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The March Magazine

is one of the most important in the entire year, especially to those planning to attend Continental Congress in Washington from April 17 to 22. You will find information concerning the annual meetings of committees in which you are interested, with instructions concerning the purchase of tickets for committee breakfasts and luncheons. Similar information is provided for State delegations. Here is a word of caution; be sure that your room reservations have been secured well in advance—in April Washington is bursting at the seams with school tours, and good accommodations frequently are difficult to find at the last moment.

ISSUED MONTHLY BY
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF
THE DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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MISS MABEL E. WINSLOW, Editor

MISS GERTRUDE A. MACPEEK
National Chairman
D.A.R. Magazine Committee

MRS. GEORGE J. WALZ
National Chairman
D.A.R. Magazine Advertising Committee

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Reconstruction of the Pilgrim Village at Plimoth Plantation, Plymouth, Mass., as it appeared in autumn, 1959. Eventually, 19 houses will be erected. The house lots were based on the number in each family unit. The larger houses are those where more than one family lived; for example, William Latham and Joseph Rogers lived with William Bradford. Eventually, the Mayflower II will be brought from its present anchorage off Plymouth to a permanent one in the Eel River.
The President General's Message

When you read this March message, I will have left Washington to visit state conferences in the southeastern part of our country. This spring my schedule calls for visits in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. With the cooperation of the State Regents of these states, my itinerary has been arranged that I may visit the greatest number of states in the shortest possible time. This is a busy season of the year for your President General, with a National Board of Management meeting the first week in February, two weeks before she leaves Washington, and Continental Congress two weeks after her return.

During February and March the majority of state conferences will be held. I hope that all conferences are most successful in every way. May the reports of work accomplished this past year be an inspiration to members to go forward and take a more active part in our committee work. From year to year our reports must improve; we either go forward or slip backward.

By vote of the National Board of Management our committee reports cover work from March 1 to March 1. Most chapters now know whether they have attained the Gold Honor Roll. If you are not a Gold Star Chapter, now is the time to consider the reason. March 1st, 1960 is the time to start marking the additions and corrections so that March 1961 will not find you wanting. May Chapter Regents and chapter members take this to heart.

The leadership and enthusiasm of a Chapter Regent determine the accomplishments and success of a chapter. But, no matter how zealous and efficient a Regent may be, she will not get results unless she has the full support and cooperation of chapter members. Let every chapter member promise to serve her Regent and the chapter officers and chairmen to the best of her ability. Remember national and state reports are the compilations of the work of the chapters.

During December we had as a guest at our headquarters Ann Hawkes Hutton, the author of “Portrait of Patriotism.” This is the story of one of America’s great moments in history, “Washington Crossing the Delaware.” Mrs. Hutton describes the facts that led up to Emanuel Leutze’s famous painting, perhaps our best known and best loved historical painting, now housed at Washington’s Crossing, Pennsylvania, on loan from the Metropolitan Museum in New York.

The artist never saw George Washington but he used for his painting “the most exact and skillful portrayal of the famed American ever made,” the Leutze-Stelwagen mask molded from the Houdon bust. During his lifetime, Leutze had other masks molded from this famous mask and one of the few remaining was given to the National Society in 1905 by Mrs. John Briggs of Washington and is now on display in our Museum.

Will Chapter Regents, delegates and members, particularly those who are coming to the Continental Congress for the first time, regard this March message as my personal welcome to Continental Congress?

Doris Pike White
President General, N.S.D.A.R.
The Sixty-ninth Continental Congress
by Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig
Chairman Congress Program Committee

The Sixty-ninth Continental Congress will open on Monday evening, April 18, in Constitution Hall. At 8 o'clock, when the Assembly Call sounds, the procession will advance down the center aisle through a double line of lovely pages, dressed in white.

Preceding the National Officers to the platform will be silk flags of every State in the Union, as well as foreign countries where D.A.R. chapters are located, led by the Stars and Stripes. Call sounds, the procession will advance down the center aisle through a double line of lovely pages, dressed in white.

The Memorial Service will be held in Constitution Hall on Sunday afternoon, April 17, at 2:30 o'clock.

In the early part of the evening, there will be a dinner for the President General, the President of the Republic of the Bahamas, the President of the Republic of Haiti, and the President of the Republic of Surinam. The dinner will be informal. Reservations, accompanied by check for $60.00, may be procured from Graham T. Smallwood, Jr., 1062 17th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Reports of National Officers will be heard on Tuesday morning. On Tuesday afternoon, the courtesy of Mrs. Eisenhower, a tour of the White House will be held from 2 until 3:30. No tickets will be necessary, and members will be admitted at the East Gate by showing a D.A.R. insignia pin or a Congress badge.

Tuesday evening is National Defense night. A stimulating program is being provided. The Pages' Dance will be held at the Mayflower Hotel at 7:30 p.m.

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE

Friday, April 15
Executive Committee meeting.
Saturday, April 16
Meeting of National Board of Management, 9:30 a.m.
Sunday, April 17
Memorial Service, 2:30 p.m.
Monday, April 18
Opening of 69th Continental Congress, 8 p.m.

Tuesday, April 19
Reports of National Officers, 9:30 a.m.
Tour of the White House during early afternoon.
National Defense Meeting, 8:30 p.m.
PAGES' DANCE: Joint breakfast with Insignia, Press Relations, Program, and Radio and TV Committees, Wednesday, April 20, 7:30 a.m., Mayflower Hotel, East Room—$3.50. Res.: Before Congress: Mrs. Winston Edwards, 1776 D St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Week end before Congress until Tuesday noon, April 19, at table in corridor.


AMERICAN MUSIC: Joint breakfast with Insignia, Press Relations, Program, and Radio and TV Committees, Tuesday, April 19, 7:30 a.m., Mayflower Hotel, Colonial Room—$6.50. Res.: Miss Alice Funk, 3043 Terrace Road, S.E., Washington 20, D.C. Make checks payable to: Junior Membership Committee.

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**PROGRAM:**

**“Open House,” Program Office, 3d floor, Administration Building, Monday, April 18, 9 a.m.—10:30 a.m. Slides will be shown on programs, catalogs available, yearbooks on display. Joint breakfast with Insignia, Press Relations, Motion Picture, and TV Committees, Wednesday, April 20, 7:30 a.m., Mayflower Hotel, East Room—$3.25. Res.: Before Congress: Mrs. Winston Edwards, 1776 D St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Weekend before Congress until Tuesday noon, April 19, at table in corridor.

**REGISTRATION:**

Monday, April 18, 8 a.m., Mayflower Hotel, Cabinet Room—$3.25. Res.: Before Congress: Mrs. Winston Edwards, 1776 D St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Weekend before Congress until Tuesday noon, April 19, at table in corridor.

**HOSPITALITY:**

Meetings, Saturday, April 16, 10:30 a.m., and Monday, April 18, through Congress, National Officers Club Board Room. Student Loan and Scholarship: Meeting, Monday, April 18, 1 p.m., Indiana Room, 3rd floor, Administration Building.

**FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:** Meeting, Wednesday, April 20, 8 a.m., National Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall Building. Speaker—Arthur DuBois, former head of Army Heraldic Department. Question and answer period.

**NATIONAL OFFICERS HISTORIAN GENERAL:** Meeting, Monday, April 18, 9 a.m., Americana Room.

**LIBRARIAN GENERAL:** Meeting, Monday, April 18, 9 a.m., National Officers Club Room.

**REGISTRAR GENERAL:** Joint meeting with Membership Committee, Tuesday, April 19, 8 a.m., National Officers Club Room.

**TREASURER GENERAL:** Meeting—State Treasurers and Chapter Treasurers—Monday, April 18, 11 a.m., National Officers Club Room.

**CONGRESS COMMITTEES**

**GUEST:** Meeting, President General’s Reception Room, Monday, April 18, 11:30 a.m.

**HOSPITALITY:** Meetings, Saturday, April 16, 10:30 a.m., and Monday, April 18, 2 p.m., President General’s Reception Room.

**HOUSE:** Meeting, Monday, April 18, 9 a.m., Constitution Hall.

**MARSHAL:** Meeting, Monday, April 18, 10:30 a.m., Platform Committee Room, rear of stage. Breakfast, Monday, April 18, 8 a.m., Mayflower Hotel (see bulletin board at Mayflower Hotel). Invitation only.

**PLATUM:** Meeting, Monday, April 18, 11:30 a.m., Platform, Constitution Hall.

**PRESIDENT GENERAL’S RECEPTION ROOM:** Meeting, Monday, April 18, 10:30 a.m., President General’s Reception Room.

**PROGRAM:** Meeting, Friday, April 15, 10 a.m, Indiana Room.

**REGISTRATION LINE:** Meeting, Friday, April 15, 10:30 a.m., O’Byrne Room.

**TELLERS:** Meeting, C.A.R. Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall Building, Tuesday, April 19, 10:30 a.m.

**SPECIAL COMMITTEES AND LISTING OF OTHER MEETINGS**

**CHAPTERS OVERSEAS:** Luncheon and meeting, Tuesday, April 19, 12:30 p.m., Kennedy-Warren Hotel. Res.: Mrs. Hoover Hanger, Kennedy-Warren Hotel, 3133 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C.

**NATIONAL OFFICERS CLUB:** Board of Governors, Thursday, April 14, 2 p.m., Board Room, Annual Club Meeting, Friday, April 15, 12 noon, National Officers Club Room. Banquet, Saturday, April 16, 7 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, The State Room. Reception at 6:30 p.m.

**REVISION OF BYLAWS:**


**STATES**

**ALABAMA:** Meeting, Monday, April 18, 10 a.m., Red Cross Building, 17th and D Streets, N.W., Assembly Hall, 2d floor. Buffet supper, Tuesday, April 19, 5:45 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Pan American Room—$4.50. Res.: Before Congress: Mrs. L. A. Brooks, 2530 Park Lane Court, N., Birmingham, Ala. During Congress: Delegation Meeting, Monday, April 18, from Mrs. Brooks.

**CALIFORNIA:** Open House, Monday, April 18, 9:30 a.m. to 2 p.m., California Room. State badges given free to those who call. Dinner, Sunday, April 17, 7 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, East Room—$6.50. Res.: Before Congress: Mrs. John Gilchrist, 204 N. Dellrose, Wichita, Kans.

**COLORADO:** Meeting, Monday, April 18, 2 p.m., Colorado Room, 3d fl., Administration Building, Dinner, Tuesday, April 19, 6 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, North Room—$6.50. Res.: Mrs. Emilene W. Hughes, 3061 East Floyd Drive, Denver 10, Colo. During Congress: Mayflower Hotel, Colorado Buffet, Sunday, April 17, 12:15 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, East Room—$3.85. Res.: Before Congress: Mrs. Clifford H. Peake, 1034 East Whitman, Pocatello, Idaho.

**ILLINOIS:** Buffet, Sunday, April 17, 7 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Ballroom—$5.75. Res: Before Congress: Mrs. George M. Campbell, 684 Pine Street, Winnetka, Ill.

**INDIANA:** Open House, daily during Congress from 10 a.m., Indiana Room, Res. Monday, April 18, 3-5 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, East Room—$3.50. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. George L. Clark, Chairman, 510 Forest Boulevard, Indianapolis 20, Ind. During Congress at door.

**IOWA:** Open House, Monday, April 18, 9 a.m., Iowa Room. Luncheon, Tuesday, April 19, 1 p.m., Statler Hotel, Pan American Room. Tickets in Iowa Room on Monday, April 18, or from Mrs. Alfred C. Zueck, Mayflower Hotel. For information before Congress: Mrs. Edwin G. Bowman, 1500 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C.

**KANSAS:** Luncheon, Tuesday, April 19, 12:45 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Pan American Room. Tickets from Mrs. Louis H. Grieb, 204 N. Dellrose, Wichita, Kans.

**KENTUCKY:** Meeting, Monday, April 18, 10:30 a.m., Open House, Monday, April 18, 10-12, Kentucky Room. Luncheon, Wednesday, April 20, 12:15 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, East Room—$4.50. Tickets before Congress from Mrs. Iley B. Brown, 200 S. Main Street, Henderson, Ky. During Congress: Mrs. Brown, Mayflower Hotel. Mrs. Justice Roberts, 11 S. Sugar, will be the speaker. Mrs. Reed, past State Regent of Kentucky and past Registrar General, will be a guest.

**LOUISIANA:** Meeting, Monday, April 18, 10 a.m., Louisiana Room. Dinner, Monday, April 18, 6 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Pan American Room—$6.25. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. James B. Shackelford, Jones, La. During Congress: Mrs. Shackelford, Mayflower Hotel.

**MAINE:** Luncheon, Monday, April 18, 12:30 p.m., Washington Hotel, Washington Room. Res.: Mrs. John G. Hubbard, Cumberland, Foreside, Maine. Redecorated Maine Room will be open for inspection during Congress.

**MARYLAND:** Luncheon, Tuesday, April 19, 1 p.m., Mayflower Hotel (Maryland Day), Chinese Room—$5.00. Tickets from Mrs. Lawrence Lesser, 36 East Quincy Street, Chevy Chase 15, Md. During Congress: Mayflower Hotel. Speaker, Mrs. William W. McClaugherty, Vice President General.

**MASSACHUSETTS:** Open House, Monday, April 18, 10 a.m.—2 p.m., Massachusetts Room. Buffet Supper, Sunday, April 17, 7 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Cabinet and Pan American Room—$3.75. Tickets be-
fore Congress: Mrs. Ernest T. Hayward, 25 Tennyson Road, Wellesley Hills, Mass. During Congress: Mrs. Willard F. Richards, State Regent. Massachusetts State meeting will be called to order following the Buffet Supper on Sunday, April 17. Guests may be invited.

MICHIGAN: Reception, Sunday, April 17, 9:30-10:30 a.m., Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room. $3.75 (approximately).

