

Regents were present from Atlantic City, Audubon, Bridgeton, Haddonfield, Merchantville, and Collingswood. As a chapter, we hope that the guests eligible for membership will be inspired to join after hearing the splendid address of our State Regent.—Mrs. John J. Wright.

**Judith Robinson** (McComb, Miss.). On March 22, 1959, Judith Robinson Chapter in impressive services dedicated an official United States Government marker on the grave of Peter Quinn in the historic old cemetery at Holmesville, Miss. At the grave of his wife, Judith Robinson Quinn, for whom the Chapter was named, a D.A.R. bronze plaque, appropriate for the wife of a Revolutionary soldier, was dedicated in her honor.

Peter Quinn was born in Ireland April 11, 1750, and died in Holmesville December 29, 1824. Judith Robinson Quinn was born September 14, 1760, and died October 6, 1840; they were married August 11, 1776, in Virginia. Jerry Hafer, son of Mrs. Mary Margaret Fugler Hafer of Greenville, a seventh generation descendant, reviewed Peter Quinn's Revolutionary War service in the 8th Virginia Regiment. Mrs. Madge Quinn Fugler gave a history of Peter Quinn and his descendants. She was organizing regent of the chapter, which was chartered June 13, 1913.
Micah Wethern (Brentwood Heights, Los Angeles, Calif.). On Arbor Day (March 7, 1959) a eucalyptus tree, a gift from the Micah Wethern Chapter to the city of Santa Monica, was dedicated to the memory of Col. Theodore Roosevelt and planted in scenic Palisades Park, Santa Monica, Calif., overlooking the Pacific Ocean. Appropriate ceremonies were conducted by Mrs. H. Arthur Miner, regent, chapter members, and city officials. Councilman Wallman Mills, acting for the mayor, accepted the tree for the city. Other D.A.R. chapters and patriotic groups were also represented.

Commemorating George Washington's birthday, on February 22, 1959, the chapter presented a United States Flag that had flown over the Capitol Building, in Washington, D. C., to the Boys Club, Santa Monica, as well as a large framed picture of George Washington. The Flag was given by Congressman Donald L. Jackson to the late William J. Austin, and was presented by his wife to the chapter. The regent, Mrs. H. Arthur Miner, presided over the ceremonies. Assisting chapter members were Mrs. Charles Marten and Mrs. Jacob Rose, Miss Bertha Biggs, and Miss Iola Quandt. Boys Club members assisting were Ronald Michelson and A. E. Secrist, executive director; Joe L. Wallman Mills, acting for the chapter's junior staff, as well as volunteer workers. Their mission is to make money to be used for various projects during the coming year. On June 12, at the home of Mrs. Sam H. Sells, one of our members, we entertained with a High Fashions of the Past tea. This featured fashions dating from 1795 up through 1958 and the costumes were secured from the attics, basements, cedar chests, and trunks of our members, relatives, and friends. Modeled were wedding dresses, afternoon and evening dresses, as well as some lingerie of the early 1900's. The styles were shown by daughters of the members and in many instances descendants of the owners of the dresses.

San Diego (San Diego, Calif.). One of the most outstanding events for our chapter under the leadership of the regent, Mrs. Harry W. R. Chamberlain, was the large party given its member, Mrs. Jacob Finkle, on her 100th birthday on June 12. Mrs. Finkle looked very pert and pretty in her navy blue dress and matching hat and was delighted with her hundreds of birthday cards and a huge birthday cake. She was accompanied by her three daughters, Mrs. Nell West, Mrs. Code Bru- naugh, and Mrs. Lorraine Davies, all members of our chapter. A telegram from President Eisenhower and one from Congressman Bob Wilson highlighted the event. The speaker for the day was Robert F. Hale, U.S. Consul General from Tijuana, who told the members about "What the U.S. Flag Means to an American in a Foreign Land," after which Mrs. John J. Champieux, State Regent, gave an inspiring talk on the work of the D.A.R. At the close of the meeting she conducted an impressive installation service for the chapter officers for the coming year.

The February meeting was truly a Colonial treat, as Mrs. Henry B. David- son of San Francisco, daughter of our second chapter regent, Mrs. J. E. Jen- nison, displayed her collection of Godley's Books, starting with the 1838 edition. She has a complete file of these books and told many interesting events of the past that she had taken from their pages.

A pilgrimage to the Indian reservations of San Diego County was arranged by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Coo- radt. Among the reservations visited was the Pala Mission, where Father Januarius was host and Orlando Garcia, Field Director of Indian Education, gave a talk. Mrs. Josephine Jackson, Indian Mayor, gave the history of her tribe, and various important relics were displayed.

A Chaplains' Corps was formed this year, composed of members who had served the chapter as chaplains, as well as volunteer workers. Their mission is visiting the sick and elderly and sending greeting cards and flowers and has been a welcome service to the members. The kinship lines have been stressed, and the chapter has 23 members in that category. This had set a record among the Chapters in California.—Geneva C. (Mrs. John H.) Crippen.

Corinella Greene (St. Louis, Mo.) celebrated its Golden Anniversary on June 10, 1959, with a banquet in the Regency Room of Hotel Chase. Honor guests included Mr. and Mrs. Frederic A. Groves (retiring President General), Mr. and Mrs. Claude K. Rowland (Past Vice President General), Mrs. Walter E. Tarlton (Honorary State Regent), Mrs. G. Baird Fisher (State Regent), Miss Frances Rulon (granddaughter of Mrs. O. M. Ottoy, founder of the chapter), and regents of local chapters.

The following past regents of our chapter were also honored: Mrs. Ray A. Burns, Miss Essie Matlack, Mrs. Lawrence McDaniel, Mrs. Hobart L. Fisher, Mrs. Elmer W. Gentry and Mrs. Frank I. Henderson. Soloists were Mrs. Florence Cekovsky and Richard Gallaher, accompanied by Mrs. Frank A. Neal. The chapter history, titled "Corinella Celebrates Her Birthday," was given by Mrs. Ray A. Burns.

Pages were Mrs. Jack Goldstein, Miss Frances Rulon, Mrs. Ivan G. Obendorf, Mrs. Nancy Smith, Mrs. Robert W. Israel and Miss Jane Vogel, C.A.R. Mrs. J. Lee Orton is chapter regent.

Sarah Hawkins (Johnson City, Tenn.) decided on a rather unique way to make money to be used for various projects during the coming year. On June 12, at the home of Mrs. Sam H. Sells, one of our members, we entertained with a High Fashions of the Past tea. This featured fashions dating from 1795 up through 1958 and the costumes were secured from the attics, basements, cedar chests, and trunks of our members, relatives, and friends. Modeled were wedding dresses, afternoon and evening dresses, as well as some lingerie of the early 1900's. The styles were shown by daughters of the members and in many instances descendants of the owners of the dresses.

Some of the gowns modeled at the High Fashions of the Past Tea of Sarah Hawkins Chapter, Johnson City, Tenn.

There were two showings—one at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and the other at 8 o'clock in the evening, when men also attended. Mrs. Sells' home, with its spacious interior and large front porch, was an ideal setting for such an affair, and about 200 attended each showing. Refreshments were served following the parade of fashions, and the event proved an outstanding success. The tea took the place of our annual Flag Day celebration, and we used the patriotic motif in decorations. The pictured group shows most of our models and will give an idea of the various styles used.—Mrs. E. D. West.

(Continued on page 137)
Genealogical Source Material

By BEATRICE KENYON, National Chairman,

Genealogical Records Committee

Copy of a Sampler Made by

Elizabeth L. Farwell

in the 11th year of her age, 1818, and

A Family Record

John Farwell born March 3, 1775.
Harriet Thurston born September 27, 1782; married Jan. 7, 1802.
John Farwell born Nov. 22, 1803.
Stephen T. Farwell born June 20, 1806.
Elizabeth L. Farwell born Nov. 17, 1807.
Thomas T. Farwell born Sept. 11, 1809.
Hannah Farwell born Dec. 24, 1811.
Sarah Farwell born Jan. 15, 1814.
Mahitable Farwell born May 3d, 1816.
Asa Farwell born May 31, 1818.

Record on the back of the framed sampler:

Record of Elizabeth L. Farwell, born 1807, and her mother and father and brothers and sisters.

Elizabeth Farwell was the mother of Joseph Farwell Simonds, whose father was Abel Simonds. She was the grandmother of Josephine Simonds Whitney and her sisters. Josephine Simonds Whitney was the mother of the present owner of the sampler, Lorenzo Whitney Hartshorn. Elizabeth Farwell would then be her great-grandmother. Lorenzo Whitney Hartshorn is Mrs. Carl L. Hartshorn, 23 Union Avenue, West Haven, Conn., of Mary Clay Wooster Chapter and a past regent of that chapter.


This is to certify that Judson White of Kimbrough, Maryland, and Catherine Kimbrough, daughter of Geo. Kimbrough and Amy his wife, were married in the 11th year of her age, 1818, in the presence of Nicholas White and Orson Kimbrough, and were united in holy Matrimony.

Mary Clay Kimbrough 10 D. April of 1745 (1742)

Anna Kimbrough Daughter of Marmana Duke Kimbrough & Mary his Born 27 D. October 1761

George Kimbrough Born Novr. 3 D. 1764

Goldman Kimbrough Born June 1 D. 1766

Ormon Kimbrough Born Janua. 30 D. 1768

Geo. Kimbrough was Married February 29th 1786

Catey Kimbrough the wife of Geo. Kimbrough was Born February 2 1783

George Kimbrough Y Caty Kimbrough was Born 29 D. of June 1786

M. S71 arah Kimbrough Born Feby. 19 D. Y 1788 And Dyed the 28 of December 1789.

Geo. Kimbrough was Born Novbr. 12th D. 1790 and departed this life on Monday the 21st of April 1823 (2 o'clock)

Catey Kimbrough was Born Octob 20th 1792

Anne Kimbrough Born February 18th 1795

Mary Kimbrough Born October 29 D. 1797

Ormon Kimbrough Born December 5th day 1800

Jno Wm. Kimbrough Was Born Sept the 13th Day of May 1801

Rebecca Kimbrough Was Born March 8th, 1806

My wife Catherine Kimbrough Departed this life on Wednesday the 29th of October 1828 between the hours of 8 & 9 O'Clock at night. Geo. Kimbrough. She was 65 years of age the 2d of Febuy, last & we had been Married 42 years Feby. last. She was buried on the 31st of October 1828 George Kimbrough Departed this Life on May the 18th 1846. he was 81 years old.

William S. (in another entry "Spencer") Jones and his wife Ann Kimbrough was born in the year of Our Lord June 17th, 1827.

Sarah Edmundson was born in the year 1828 and died on the 5th of November 1834

Mary Kimbrough was born in the year of Our Lord April 7, 1824

Elizabeth Edmundson was born in the year of Our Lord April 15, 1826

Abner Edmundson was born in the year of Our Lord April 18, 1828

Sarah Edmundson was born in the year of Our Lord April 20, 1830

William Edmundson was born in the year of Our Lord April 22, 1832

Thomas Edmundson was born in the year of Our Lord April 24, 1834

William Edmundson was born in the year of Our Lord April 26, 1836

William Edmundson was born in the year of Our Lord April 28, 1838

William Edmundson was born in the year of Our Lord April 30, 1840

(Contributed by Mrs. Roland L.), Williamsport, Indiana.)

(Contributed by Kathryn I. Van Scoyoc (Mrs. Roland L.), Williamsport, Indiana.)

J. S.)

Southall Family Bible Records, Bible now in possession of Emily Southall Lawrence of Murfreesboro, N. C., as of Aug. 1959. (From Ann Waller Reddy of Richmond, Va. through Old Dominion Chapter.)

Births

Daniel, son of James and Elizabeth Southall of Amelia Co., Va., was b. August 9th 1768.

Julia, dau. of Seth and Leah Riddick was b. June 23rd 1774.

Sophia Riddick, dau. of Daniel and Julia Southall was born Aug. 31st 1795.

John Wesley, son of Daniel and Julia Southall was born July 29th 1797.

Ann Rebecca, dau. of Daniel and Julia Southall was b. Nov. 26th 1799.

Seth Riddick, son of D. and J. Southall was b. Dec. 13th 1801.

Emma Hunter, dau. of D. and J. Southall was b. Dec. 9th 1803.

James, son of D. and Julia Southall was b. March 29, 1806.

Sarah Eliza, dau. of D. and J. Southall was b. January 13, 1808.

Richard, son of Robert and AnnJohnston of New York, Born —

Martha, dau. of John and Elizabeth Wheeler was born Feby. 7th 1788.

Richard Wheeler, son of Richard and Martha Johnston was born Feby. 11th 1807.
Julia Munro, dau. of Richard and Martha Johnston, b. Oct. 31, 1808.

Elizabeth, dau. of Richd and Martha Johnston was b. June 25th 1810. Died, on 10th January 1848, Emily H. Capchart, member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Laura Rebecca, dau. of John W. and Julia M. Southall was b. 11th February 1828.

Julia Riddick, dau. of John W. and Julia M. Southall was born 20th Dec. 1828.

John Richard, son of John W. and Julia M. Southall was b. July 15th 1831.


Mary Williams Southall, dau. of John W. and Mary A. Southall, b. 1st February, 1843, baptized by Rev. G. W. Langhorn Feb. 1844.

Deaths
Laurea Rebecca, dau. of John W. and Julia M. Southall, departed this life the 7th May 1827.

John or Richard, son of John W. and Julia M. Southall was b. Jan. 31, 1859.


Presented by Charles and Mary Ann Downer, Utica, N. Y. to their children now in possession of Florence M. Gifford, Medford, Oregon, of Crater Lake Chapter.


Downer Family Bible Records (presented by Charles and Mary Ann Downer, Utica, N. Y. to their children now in possession of Florence M. Gifford, Medford, Oregon, of Crater Lake Chapter.)

Deaths
Laura Rebecca, dau. of John W. and Julia M. Southall, departed this life the 7th day August 1832.

Julia M. Southall was taken from a troublesome world to the sweet rest of heaven July 16, 1896.

Julia M. Southall was departed this life the 7th day August 1832.

(Presented by Florence M. Gifford)

Deaths


Wm. M. Kelly, b. June 8, 1839, d. July 1, 1863.

Margaret J. Kelly, b. Nov. 8, 1841, d. June 7, 1900.


Mary Martin Egert, his wife, d. Feb. 2, 1928, was born Oct. 3, 1870.

Kelly Family Bible Records—(Original owners, Joseph M. Kelly and Sarah Green Kelly—present owner, Ruth Heigley, New Kensington, Pa.) contributed by Massy Harbison Chapter, New Kensington, Pa.

Births & Deaths

Mary Morrison Kelly, b. July 17, 1867, d. July 19, 1895, mar. Dec. 12, 1826


Mary Kelly, b. July 8, 1834, d. April 12, 1835.

Emily Kelly, b. March 16, 1836, d. ---.


Wm. M. Kelly, b. June 8, 1839, d. July 1, 1863.

Margaret J. Kelly, b. Nov. 8, 1841, d. June 7, 1900.


Emily Kelly, and Thomas McConnel Tarr were mar. June 25, 1861.

Wm. M. Kelly, and Sarah J. Eaton were mar. July 16, 1861.

The following Kelly Bible records were original Bible records of James Green Kelly and Amanda Kelly—(Now in possession of Mrs. I. F. Mansfield, Franklin Twp., Westmoreland Co., Pa.)


Margaret Green Kelly, b. Sept. 9, 1845.


Margaret Green Kelly, b. Sept. 9, 1845, d. July 16, 1896.


Ada Mary Kelly, b. Aug. 16, 1872, d. May 20, 1925.

Edwin Ross Kelly, b. Feb. 19, 1874, d. ---.

Bertha E. Kelly, b. Aug. 21, 1875, d. Sept. 7, 1940.