MINNESOTA: Buffet Supper, Sunday, April 17, 7 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, North Room — $6.00. Res.: Mrs. Merrill Burgess, 5157 Oliver Avenue, S. Minneapolis, Minn. During Congress: Mayflower Hotel.

MISSISSIPPI: Meeting, Tuesday, April 19, 7:30 a.m., Mayflower Hotel, Jefferson Room. Res.: Before April 1, Mrs. Louise M. Heaton, Box 86, Clarksdale, Miss. State Regent. During Congress: Mrs. Heaton, Mayflower Hotel.

MISSOURI: Meetings, Tuesday-Friday, April 19-22, 10-12 a.m. and 24 p.m., Missouri Room. Open House, Monday, April 18, immediately following Missouri Brunch. Brunch, Monday, April 18, 12 noon, Mayflower Hotel, East Room — $5.00. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. M. R. Chambers, 1265 Brownell Avenue, Glendale 22, Mrs. D. U. D. Senate, Mrs. Chambers, Lee House, Washington, D. C.

NEBRASKA: Tea, Tuesday, April 19, 3–5 p.m., D.A.R. Chapter House, 1732 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. — $3.00. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. Grant A. Ackerman, 333 West Calvert, St., Washington, D. C. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. Ackerman, Mayflower Hotel.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Meeting, Monday, April 18, 10 a.m., Children's Attic Luncheon, Tuesday, April 19, 1 p.m., Washington Hotel, Washington Room — $3.75. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. Josephine E. Woods, 9 Wentworth Street, Rochester, N. H. During Congress; Mrs. Woods, Washington Hotel, Washington, D. C. Speaker at luncheon, Mrs. Kenneth G. Maybe, D.A.R. Chairman of American History Month.

NEW JERSEY: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 19, 11 a.m., Shoreham Hotel, West Ballroom — $4.25. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. John K. Finley, 51 Kings Highway West, Haddonfield, N. J. During Congress: Mrs. Finley, Mayflower Hotel.

NEW YORK: Open House, Monday, April 18, 9 a.m.-noon, New York Room. Luncheon, Tuesday, April 19, 11:30 a.m., Mayflower Hotel, Ballroom — $5.25. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. Win. L. Lanyon, 1285 Trumansburg Road, Ithaca, N. Y.

NORTH CAROLINA: Meeting, Tuesday, April 19, 2 p.m., North Carolina Room. Open House, Tuesday, April 19, 9–10 a.m., text 1:30 p.m. and sale of State Badges: Mrs. Norman Cordon, State Vice Regent. Tea, Wednesday, April 20, 4–6 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Williamsburg Room. Tickets before Congress: Miss Josephine Smith, State Treasurer. During Congress: Miss Smith.

OHIO: Meeting, Monday, April 18, 10:30 a.m., Ohio Room. Open House, Monday-Friday, April 18–22, 8:30 a.m.—4 p.m. Distribution of State Badges, greet guests. Reception, Sunday, April 17, 9–11 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, State Room. Tickets before Congress: State Treasurer, Mrs. Frances W. Schneider. During Congress delegates will be welcome to visit re-decorated room and observe 50th birthday of room.

OKLAHOMA: Meeting, Monday, April 18, 10 a.m., Oklahoma Kitchen. Luncheon, Wednesday, April 20, 12:15 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Pan American Room — $4.00. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. Earl Foster. During Congress: Mayflower Hotel.

OREGON: Breakfast, Monday, April 18, 8 a.m., Mayflower Hotel, Presidential Dining Room. Res.: Mrs. Claude G. Stotts, Mayflower Hotel.

PENNSYLVANIA: State Board Meeting, Monday, April 18, 3 p.m., National Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall Building.

RHODE ISLAND: Meeting, Monday, April 18, 10 a.m., Rhode Island Room. Breakfast, Monday, April 19, 5:45 p.m., Washington Hotel, District Room. Tickets may be procured at Rhode Island State Meeting on Monday, April 18.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Monday, April 18, 11 a.m. seats may be secured at room of State Regent in Willard Hotel. Tamasee luncheon, Mayflower Hotel, Tuesday, April 19, 12:30 p.m. — $5.00. Tickets before Congress: Miss Lola Wilson, Tamasee, S. C. During Congress: Miss Wilson, Mayflower Hotel.

TENNESSEE: Meeting, Monday, April 18, 10:30 a.m., Tennessee Room. High Tea, Tuesday, April 19, 5-7 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, State Dining Room — $4.00. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. Wallace Berryman, Mt. Pleasant, Tenn. During Congress: Mrs. Berryman and Mrs. Theodore Morford, Mayflower Hotel.

TEXAS: Tea, Monday, April 18, 4–6 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room — $4.00. Res.: Mrs. H. R. Stroube, Jr., 1200 Governor’s Drive, Corsicana, Tex. During Congress: Mrs. J. H. Hall, Mayflower Hotel. Meeting for delegation, Monday, April 18, 10:30–11:30 a.m., Mayflower Hotel, Maryland (Room 260).


WASHINGTON: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 19, 1 p.m., Kennedy-Warren, North Lounge — $3.00. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. Frank Stephens, 8924 South 19th Street, Tacoma 66, Wash. During Congress: State Regent, Mayflower Hotel.

WEST VIRGINIA: State Room Dedication service, Tuesday, April 19, 12:15 p.m. Luncheon, Tuesday, April 19, 1:15 p.m., Army-Navy Club, Farragut and I Streets, N.W. Res: Before April 8, Mrs. Charles P. Walker, 1544 Quartier Street, Charleston, W. Va. — $4.25. In Washington on April 18, 10 a.m.—12 noon, West Virginia Room — $4.50.

WISCONSIN: Meeting, Monday, April 18, 10 a.m., Wisconsin Room. Badges and banquet tickets will be given out at meeting on Monday, April 18.

PATRONIZE SNACK BAR

COFFEE—SANDWICH BUFFET

Continuous Service—8 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday Through Friday of Congress Week

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Served under the Direction of B & B Caterers

6303 Georgia Avenue, N.W.

C. A. R. CONVENTION

Thursday and Friday, Senior National Board of Management, 9 a.m., National Officers Club Room, 2d floor, Constitution Hall Building.

Friday, April 22, Opening of Convention—Constitution Hall—8 p.m.

Saturday, April 23, National Convention—Mayflower Hotel—9 a.m.

Sunday, April 24, Annual Pilgrimage.

Truxtun-Decatur Naval Museum
Open for D. A. R.

The TRUXTUN-DECATUR Naval Museum will be open to members of the D.A.R. on Monday, April 18, 1960, from 1:00 to 6:00 p.m. Coffee will be served.

The Museum is at 1610 H St., N.W., Washington, D. C., in the rear of Decatur House, between Lafayette Square and 17th St. Usually the Museum is closed on Mondays but open on other days, noon to 5:00 p.m.

Ladies attending the D.A.R. Congress are welcome any day, but are specially invited for Monday, April 18, when the Museum will be opened for them.

National Gallery of Art
The Director of the National Gallery of Art, John Walker, has written to the President General that his organization wishes to be of service to Washington visitors. He therefore extends a cordial invitation to Daughters who will be in Washington during Continental Congress to visit the National Gallery at Constitution Avenue and Sixth Street. It is hoped that copies of the Gallery leaflet, "A Cordial Invitation," will be available for those attending Congress.

Information Regarding D.A.R. Banquet

Mrs. E. Ernest Woollen, Chairman of the Banquet Committee, announces that the tickets for the Banquet on April 22, 1960, Mayflower Hotel, will be $8.00 each. She states that the occasion is not for profitmaking and that the tickets are priced as close as possible according to the expenses involved.

Tables in the Main Ballroom are to be allocated one each to State Regent; if State Regents desire other tables in excess of the one, these tables will have to be in the balcony, in the Chinese Room, or in the lobby. Many requests come from State Regents wanting tables on the main floor, in excess of one, but it is impossible to grant State Regents more than one table each in the Main Ballroom, since there are 50 States, as well as National Chairmen and the Press, which take up all of the tables on the main floor.

Checks should be sent as soon as possible to Mrs. E. Ernest Woollen, 209 Witherspoon Road, Baltimore 12, Md. Tables in the Main Ballroom, Chinese Room, Terraces, or lobby seat twelve persons each.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Our Informal Patriotism

by Col. B. C. Allin, III

Northern California Committee, The Society of the Cincinnati

ATURALLY, faithfulness and loyalty to our government constitute patriotism and we largely take such a policy for granted; but there are those of us who either have blood ties with the past or even are recently adopted citizens, because of a realization of what our citizenship means, go farther and create societies to perpetuate, foster, and protect the basic institutions and the heritage that have come down to us from our forefathers. This extra-curricular activity is what I refer to as "informal patriotism." It is an evidence of an innate desire to do something, above and beyond the routine of good citizenship, to protect our way of life.

Outstanding among such societies is the Daughters of the American Revolution—over 180,000 women dedicated to American ideals. It would be difficult to evaluate what this organization means to our country. May they ever prosper!

This idea and urge are not new. The first one started 6 years before we had a United States and under quite difficult circumstances, which are hard for us to visualize in this day of highly organized government. To me an interesting effort is to try. May they ever prosper!

The first started 6 years before we had a United States and under quite difficult circumstances, which are hard for us to visualize in this day of highly organized government. To me an interesting effort is to try. May they ever prosper!

Our colonial ancestors were the usually law-abiding citizens of a society with English traditions, culture, and ties. Separated from the mother country, differences developed, and when the French and Indian Wars (some 20 years before the Revolution) brought expense to England, which she endeavored to offset by taxes on the colonies, things came to a head; the Revolution came, with a rending of family ties and friendships and all the chaos that such a devastating conflict can bring to a community.

It would be most erroneous to believe that all our ancestors were very desirous of independence. As a matter of fact, up until the last moment they actually detested the idea of revolting against their mother country. About 5 years before the outbreak of the Revolution there was a small one in North Carolina, sometimes referred to as the War of the Regulators, which culminated in the battle of Alamance. Here in this rebellion of the citizens against the British Governor and officials, due to taxation methods and unfair policies, for example, I find my great-great-grandfather, David Hart, and his brother Thomas Hart, each the head of his own company of North Carolina Militia, putting down the rebellion, whereas 6 years later in the Revolution, both the brothers were colonels fighting against Great Britain.

George Washington, even when he took command of the Continental Army at Cambridge on July 3, 1775, stated that he "abhorred the idea of independence."

We are all very familiar with the Declaration of Independence and can easily visualize even the signatures, with the bold one of John Hancock as President of the Continental Congress leading the list, but few people know that just one year previously there was signed a document, with John Hancock again boldly heading the list as President of the Continental Congress, which document was known as the "Olive Branch Petition." It was drawn up in July 1775, in an effort to stop the trouble that had already broken out at Lexington and Concord and was a petition for help addressed to King George III. It was taken to England by Richard Penn, the grandson of William Penn, a man of charm and elegance, who, it was felt, could give a good account of himself at court. It was signed by 49 members of the Continental Congress, but the King never saw it, as he was away shooting grouse. Even though a second copy was sent over a few months later, Richard Penn got a beautiful brushoff from the British bureaucrats and, finally, in the words of John Adams, Congress decided that "our only recourse is to the sword."

Now, who were these people who said that? They were the citizens of 13 separate and distinct countries—each one of which existed by virtue of a certain Royal English Grant or Authority, and they were completely independent of each other. When things began to get really difficult, at the urging of Massachusetts and Virginia, the colonies got together in September 1774 and created a loosely knit organization known as the Continental Congress in which each Colony had one vote. We think of George Washington as our first President, which he was under our Constitution, but before that there were 16 Presidents of the Continental Congresses, who were, however, merely presiding officers at these meetings.

The Continental Congress, when it started out, was little more than a glorified committee, and the members soon decided that they ought to put in writing some agreement covering their meetings. So Articles of Confederation were drawn up, but these were not finally ratified until 1781, so that actually, as a matter of fact, Washington and the Army, through five-sixths of the Revolution—fought—not under government—but simply under a gentleman’s agreement. An astounding and little appreciated fact! And then, finally, even under the Articles of Confederation, the government could best be described as a pseudo government—one of responsibility without power. Washington’s correspondence is replete with complaints of the failure of the various colonies to furnish the assistance expected of them and of the inability of the Continental Congress to bring pressure to bear.

The Continental Congress was without any authority to force any one of the colonies to do anything that it did not wish to do. The various colonies were quite suspicious of each other and actually had only two things in common, namely, a preponderance of British ancestry and a determination to rid themselves of the British domination. There were numerous conflicting influences among the settlers, many of whom had crossed the ocean to escape religious and political pressure.

Small farming and commerce were dominant in the North, contrasted
with plantations in the South, while the pioneers, moving westward, developed a separate strain of rugged self-reliance, all of which created conflicting desires and emotions. Certain colonies that extended westward to the Allegheny Mountains claimed further territory beyond the mountains on and on westward, whereas other colonies were already hemmed in, without the ability to grow (such, for example, as Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Rhode Island). This created jealousy.

The Revolution muddled along by the grace of God, thanks in great degree to the pertinacity of Washington and to the assistance of the French. Finally, after 6 long years, came the surrender at Yorktown, and then it was 2 years before the Treaty of Peace was finally signed in Paris. Imagine then the degree of uncertainty, confusion and feeling of “well, where do we go from here,” that must have prevailed during the drumlets of that 2-year period, when hostilities had ceased; the French Fleet had withdrawn to the West Indies, and the ministers were negotiating peace far off in Paris.

There they were, 13 independent countries, with untried local, if you will, governments; printing-press money, no foreign relations or status—just political adolescents self-cast adrift on an international sea.