Lucinda was born 1st January 1835, died 23rd April 1882.


Sarah was born on the 5th March 1831 in Mercer Co., Pa., parents, baptized by Rev. Steck.

Benjamin was born the 9th Nov, 1833, and departed this life on the 30th aged 21 days.

Lucinda was born 1st January 1835, sponsors, the parents. Baptized by Rev. M. J. Steck.

José Lafayette was born on the 22nd February 1838, sponsors, the parents, Baptized by Rev. M. J. Steck.

Michael Jonas was born on the 24th July 1841, sponsors, the parents, Baptized by Rev. M. J. Steck.

These four children were born in Allegheny Twp., Westmoreland Co., Pa.

Gurdy Family Bible Records—(Original owners, Joseph Gurdy of Mountsborough, N. H.—present owner Mrs. Clarence Neal, New Kensington, Pa.) These records were presented by Massy Harbison Chapter of Pa.
Queries

Allen—Want dates, places, name of wf. and ch. of Beverly Allen, s. of Benjamin (Charles Toney) ; Cuzzy (Thos. Smith).


Ashby—McGinnis—Redding—Gilbert—Goodman—Fine.—(a) Want parents, dates, and places of George W. Fish of Stark were joined in marriage by me and we are delighted to have him work with the Bureau in charge of public relations. Mr. W. O. Richey, Box 291, Boyce, La.

Ashby—McGinnis—Redding—Gilbert—Goodman—Fine.—(a) Want parents, dates, and places of Gabriel—Want parents, dates, and places of Charles Toney who married Jane Winifred Randolph by me and we are delighted to have him work with the Bureau in charge of public relations. Mr. W. O. Richey, Box 291, Boyce, La.


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Western scenery, history, relaxed living; add them all together and you have Washington State—the westernmost!

One of the captivating features of Washington is its western mood of expansiveness. Here is country with room to stretch in, grow in. Some years ago, in a novel about Seattle, Edna Ferber remarked tartly that the tourist—after viewing the big trees, big mountains, and big expanse of Puget Sound—is apt to retire to his hotel room and think resentfully of little things, like buttercups and thimbles and snails. But Miss Ferber is probably the only person to complain that Washington scenery comes in large "economy" sizes.

There are eye-filling, soul-soothing vistas of rugged mountains. The peaks of the Olympics and Cascades stand like brooding sentinels. There are miles of sandy beaches, and the Pacific at our back door, beautiful in its summer look, exciting in its winter storms. There are wooded slopes, and in the Olympic Peninsula's rain forest, Douglas fir, Sitka and western hemlock so tall and so thick, they blot out the sky. There are lush, green parks and blue lakes that beckon swimmers, boaters, fishermen. Scattered along the Sound are the lovely San Juan Islands. In the spring, western Washington blazes with field upon field of gold daffodils and rainbows of tulips.

East of the Cascades are miles of irrigated farmland: Orchards that produce fruit for the whole Nation; rolling hills that ripple with gold wheat, the wide-open spaces of the cattle and ranch country; mighty Grand Coulee Dam, titan among hydroelectric dams and the world's largest power-producer. There are fields and hills of sagebrush, and rocky cliffs on which early Indians told their story in picture-writing. The Columbia River twists and turns from northeast to southwest 700 miles through the State to form its southern boundary. Once regarded by both Indians and whites as a deadly river, the Columbia's whirlpools and churning currents have been quieted by the series of dams along the river, transformed into reservoirs and slack waters that delight pleasure-boat skippers and water skiers.

Although Washington seems almost too new a State to have an historical past, reminders of its western heritage are everywhere. The Old West lives again in rodeos held throughout the State each summer. There are numerous Indian celebrations, which thrill tourists and residents alike: Makah dances at Neah Bay, the Huckleberry Feast in Toppenish, the Salmon Bake at Taholah, and the All-Indian Rodeo at White Swan are just a few. At Fort Simcoe, 26 miles west of Toppenish, University of Washington students are completing a project for their master's degrees by unearthing and classifying relics of the past when Simcoe was one of two Army posts in Washington Territory to protect white settlers in event of Indian hostilities. Near Coupeville on Whidbey Island, a squat log blockhouse stands as mute evidence of the hazards of pioneer life. Chief Sealth, so great a friend of the early white settlers they named their city, "Seattle" for him, is buried in a cemetery near St. Peter's Church in Suquamish. Chief Joseph's grave is on a hill overlooking the sun-baked eastern Washington town of Nespelem.

The western attitude toward relaxed living is strikingly evident to the newcomer or visitor. Washington residents believe in enjoying life, and many have a strong suspicion that worktime encroaches on leisure-hour fun. With so much to do all year long, who couldn't enjoy life? Office workers like to brag about husky muscles acquired on hunting trips in the fall and ski sessions during winter weekends and show off their sunburn developed during summer clamming, fishing, or berry-picking expeditions. As if recreational opportunities weren't enough, the calendar is crammed with special events—hydroplane races, golf tournaments, flower festivals, arts and crafts fairs, sailboat races, trap and skeet shoots, horse races, contests among loggers, and professional intercollegiate and sports events of all kinds.

Eliza Hart Spaulding Chapter
with 29 members, is located in Pullman, the heart of the wheat and pea area of the Palouse, and the home of Washington State University

IN MEMORY OF
MRS. VERNON L. SNODGRASS
Our Past Regent

SARAH BUCHANAN CHAPTER
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

Fifty-Year Members
CHIEF SEATTLE CHAPTER
MRS. D. F. CHILD
MRS. W. F. DUNLAP
MRS. JOHN WALLACE

LEDGER MARINE CHARTERS
Seattle's Charter Boat Headquarters
2000 WESTLAKE AVENUE NORTH
At-3-6160

GREETINGS D.A.R.
WASHINGTON STATE SOCIETY
S. A. R.

Greetings from
OLYMPUS CHAPTER, D.A.R.
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
Evening meetings October through May
HONORING

MRS. FRANK STEPHENS
STATE REGENT OF WASHINGTON

THE CHAPTERS OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, PROUDLY AND AFFECTIONATELY
DEDICATE THIS PAGE AND THE FOLLOWING PAGES TO
MRS. FRANK STEPHENS

FEBRUARY 1960
D.A.R. ETIQUETTE

by Mrs. Thomas E. Maury

Honorary State Regent, Illinois State Society, N.S.D.A.R.

Our State Regent has asked me to write the answers to some general questions that are asked of her repeatedly. May I suggest that before you write her, or any State Officer, you search the Handbook or the State Yearbook under "Information to Chapters" for the answer.

When your State Regent visits your chapter, she is always seated at the right of the Chapter Regent at the luncheon table and always stands at her right in the receiving line. There is no exception to this unless the President General or her representative (this refers to the First Vice President General or any other Cabinet Officer who may have been designated to take her place) or the Governor of the State is present. In that case, the State Regent is placed at the right of said officer in the receiving line and sits at the Chapter Regent's left at the luncheon table.

When the State Regent enters the room, chapter members should rise immediately and then be seated. When the State Regent is introduced as a guest or as the speaker, members should rise instantly and then be seated.

It is unnecessary to rise for the Vice President General of a State unless she is specifically representing the President General on some stated purpose. The same is true of a Cabinet Officer. Chapter members do not rise for Honorary State Regents or Past National Officers.

When chapter meetings are held in homes or rooms, the Flag is always placed at the right of the Chapter Regent or presiding officer. When your speaker is introduced, see that she stands with the Flag to the right.

Do instruct your members the correct way to salute the Flag. The right hand is placed flat against the chest over the heart, not with the thumb flat and the hand extending horizontal to the floor. Always remove the glove from the right hand when saluting the Flag and have nothing in the left hand. Stand in the same position when singing the National Anthem.

Be considerate of your speaker, whoever she (or he) may be. Is she driving a considerable distance after your meeting? Is she catching a train? In either case give her permission to speak before your business meeting. If your speaker is a business man or woman or in one of the professions, be sure to give him (or her) the courtesy of setting the time which is most convenient to him (or her). Time is money to such people and especially is this an essential courtesy when time is given without compensation.

This portion was not suggested by your State Regent and should have been in an earlier issue. She will not know that this has been written until she sees it in print. The State Regent is expected to visit each chapter in the State during her regime. Several neighboring chapters, so grouped that individual members may easily attend, may submit a "group visit" for the Regent's convenience and approval. This would be a kindness to your State Regent but only if the usual members attending each chapter meeting can attend this group meeting.

Chapters should write the State Regent soon after her election, offering her a choice of dates for her visit the following year. If at all possible, it would be of great convenience if the chapters could state which of the two years would suit them better, but do take into consideration the location of the State Regent's residence in relation to your town when suggesting dates. Could she make it by car in the winter months? If not is there a train or bus which can be used? Then, too, remember that she must plan her visits to include several chapters on succeeding days in the same division during her one trip away from home.

Again, may I remind you that the desk work of your State Regent increases as the months go on, so please seek your answers to questions (Continued on page 174)
TRANSPORTATION MAP ~ WASHINGTON TERRITORY 1859-61

STAGE LINES
1. ABBOTT LINES - WALLA WALLA TO WALLA WALLA
2. WALLA WALLA - VANCOUVER - DILLERS - OLD FOR THE WALLA WALLA
3. TOWNER RIVER EXPRESS (ABBEY)
4. NEROSSA EXPRESS & COMPANY EXPRESS TO THE MEE TERRACE
5. PASSENGER & COMPANY EXPRESS TO THE MEE TERRACE

STATISTICAL DATA
LOCATION OF WALLA WALLA FALLS 100 YARDS FROM BEAVERTON ST. R.R. BRIDGE AT WALLA WALLA.
LOCATION OF WALLA WALLA FALLS 200 FT. FROM TROY-A. R. L. R. R. BRIDGE AT WALLA WALLA.
LOCATION OF WALLA WALLA FALLS 10 YARDS FROM WASH. R. R. BRIDGE AT WALLA WALLA.
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MY PLANS REQUIRE TIME AND DISTANCE  MARCUS WHITMAN

CITIZENS OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON EXPRESS THEIR GRATITUDE TO THIS PIONEER AND MEDICAL MISSIONARY
NARCISSA PRENTISS CHAPTER

WHITMAN MONUMENT

NEGLECTED GRAVE OF WHITMAN AND HIS ASSOCIATE DEAD – 1832

WHITMAN SEMINARY
FOUNDED 1859
LANDGRANT COLLEGE

WHITMAN COLLEGE
CLOCK TOWER
(MEMORIAL BUILDING) 1959

THE GREAT GRAND
OF WHITMAN
HALLMARK

[104]

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
The beauties, the industries, and the agriculture of the State of Washington are only truly appreciated when observed first hand. We-Gardner and Co., (1860) — Drumheller Co., (1900) — Sherwood and Roberts, — Jackson Motors, Walla Walla invite you to visit our beautiful valley and see for yourself.

Here the Oregon Trail branched North in the Blue Mountains into the lush valley of The ‘Many Waters' Walla Walla Valley. In the Walla Walla Valley the Hudson Bay Co. had a station, The French their Frenchtown, and the Whitmans their Mission. Many early Pioneers established businesses and homes in the valley and the town of Walla Walla became a focal point for travelers, miners, and educators. Here the progress of western civilization found a foothold.

Today's mementos are the many D.A.R. markers of Pioneer History. Whitman National Monument and Whitman Mission—the United States Military Cemetery at Old Fort Walla Walla, the present grounds of the United States Veterans Hospital—and Whitman College, founded in 1859.

Among the thousands who followed the Oregon Trail were many who crossed the Columbia at Fort Vancouver, turning toward what was then the Northern part of Oregon Territory. Densely wooded hills, rivers, and swamps made traveling slow and the several small prairies which lay midway between the Columbia and Puget Sound were a welcome sight. Of those who stopped to rest, some remained to build homes. In time, settlements grew up, the first being at Indian Prairie. This became the present Centralia. Just to the South Sauder's Prairie became Chehalis.

Reminders of those early days in Centralia include the Oregon Trail Marker placed there by S.A.R. and D.A.R. Easily visible from the new Highway 99 is Fort Borst Blockhouse, built when an Indian uprising appeared to be imminent. To the West of Chehalis stands the first church built in the area, Claquato Church with its crowntopped tower. To the South on old 99 is the Jackson Cabin, a haven for many weary travelers, some of them personages of the day. Here, at times, court sessions were held.

Highway 99 leads to OLYMPIA

one of the most beautiful State Capitols
in the United States

The first Governor of the Territory of Washington was Captain Isaac I. Stevens. Governor Stevens arrived in Olympia in November, 1853. President Pierce's administration.

Sponsors
Narcissa Prentiss — Walla Walla
Mary Lacy — Centralia
Meriwether Lewis — Chehalis
Sacajawea — Olympia
Marcus Whitman — Everett

MARCUS WHITMAN CHAPTER

Invites you

TO THE SCENIC LAND OF NATURAL BEAUTY

on

PUGET SOUND

HERE, ON JUNE 4, 1793

CAPTAIN VANCOUVER

LANDED ON THE SITE OF

EVERETT, WASHINGTON

FEBRUARY 1960
WILLAPA CHAPTER
OF PACIFIC COUNTY, WASHINGTON
Where the Columbia River meets the Pacific Ocean
Proudly presents its major project
The D.A.R. MUSEUM
in
Fort Columbia Historical State Park, at end of Lewis and Clark Trail

Through the courtesy of the Washington Parks and Recreation Commission, which conducts an Interpretive Historical Museum in the Old Barracks Building at the Fort Columbia State Park, the COMMANDING OFFICER'S HOUSE

was placed under the auspices of Willapa Chapter and is open to the public from June 1st to October 1st, attracting many thousands of visitors, annually.