The real orphan, though, was Natchez. Did you ever stop to think of that interesting spearhead of our Anglo-Saxon community, isolated behind the mountains and swamps, wealthy with newly introduced cotton, rendezvous of aristocratic Tories. when things got too hot farther east? With acquisition by England from France in the French and Indian Wars—with a year often for a letter to get from the Seaboard—this colony, actually the fourteenth, was taken from England by the Spanish in 1780, during the Revolution. The Spanish just marched in and took it!

It remained with Spain until it was ceded to the new United States in 1798, at which time my great-great-grandfather, who had been the “number two man in the Northwest Territory,” was sent down there as the first territorial governor.

So this was our social fabric when Cornwallis and the French left our shores, and our forebears were in a political vacuum. Where should they go—from a political standpoint? Did you ever stop to think that the 13 might have elected to be 13 separate countries? Let me give you an example of what might have evolved from the situation.

At that time, from the Mississippi south to Cape Horn stretched the immense dominion of Spain, strongly knit in an intense fabric of culture and religion and ruthlessly colonized. But, when Napoleon made things difficult for Spain, and with the example of our English colonies before them, this empire of Spain in the New World rebelled. Fifteen royal colonies erupted and got their independence within a generation after our own Revolution. But, then what did these Spanish countries do? Do we have a United States of South America—or Central America? We do not, and neither within reason were we certain of having our own present united country, nor would we probably—had it not been for the far-sighted vision of a few in that chaotic period. Jealously existed among the various parts of the land, and we might well have developed into a multitudinous continent, as is the one to the South.

It was during this period (the local militia troops having gone home), that the “regular” or so-called “Continental Forces” were encamped on the Hudson River near the town of Windsor, in bivouac for the long wait until ratification of peace. It was here, in May 1783, that the officers decided that they wished to perpetuate their efforts through creation of an organization; they met, deliberated, and organized.

They decided to call it the Society of the Cincinnati in honor of that illustrious Roman, Lucius Quinctius Cincinnatus, who, called to the defense of Rome, left his plowshare in the field, and took charge of the defenses of the city, then, the enemy having been defeated, returned, a man of peace, to his agricultural pursuits. They set forth their principles in a so-called “Institution” and to me the significant wording in that document is the following part:

AN UNALTERABLE DETERMINATION TO PROMOTE AND CHERISH, BETWEEN THE RESPECTIVE STATES THAT UNION AND NATIONAL HONOR SO ESSENTIALLY NECESSARY TO THEIR HAPPIESS AND THE FUTURE DIGNITY OF THE AMERICAN EMPIRE.

How significant is this emphasis on the relationship between the States—a prevision of the Constitution—expressed by these men, in this period of chaos and uncertainty!

The States continued to muddle along. Gone was the incentive for confederation arising from a need of common defense, and less was the incentive to create a central government. However, fortunately there were still many farsighted and influential men who believed that something should be done to bring order out of chaos, lest the war that had been won on the battlefield be lost in peace.

At that time Washington wrote Lafayette as follows:

We stand, now an Independent People, and have yet to learn political tactics. Experience, which is purchased at the price of difficulties and distress, will alone convince us that the honor, power, and true interest of this country must be measured by a Continental scale, and that every departure therefrom weakens the Union, and may ultimately break the band which holds us together.

Finally, in January 1786 the Virginia Legislature suggested a general convention. This met at Annapolis in September of that year, but was attended by only five States. The most significant event at this meeting was an address by Alexander Hamilton of New York, a member of the Cincinnati, who suggested that another convention with enlarged powers should be convened, to create a Federal System. This happily was done, and the Constitutional Convention finally met in Philadelphia in February 1787, with 12 of the 13 States represented. Rhode Island, where localistic radicals were in control, ignored the entire proceedings from first to last.

Lest anyone get the impression that our Constitution was just a carefully drawn document, the brainchild of one or two far-seeing statesmen, let us examine the background of this Convention.

To begin with, each of these 13 colonies, now become States, had local governments of its own, with a legislature or assembly, so that it already had developed some experience in democratic government. As a matter of fact, the first legislative assembly on this continent was created in Jamestown, Va., in 1619, meeting in the little old church there, and it and its successor bodies had been in session ever since.
All of the States, except Rhode Island, appointed Deputies to the meeting, 74 in all, but only 55 actually attended. These men constituted an extremely interesting cross section of the citizens of that day, and it is well that they were of outstanding character, because they had a battle from first to last, through the 116 days before they were able to report out a recommended Constitution. These men ranged in age, from Benjamin Franklin, the oldest at 81, to Jonathan Dayton of New Jersey, the youngest at 26, both members of the Cincinnati.

Twenty-five were college men; 34 were lawyers, 3 physicians, 2 former ministers, and so it went for a most healthy cross section of the community. One might say Benjamin Franklin represented the press. The disputes and arguments became so acrimonious that absolute secrecy was enjoined, and it was not until 1840—over half a century later—that notes kept by Madison on the debates were released, and the public actually knew what had gone on behind closed doors. Of the 74 delegates elected—of the 55 delegates who came—some faded away and went home, and others were so hostile that they refused to sign the report, to the end that finally at the conclusion of the convention only 38 of the originally elected 74 delegates signed the report, and of the 38, 21 were members of the Cincinnati. It is a very reasonable statement to say that had these people envisioned the strong central government we have today, or had not Washington—with his prestige—been President of the Convention, history would undoubtedly have taken another course, and we would not have emerged the country that we now are. To put it plainly, the Constitution took away from the State something it already had—dependence of the other States. We later fought a war to prove that.

In June of 1788 the necessary ninth State ratified the document, putting the Constitution into effect. It was New Hampshire, by vote of 57 to 47, and there is some irony in the fact that, while Virginia had taken the lead in having a meeting called to create a central government, still she did not ratify the Constitution until five days after it was already in effect, and then by a vote of only 89 to 79. Two States were left clear outside in the cold, North Carolina and Rhode Island; but, while they didn’t like it, they were afraid of being all alone and defenseless, and reluctantly North Carolina signed—in November 1789—and Rhode Island—in May 1790—the latter even then by the narrow vote of 34 to 32.

And now to return to the Society of the Cincinnati—when the organization was created Washington was elected the President General, a position he held until his death. As would be expected, under the conditions I have already described, each of the 13 independent States had its own organization, together with one in France. It was the intention to have these federated, with meetings every three years.

As militia were under their own State governments, quite often for very short periods of time, as a result its members were not, at that time, certain of eligibility for admission to the Society—Federated or National—if you will—so this was made to require a three-year tour of duty in the regular forces unless death or disbandment of a military unit by the Continental Congress intervened. The admission fee was one month’s pay in grade of the officer, and one principal objective was the rendering of financial assistance to the widows and children of Revolutionary officers who might be found in distress.

All the customs and institutions of those days quite naturally followed the English example, and, just as was the custom in England, the policy of primogeniture prevailed, with the “rights” of the officer to belong descending to his oldest son and thence to his eldest son, and so on. Failing in a direct line, the rights then went to his eldest brother’s or sister’s son, and so on. This was the same system under which titles of nobility were inherited in England. Unlike our modern genealogical societies, a living person may represent only one Revolutionary officer, and that officer may have only one living representative at any one time. Consequently, the Society can never be a large one. At present there are only about 1,800 members, including the Society in France, just about 1 per cent of the modern genealogical societies, is multiple descendant—that is to say, any number of male descendants may be eligible to hereditary membership.