Co-operating with Willapa Chapter in furnishing the rooms and contributing historical relics are:

Washington State Society, Children of the American Revolution
The Daughters of the Pioneers of Washington
Pacific County Historical Society
Washington State Chapter, Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America
Daughters of the American Revolution of Washington State

Fort Columbia D.A.R. House Museum Committee:

Willapa Chapter D.A.R. Regent, Mrs. Carl Olsen, Chinook
Two General Chairmen
Mrs. James Greig Walker, Jr., Past State Regent, Seaview
Miss Dorothy A. Elliott, Past Chapter Regent, Nahcotta
Mrs. Millard Ford, Treasurer, Chinook

Mrs. Jamk H. Petit, Ilwaco
Mrs. Frans Johnson, Chinook

The Flag flying from the porch was presented by Washington State Third District Congressman, the Hon. Russell V. Mack, and had flown over the National Capitol, Washington, D. C.
NORTHWEST WASHINGTON

CHAPTERS
Governor Isaac Stevens
Chief Whatcom
Ann Washington
Charles Carroll of Carrollton

LOCATION
Anacortes
Bellingham
Mount Vernon
Sedro-Woolley

REGENT
Mrs. C.F. Stafford
Mrs. W.M. Germann
Mrs. Alta Lovelace
Mrs. E.O. Eaton

FEBRUARY 1960
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Ancestor</th>
<th>State</th>
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<td>Aitken, Hazel L. Barnes (Mrs. W. A.)</td>
<td>John Stanley</td>
<td>Vermont</td>
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<td>William Hutchins, Jr.</td>
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<td>Andrews, Clara Shinville (Mrs. Floyd)</td>
<td>Ebenezer Steele, Sr.</td>
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<td>Ayer, Miss Julia C.</td>
<td>Jedediah Tuttle</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
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<td>Bailey, Gladys Goodwin Elliott (Mrs. R.)</td>
<td>Henry Sanders</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
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<td>Ichabod Pinkham</td>
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<td>Kentucky</td>
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WAUKOMAH TRAIL CHAPTER MEMBERS
WOODLAND, WASHINGTON

Proudly honor their Revolutionary Ancestors

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<td>Gardner, Hattie Hyde</td>
<td>Perez Waterman</td>
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<td>Hamblem, Lena Millard</td>
<td>John Bozarth</td>
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<td>Insel, Mazie Clemens</td>
<td>John Mallory</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
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<td>Johnson, Augusta Gray</td>
<td>Edward Gray II</td>
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<td>Lane, Mary Ann Insel</td>
<td>John Mallory</td>
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<td>Paul, Isyl Tuck</td>
<td>Samuel Tuck</td>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
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<td>Rasmussen, Leta Bozarth</td>
<td>John Bozarth</td>
<td>Kentucky</td>
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<td>Schurman, Ella Clara Bennett</td>
<td>Andrew Wilson</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
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<td>Turner, Amy Clemens</td>
<td>John Mallory</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
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<td>Wilde, Clara Smith</td>
<td>John Bozarth</td>
<td>Kentucky</td>
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NARCISSA WHITMAN CHAPTER
YAKIMA, WASHINGTON

The following members proudly honor their Revolutionary Ancestors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Ancestor</th>
<th>State</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allison, Mrs. Merle</td>
<td>Robert King</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anderson, Mrs. D. H.</td>
<td>David Dinwiddie</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anderson, Mrs. T.</td>
<td>Samuel Bigford</td>
<td>New York</td>
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<td>Bigford, Grace (Miss)</td>
<td>Jonathan Perkins</td>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brigham, Mrs. Nelson</td>
<td>David Child</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Childs, Ruth (Miss)</td>
<td>Joseph Lum</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clark, Mrs. R. E.</td>
<td>Moses Chandler</td>
<td>Maine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dent, Mrs. Ross</td>
<td>Abel Blood</td>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
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<td>Devon, Mrs. William</td>
<td>Ezra Davison</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
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<td>Eastman, Mary Verne</td>
<td>Timothy Eastman</td>
<td>Mass. &amp; N. C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ellis, Rhena (Miss)</td>
<td>Azariah Holcomb</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
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<td>Flanary, Mrs. J. G.</td>
<td>Amos Hall</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hill, Mrs. Ralph</td>
<td>William Dana</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hoff, Mrs. Leon</td>
<td>Richard Whittier</td>
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<td>Huston, Mrs. Frank</td>
<td>Levi Moss</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
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<td>Lockhart, Mrs. E. V.</td>
<td>Charles Moore</td>
<td>Virginia &amp; N. C.</td>
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<td>Long, Mrs. J. C.</td>
<td>Enoch Cox</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mack, Mrs. Norman</td>
<td>William Fones</td>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
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<td>Meeker, Mrs. G. A.</td>
<td>Nathaniel Johnson</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
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<tr>
<td>Orcutt, Mrs. R. E.</td>
<td>John Nighswonger</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pingrey, Mrs. H. W.</td>
<td>Capt. Peter Rogers</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
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<td>Prentice, Mrs. E. S.</td>
<td>Jessie Woodard</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pritchard, Mrs. Gordon</td>
<td>Joseph Nation</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
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<tr>
<td>Riemcke, Mrs. Charles</td>
<td>David Jackson</td>
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<td>Schumann, Mrs. O. R.</td>
<td>Capt. John Tomlinson</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
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<tr>
<td>Souder, Mrs. E. P.</td>
<td>James Quarters</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
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<td>Thoma, Mrs. Rex</td>
<td>Levi Moss</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tyler, Maybra E. (Miss)</td>
<td>Capt. Bezaile Tyler</td>
<td>New York State</td>
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<tr>
<td>Udell, Mrs. C. E.</td>
<td>Euelen Williams</td>
<td>Maine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Walker, Sally (Miss)</td>
<td>Alexander Walker</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weber, Mrs. J. L.</td>
<td>David Jackson</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
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<tr>
<td>Woodcock, Mrs. Marion</td>
<td>John Kent</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
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Correction
On page 830 of the December 1959 issue of the magazine the ad for T. W. Wood & Sons reads T. W. Wood & Sons. The "a" was omitted by printer's error.

It has been our pleasure to bring these pages of advertising to the readers of the DAR National Magazine. This was made possible by 100% participation of the 39 Chapters of Washington State. Mrs. Frank Stephens, State Regent Mrs. Howard Ross Turner, State Mag. Ad. Chairman of Washington State Society, N.S.D.A.R.

Change of Address
Subscribers requesting a change of address, please address it to the Magazine Office, N.S.D.A.R.

D.A.R. historic markers in Washington State can be seen in lovely kodacolor on 35-mm. slides at your next chapter meeting. The slides and accompanying script may be rented for $1.50 from the Program Office, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. These slides are the generous gift of the Washington State Society, N.S.D.A.R.
A DELICIOUS BIT OF AMERICANA

WASHINGTON STATE APPLES

YAKIMA WENATCHEE
In Seattle, some three thousand miles west of Mount Vernon, is the Chapter House of Rainier Chapter, D.A.R., authentic replica of the home of George Washington. When the building was erected in 1925 every effort was made that both exterior design and interior finishing should be historically correct. Within the Chapter House the furnishings, dishes, pictures and historical objects, many of which have been donated, keep alive this tradition.

In the drawing room, for example, are a melodeon, two centuries old, a Hepplewhite Vermont secretary with the eagle and 13 stars of the Revolutionary period on its handles, a banjo clock of 1820 and a 150-year-old harpsichord. A pair of vases over 100 years of age beautify the mantel. On one wall of the dining room hangs a copy of the famous Peale portrait of George Washington, done in needle point. Antique mahogany cabinets display valuable old pieces of French and English china of the Colonial period, crystal and silver. On the second floor is an extensive genealogical library, a recent gift of one of Rainier's members, Mrs. R. W. Condon.

This House was long the dream of the members of Rainier Chapter. It became a reality through sincere enthusiasm and tireless effort. These same qualities of Rainier members maintain it as the beautiful Chapter House of today.

Rainier Chapter cordially invites all Daughters to visit their House when in Seattle.

MRS. LESTER E. LAMB
President—Rainier Chapter, Inc.

MRS. SIDNEY A. CRYSLER
Regent—Rainier Chapter

FEBRUARY 1960
MRS. DANIEL R. SWEM
State Regent 1948-1950
Chapter Regent 1937-1939
National Vice Chairman,
Girl Homemakers 1941-1944
State Year Book Chairman 1943-1946
Member National Memorial Committee 1956-1959
National Chairman Student Loan and Scholarship Committee 1956-1959

MRS. C. EDWARD MAGNUSSON
Regent 1928-1930
State Historian 1933-1935
State Radio Chairman 1931-1933
State Chairman of National Committee for Historical Research 1933-1935
Author and publisher of articles and of plays for TV, radio and stage.
Listed in "Who's Who of American Women."

MRS. WILLIAM S. WALKER
State Regent 1921-1923
Organizing Secretary General 1923-1926
Vice President General 1926-1929
National Chairman of National Defense Committee 1926-1932

MRS. JAMES M. McGOVERN
State Treasurer 1958-1960
President—Rainier Chapter, Inc. 1955-1958

MRS. ALFRED R. UBIGAU
State Chairman—National Defense Committee 1959-1960
MRS. CHAL P. BRYANT
Regent—1939-1941
Sponsor of C.A.R. groups since 1925
State Chairman D.A.R. Museum—1943-1944
Organized local D.A.R. Museum
Study Group—1944

MRS. NATHANIEL A. CARLE
Regent—1947-1949
State Chairman—Clydie Kohn Rossman
American Indian Scholarship Fund—1954
State Chairman of Sarah Soule Patten
Scholarship Fund and Student Loan
Fund—1958-1960

MRS. JOHN F. WARRIS
Regent—1954-1957
President Regents' Council—1959-1960

MRS. SAMUEL H. MACDONALD
State Chaplain—1936-1939
Fifty Year Member
MRS. WILLIAM B. BOWDEN
Regent—1949-1951
State Chairman—National Defense Committee—1933-1935; 1939-1941
State Corresponding Secretary—1935-1937
National Vice Chairman Motion Picture Committee—1941-1944
State Parliamentarian—1948-1950
State Chairman Press Relations Committee—1954-1955

MRS. CHARLES E. BLACK
Regent—1957-1959
State Chairman American Music 1950-1956

MRS. M. TOLBERT DALTON
Regent—1941-1943
State Chairman Good Citizenship Pilgrimage—1943-1946
State First Vice Regent—1946-1948
State Year Book Chairman—1948-1950
State Chairman Membership and Ensignia—1956-1958

MRS. EARL W. MORRISON
State Corresponding Secretary—1948-1950
Junior Membership Advisor—1950-1958

MRS. C. M. MALONE
State Recording Secretary 1954-1956
Listen to Dr. Carl McIntire, champion of Christianity and country. On radio from Collingswood, New Jersey, every weekday morning on Twentieth Century Reformation Hour. Submitted by Mrs. Benjamin E. Hammond, Chairman National Defense—Rainier Chapter.
House Committee—What's That?

by Florence de Windt Dowdell
Chairman, House Committee

One may well ask. The House Committee is where one finds the unsung heroines of our Society. In order to have our Continental Congress run smoothly for a week, hundreds of our members travel to Washington—at their own expense—and work harder than they might at home.

Hundreds of our members, you ask? In 1959, 385 of them were on hand to see that things ran well. That is no mean job. A meeting such as this doesn't just happen. Months of work go into the preparation. Some does not show a bit. However, if the preliminary work was not done, it would show, and very badly.

Have you ever heard some one say, “Well, I can always get on House Committee.” We have, and it is true. Members who are neither regents nor delegates, may do just that—

“get on House Committee.” Have your regent send your name to the State Regent, who sends these names to the President General. She sends out the invitations to serve. Acceptances must be in the office at 1776 D Street, by March 1, in order that the names may be in the printed program for Congress in April.

We are all housewives in some way or other—but who ever kept house in a city block of marble buildings valued at 10 million dollars?

The Committee is made up of a General Chairman, Vice Chairmen, and Assistants; some fifteen Subcommittees, with Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen; and many committee members. A report is required from these Chairmen, when Congress is over, as to how well these Daughters have performed their duties. These reports form the basis for the next year’s invitations. By and large, the Daughters do a wonderful piece of work. There are some, however, who come, register, receive a badge (which allows ingress to the Buildings), then shop or sightsee. There are not many of these, though.

We need many gracious, understanding members, with good endurance, and an active sense of humor. This work is hard but very rewarding. One meets the nicest people, has many amusing encounters, and makes new and delightful friends. By the end of the week, one has material for much interesting thought and conversation.

N.B. Be sure to have very comfortable shoes—perhaps a bit larger than usual. It is wonderful to dream that we dwell in marble halls, and we are duly proud of them. But after a week therein one can be glad to return to keeping a house, in something less in area than a city block, and complete with rugs, slippers, and footstools.

We have members of our Society who have worked on this Committee for many years. It is hard work, but too, it is fun, and after another (Continued on page 169)
Where else so much — so easily —
as in Spectacular WASHINGTON STATE!

Matchless grandeur! Washington State richly rewards visitors with countless vistas by Mother Nature that cannot be found elsewhere. The broad expanse of the blue Pacific rolling majestically on the miles of sands of Long Beach; the inspiring stateliness of Mt. Rainier, Mt. Baker, Mt. St. Helens; the pages of time rolled back in viewing the immense Dry Falls of a prehistoric era; the 172 jewel-like islands of the San Juans, and much, much more.

To these have been added man-made wonders: the longest floating bridge in the world; the gigantic dams of Coulee, Chief Joseph; canal locks second only to Panama; the Vista tower high atop Mt. Constitution... and many others.

Only hours apart!

Visit friendly Washington State! Let us send you our folder "Only Hours Apart," containing a full-color "gridded" map marked off in squares that approximate the driving time of an hour. It makes it easy for you and your family to chart your trip this summer so that you can see everything in Washington State!
A Special Meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Ashmead White, at 12 noon, Wednesday, December 2, 1959, in the National Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Stribling, offered prayer, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, led by the Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Baker.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Seimes, called the roll and the following members were recorded present: National Officers: Mrs. White, Mrs. Erb, Mrs. Stribling, Mrs. Seimes, Mrs. Baker, Miss Burns, Mrs. Hoke, Mrs. Hager, Mrs. Maddox, Mrs. Wrenn, Vice President General, District of Columbia; Mrs. Tenkin, Vice President General, Virginia; State Regents: Miss Downing, Delaware; Mrs. Clark, District of Columbia; Mrs. Shramek, Maryland; Mrs. Morse, Virginia.

The Treasurer General, Miss Burns, moved that 178 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Baker. Adopted.

The Treasurer General reported the following changes in membership: Deceased, 712, resigned, 847; reinstated, 178.

In the absence of the Registrar General, Mrs. Hayward, the report was read by Mrs. Hager, Librarian General.

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 1,047 applications presented to the Board.

MARTHA B. HAYWARD, Registrar General

Mrs. Hager moved that the 1,047 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Maddox. Adopted.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Baker, read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from October 16th to December 2nd:

The resignation of Mrs. George S. Eveleth as State Regent of France has been received.

Through their respective State Regents the following two members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Martha Baine Roddy, Punta Gorda, Florida; Mrs. Marie Louise Gross Lepine, Thibodaux, Louisiana.

The following four organizing regencies have expired by time limitation: Miss Martha Alice Wood, Ripley, Tennessee; Mrs. Willie Pearl Inman Fowler, Somerville, Tennessee; Mrs. Pearl Alpha Sparks, Moses Lake, Washington; Mrs. Beatrice Volk Colbert, Tomah, Wisconsin.

The State Regent of North Carolina requests the authorization of a chapter in Matthews.

Through their respective State Regents a six months’ extension of time is requested for the following four chapters which are below in membership: Mary Fuller Percival, VanBuren, Arkansas; Village Green, Norwalk, Connecticut; Republican Valley, Alma, Nebraska; Betsy Hickok, Dell Rapids, South Dakota.

The following seven chapters have met all requirements according to the Bylaws and are now presented for confirmation: Birmingham Territory, Birmingham, Alabama; Christiana Tillson, Hillsboro, Illinois; Good-Land, Goodland, Kansas; Goldenrod, Omaha, Nebraska; Fourth Creek, Statesville, North Carolina; Captain John Blakeney, Pageland, South Carolina; Cavett Station, Concord, Tennessee.

ELIZABETH H. BAKER, Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Baker moved the confirmation of two organizing regents; authorization of one chapter; extension of time for four chapters; confirmation of seven chapters. Seconded by Miss Burns. Adopted.

Mrs. White thanked the members present for attending the Special Board Meeting and wished them a Merry Christmas.

The meeting adjourned at 12:15 p.m.

BETTY NEWKIRK SEIMES, Recording Secretary General.

Mrs. Ashmead White, President General, presented Acting Sergeant Vincent S. Coll with the annual D.A.R.-sponsored Platoon Leaders Class leadership award on December 2 at ceremonies at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C. After the presentation, Gen. Randolph McC. Pate, Commandant, United States Marine Corps, held a reception at Center House for Mrs. White and members of the D.A.R. Executive Committee.

Acting Sergeant Coll is the sixth Marine to receive this annual award. In presenting it, Mrs. White said: “Upon behalf of the members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, I am most happy to present you with this engraved wrist watch as a token of our esteem for the outstanding leadership you demonstrated as the first of 659 students of the Senior Platoon Leaders Class at Quantico, Va., this past summer. The D.A.R. is very proud of the young men who are ‘guarding the peace’ by serving in our Armed Forces throughout the world. We are especially proud of the splendid record of the United States Marine Corps in peace and war.”

Sergeant Coll, a resident of Wayne, N. J., is a senior at Paterson State College, Paterson, N. J., majoring in education; he is president of the Delta Omega Epsilon Fraternity. Having completed 12 weeks of basic training, Sergeant Coll will be commissioned a second lieutenant, USMCR, upon graduation from Paterson State. He will then take 8½ months of basic officers training before assignment.
SKYLINE OF HOUSTON, LARGEST CITY IN THE SOUTH,
SECOND PORT IN THE NATION

THE EVER CHANGING SKYLINE OF HOUSTON

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

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

HUMBLE

Complete Loan Service
- Commercial
- Residential
- Industrial
- Modernization

Texas National Bank of Houston
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

SCHLUMBERGER
THE EYES OF THE OIL INDUSTRY
NEWS NOTES

Among the hundreds of Christmas cards received by the President General of the National Society, we are, with Mrs. White's permission, reproducing the following Christmas message from the ninth grade of Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School:

Dear Mrs. White:

You should be here today and see the joy in our hearts as we open the packages from you, our true friends. We'd like to say "Thank you, every D.A.R. and the only way that we know to do it is to say it to the President General and ask you to convey it to every member of your big, lovely family.

We also want to thank you for selecting Mr. Ned Cary as Mr. Tyson's successor. The Carys are fine and no person could have done better than Mr. Cary, the fine job that Mr. Tyson so nobly filled for many years.

We wish for you and yours a very gracious Christmas and a most prosperous New Year, and come again soon to see us.

Sincerely,

Grade Nine,

Genelia Askew, President

The second volume in a series established by Scribners in 1958 to present new and talented writers contains five short stories written by Sally Weber of Riverside, Calif., the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Casey of Fort Madison, Iowa, and a member of Jean Espy Chapter.

The stories are "The River Summer," "You Never Know with Mamma," "Blind Date," "The Alabaster City," and "A Necessary End.

Mrs. Weber, graduate of Smith College, Northampton, Mass., is the wife of John R. Weber. She was an active member of the C.A.R. throughout her childhood.

The 42-foot shell in which the four Ward brothers became "rowing champions of the world" will have a permanent berth in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D.C., and a member of the institute's Council. In 1953 Morgan and his wife wrote a study for the institute entitled The Stamp Act Crisis.

The new source book contains the texts of documents and comments on Sugar and Stamp Acts that were made officially in London by Parliament and in various colonial legislatures. Newspaper comments and travelers' observations also are included.

Morgan outlines the theme for his book in the introduction:

I have tried to furnish the materials from which a student can formulate his own interpretation of the first great controversy between Great Britain and her colonies. Although there are no supplementary statements by historians, I have offered in each section a number of questions for discussion that may lead the student to the issues over which historians have disagreed.

The documentary volume has been published for the institute by the University of North Carolina Press. Publication of the book has been assisted by a grant from the Lilly Endowment, Inc. The institute is sponsored jointly by the College of William and Mary and Colonial Williamsburg.

Portraits of Washington and Lincoln painted by Mrs. Irene (Earl A.) Young, past regent of Petosega Chapter and widely known local artist, were unveiled in the courtroom of the new Charlevoix County building, Charlevoix, Mich., August 16, 1959.

Following a patriotic program, the portraits were presented to the Charlevoix County Board of Supervisors by Mrs. Elizabeth McIlroy of Petoskey, present regent of Petosega Chapter, who sponsored the project.

Mrs. Young had been commissioned to paint the portraits of the two great Americans, which are done on grained plywood to blend with the paneling in the courtroom.

The pictures were unveiled by Mrs. Young's grandchildren, Tricia Young and Linda Gill.

Continental Bank & Trust Company

New Texaco Building

Fannin at Rusk

Houston, Texas

Coming, in the March issue—the schedule for meetings of National Committees and State groups during Continental Congress in April. There will also be included the price of tickets for various Committee and State functions and the persons from whom they may be obtained.

The Fifty-Star Flag

The National Society has received accounts from individuals and chapters stating that 50-star United States Flags have been presented to towns, schools, etc., and are currently in use. Members are asked to remember that such Flags may not legally be flown until July 4 of this year, in accordance with a bill approved in the Congress April 4, 1818, entitled "An Act to Establish the Flag of the United States" (3 Stat. 411). This provides that a star shall be added to the union of the United States Flag as each State is admitted, but that such a Flag may not be flown until the July 4 succeeding admission of the new State. Just as it was improper to use a 49-star Flag before July 4, 1959, to recognize admission of Hawaii, it is improper to display a 50-star Flag before July 4, 1960, to signalize admission of Hawaii.
JAMES CAMPBELL CHAPTER, N.S.D.A.R.
DALLAS, TEXAS

HONORS
MRS. BUCK WYNNE WOOLLEY, REGENT

Mrs. Buck Wynne Woolley, Regent
Mrs. W. Foster Gillespie, Vice Regent
Mrs. Edward C. Allen, Jr., Chaplain
Mrs. Craig A. Tips, Recording Secretary
Mrs. Wilson W. Crook, Corresponding Secretary
Mrs. Alfred H. Plyer, Treasurer

Mrs. Alfred C. Grosse, Registrar
Mrs. Christopher R. Bright, Historian
Mrs. W. O. Alvis, Librarian
Mrs. Donald G. Kilgore, Curator
Mrs. Fred W. Thompson, Parliamentarian
Mrs. Albert E. Hudspeth, Organizing Regent

FEBRUARY 1960
This page is affectionately dedicated to

MRS. SAMUEL S. BARLOW

CHAPTER REGENT

by the

JANE DOUGLAS CHAPTER OF DALLAS, TEXAS
Honoring

MRS. SAMUEL S. BARLOW
Chapter Regent

JANE DOUGLAS CHAPTER, DALLAS, TEXAS

CONTINENTAL D.A.R. HOUSE

The beautiful colonial Chapter House in the grounds of the State Fair of Texas and in which we hold our meetings, was given to Jane Douglas Chapter on October 31, 1937, by The Continental Oil Company. The chapter opens it to the public as a museum each year during the State Fair. It is known as the Continental D.A.R. House.

Prominent among the achievements of the chapter are its library of more than one thousand books and bulletins of genealogical nature, including the May Brewer Lending Library, and the growing Jeannette Baldwin Stanberry Scholarship Endowment Fund to Southern Methodist University.

In 1956 the Hunt Oil Company presented the chapter with the National Defense library of “Facts Forum.” This includes valuable bound Congressional Records on Un-American Activities, several hundred reference books, and seventeen files of papers and magazines pertinent to the defense of our Nation.

**Chapter Officers**

Mrs. Curtis Meadows  
Miss Nelle McCorkle  
Mrs. E. O. Meadows  

Mrs. Lee Blake  
Mrs. George I. Dorman  
Mrs. Graeme Dixon  

Miss Ella E. Parker  
Mrs. Sullivan Padgitt  
Miss Margaret Grady  

**Honorary Officers**

Mrs. M. C. Turner  
Mrs. Frederick B. Ingram  

FEBRUARY 1960
The Department of the Interior has recommended enactment of legislation to revise the boundaries of Fort Laramie National Monument in Wyoming by additions to and deletions from the present area and to redesignate the Monument as the Fort Laramie National Historical Site.

The Department's report on the proposed legislation—S. 2434—has been sent to the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Mrs. W. R. Bagby of the legislation, the report said, would enable the Department to better present the story of the major role played by Fort Laramie in building the West during the period from 1834 to 1890.

National Park Service Director Conrad L. Wirth said that additional lands are needed at Fort Laramie to make possible better protection and interpretation of the historic buildings and portions of old structures that still exist, to facilitate further archeological and historical research on lands adjacent to the Monument, and to provide space for an improved entrance road and headquarters development. The Wyoming State Historical Society, he said, unanimously favors a revision of the boundaries at Fort Laramie, as proposed by this legislation.

Director Wirth pointed out that the present Monument comprises about 214 acres. The proposed legislation would revise its boundaries so as to include an additional 372 acres of land now under private ownership and 11 acres of public domain administered by the Bureau of Land Management. About 33 acres of Monument land are proposed for deletion, resulting in a net increase of approximately 350 acres.

The proposed legislation also provides that the Fort Laramie National Monument be redesignated as the Fort Laramie National Historic Site. Director Wirth said that the National Park Service favors such redesignation of the area as it is more descriptive and correctly classifies the area in line with the historic values preserved and interpreted at Fort Laramie.
LONE STAR CHAPTER
TEXARKANA, TEXAS
CELEBRATING FIFTY GOLDEN YEARS, 1909 - 1959

Looking forward to a brighter future we proudly present our newly organized
HENRY MOORES SOCIETY CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION


This picture was taken on the front portico of the stately Moores-Watts-Pryor home, the oldest residence in this area. The builder was the grandson of the Revolutionary Patriot for whom the Children's Chapter was named. The present owner, a descendant, is Mrs. Judson Pryor. Her daughter, Mrs. John W. White, is the organizing president. Mrs. Arthur Jennings, Regent and a Moores descendant, has worked diligently to celebrate our chapter's Golden Anniversary and to guarantee a greater tomorrow.

Compliments of our friends:

TEXARKANA GAZETTE
TEXARKANA NATIONAL BANK
DEPOSITORY FOR D.A.R. FUNDS SINCE 1909

F. W. OFFENHAUSER CO.

FEBRUARY 1960 [ 127 ]
SAN ANTONIO de BEXAR CHAPTER
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

The following members proudly honor their Revolutionary Ancestors:

Name | Ancestor | State
--- | --- | ---
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Atkinson, Grace Johnson (Mrs. Thomas C.) | Joseph Aspiral | New York
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Bell, Lucy M. Dick (Mrs. William F.) | Major John Paine | New York
Biard, Melba Alter (Mrs. Arthur) | Jacob Alter | New York
Borroum, Margaret (Miss) | Benjamin Kilgore | New York
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Carson, Stella McNary (Mrs. F. L.) | John McNairy | New York
Caster, Kathleen (Mrs. Paul M.) | Walter Slaughter | New York
Corkill, Helen Hudson (Mrs. William E.) | John Spinks | New York
Dempsey, Lela Margaret Worcester (Mrs. C. P.) | Ed Kellag (Col. Ezekiel Polk (Thomas Hardeman) | New York
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Halsey, Mary Stevens (Mrs.) | Lieut. Robert Vaughan | Pennsylvania
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Harral, Mary Davison (Mrs. Philip W.) | John Mower | Pennsylvania
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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
OL’ SHAVANO CHAPTER N.S.D.A.R
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

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FEBRUARY 1960
### Corsages for Kate Duncan Smith

(Sequel to “Who’ll Buy My Violets”—1958 Congress)

**By Anna B. Sandt, National Vice Chairman, Approved Schools, Eastern District**

Many D.A.R. members will remember with nostalgia the lovely play-money corsages which were sold from the French flower cart in Constitution Hall during the 1958 Congress for the benefit of the Cottage for Little Girls at Tamassee. Because the project was so successful—$3,000 was raised—Mrs. Ashmead White, our President General, has asked our National Chairman of Approved Schools, Mrs. Paul R. Greenlease, to have the Approved Schools Committee provide corsages of the same type for sale to raise money for the new auditorium-gymnasium to be built at Kate Duncan Smith, honoring our President General. So, the project is under way and by April 1960, it is hoped the auditorium-gymnasium fund will be enriched by at least $5,000 from the project because every member of the 1960 Congress has bought and worn a play-money corsage.

The District of Columbia Daughters will make the corsages and there will be all colors of the rainbow (to match your costumes) and in any amount you want from $3.50 up; for example, $3.50 corsages will have three $1 play-money bills folded to represent flowers plus the pipe stems, maline leaves and ribbon bows (in matching or contrasting colors as you prefer); the $5.50 corsages will have five one-dollar bills and so on, for any price you want to pay as a contribution to the Kate Duncan Smith auditorium-gymnasium.

Credit can be given for the amount paid for the corsages to the Chapters and States if the corsages are ordered and paid for before April 15, 1960. This will enable the Committee to have each order ready, tagged, and in its cellophane bag, for the member to pick up from the Corsage Booth (or booths—we may have two) after her arrival in Washington. There will be, of course, a sufficient number of corsages available for those members who have not ordered theirs, but it will not be possible to credit the purchases during Congress (this was tried last time, but it was not possible to keep an accurate record).

In ordering corsages the following information is needed:
- Name of purchaser, chapter, and State
- Color preference and whether for day or evening use.
- Price

Accompanying checks or money orders are to be made payable to: D.A.R. Corsage Committee. The orders and checks or money orders are to be sent to:

- Mrs. Anna B. Sandt
- 6813 Brookville Road, Cherokee Chase 15, Md.

(Continued on page 144)
MRS. PRICE DANIEL
Wife of the Governor of Texas

Photo—Courtesy of Christianson-Leberman, Austin

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Josiah Gregg (1808-1850) prompted by ill health set out with a caravan from Independence, Missouri, for Santa Fe, New Mexico, on May 10, 1841. During a period of nine years he made frequent journeys to Santa Fe. Gregg's route took him across Oklahoma and the Panhandle of Texas north of the Canadian River on a return journey from Santa Fe to Van Buren, Arkansas. In 1846 he sought a route south of the Canadian on March 14. He camped at the spot now known as Wild Horse Lake in the north part of present Amarillo. His route on March 15 as he left Wild Horse Lake probably crossed the site of this monument.

ERECTED
by
LLANO ESTACADO CHAPTER
DAUGHTERS of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION
and
Palo Duro HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS
AMARILLO, TEXAS
MARCH, 1959
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With the Chapters
(Continued from page 94)

Ondawa-Cambridge (Cambridge, N. Y.) observed its 65th anniversary on September 10 at Hotel Cambridge with a luncheon, attended by 128 members and guests.

The chapter regent, Mrs. O. K. Spurr, presided and introduced the guests, who included the State Regent, Mrs. Frank B. Cuff; the Vice Regent, Mrs. Lyle J. Howland; the Chaplain, Mrs. William H. Fulkerson; the Registrar, Mrs. Charles L. Bowman; and the Director of District 4, Mrs. John W. Canaday. State Chairmen attending were Mrs. Max J. Schnurr, D.A.R. Museum; Mrs. Linus F. Du Rocher, Genealogical Records; Mrs. Milton J. Neubauer, Press Relations for District III; Mrs. Walter R. Blood, Friends of the Museum; Mrs. Lee Wulff, Pages; and Mrs. J. Glen Sanders, New York State Room at Ten Broeck Mansion.

Representatives from 11 chapters brought best wishes and congratulations: Capt. John Harris, Chepontue, Gansevoort, General John Williams, Hoosac-Walloomsac, Keskedick, Maheenawasig, Philip Schuyler, Saratoga, Schenectada, and Tawasentha.

Mrs. Cuff, in her inspiring address, stressed the things that are right about America and asked that they be emphasized more. She concluded by outlining the projects for our schools, which she hoped would be completed during her administration.

The anniversary was made a red letter day for the chapter by the gift of a beautiful, hand-embroidered chapter banner from Miss Ruth M. Duryee, one of its members. It was unfurled for the first time at this meeting and dedicated by Mrs. Fulkerson, State Chaplain, in a charming ceremony.

The observance was brought to a close with a pageant written by Miss Duryee, Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter, Through the Years. The seven first officers were impersonated by chapter members, wearing gowns of the 1890 period, and each living past regent was presented in a gown worn during her regency.

The chapter has had as a project this year the erection of a plaque to mark the site of the early military training ground in the old Cambridge district. This was done as an observ-

(Continued on page 138)
Greetings from the
AARON BURLISON CHAPTER
Lone Star, Texas

Greetings
Alamo Chapter, San Antonio, Texas
the Home of the Alamo

ASA UNDERWOOD CHAPTER, D.A.R.
East Columbus, Texas

CAPTAIN THOMAS BLACK CHAPTER
Honor Mrs. Harry Joseph Morfe, Organizing Regent
CHAMBER, TEXAS

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CAPTAIN WILLIAM YOUNG CHAPTER
LONGVIEW, TEXAS

Greetings from the
COLONEL GEORGE MAJOR CHAPTE, D.A.R.
Garland, Texas, Organized April, 1893.