The hereditary feature of the Society of the Cincinnati came in for early criticism. Various individuals who did not have a sufficient tour of duty to qualify took advantage of this feature to stir up throughout the country antagonism against the Society, and this grew so intense that George Washington, who had accepted the office of President General, became very much concerned. Even Thomas Jefferson became a critic, and with considerable effect. At the first general meeting of the Society in Philadelphia in 1784, Washington strongly urged the Society to abandon its hereditary feature, and, out of deference to him, a resolution to this effect passed.

However, just as I have indicated, this was in the period of “States rights rampant,” and the General Society had no authority over its member bodies. As a result, only seven of the State Societies ratified this provision, whereas the other six continued without change. Naturally, those Societies that abolished the hereditary feature became dormant when the last Revolutionary officer died, the last of these being Rhode Island in 1832. The Society in France became dormant in 1792, but for another reason—the French Revolution; most of the French members were of the nobility.

So, later, after the passage of many years, descendants of these Revolutionary Officers decided to reactivate the dormant State Societies; as a result, between 1881 and 1902 all of the Societies again became active, and France was reactivated in 1926.

It is interesting to note that just 6 months ago the current triennial meeting of the Society was held for the first time in Paris. The President
General, Colonel Catesby Jones, wrote me that he and the Secretary General were there awarded the Medal of the Legion of Honor by President de Gaulle.

Each of the 13 State Societies fixes its own admission fee and qualifies its own applications for membership—all, of course within the framework of the "Institution" of the Society. Today there are 13 State Societies and the Society in France, and those of us who live outside of the 13 original States have to return east for the meetings. We are, however, authorized to create our own informal local organizations for the mutual benefit of the members of all the State Societies who happen to live in our neighborhood. We have such a group here, and we hold two dinners a year. Similar meetings are held in New Orleans, Chicago and elsewhere.

Several communities in our country have been named in honor of the Society, the most prominent of which is Cincinnati, Ohio. This was originally called Losantiville and was renamed Cincinnati in 1790 by General St. Clair, at that time President of the Pennsylvania Society.

The insignia of the Society is known as the "Order," and is a gold eagle, with certain wording and figures inscribed upon it. It was designed in Paris under the direction of Major L'Enfant, the French engineer who later planned the City of Washington, and under Washington's direction the original supply of eagles was obtained in France.

The Society is the oldest unchanged Military Order in the world, except for the order of the Elephant of Denmark. Unquestionably, the desire for this badge of service arose from the fact that during the Revolution the American officers had seen their French allies wearing the crosses of Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, or Order of Military Merit, as well as the British Officers wearing the Order of the Bath and other decorations.

All of those Orders since that time have undergone changes. It might be mentioned that the Society has no connection with a modern political organization called the "Order of Cinncinatus," or any official connection with the modern organization known as the Daughters of the Cincinnati.

As can be visualized from this short history, the era about a century ago was one of frustration for the Society. Many of its State Societies were dormant. Interest in Revolutionary traditions was dimmed by the internecine conflict of the War between the States. Provision for protection of Society records was poor and incentive was at its lowest point. Fortunately, the remaining important records were finally deposited in the custody of the Library of Congress, where they remain safeguarded to this day.

It is a matter of personal interest to me how the only complete minutes of the portentous first general meeting of 1784—when Washington urged abandonment of the hereditary feature—finally became of record. It seems that my maternal great-great-grandfather, Winthrop Sargent of Gloucester, Mass., who later became first territorial Governor of Mississippi and was previously mentioned, was a delegate from his State Society and kept a confidential journal of the proceedings, written partly in cipher. In 1858 this was released by his grandson and published by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, when for the first time the members learned how closely the Society had come to dying by its own hand.

As may be presumed, from the "States' Rights" period, finances rested in the hands of the State Societies, with the General Society weaker in this respect. In the feature it will be seen how diametrically this is opposed to the system, for example, of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Fortunately, the Society found an angel. Mrs. Larz Anderson, the widow of a member and former Ambassador to Japan, owned a beautiful home on Massachusetts Avenue in Washington. With an appreciation of the needs of the Society and in honor of her husband, she presented this home intact, even with its furnishings and works of art, to the Society in 1938, to be maintained as its headquarters and museum. By Act of Congress the Society is relieved of taxes on this property and maintains a museum open free to the public from 2:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M. daily. Interesting Revolutionary relics are continually being added to the collection. In appreciation, the Society granted Mrs. Anderson the right to wear the Order, the only woman ever accorded such an honor.

The building is one of the most beautiful in Washington, and the Great Hall is regularly used by the State Department for official dinners, which are not within the province of the White House. It is a structure well worth visiting whenever one is in Washington.

The Flag of the Society is unique and rather startling when one first sees it. I have the only one, I am certain, west of the Mississippi River, and, in order to get that, I had to borrow one from Anderson House, bring it home, and persuade my wife to play Betsy Ross. Now, I have a banner that we can use here for ceremonies and services. The flag holds to the Continental Colors of light blue and white for the 13 stripes, and in the field has the Eagle Order of the Society.

But to return to the subject of informal patriotism, where I started, credit must be given to the many societies, each of which has its place in our community, from the Mayflower and James Town Societies down through the years with the Colonial Dames, the Society of Colonial Wars, and others, and then the societies commemorating the various wars in which our country has participated and finally to the present.

The modern counterpart of the Cincinnati is the Military Order of the World Wars, comprised of officers of all branches of the service who served in the last two great conflicts and in Korea. It is hereditary, but multiply so, any male descendant being eligible for membership, and here comes an interesting feature.

All our other organizations to which I have referred are strictly hereditary, as all the postpositi or originating individuals have long since gone to their rewards, modern descendants alone making up the present roster. For example, when the Society of the Cincinnati was created only veteran officers were members, while now only hereditary members are possible. In other words, in every organization only one class of membership exists, but in the Military Order of the World Wars we have, perforce, two parallel classes of membership, namely veteran and hereditary, going along side by side.

The Military Order, started 40 years ago, at first was confined to veteran officers of the first World War, but, later, membership was extended to the second one, and later (Continued on page 246)
THE fact that the Commonwealth of Virginia had a navy of her own during the American Revolution is not generally known. As a matter of fact all of the 13 original States except New Jersey and Delaware owned vessels that performed valuable service independent of the Continental Navy. Virginia, with a force of some 70 vessels, including frigates, brigantines, schooners, sloops, galleys, armed pilot boats and barges, had by far the largest State navy. The Virginia Navy was, of course, tiny in comparison to the great British fleet, but like a stubborn thorn it caused its powerful adversary considerable annoyance.