Comfort Wood Chapter, N.S.D.A.R., Wharton, Texas
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Greetings from
ISAAC GILBERT CHAPTER, Kingsville, Texas
Mrs. Rui E. Neubauer, Regent

Greetings from
JOHN DAVIS CHAPTE, D.A.R.
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from JOSIAH ALTLETT CHAPTER
Arlington, Texas

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Greetings from
LIBERTY, TEXAS

Greetings from
LUcretia council cochrane chapter
Arlington, Texas

Greetings from
LT. WILLIAM BREWER CHAPTE, D.A.R.
Midland, Texas
Organized April 1863

Greetings from
MARY GARLAND CHAPTE, D.A.R.
Brownwood, Texas

WE PROUDLY PRESENT
Miss Kathleen B. Wike, Vice Regent

Greetings from
NANCY HARRER CHAPTE, D.A.R.
Sweetwater, Texas

Honoring Mrs. W. H. TABB
NANCY HORTON DAVIN CHAPTE
Dallas, Texas

Honoring Our State Regent, Mrs. E. R. Riegs
NATHANIEL WINSTON CHAPTE
Nederland, Texas

Greetings from
SAMUEL PAUL DINKINS CHAPTE
Brownsville, Texas

Greetings from
SARAH ROBINSON ERWIN CHAPTE
Killeen, Texas

Greetings from
T. M. GRAY, Texas

In Honor Of
Miss K. H. LINDSEY
Six Flags Chapter, D.A.R.

Greetings from
WILLIAM SCOTT CHAPTE, D.A.R.
Bryan, Texas

Greetings from Lt. Thomas Barlow
Chapter, N.S.D.A.R.
BRO GANDA VALLEY
San Benito, Texas

Honoring Past Regents
HENRY DOWNS CHAPTER
WACO, TEXAS

HONORING
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In Memory of
OUR BELOVED MEMBERS
who have passed on
Lucy Meriwether Chapter
LAREDO, TEXAS

With the Chapters
(Continued from page 137)

Hannah Benedict Carter (New Canaan, Conn.). Cornelia Esther Carter Comstock (1839-1908), was a direct descendant of Hannah Benedict Carter, for whom the New Canaan Chapter was named. With her husband, Albert S. Comstock, she initiated the formation of the New Canaan Historical Society, securing the interest and cooperation of 60 leading citizens of the town in the value of such an organization.

Mrs. Comstock's interest in the history of New York State's Year of History program.

Ondawa-Cambridge, the 12th chapter to be formed in New York, is now looking forward to many more years of patriotic service.—Mianda Speer.
MRS. G. HARRY SHEPHERD, REGENT
COL. GEORGE MOFFETT CHAPTER
BEAUMONT, TEXAS

AFFECTIONATELY HONORED BY HER CHAPTER
JUNIOR AMERICAN CITIZENS

by Mary Glenn Newell

Vice Chairman in Charge of Publicity

State Chairman of California, Mrs. William L. Jungbluth, was sure the articles in the D.A.R. Magazine would awaken greater interest in J.A.C. work. She said California would do its part to make the J.A.C. Publicity Scrap Book interesting.

State Chairman of Oklahoma, Mrs. Gordon Tyler, was pleased with the J.A.C. article in the October issue. She said: “I had planned to give the history of J.A.C. at our Oklahoma Work Shop this fall, but just used your article.”

State Chairman of Arizona, Mrs. Janet M. Avis, sent in a subscription to the D.A.R. Magazine and requested material for organizing clubs throughout the State.

State Chairman of Mississippi, Mrs. James T. Mack, sent a copy of a mimeographed letter she was mailing to all chapter J.A.C. chairmen and Club directors in her State, accompanied by a copy of our letter of October 12.

From Mamaroneck, N. Y., there was received a clipping from the Daily Times of Oct. 9, telling about a tea given by the Larchmont Chapter, D.A.R. at the home of Mrs. Charles L. Bowman, for the Mamaroneck School faculty members who direct J.A.C. Clubs. There are 36

(Continued on page 151)
With the Chapters
(Continued from page 138)

rewarded. She had become a member of the National Society on April 5, 1894, and in May she was appointed organizing regent of Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter—the 21st in the Society. The appointment was made by Mrs. DeB. Randolph Klein, then State Regent, and in the following August she was confirmed as regent by the National Board of Management.

It is interesting to note that the first 12 members of the chapter were direct descendants of Hannah Benedict Carter; and during the first formal meeting each gave a brief account of the Revolutionary service of Capt. John Carter, husband of Hannah Benedict Carter.

Because of her keen interest in her birthplace, Mrs. Comstock proposed that "each member prepare her own papers, giving ancestral records in full, including whatever notes of interesting tradition she had." During early years of the chapter, these papers were read by members at each meeting and related not only their own background but stories about men and women who were noted for their activities during the Revolution.

The regent's pin, worn today by Mrs. Frank Richardson, chapter regent, was presented to the chapter by Mrs. Comstock on June 11, 1895. Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter celebrated its 65th anniversary in September 1959.—Minerva Wright Rockwell.

D.A.R. Echoes of 50 Years was compiled and told by Mrs. Walter Pabst, vice regent, who recounted these highlights of our chapter: Organized March 10, 1909, at the home of the organizing regent, Miss Anna Darlington Buck (Mrs. A. W. Firestone), with 19 charter members, 6 of whom are living today; the Harrison Trail Marker unveiled February 22, 1913; grave of William Warrington, a Life Guard of George Washington, marked in 1926; the Harrison's Trail Society, C.A.R., organized in 1958 during the regency of Mrs. J. C. Forse (Miss Ann Jenkins was the first president).

The only charter member attending was Miss Annie F. Kellogg. Others still living are Miss Florence Kellogg, Mrs. Nicholas Joy, Miss Alice Hills, and Mrs. Eleanor Hills Christy.

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Honoring our Regent
MRS. C. E. INMAN
MAJOR
FRANCIS GRICE CHAPTER
Wichita Falls, Texas

With the Chapters
(Continued from page 141)
Carl Johnson, Mrs. Rodolphe Stahl, Mrs. Thomas McNamara, and Miss Rebecca Van Deman. The Flag Day picnic at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Edward Jenkins was highlighted by a program by members of the Harrison's Trail Chapter, C.A.R.—Mrs. Edward C. Jenkins.

Columbine (Denver, Colo.), Our chapter is named after our State flower. We are especially proud of our small evening chapter, which was organized in 1953 and is made up mostly of business and professional women. They are doing good work, and through their efforts we have made the Honor Roll several times (the Silver Honor Roll twice). Our National Honorary Vice President General, Mrs. Warder Lee Braerlon, an Honorary member of the chapter, presented us with our beautiful D.A.R. Banner. This year we have been successfully celebrating our Colorado Rush to the Rockies Centennial. We gave the Girl Scouts a 3- by 5-foot Flag of the United States, with a pole and stand.

During the summer our regent, Mrs. Rosalind Dieckman, spent 2 months on a trip to Europe. She toured 11 countries and during our September meet-

(Continued on page 152)
COnstitution Day—the 172nd birthday of the adoption of the Federal Constitution in 1787, was observed by the Maryland State Society, D.A.R., when Mrs. Frank Shramek, State Regent, presided at the “Annual State Chairmen’s Meeting” of the Society on Constitution Day, September 17, at the New Service Center of Fort George Meade, Md.

Representatives of the 34 chapters of the Maryland D.A.R. Society attended a day-long conference, when 23 State D.A.R. chairmen presented their program plans for the coming year. This is one of the biggest events of the State Society for the year, with an anticipated attendance of some 200 women. This year the Maryland State Society stressed the Good Citizen Competitive Essay Contest for senior high school girls, Americanism, national defense, and the approved school program.

The project for the approved schools is to build a new gymnasium-auditorium at the Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School located at Guntersville, Ala. This school, established by the Alabama Daughters in 1924, is a day school in the 100-square-mile area it serves. All the household work and much of the manual labor in construction and maintenance work are done by the students. This school receives financial assistance from the State and county to defray teachers’ salaries and for pupil transportation. Otherwise, they are entirely dependent upon the D.A.R. for support.

A D.A.R. Marker at Arlington

A few weeks ago a Bronze D.A.R. Marker was mounted on the reverse side of one of the recent “Military” Markers installed at Arlington National Cemetery. But it was not on the headstone marking the grave of his wife. Many people do not know that wives of servicemen can be buried in our country’s national cemeteries where we normally think only of our military heroes are buried. But the wives may be placed in the same graves and occasionally when they die first, in the grave that will henceforth be reserved for the serviceman.

When Vivian Jones Atkinson, a member of the Long Leaf Pine Chapter in Buxton, La., passed away there was no question about where she wanted to be buried. During the Korean conflict, while her husband was stationed in Washington, D. C., she was a member of the Bolling Air Force Base Wives Club. When Mrs. Vandenberg, wife of the Air Force Chief of Staff, discovered that many young wives, often with little children, come to Washington to attend the funerals of their husbands, alone, tired, lost, and dismayed, she decided to organize an Arlington Cemetery Committee. Vivian Atkinson was one of the first members of this committee. When the superintendent of Arlington Cemetery notified her that an Air Force Officer or enlisted man was to be buried she often, with another Air Force wife, met the family, helped by caring for children, feeding babies, shopping, finding hotel rooms, or simply just listening and comforting. Vivian saw the care and attention given to the dead and living at Arlington, and she and her husband decided that there was the place they wanted to be buried.

Maryland State Conservation Chairman, Mrs. Elon G. Salisbury. The speaker was Charles W. Mattison, head of the Education Section, U. S. Forest Service, and National President, Conservation Education Association. Maryland owns its own State Chapter House. The various State chapters help maintain and support this house by holding card parties on the second Tuesday of each month. A bazaar is held at the chapter house where jams, jellies, canned vegetables and handmade useful articles are sold.

The State National Defense Luncheon Meeting was held in the Tide-water Inn at Easton, Md., on November 11. This meeting was sponsored by the Dorset Chapter. Mrs. Wilson King Barnes, the National Defense Chairman, presided.

The Maryland chapters will support the various national committee activities by money contributions and by having their members serve on various National Society committees. For example: Mrs. Ross Boring Hager of Baltimore is Librarian General and Mrs. Wilson King Barnes of Baltimore was appointed National Defense Chairman of the National Society.

Mark Constitution Day

Mrs. Shramek announced that, in addition to the above-mentioned plans, Mrs. Irvin C. Brown, State Chairman of Genealogical Records, is very interested in having records copied from private cemeteries and all old burial grounds. The business meeting was followed by a luncheon at the Officers’ Club at Fort Meade. The Brig. Gen. Rezin Beall Chapter, Mrs. Bryan P. Warren, regent, was the hostess chapter. Mrs. G. W. S. Musgrave, Laurel, Md., a member of the hostess chapter, was chairman of reservations for the luncheon.

The following State officers attended the State Chairmen’s meeting, in addition to Mrs. Shramek: Mrs. Eliot C. Lovett, vice regent, Chevy Chase; Miss Susie Jolley Frazier, Chaplain, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Frank Morris Rogers, Recording Secretary, Towson; Mrs. Elmer St. C. Maxwell, Corresponding Secretary, Catonsville; Miss Alexandra Onderdonk, Treasurer, Baltimore; Mrs. F. Sidney Beecher, Registrar, Silver Spring; Mrs. Edward L. Vail, Historian, Hagerstown; Mrs. Theodore E. Stacy, Jr., Librarian, Phoenix, and Mrs. Leonard B. Rowles, Editor, Randallstown.

The first fall Board Meeting was held October 6 at 10:30 a.m. at the Maryland State Chapter House, 4701 Roland Ave., Baltimore, Md. The business meeting was followed by a fellowship luncheon, served by the Chapter House Committee.

A statewide Conservation Meeting was held at the Chapter House at 2:00 p.m. October 6, planned by the Maryland State Conservation Chairman, Mrs. G. W. S. Musgrave.

Mrs. Frank Shramek, State Regent of Maryland.

(Continued on page 157)
The pages honoring Mrs. Nelson Kilbourn, Kansas State Regent, are sponsored by the following chapters:

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KANSAS CENTENNIAL 1961

Corsages for K.D.S.  
(Continued from page 130)  
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Information on Continental Congress.  
Revolution for Clean Waters, an important article on Conservation.  
Our Informal Patriotism, the story of the founding of the Society of the Cincinnati.  
The Virginia Navy in the Revolution.
The Kansas Chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution, take pleasure in presenting our State Regent, Mrs. Nelson Kilbourn, of Sterling, Kansas.
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THE ANTHONY FOSTER INN

The "Tony Foster Tavern" was built in the year 1807 by Anthony Foster. It was the home of one of the earliest of the important pioneer families of upper South Carolina. This inn afforded a convenient stopping place for guests who traveled by stage from the North and South, and also East and West as it stood at the junction of the Georgia Road and the Carolina-Charleston Road.

One of the notable guests was John C. Calhoun, who would spend the first night of his journey to Washington here, and generally the last night of his return trips to his home in Pendleton, South Carolina. The room on the upper southeast corner is still known as the "John C. Calhoun Room."

This early mansion was built of brick made in a kiln on the place. It is of Tudor architecture, and is still in good repair. Various families and their descendants have occupied this house down through the years. Among them have been Fosters, Bobos, Lipscombs, and Lancasters.

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Bill Hall's Gulf Service
We loved Virginia, river and fall,
We had pride in our heritage, Englishmen all!
We looked to England for guidance and aid
Trusted her always, never afraid.

A few protested that taxing was bad
Wanted representation; we thought they were mad.
We obeyed blindly our country's demands,
Putting ourselves in incompetent hands.

Gradually now we saw flaws in her reason,
Started protesting, which England called treason
Forcing decisions for right or for wrong,
The protection of England, or liberty's song.

Our representatives voted to stand,
For our independence, freedom at hand.
We fought for freedom, we came out winning.
Can fighting for liberty e'er be called sinning?

"No!" says George Washington with wisdom of sages
"No!" we have echoed down through the ages.
From decade to decade we've heeded their cry.
We lived as free men; as free men we'll die!

By Dee Vaughan—age 13—8th grade, Curry School,
Greensboro, N. C. (October 1959, after a pilgrimage to
Williamsburg, Va.), led by Miss Jesse Peden, Guilford
Battle Chapter, Greensboro, N. C.
Limestone College of Gaffney, South Carolina, was established in 1845 by Dr. Thomas Curtis, eminent Oxford University scholar and minister, assisted by his son, Dr. William Curtis.

Located a thousand feet above sea level in the beautiful Piedmont section of the State of South Carolina, amid the rolling lands that extend southward from the Blue Ridge Mountains of the Appalachian Range, the charming old school has had high intellectual and cultural tone from its beginning.

Limestone is a fully accredited four-year liberal arts college, with accommodation for 400 young women; an able Faculty of scholarly and sympathetic teachers provides a sound progressive educational program that prepares young women to take their places in a changing social order.

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This marker to George Washington was erected by the Emily Geiger Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution of Johnston, S. C., on Feb. 22, 1933. It designates the place where Washington rested on his journey from Columbia, South Carolina, to Augusta, Georgia, in 1791.

The Emsley Lott Tavern was located across the road from this site, at the intersection of the Long Cane Road and the Columbia Road. This was a center of activity in this section for many years, being used by travelers, gypsies, stage coach stop between Hamburg, Augusta, Columbia, Charleston and points north, and for mustering grounds. In later years the Emily Geiger Chapter dissolved and several members became affiliated with “Old 96 District” Chapter of Daughters of American Revolution in Edgefield, a neibortown and the County Seat.

This page presenting Johnston’s historic marker is made possible by the following firms and public spirited individuals:

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THE RIDGE CITIZEN of Johnston, the Hub of The Ridge, L. J. Aull, Editor

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Junior American Citizens
(Continued from page 140)
clubs with a membership of 947 students. These Clubs are sponsored by the Larchmont Chapter, Mrs. L. Jerome Philip, regent, and Mrs. Paul F. Schucker, J.A.C. chairman.
State Regent of Georgia, Mrs. Harold L. Tuthill, writes:
Will you please send me some material that might help me to secure the approval of our local school authorities in allowing the J.A.C. program in the schools?
The Curriculum Planning Committee has refused permission to organize clubs. We have the Handbook, and the October and November Magazines, but we need something very specific to use in convincing the committee of the value of the program.
A letter has gone to Mrs. Tuthill in reply to her request, but as her problem is one that has come up in several States, especially in the cities, perhaps some of you who have been more fortunate in securing permission of school officials to organize clubs, may be able to offer some suggestions.
And now a final IMPORTANT NOTICE: For the J.A.C. Publicity Scrap Book we want all newspaper clippings, etc., from the closing date of your report in March 1959 to the closing date of your report for 1960. All material must be in the hands of the National Chairman, Mrs. MacKenzie, not later than March 10, 1960, so that she can send it on to me by March 15. Be sure name of paper and date are shown on all clippings.

HONOR ROLL CREDIT
A chapter is given credit for each subscription sent in by or for a member of the chapter. A subscription may be sent in by the chapter treasurer, chairman or individually for honor roll credit.
In Europe she had the opportunity to see the United States Memorial Chapel in St. Paul’s Cathedral, in London, President Richard Nixon last spring, the American Flag flies constantly, in Paris, beautiful flowers. She was sad to see the fields Patton, beautifully decorated with the Arc De Triomphe with its eternal Flame, and many other historical sites as the original wooden pole. By presidential proclamation the Flag flies day and night. My trip was both interesting and inspirational, and now I can sing the Star-Spangled Banner with genuine patriotic feeling.—Ruth Waldeck.

**With the Chapters**

(Continued from page 142) ing showed colored slides and gave an interesting account of the trip. While in Europe she had the opportunity to see the United States Memorial Chapel in St. Paul’s Cathedral in London, England. That was dedicated by Vice President Richard Nixon last spring, also Lafayette’s Tomb, where our American Flag flies constantly, in Paris, the Arc De Triomphe with its eternal Flame, and many other historical places. On Memorial Day Mrs. Dieckman was privileged to be at the United States Military Cemetery at Luxembourg and viewed the grave of General Patton, beautifully decorated with flowers. She was sad to see the fields of crossover, where more than one hundred of the 10,000 American soldiers killed in Luxembourg during the World War II were buried, but did notice that the cemetery is kept in beautiful condition.

Our Flag chairman, Miss Ida Stockwell, made a trip east to Fort McHenry, and we received from her the following account of her trip:

Several months ago, a friend took me on a trip to Baltimore and to Fort McHenry, which is about 3 miles from the city. I thoroughly enjoyed visiting the old Fort. Our National Anthem, The Star-Spangled Banner, now means more to me. As you all know, it was written in 1814 by Francis Scott Key, who was really expressing his own feelings, as he watched the attack of the British on the fort during the night. When dawn came, he could see the American Flag still flying over the fort. He wrote some of the words of the song while standing on the deck and later finished it in a Baltimore tavern. It did not become the official National Anthem until 1931. The fort was named in honor of George Washington’s secretary, James McHenry, who later was the Secretary of War. It was built as a harbor defense for Baltimore. It is a brick structure, in a five pointed formation; it is now used as a museum, containing displays, such as a gun exhibit, historical murals, wall maps, a flag collection, and some authentic period pieces of furniture. Nearby the American Flag waves from a pole, believed to be on the same site as the original wooden pole. By presidential proclamation the Flag flies day and night. My trip was both interesting and inspirational, and now I can sing the Star-Spangled Banner with genuine patriotic feeling.—Ruth Waldeck.

**Princess Sehoy** (Birmingham, Ala.) celebrated its 25th anniversary June 3, 1959, with a tea at the home of Mrs. John B. Privett, former chapter regent. The hostesses for the occasion were the past regents and organizing members of the chapter. Mrs. Eugene A. Richey, past chapter regent, and State Vice Regent, presented the program. She introduced organizing members present, as well as former chapter members.
Honoring

MRS. ALFRED C. ZWECK
State Regent of Iowa
1958 - 1960

In appreciation of her Outstanding Leadership the Iowa Society Daughters of the American Revolution present their State Regent as a candidate for the office of VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL
This is “OLD MAIN” erected in 1887, the oldest of 33 buildings which now comprise the Iowa Soldiers Home at Marshalltown, Iowa, authorized by Act of the Iowa Legislature on March 31, 1886. The Iowa Soldiers Home now furnishes a home for 395 veterans of our wars, and 116 wives and widows of veterans.

This space sponsored by the following Chapters of Central District:

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IOWA FALLS

MARSHALLTOWN, MARSHALLTOWN
SPINNING WHEEL, MARSHALLTOWN
ISHAM RANDOLPH, NEWTON
SOLOMON DEAN, NEVADA
WATERLOO

NEW CASTLE, WEBSTER CITY

Featured by SPINNING WHEEL CHAPTER and MARSHALLTOWN CHAPTER, Marshalltown, Iowa
Central Director, Mrs. Gaylord Stewart

This brown sandstone house still stands overlooking the Nishnabotna River near Lewis, Cass County, Iowa. Its large basement served as an underground railway refuge for slaves during Pre-Civil War days. It is located in an area that was first an Indian settlement, then a Mormon village and the home of the first white settlers.

Prepared by Deborah Franklin Chapter, Atlantic, Iowa
ST. MARY’S EPISCOPAL SCHOOL FOR INDIAN GIRLS
Sponsored through Scholarships and Projects
by National Society Daughters of the American Revolution and Children of the American Revolution

Shirley Garreau Norma Eddy Rita Red Star

Elgene Black Lance Caroline Red Wing

This school, which was founded in 1873, accepts girls of any tribe, degree of blood or denomination. Its grades run from fifth through twelfth and it is college preparatory with its main emphasis placed on character building and citizenship. Financial assistance is given to graduates for college training.

In its summer program the school places some of its most responsible girls in homes where they can become a part of a family and learn of our way of living. The five girls shown above were in Spencer homes this year. Their summer parents found them responsible, attractive, and lovable and have asked for them another year. For particulars write to Kenyon Cull, Headmaster, St. Mary’s School, Springfield, South Dakota.

This page sponsored by the Northwest District of Iowa

Algon Chapter, Algon
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Mary Ball Washington Chapter, Sheldon
Bayberry Chapter, Sibley
Martha Washington Chapter, Sioux City
Lydia Alden Chapter, Spencer
Ladies of the Lake Chapter, Spirit Lake
Buena Vista Chapter, Storm Lake
Iowa is known for her big State Fair. The first of these fairs was sponsored by an agricultural society, and Fairfield was named the site because it was, "probably quite as near the center of population of the state." Six acres of ground were enclosed with a substantial straight rail fence 10 feet high. Premiums were "awarded to articles of merit in various departments of agriculture, mechanism, and domestic economy." Admission was 15 cents.

Sponsored by the Southeast District of Iowa D.A.R. Chapters

Bettendorf—Antoine LeClaire
Burlington—Stars and Stripes
Clinton—Clinton
Davenport—Hannah Caldwell
Fairfield—Log Cabin
Fort Madison—Jean Espy
Iowa City—Nathaniel Fellows
Iowa City—Pilgrim
Keokuk—Keokuk
Keosauqua—Van Buren County
Montezuma—Montezuma
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New London—John See
Oskaloosa—Oskaloosa
Ottumwa—Elizabeth Ross
Sigourney—James McElwee
Tipton—Open Prairie
Washington—Washington
Winfield—Winfield

Featured by the LOG CABIN CHAPTER, Fairfield, Iowa.

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SINGIN' GATHERIN'

By Alma L. Gray
Regent, Akron Chapter, Akron Ohio

All day we drove, all night we drove
To hear the hill-folks sing,
To hear the tunes blind Jilson played
In London for the king;
Then home we came across the hills,
And, oh, the way was long.
The barefoot children fill my dreams
With Elizabethan song.

I hear the muted dulcimer,
The fiddle and guitar;
I see the dancers dip and sway
Around each distant star;
I throb to Indian drums again,
But I remember best
A mountain woman dressed in brown
With a baby at her breast.
Rosalie, the stately ante bellum mansion in Natchez, now the State Shrine of the Mississippi Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, is visited annually by thousands of people interested in the beauty of early Mississippi homes, especially during the now famous Natchez Pilgrimages, held each year in March. Members from over the State act as hostesses and, dressed in lovely colonial costumes, greet the guests.

Rosalie, which stands on historic grounds, was purchased by the Mississippi Society, D.A.R., in 1938. The house was built by Peter Little, 1820-23, and later purchased by Andrew Wilson, whose descendants lived there until the recent death of “Miss Annie” Rumble Marsh, who spent her entire life in this charmed atmosphere. A handsome oil portrait of her hangs in the library. Here in 1716 Bienville established the first fort on the Mississippi River and called it Rosalie, for the beautiful Duchess of Pontchartrain. In 1729 the French citizens and priests were massacred by the Natchez Indians.

The furnishings bought in 1858 are still being used in this mansion. The complete set of Belter furniture has been in these double parlors since 1858. Carpets and mirrors were purchased at the same time. The mirrors were buried in the hillside when the Federal Army threatened and later occupied Natchez. They are still beautiful and unmarred. In one of the parlors stands the harp end Pleyel piano used by the Misses Rumble during their girlhood. The crystal chandeliers were imported from France. New draperies with gold cornices have been added and the furniture reupholstered in the same silk damask, woven in Italy.

In the library is the Hepplewhite-type secretary formerly belonging to Sir William Dunbar and bequeathed by his great-granddaughter to Rosalie. In the dining room rests the beautiful old banquet table, serving tables with exquisite silver services, all of which reflect gracious living in the past. Also in this room is displayed the handsome silver service, presented to the State of Mississippi to the Battleship Mississippi in 1908. When this famous battleship was scrapped and dismantled, through the efforts of influential Mississippians, the silver service was secured for the State, as well as the large silver and copper punchbowl, tray, cups, and ladle given by the City of Natchez to the USS Mississippi. The bell from the Mississippi was also procured and reposes in the high brick wall surrounding the grounds.

A graceful curving stairway leads to the second floor, where four family bedrooms are furnished with great care and in the dignity of that period. In one of these four-poster beds slept General Gresham and in another, General Grant rested, during the period when Rosalie was Union Army headquarters. In the old kitchen, separated from the big house by a latticed walk, will be found the quaint copper and iron cooking utensils used in the fireplaces of early times.

Rosalie, the Mississippi D.A.R. Shrine, built more than 130 years ago on hallowed ground, where once stood old Fort Rosalie, is one of the outstanding mansions of Natchez, Miss. (See Ad on Inside Back Cover.)

A D.A.R. Marker at Arlington

(Continued from page 143)

Now the D.A.R. marker stands boldly on Vivian’s headstone in one of the most beautiful cemeteries in the world—only a short distance from the Lee Mansion. And after many generations a descendant returns to Virginia to rest only 40 miles north of Stafford County, Va., where one of her ancestors, Pierre Battoe, landed from France in 1701.—Dorothy Henderson Melton.
Forging Ahead with the Magnolia State
Home State of Two Miss Americas

Magnolia—where the old and the new blend harmoniously to make it a well balanced community.

Magnolia—county seat of Pike county, is known for its beautiful magnolia trees and true Southern Hospitality.

Magnolia—located on Highway 51 and the Illinois Central Railroad, with an abundant water supply, ample supply of natural gas, unlimited electric power, dairying, timber, sheep, poultry, beef cattle, oil—

Magnolia—with civic and cultural clubs, including Rotary, Lions, Chamber of Commerce, McDowell Music, 20th Century, and Garden, numerous churches, splendid schools, and a fine hospital—

Magnolia—within four miles of 700-acre Percy Quin State Park where swimming, fishing, boating, and water skiing are enjoyed by thousands of visitors from all states of the nation.

Y'all come!

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The Cottage of Flowers and Gifts
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Magnolia Feed & Seed Co.
Stewart-Pickard (Chevrolet-Corvair)
Great Southern Wirebound Box Co.
Magnolia Gazette
Frazier’s Trade Post (New and Used Cars)
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Chadwick Arms
Ford’s Nursery
Magnolia Bank
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Sunflower Food Store
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Magnolia Antique Shop
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THE STATE of “BEAUTIFUL WOMEN”
THE STATE of “OLE MISS” FOOTBALL TEAM

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Original settlers came mainly from New York, New Jersey, Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia.

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On Memphis, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and New Orleans line of Illinois Central Railroad.
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Located in Pike County, oil capital of the state,
Extends greetings and welcome to our friends.
We hope you will find time to visit our cities
While touring the historic sections of Mississippi.
McComb is the “Camellia City of America”;
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And home of “The Lighted Azalea Trail” in the spring.

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“Swimming Pool”

McCOMB GARDEN CLUB
Mrs. Frank Bridges, Pres.
Sponsors of “Lighted Azalea Trail”
(beautiful to see)

Cynthia’s Essay

By CYNTHIA ANN MAURER, of
Franklin, N. Y.

The following essay, submitted by Miss Maurer, won highest honors in New York’s
Sixth District Good Citizens contest last spring. Tragically, Cynthia, a brilliant stu-
dent with a high school average of 94 per-
cent, who had planned to enter St. Law-
rence University last fall and major in
history, was killed in an automobile acci-
dent on November 8, 1958, soon after she
completed her essay.

Our great American Republic was
founded upon the concept of the Dignity
of man—the belief that every individual,
however humble, is of infinite worth in the
eyes of God, and the firm conviction that
his sacred rights ought not to be infringed
upon.

Our forefathers were aware that they
were not being treated as creatures of
worth. They were denied representation
in the government which made the laws
under which they had to live.

Their legislatures had no voice with
which to speak out against injustice. So
these men came together and began the
task of establishing a Republic where
tyranny would not rob man of his God-
given dignity.

* * *

AND ONE OF THEM, Thomas Jeffer-
son, took up his pen and wrote a most
perfect summation of the Dignity of Man:
“We hold these truths to be self-evident:
that all men are created equal; that they
are endowed by their Creator with certain
unalienable rights; that among these are
life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.”
In these words, the cornerstone of a
mighty nation was laid.

Innumerable changes have been wrought
in our country since the days of Thomas
Jefferson. Technological progress has
cleared man’s burdens by creating devices
to do a large share of his work. Agricul-
tural advances have made possible the pro-
duction of a vast bounty of life-giving
food.

* * *

WE AMERICANS can be justly proud
of our great Republic, for in it we seek
the realization of the dream that men have
cherished since time began.

A way of life where the dignity of man
(Continued on page 161)
Hotel Heidelberg
Convention Headquarters
For the South

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- Luxurious Suites

The Heidelberg, completely remodeled and dedicated to serving your organization, now offers you the finest in banquet and convention facilities.

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Daughters of the American Revolution
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI
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1929 — 1959
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MANNSDALE, MISSISSIPPI
(near Jackson)
Shrine of the Children of the American Revolution

Compliments of
Dickson Service Station
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Well’s “Ideal” Cleaners

Cynthia’s Essay
(Continued from page 160)

cannot be crushed under the brutal heel of tyranny.
Let us ever hold fast to our great American Ideal, so that in a world where totalitarianism is constantly seeking to enslave human minds we may stand as a shining example, pointing the way to a new age when all men everywhere shall live with all the rights and privileges accorded to them by their Creator when he bestowed upon them the unspeakable gift of dignity.

Correction
On page 46 of the January, 1960 issue of the D.A.R. Magazine an ad appears in memory of Mrs. Harry Woodruff. It should have read Mrs. Harry Woodnutt.