The need for a State navy was apparent from the beginning of hostilities. The Virginia Convention, flooded with petitions for relief, referred the matter for study and report to the 11-man Committee of Safety, which included such outstanding men as Edmund Pendleton and George Mason.

That the Committee of Safety regarded its naval duties as unusually important is apparent from the first order it issued. This order, intended to promote cooperation between the land and sea forces, stipulated that in all joint army-navy operations the army should support the navy. This policy reversed the customary practice. The Committee of Safety purchased five merchant vessels for quick conversion to warships and initiated the building of several more. As a result of such efforts, in the spring of 1776 a Potomac flotilla of 14 vessels, including sloops, galleys, and tenders, was organized under the command of John Henry Boucher. Boucher, who had served as a lieutenant in the Maryland navy, was soon made commodore of the Virginia Navy.

To raise the volunteer workers necessary to operate the shipyards, in April 1776, the following announcement appeared in the Virginia Gazette:

> It being thought necessary for the public service, to keep a body of ship carpenters in constant employment, this is to give notice, that two companies, consisting of one Captain and thirty-men each are to be raised. The Captain is to have one dollar per diem, the men half a dollar, their provisions and rum.

The committee set the salary scale for naval personnel as follows:

- Commodores — 15 shillings per diem
- Captains — 8 shillings per diem
- First Mates — 6 shillings per diem
- Second Mates — 4 shillings per diem
- Boatswains — 3 shillings per diem
- Common sailors — 2 shillings per diem

The pay scale for marines was slightly lower.

It is well that Virginia displayed such zeal in preparing her own defense, for she learned early in the war that she could expect little if any naval support from the harassed Continental Congress. The lesson was learned in 1776, when Lord Dunmore bombarded Norfolk. After this exasperating lesson, Virginia forged her own destiny on the anvil of war. Not until the late summer of 1776 did Lord Dunmore quit Virginia.

The Committee of Safety did much to restore confidence in the Tidewater area, but the steady increase of enemy forces and the multiplying demands upon the Committee emphasized the need of some agency to give the navy “more especial attention.” Consequently, in May 1776 the Virginia Convention appointed, by unanimous vote, a Board of Navy Commissioners whose business it should be “particularly to superintend and direct” naval preparations. The first commissioners were Thomas Whiting, designated First Commissioner, John Hutchins, Champion Travis, Thomas Newton, Jr., and George Webb. No Board member was permitted to hold a seat in the legislature or to accept a military appointment.

At its first meeting (held in Williamsburg on July 8, 1776) the Board of Navy Commissioners summoned before it the principal officers in order to learn their views. Ex-
8 months' service. The vacancy was from the age of 13. Most of the army and navy, the Board decided that a commodore should be equal to a colonel; the captain of a vessel with a crew of 70, to a major; and the captain of a smaller vessel, to a lieutenant.

The actual strength of the Virginia Navy cannot be determined from the incomplete records extant, but it has been estimated that the strength was about 600 men in all grades. Virginia's three commodores, who served successively, were John Henry Boucher, Walter Brooke, and James Barron. Boucher, who had been appointed by the Committee of Safety, resigned in November 1776 after only 8 months' service. The vacancy was not filled until the following April, when Walter Brooke was appointed. He held the post of commodore until September 1778. In the year following Brooke's resignation the navy was at a low ebb, one writer stating that it was "practically out of commission." However, when the war moved south the Virginia Navy was reorganized; and on July 3, 1780, James Barron, an officer of great prestige and experience, was appointed commodore. Barron, who has been called "the master spirit" of the Virginia Navy, held the post until the end of the war. Born at Old Point Comfort, he went to sea at the age of 10 and soon after his 21st birthday became a captain in the merchant marine. When friction between Virginia and the mother country grew acute in 1774, Barron gave up the command of a large ship owned by a London merchant. Shortly afterward he entered State service as the captain of a minute company. When the Virginia Navy was organized Barron, on Christmas Day 1775, accepted a commission as captain, and by 1779 he had risen to be senior officer. The whole Barron family seems to have been drawn to the sea; James' brother Richard was a captain during the Revolution, while his young son Samuel accompanied him on cruises from the age of 13. Most of the 40 captains in the Virginia Navy had seen extensive service in the pre-Revolutionary merchant marine. Among the better known captains were: Eleazer Callender, John Cooper, Richard Taylor, Edward Travis, Isaac Younghusband, and the aforementioned Richard Barron.

Sailors were divided into three classes, depending upon their experience: Able seamen, ordinary seamen, and landsmen. But even seamen from the merchant marine were not trained usually to handle great guns. To develop good gunners in the navy took time. It is an interesting sidelight that several Negroes served in the Virginia Navy, although the exact number is not known. Naval enlistments were for 3 years, except for ship's carpenters and other artisans. The records reveal only three desertions during the entire war. From its inception the Navy Board made a strenuous effort to attract men to the sea arm. In July 1776 it issued an invitation, phrased in the quaint language of that day, "to their Brethren who are sons of Liberty and Seamen to engage in the defense of the liberties of America" by enlisting.

In 1781 an attempt was made to lure recruits with promises of a thousand dollars bounty, "300 acres of land and a healthy sound negro between the ages of 10 and 30 years, or £100 in gold or silver." Officers who remained in the navy until the end of the conflict were promised half-pay for life following termination of service. But the manpower problem was never really solved. Many fully armed vessels were so under strength that they could not be effectively utilized. Under such conditions fleet operations were out of the question. The records disclose only two occasions on which the vessels were combined into fleets.

The food allowances of the Virginia Navy offer one of the most striking contrasts with today. The daily ration consisted of 11/4 pounds of beef or bacon, 1 pound of bread, 1 pound of turnips or potatoes, and 1/2 pint of peas. Sailors were given a choice of 1/2 pint of molasses and spirituous liquors, or 1 quart of beer or cider. Weekly, everyone was issued 1/2 pint of vinegar. Vessels on cruise were supplied with a seine 35 fathoms long. Often enlisted men's clothes were not adequate to protect them from the weather, while officers were known to avoid company because they could not make a presentable appearance.

The records show that during the war vessels of the following categories were commissioned: Ships (17), brigs and brigantines (15), schooners (13), sloops (8), galleys (15), armed pilot boats (2), barges (2). There were certainly other vessels used by the State, but these are the only ones that can be positively identified. Fifty seems to be the maximum number of vessels that served in the Virginia Navy at any one time. The armament of the larger ships consisted of 6 and 10 pounders, which required a substantial platform for support. Some large brigs mounted as many as 18 guns, but most carried 12 or 14. These guns were 4 and 6 pounders. Schooners carried a considerably smaller armament than brigs. Galleys played a more significant part in the Revolution than is generally recognized. When a galley was attacked by a larger force its light draught enabled it to escape up one of the many creeks in the Tidewater. Another special duty of the galleys was to keep an eye on the Tories, who were most numerous on Chesapeake Bay, and to prevent them from furnishing provisions and information to the English. Some galleys were half-decked and had no masts at all. Called row-galleys, they were especially useful for transporting troops across rivers; in them the oarsmen were protected by high thick bulwarks. A writer has likened the galleys "to huge water spiders, that lurked unobserved in the shadows of the forests along the shores of the creeks, ever ready to use their terrible stings, when tempted by the incautious approach of an enemy." The barges of the Virginia Navy were equipped with both sails and oars. They were armed with sixteen pounders and carried 75 men.