Pledge or Give Allegiance: Which?
By Patsy Knapp

The audience is hushed and still. The sacred words of the Holy Scriptures have been read. The students rise to their feet and bow their heads. Softly and reverently, they pray the Lord’s Prayer. After the “Amen,” the audience turns toward the Flag of the United States, and standing at attention with their right hands over their hearts, they pledge allegiance to the Flag. The deep feeling of emotion and gratefulness can be felt and heard in their words, uttered proudly, yet thoughtfully. The strains of the National Anthem peel forth, and the audience sings, still at attention, of this glorious Flag that still waves “O’er the land of the free and the home of the brave.”

This is a picture of true American citizenship; but sad to say, I have never seen it. Instead—wherever I have gone—I have seen disregard, disrespect, and a lack of humility toward God and Country.

In our school assemblies and in the classroom, the students often talk during the reading of God’s Word. They rise for the Lord’s Prayer, they stand first on one foot, then on the other. Some continue to laugh and whisper or gaze around in utter disregard for those who are participating in the prayer.

The same situations exist during the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and the National Anthem. Again, the students don’t know how to stand. Some don’t even bother to take part in this small, yet great privilege. Has custom or repetition made us forget the true meaning of the words which we have said so often? Does our Flag have no significance to us? Have we no respect for this “land of opportunity” which has the blood of many nations and races in its soil? Why? Are we too tired or too lazy, or is it just mere habit and indifference to the blood, sweat, pain and tears that have won for us the right to pledge allegiance to this Flag of the United States of America?

I do not believe it is laziness nor the fact that we are tired. I believe it is a lack of respect, or a careless pattern into which we have fallen. Is it true that we, who have been born in this country with its opportunities and freedoms, do not realize the significance of the Flag and Pledge?

1 Senior, Lebanon High School, Lebanon, Pa. Presented before annual meeting of Lebanon Chapter. (Continued on page 162)
Greetings from THE SAMUEL HAMMOND CHAPTER, D.A.R.
KOSCIUSKO, MISSISSIPPI

Mississippi Finest

LuVEL Dairy Products

DAIRY PRODUCTS
SINCE 1919
KOSCIUSKO, MISSISSIPPI

All Success To
SAMUEL HAMMOND CHAPTER

Compliments of
ATTALA MILLS
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HERITAGE COUNTS A LOT

Noble heritage and fine tradition cannot be bought. They are earned through years of devotion to such things as honor, principles and service.

Merchants & Farmers Bank of Kosciusko is proud of its heritage, earned through seven decades of continuous, faithful banking service to Attala County. We consider this heritage a precious possession and shall always hold it high in our business and community relationships.

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Pushmataha Chapter, Meridian, Miss.

Greetings from Samuel Dale Chapter, D.A.R.
Meridian, Mississippi

Include your Zone Number for better postal service.

Pledge or Give Allegiance: Which?
(Continued from page 161)

What do the words of the pledge mean?
"I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America."

When we say this, we are making a solemn promise, giving our loyalty, faithfulness and devotion as citizens, to this country where we were born or which we have adopted as our home.

"And to the Republic for which it stands."
The Republic is the United States and the Flag represents it. To this Republic we are making this solemn promise to give it every measure of ourselves in any thing which she might demand of us.

"One Nation under God, indivisible."
We have seen many examples of nations that tried to exist without God. They have become filled with chaos and have become divided. As long as we remain "One nation under God," this can never happen to the United States.

"With Liberty and Justice for all."
This is the only Nation where there is no distinction made in the eyes of the law between people of different incomes and people with different heritages.

We all have the many "blessings of freedom" assured to us in the Bill of Rights. Now we must strive to make ourselves worthy of these blessings which are guaranteed to every American citizen. We must be willing to work, save, sacrifice, and endure cheerfully as if the whole basis of our United States depended upon us alone. We must be willing, as citizens of the United States of America, to give to our flag, and all that it stands for, every respect and honor due it. This is only a small phase in citizenship; but it is an important one. If we cannot give our flag the proper respect, how can we expect the nation it represents? If we cannot show reverence for our flag, how can we expect other nations to respect it?

The Americans' Creed, written by William Tyler Page, tells us our duties as citizens of this country.
Columbus, Mississippi invites you to attend the historic

Columbus Pilgrimage

to

Ante Bellum Homes

MARCH 26 through APRIL 3, 1960

16 of the more than 50 Ante Bellum Homes will be open for the Pilgrimage

For Free Illustrated Brochure and full information write:
The Columbus Chamber of Commerce
COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI

A Very Special Place

by Lynn Brussock
National Chairman, Junior Membership Committee

Part of Constitution Hall's D Street corridor becomes a very special place each year during Continental Congress. To this spot come packages of all sizes and shapes from distant areas of the Nation. To it Daughters are attracted by the bustling activity that continues throughout the week. The mecca of busy people every day of Continental Congress, this is the Junior Membership Bazaar booth, conveniently located between the official jeweler and the official photographer.

Juniors throughout the county are now making their plans and preparations for their contributions to the Bazaar. Whether members of an active chapter committee or alone in their chapters, their part in making the Bazaar a very special place is vital. The imaginations and hands of these young women create aprons, toys, stuffed animals, earrings, novelties, and other items to go home with Congress buyers. Each year exciting new ideas add variety to the selection of attractive merchandise for sale at the booth. Shoppers will find the Juniors' wares reasonably priced and suitably packable for traveling—ideal Congress thank you gifts and take-home remembrances for children and grandchildren.

Pat Olds (Mrs. Roy Thomas), of the District of Columbia, and her Bazaar staff are responsible for the corridor's transformation to our very special place. Her assistants will include all State Chairmen and National Vice Chairmen attending Congress and a number of other Junior Members who wish to contribute their time and energies to this phase of the committee's work. For the transformation to be complete when Monday morning activity begins, the girls will be busy on the Saturday preceding Congress opening the packages of all sizes and shapes addressed to the Junior Membership Bazaar, Administration Building, 1776 D Street, NW., Washington 6, D. C. They will also sort items, arrange the most effective displays, add price tags to the items not priced by the senders, and make other arrangements for the most efficient operation of the booth all week long.

Janet Yeager, National Vice Chairman in charge of notepaper sales, will add to the booth an assortment of notepapers from Nelson Studio and Lester Miller. Also available during the year from local Junior Membership Committees, the selection will include insignia papers in several sizes, insignia placecards, State map notes, papers with sketches of Constitution Hall and Memorial Continental Hall, and other designs for every taste and purpose.

After Congress ends, the Bazaar continues to be a very special place for the students at our Approved Schools who receive Helen Pouch Scholarships from the proceeds of every item sold. This year our goal is $1,000.00 to be earned for the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund to

(Continued on page 170)
If anyone asks the average American to name the most famous American painting, he probably would reply, "Washington Crossing the Delaware." He might not know the name of the artist, but he would add, "and I think it's in the Capitol at Washington." As a matter of fact, after numerous journeys since it was completed in 1851, it is now housed in its own building at Washington Crossing State Park, Bucks County, Pa., dedicated only this year.

The artist, Emanuel G. Leutze, a native of Württemberg, Germany, was born in 1816 and came to this country in 1825. His father was a manufacturer of fine combs. Early in life, his artistic ability was evident, particularly in portraiture and the depiction of historical scenes. He returned to Germany while still a young man, studying at the famous Düsseldorf school.

The painting, Washington Crossing the Delaware, was undertaken after careful preliminary study and the making of numerous sketches. A friend posed for the figure of Washington, and the famous Houdon life mask was the "model" for Washington's face. The tenseness and excitement of the surprise crossing, on which so much depended, are reflected in the attitude of Washington and the strain evident in the oarsmen, rowing sturdy boats used for transporting iron ore. Mrs. Hutton has recounted the events that prompted undertaking of the Crossing on Christmas night, 1776, with dramatic and keen realization of its strategic importance.

Although Leutze hoped that his painting would eventually be housed in the Capitol (where it was exhibited soon after completion in Germany and shipment to the United States), it was not purchased by the Congress. Instead, the artist was commissioned to paint the great mural in the Senate wing, Westward the Course of Empire Takes Its Way, a work that aroused Lincoln's interest and admiration.

The account of the exhibition of the picture in a church at Washington Crossing and its effect on the troops of children that arrived by hundreds to see it is a story in itself.

Mrs. Hutton, who has presented the facts about the painting and the history connected with Washington's Crossing so entertainingly, is Planning Committee Chairman of the Washington Crossing Park Commission, and a winner of the D.A.R. Award of Merit; she was named a Distinguished Daughter of Pennsylvania this year.


Those whose ancestral roots originate in Virginia's Northern Neck will find this carefully compiled volume on the Fairfax Proprietary and the hundreds of lessees who occupied portions of it the source of information and interest. The Northern Neck, a tract of some 5,282,000 acres was inherited by Mis-

(Continued on page 170)
Honor our Charter Members of 1923 and The C.A.R. Members of 1959-60

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Charter Member</th>
<th>Ancestor</th>
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<tr>
<td>Avery, Martha Edna (Miss)</td>
<td>Lt. Joseph Reid</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barrett, Elizabeth Bellinger (Mrs. Furman)</td>
<td>James Pettigrew</td>
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<td>Chaufin, Miriel Verner (Mrs. E. F.)</td>
<td>Jean Pierre</td>
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<td>Crawford, Elizabeth Boilefeulette (Mrs. J. A.)</td>
<td>Jonas Rudisill</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
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<td>Lt. Joseph Reid</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
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<td>Cox, Laura B. Craig (Mrs. H. J.)</td>
<td>John Boyce</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
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<tr>
<td>Davis, Ada Walker (Mrs. A. Y.)</td>
<td>Jesse Hall</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
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<tr>
<td>McLaughen, Mamie Ramsay (Mrs. J. W.)</td>
<td>Capt. Samuel Reid</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
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<td>Marks, Carter Schaefer (Mrs. J. W.)</td>
<td>Josiah Carter</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mitchell, Leila Spearman (Mrs. E. E.)</td>
<td>Col. Jeremiah Williams, Sr.</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
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<tr>
<td>Owen, Guise Lawrence (Mrs. Winston)</td>
<td>Capt. Wm. Bratton</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paris, Annie Reid (Mrs. H. L.)</td>
<td>Capt. Francis Logan</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patterson, Louise Madre (Mrs. C. H.)</td>
<td>Capt. Francis Logan</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ramsay, Laura Jarrett (Mrs. W. J.)</td>
<td>Robert Jarrett</td>
<td>Georgia/South Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White, Mary Jarrett (Mrs. V. A.)</td>
<td>Moses Newton</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilmer, Hattie F. (Mrs. )</td>
<td>Josiah Carter</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McNeely, Julia Bryant (Mrs. R. W.)</td>
<td>Jared Edwards</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown, Jennalu Jones (Mrs. Joe)</td>
<td>Lt. Joseph Reid</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
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FEBRUARY 1960
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Authors Note: These figures do not include costs of telecommunication, a considerable proportion of which for $47 each. Since no record of profit is given in the report, the author can only assume that the expenses quoted above are not.

Authors Note: There is a revenue from TV, however, which yielded an income of 818,788.62 during 1958. For example, 5 minute UN news broadcasts are sold to government stations in Italy and Yugoslavia at less than $100,000.

EducatioNal Services: Guides—(Cost of a fellowship to be on hand $17,000 with no explanation of discrepancy)

Total Education Costs

Total Publications Costs

Estimated Income 1958 $872,000 Costs: $175,000. (Gross profit $697,000, but actual profit said to be on hand $17,000 with no explanation of discrepancy given)

Information Centers—Total cost at Headquarters and overseas (excluding sales and circulation section—UN bookshop)

Total Education Costs $5,420,000

Grand total: OPI expenditures for 1958 $8,658,470

*Authors Note: These figures do not include costs of telecommunication, a considerable proportion of which represents wages of radio technicians at Headquarters, not listed in report.

**Authors Note: There is a revenue from TV, however, which yielded an income of $109,768.62, during 1958. For example, 5 minute UN news broadcasts are sold to government stations in Italy and Yugoslavia for $47 each. Since no record of profit is given in the report, the author can only assume that the expenses quoted above are not.

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THE PINE BLUFF CHAPTER, D.A.R.

Pine Bluff, Arkansas

HONORING

MRS. BENJAMIN W. McCRARY, Arkansas State Regent

CAPTAIN BASIL GAITHER CHAPTER

LITTLE ROCK CHAPTER

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CENTENNIAL CHAPTER

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-BEN PEARSON-

Archery Equipment
Pine Bluff, Arkansas

THE PINE BLUFF CHAPTER, D.A.R.

Pine Bluff, Arkansas


Begun in 1842 and completed in 1847, the Judge John Dyer Trimble home in Washington, Ark., is one of the finest examples of antebellum architecture in the historic old town. It is constructed of hand-dressed lumber of heart pine. The 12 by 12-inch sills were hewn from logs and fastened together with pegs and rawhide thongs.

The house has been occupied by members of the Trimble family for more than 100 years. At present three granddaughters of the builder reside in it and guide visitors through its handsomely appointed rooms. The original antique furnishings, which were bought in New Orleans and transported by river boat to Camden, and overlaid by ox wagon to Washington, are to be seen here. Most of the pieces are more than a century old.

Pledge or Give Allegiance: Which?

(Continued from page 168)

This leaves our path clear. By making ourselves fine examples of the indivisible Nation under God, we can guarantee for our posterity that these States will remain forty-nine States united; and that our children's children will enjoy the many blessings we too often have taken for granted.

To be worthy of this great Nation we, as students, must try to do our part. We must be humble before God who made it possible for the first Americans to come here to worship Him as they pleased. We must do our part in honoring our Flag and the Republic it represents. Only by accepting these duties and obligations to our Country can we become true American citizens. It is up to us to accept the apparently small duties, a respectful attitude toward our Country, our Flag, and our God.

Harry E. Mitchell sums it up in these words: "I am only one, but I am one; I cannot do everything, but I can do something; and what I can do, and what I should do, by the Grace of God I will do."
MRS. BENJAMIN WILLIAM McCRARY
Arkansas State Regent
1958–1960
A RECORD that has perhaps never been equaled in D.A.R. annals was established November 12, 1959, when all of the eight daughters and one of the granddaughters of Effie Thompson (Mrs. Milton) Biggs, National No. 413525, of Seiling, Okla., joined the Woodward Chapter of the Oklahoma Society, D.A.R., of which Mrs. Biggs is a member.

These nine new D.A.R.'s were received into membership at a dinner meeting at the home of Mrs. Lewis L. Snow, Honorary State Regent of Oklahoma, with Mrs. Matthew G. Scott of May, Okla., chapter regent, presiding, and the State Regent, Mrs. Grover C. Spillers, and the State Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Charles A. Parkin, of Tulsa, as honor guests.

Eight Daughters and a Granddaughter of an Oklahoma Mother Joined the D.A.R. Recently

By Mrs. Grover C. Spillers
State Regent of Oklahoma

Front row, left to right: Eola Biggs (Mrs. Francis E.) Draper, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Effie Thompson Biggs (Mrs. Milton), the mother, Seiling, Okla.; Milton Biggs (now deceased), the father; Clifford Samuel Biggs, their only son, father of Pauline Joy Biggs, Seiling, Okla.

Second row, left to right: Leona Biggs Martin (Mrs.), Norman, Okla.; Zelma Biggs Scoggins (Mrs. Albert A.), Aline, Okla.; Clara Biggs Tatge (Mrs. Lester L.), Norman, Okla.; Jessie Biggs Buitron (Mrs. Oscar), New Orleans, La.; Mildred Biggs Clark (Mrs. Albert), Lamont, Okla.

Third row, left to right: Vivian Biggs Swimley (Mrs. Charles L.), Norman, Okla.; Lela Biggs Holland (Mrs. Frank), Seiling, Okla.

Pauline Joy Biggs, daughter of Clifford L. Biggs and Veda Mahaffey Biggs, Seiling, Okla., a student at Oklahoma University.
HONORING

MRS. GROVER C. SPILLERS

Our beloved State Regent

in appreciation of

her untiring and unselfish service

to Oklahoma Society of N.S.D.A.R.

Presented by

Southwest District of Oklahoma Society, N. S. D. A. R.

ANNE LEE CHAPTER—Altus

BLACK BEAVER CHAPTER—Norman

CHICKASKA CHAPTER—Chickasha

DUNCAN CHAPTER—Duncan

HOBART CHAPTER—Hobart

LAWTON CHAPTER—Lawton

SARAH KEMBLE KNIGHT CHAPTER—Sayre

WASHTITA CHAPTER—Clinton

D.A.R. Magazine Advertising News

What an Issue this is with such wonderful articles, advertising and sponsored space. We in the Magazine Office hope you will be as thrilled as we are with the advertising total for February—$11,232.50!!! Figures are so impersonal, but that amount represents real work and cooperation by individuals in 29 State Societies and 403 Chapters. They surely worked hard for OUR Magazine, and our unbounded thanks go to them.

Leading the seven sponsoring States this month is Texas, Mrs. Edgar R. Riggs, State Regent, Mrs. Lorenzo L. Skaggs, State Chairman. 62 of 104 Chapters sent a total of $3,882.00. The three leading Chapters were John Alexander McKnitt Chapter, $495.00, Jane Douglas Chapter, $269.50, and Lady Washington Chapter, $230.00.

A two-year project in the State of Washington resulted in all 39 Chapters, 100% participation to achieve a total of $2,822.00. The three leading Chapters were John Alexander McKnitt Chapter, $495.00, Jane Douglas Chapter, $269.50, and Lady Washington Chapter, $230.00.

In Iowa, Mrs. Alfred C. Zweck, State Regent, Mrs. C. E. Zink, State Chairman, 76 of the 87 Chapters forwarded $672.50, including Algonia Chapter, $145, and $100 each from Deborah Franklin, Log Cabin, and Spinning Wheel Chapters. 100% participation by the 29 Arkansas Chapters, Mrs. Benjamin W. McCrary, State Regent, Mrs. Francis F. Gammill, State Chairman, resulted in $465.00. Abendschone Chapter was first with $130.00, John McAlmont Chapter second with $47.50.

14 of Oklahoma’s 41 Chapters secured $258.00. The State Regent is Mrs. Grover C. Spillers, the State Chairman, Mrs. Jasper E. Smith. $100 from Col. John Starke, Sr., Chapter gave it first place.

The seven sponsoring States were joined by 22 additional States sending in $1,510.00. Several ads were sent recently for a quarter-page space. Please refer to established ad sizes and rates in the kit material sent last summer. No quarter-page space is now available. To properly place advertising, abide by the present ad sizes and rates.

In order to expedite preparation of ad material for printing, please send it direct to the Magazine Office rather than to my home.

Keep up your good work and we will really be proud of our report in April.

Mrs. George J. Walz
National Chairman
KENMORE GIFT SHOP

Kenmore Specialties:
Woolwood plate, sepia—10 ½ "
Black tile tray—11"
Sepia tile—6" x 6"
Distinctive gifts from Williamsburg.
England-Antiques

For gracious dining the General Washington Inn serves delicious meals at moderate prices. Excellent overnight accommodations.

GENERAL WASHINGTON INN AND MOTEL
Fredericksburg, Va.

For further information, contact:

From Our Bookshelf
(Continued from page 164)

Woolworth's Katherine (also called Catherine and Cate in various documents) Culpeper in 1689-90. Missess Katherine, who became proprietor of this vast estate. Thomas Lord Fairfax (Washington's friend), on his death in 1781, willed two of his manors—Leeds and Gooney Run—to his nephew, Rev. Denmy Martin, who took the name of Fairfax under an act of Parliament.

Throughout its history, the Fairfax domain was the object of suits by various early settlers who claimed their right to the lands they had taken over and improved. The complexity of the whole situation is well illustrated by a map of the Fairfax manors of Greenway Court, Gooney Run, and Leeds, which lists numerous lessees of land in this portion of the Proprietary by numbers and identifies them in an index.


This reference volume, arranged alphabetically by discoverers, is a reference work that should be especially valuable to schools. Beginning with Abruzzi, Luigi, Duke of, and ending with Zintgraff, Eugen, the salient facts about each of dozens of explorers are listed, including their personal histories and the lands they discovered. Facts are brought to light about many explorers about whom little has been published heretofore. On one page, for example, are Alvaro de Bazan (Spanish), William Beebe (American), Martin Bahaim (German), and Thadeus Bellinghausen (Russian).

Permit us to extend a most hearty welcome to the Wisconsin Chapters of the D.A.R.

HOTEL WAUSAU - Convention Headquarters
Visit our Air Conditioned Coffee Shop
known for its good food
Our Wausau Cocktail Lounge
Where reasonable prices prevail
ENTEERTAINMENT
A. A. Heideman, Manager

For a Helen Pouch Scholarship student, and the foreign representatives are chosen from those studying here under the American Field Service.

they will assume responsibilities. The U. S. delegates are leading members of State student councils, and the foreign representatives are chosen from those studying here under the American Field Service.

State Activities
(Continued from page 89)

our Indiana State Chorus, directed by Mrs. Charles F. Stone, State and National Chairman of American Music. The Rev. Lawrence H. Hall, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, East Cleveland, Ohio, gave the address, Humor, America's Secret Weapon. Following presentation of the honored guests, State Board, and pages, the assemblage sang, On the Banks of the Wabash, followed by the recessional.—Mrs. Clayton J. Carpenter.

A Very Special Place
(Continued from page 163)

help more students than ever before.
No matter who you are, the Junior Bazaar is indeed a very special place. If you are a Junior, it is the destination to which your contributions are sent. If you attend Congress, it is an ideal shopping area. If you are a Helen Pouch Scholarship student, it is an important source of the means to build your opportunity for a better life. We'll see you and your contributions at the Junior Membership Bazaar booth!

For further information, contact:

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(Continued from page 164)

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MRS. CHESTER FREDERIC MILLER

Past Vice President General of Michigan

The sixty-one Chapters of the Michigan State Society present this page with pride and admiration in honor of the distinguished Michigan Daughter, Florence Hedrick Miller, candidate for HONORARY Vice President General, 1960. She has been a member of the Society for thirty-eight years, and has served as Chapter Regent, State Chairman of Membership; State Librarian, State Second Vice Regent, State First Vice Regent and State Regent; State and National Promoter, C. A. R.; member of the National Resolutions Committee, National Chairman of Honor Roll, National Chairman of Clearing House and Vice President General. She was a Trustee of Kate Duncan Smith School for six years. In each capacity Mrs. Miller has displayed exceptional ability and inspiring leadership.

Michigan Daughters Will Appreciate Your Support of Their Candidate

FEBRUARY 1960
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BENNINGTON, VERMONT

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BURLINGTON, VERMONT

COL. ISRAEL CONVERSE CHAPTER
RANDOLPH, VERMONT

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MORRISTOWN, VERMONT

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Honoring Mrs. E. Y. FYE, Regent
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WORLD'S LARGEST BROILER PRODUCERS
WORLD'S LARGEST BROILER STATE
CLARKESVILLE, GEORGIA

With the Chapters

(Continued from page 152)

A special radio program, arranged by Mrs. Harry Bell, featured Mrs. Harold Tuthill, State Regent; Mrs. Robert Humphrey, Vice President General; Mrs. Earle Stribling, Chaplain General; and Mrs. Harry Talmadge, State Chaplain. Mrs. James Bradley, regent, presided.

At noon a luncheon at the Samuel Elbert Inn honored Mesdames Tuthill, Humphrey, Stribling, Talmadge, Ben Thornton (State Registrar) and Matthew Kantala (State Press Relations Chairman). The luncheon was well attended by chapter members and many from the Hartwell Chapter. Colorful cards bearing a miniature flag and the Preamble to the Constitution marked the places of the guests.

(L. to r.) Mrs. Harry Talmadge, State Chaplain; Mrs. Earle Stribling, Chaplain General; Mrs. Harold Tuthill, State Regent; Mrs. James Bradley, chapter regent; Mrs. Robert Humphrey, Vice President General; Mrs. Matthew Kantala, State Press Relations Chairman.

After the luncheon a program was presented by Mrs. Z. W. Copeland and Mrs. Leila Rice, opening with the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and the singing of the National Anthem by Mrs. James Greer. Climaxing the program was the outstanding address of Mrs. Harold Tuthill, State Regent, on the Part Played by Abraham Baldwin in the Constitutional Convention.

Mrs. Bradley, regent, thanked Col. and Mrs. Z. B. Rogers for the United States Flag given the chapter in memory of their son, who made the supreme sacrifice in World War II; also his aunt, Mrs. Bryant, for the staff in his memory and Mr. and Mrs. Hal Bynum for the flag stands for the United States Flag and the chapter flag.—Mrs. Harry Bell.
ON OUR 50th ANNIVERSARY
WE MEMBERS OF KATHERINE LIVINGSTON
CHAPTER, JACKSONVILLE, FLA., HONOR
OUR REVOLUTIONARY ANCESTORS

Mrs. Thomas B. Atkinson—Edmund Bellinger
Mrs. Icenhour Baker—John Frederick Eisenhaur
Mrs. John F. Barleson, Jr.—Richard Herrington
Mrs. W. D. Brinson—John Shuford, Sr.
Mrs. Hugh Carithers—John Roessell
Mrs. L. A. Dickinson—George Byrd
Miss Kenille Hewett—Peter Coffee
Mrs. R. T. Hewett—Peter Coffee
Mrs. Truman G. Hoyt—Edmund Morris
Mrs. Robert A. Johnson—Judge Philip Greene
Mrs. Thomas W. Lester—Lucal Zeigler
Mrs. C. M. Morse—John Roessell
Mrs. J. P. Oliver—William Pearson
Mrs. William Pettit—Judge Philip Greene
Mrs. D. R. Saulter—John Burnett
Mrs. Claude G. Spears—Benjamin Register
Mrs. H. O. Taylor—Neill Morrison
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All types of manuscripts invited. For Contest rules and details of famous publishing plan, write for free Brochure #DAR.
Pageant Press, 101 Fifth Ave., New York 3, N. Y.

Best Book
Contest for 1960

1 JACOBUS PLACE
NEW YORK 65, N. Y.

FEBRUARY 1960

MANATEE CHAPTER
Bradenton, Florida

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C. C. Carter
N. Donald Varnadore
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Real Estate - Insurance
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Compiled and edited by A. BOHMER RUDD
1819 G St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

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[ 173 ]
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Mrs. Minnie McComas Easley
Mrs. Helen Timmons Henderson
Mrs. Jennie French Hopkins
Mrs. Caroline St. Clair Hylton
Mrs. Kate Perkins Sage
Mrs. Mary Milton Bruce
Mrs. Wilma Luck Cunningham
Mrs. Betty Lively Holroyd
Mrs. Ella Rose Smoot
Mrs. Edna Lips Hadden
Mrs. Gay Cox Fletcher
Miss Ruth Hughson

Matthew French Chapter
Organized March 7, 1922

JOHN COOLIDGE CHAPTER
Organized, 1922
Greetings from
OAKE CHAPTER, Pierre, South Dakota
Site of the Oahe Dam

Compliments of
SANFORD BRICK & TILE CO.
Sanford, N. C.

In remembrance of
ROBAH BENCINI TATUM
Joseph Keener Chapter, Kennesaw, N.C.

Honoring Mrs. R. W. Greenlaw
POLLY WYCKOFF CHAPTER
West Englewood, N. J.

POLLY WYCKOFF CHAPTER
West Englewood, N. J.

Greetings from
NOVA CAESAREA CHAPTER
NEWARK, N. J.

Compliments of
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Organized 1904
Norwich, New York

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All success to
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And Signed
THE SEYMOUR MANUFACTURING COMPANY
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HONORING
Early Pioneers of Southern Illinois and the Shawneetown 150th Year Celebration
Donors: Olney Seed Co., Linton, V. Pres., Keene's Pore Station, Beck Michael, New Olney Hotel, Spleith Studio, Beatle Hutchens

Arms, A Front and a Frontier
(Continued from page 73)

One of them is most pertinent today, now that we face threats of attack from abroad. Fort Ontario was always gallantly defended against vastly superior forces. But it was never adequately garrisoned and never adequately supplied. And yet it formed a major link in a chain of defense at a time when border defenses were regarded as important. Today we have a joint defense system with Canada that is unequaled anywhere. We shall do well to see to it that throughout the entire chain every link is forged strong enough to withstand a major assault. Nothing less is good enough.

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FRANCISCO GARÇÉS CHAPTER
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA
Honors
Mrs. James M. Fallman, Regent
Our Tenth Anniversary—February 1960

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D.A.R. Etiquette
(Continued from page 100)
in the Handbook or Yearbook, from your State Officers, Division Directors or State Chairmen rather than writing her directly. She is happy to visit your chapter, eager to have you have all the answers, but do show her every consideration and thus lighten the heavy duties that are hers.

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[174] Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine
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National Chairman
Radio and Television

Mrs. Edward J. Reilly
National Chairman
Motion Pictures

Mrs. Kenneth G. Maybe
National Chairman
American History Month

At the suggestion of Mrs. Ashmead White, our President General, the D.A.R. Magazine will carry each month a page devoted not only to press but all publicity mediums. To encompass all of them, and as a substitute for the Press Digest which was discontinued for economy reasons, this page will be entitled “Public Relations.” We must always keep in mind that not only do we desire to build good relations with the Press, but Radio-TV, national magazines, motion pictures, and national organizations as well. The editors contributing to this page are listed at the top and each month will give to the membership a report of their plans and activities. We believe that the National Society should do everything possible to guide, counsel and assist State Chairmen for Press Relations and Radio-TV. These State Chairmen are the keys in any national promotion, such as Constitution Week or American History Month. In addition, they play key roles in publicizing State Conferences.

A New Concept

In spite of the fact that we are the largest and most active of the patriotic organizations, the man in the street has little concept of what the D.A.R. does. We will attempt to improve our position in the public eye and supplement publicity at the chapter level by concentrating our efforts with national organizations, national magazines, network radio-television shows, and news wire services. This will take time to accomplish, and our first efforts are beginning to bear fruit in the promotion of American History Month.

American History Month

During October, November, and December 1959, some 500 letters were mailed to various national groups to interest them in our efforts to keep the embers of patriotism alive through the observance of American History Month. Although it is too early to give an accurate report of results, Mrs. Kenneth G. Maybe, National Chairman, has this to report: Four national magazines will carry the D.A.R. American History Month symbol (these include Ladies’ Home Journal, House and Garden, American Weekly, and the National Guardsman). Eight railroads will carry the D.A.R. symbol during February on their dining-car menus (these include: Rock Island Line, Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, Kansas City Southern Railway, Union Pacific Railroad, Seaboard Airline Railroad, Illinois Central Railroad, New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company). The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, operating in Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia, as well as in the District of Columbia, will reproduce the symbol in its monthly informational leaflet, which is mailed to all subscribers when billed. The National Retail Merchants Association, servicing some 6,000 department stores and dry goods stores throughout the United States, will carry a paragraph in its February bulletin; the National Association of Secondary School Principals will do the same. A fact sheet entitled “Helpful Hints in the Promotion of American History Month,” as well as a detailed questionnaire of results, was mailed in bulk to each State Historian for redistribution to the chapters. Television slides and radio scripts for chapter use were made available by Mrs. Oseland’s committee. Mrs. Sawyer, Chairman of the Press Relations Committee, assisted Mrs. Maybe by contacting the national magazines. Woodward & Lothrop, a well-known department store of Washington, D. C., and a consistent Magazine advertiser, will carry a window display during February. A detailed report of the results of American History Month will be available for Continental Congress.
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