One of the most surprising facts about the Virginia Navy is the large number of shipyards and auxiliary facilities that were constructed. There were dockyards on nearly all the large streams from whose stocks vessels were launched. Of all the yards, those at Nansemond, South Quay, and Portsmouth, and the yard on the Chickahominy were the most valuable. The yard at Portsmouth, known as the Gosport Navy Yard, had been constructed before the Revolution. The most important yard of
all was the State-owned Chickahominy yard in Charles City County. All of the yards appear to have been privately owned except the Gosport and Chickahominy yards. Of the more than 70 vessels commissioned in the Virginia Navy, 50, at least, were armed and equipped as warships; the rest, fitted out as trading vessels, were delivered to William Aylett for the West Indian trade. The general superintendent of navy yards was James Maxwell, while Christopher Calvert supervised ship construction. Various auxiliary establishments were built in Virginia to supply the needs of the navy; among these were the public ropewalk and foundry at Warwick, and factories for the manufacture of sailcloth and duck. Skilled sailmakers, it is believed, were recruited from the Scotch-Irish settlements in the Shenandoah Valley.

Certainly one of the most vital duties performed by the navy was that of obtaining supplies for the armed forces. For instance, on September 13, 1776, the Navy Board assured the Council that “the importation of Salt, clothing and medicines for the supply of the Army, is practicable, and may probably be the means of providing those and many other articles, indispensably necessary for the army and navy, on much cheaper terms than they can in any other way be procured.” The Board advised the Council that it could spare four sloops and two schooners for this purpose and that they would be ready by October 15. Although the Board conceded that the desired articles could be obtained “in Europe on good terms,” they felt that the vessels designated would not supply the needs of the navy; among the desired articles was flour, candles, etc., valued at 80,000 livres. The Noble was taken to Guadaloupe, where it was necessary to consign the prize to a French merchant. The crew received no prize money, because the merchant shipped most of the cargo to Martinique and en route it was putatively seized by a British privateer. At Guadaloupe, the Mosquito’s departure was delayed by smallpox. Finally getting to sea, the Virginia raider was seized off Barbados by a British warship of 20 guns. The British confined the officers for a time at Antigua and then sent them to Fortune Gaol at Gosport, England. The conditions of the English prisons were horrible, and those who did not escape quite often died. The sailors of the Mosquito were imprisoned at Barbados. Later, some of them were impressed into the Royal Navy, and others were transferred to Gosport. Sixteen of the prisoners at Gosport dug a tunnel under the prison wall and managed to escape. During the war prisoners were sent, also, to Bermuda, Halifax, and New York.

A more successful raider was the schooner Liberty. In 1776 this vessel, under the command of Capt. Richard Taylor, seized four British merchantmen, one of which was transferred to the Virginia Navy. The other three vessels were condemned as prizes and the prize money was divided into shares under Virginia law. The law provided that shares be distributed according to rank, ranging from six shares for the captain to one for seamen. Later, the law was changed in regard to the capture of merchant ships. Under the new law, the State got one-half the prize money and the officers and crew the other half according to the formula outlined above. However, if a Virginia warship captured a British man-of-war, the captors received everything and the State nothing.

By 1777 the need for supplies and munitions had become so desperate that Virginia sent three vessels directly to France. The first to leave was the Congress, loaded with a cargo of 105 hogheads of tobacco consigned to a company in Nantes. The captain was instructed to return with a shipment of brass cannon. The Congress delivered the tobacco and returned to Virginia safely, but did not bring the cannon because there were none available in France at that time. The brig Liberty (not to be confused with the aforementioned schooner), commanded by Lt. Thomas Herbert, known as “Silverfist” because of his artificial left hand, transferred to Nantes 105 hogheads of tobacco and 7,200 staves. When in Nantes the enterprising captain mounted six guns on the Liberty and went privateering. The raiding expedition was quite successful, for the Liberty captured four merchant ships loaded with such commodities as raisins, figs, wines, lemons, and naval stores. Before the Liberty could make a second voyage to Europe she was seized by a British cruiser off Buckroe Beach. The third vessel to be dispatched to France was brigantine Greyhound built at Minge’s Ferry. She completed the round trip successfully.

In November 1777 Virginia adopted a new policy which obviated the need
of such hazardous voyages by Virginia vessels in the future. Henceforth, it was ruled, French goods would "be shipped in French vessels and as French property to Cape Francis [Santo Domingo] and re-shipped there in our swift sailing Boats."

In January 1777, when it was reported that three or four large enemy ships had entered Chesapeake Bay and seven or eight more were expected, Virginia erected a 50-foot pole on Cape Henry. If a hostile vessel approached the Capes during daylight a red and white flag was to be raised. Should the enemy approach at night a lantern was to be run up to the head of the staff. The Safeguard patrolled the mouth of the Potomac while two galleys stood watch nearby; the Protector, in Wicomico, covered the entrance to the eastern shore of Chesapeake Bay. In addition, a swift vessel scouted south of Cape Henry.

The enemy's intentions seemed plain enough on August 9, 1777, when an impressive armada of 200 ships was seen standing into the Virginia capes. The fleet's appearance was a prelude to the combined operations that led to the British victory at Brandywine of September 11 and the subsequent fall of Philadelphia, 16 days later. During this trying period, conditions on the Eastern Shore got out of hand, as both slaves and Tories fled behind the enemy lines, and fair-weather patriots provisioned the enemy fleet. To stop these practices the navy endeavored to put all boats that could be used for such purposes out of reach. But Virginia's fears proved groundless when in September the proud British ships sailed through Hampton Roads into the open sea.

Virginia's respite was short. Early in 1778 the British occupied the deeper waterways of the State with a 64-gun ship of the line and four 24-gun frigates. Despite the blockade, some friendly ships did get through. For example, a 50-gun French warship arrived at Hampton in May with supplies and munitions, including cannon for the Virginia forces. In April the Tartar, Dragon, and Tempest, all fitted out by private enterprise, were ordered to cruise back and forth off the Virginia Capes at a distance of 50 leagues from shore in quest of enemy ships. The Dragon is reported to have run as far north as the mouth of the Delaware, "often chasing, oftener chased by the enemy."

One of the most glorious though foolhardy acts of the whole war was performed in 1779 by Captain Cowper in the brig Dolphin. Before putting out to sea in search of British privateers, Cowper nailed his flag to the mast of his 75-man brig and vowed that he would never strike it to the enemy. As spectators along the shore watched the Dolphin round Cape Henry and pass into the Atlantic, three enemy cruisers appeared over the horizon. Immediately the Virginian attacked the rapidly converging vessels. The action was long and hard fought, but eventually the enemy vessels drew away. The anxious watchers searched in vain for some sign of the Dolphin. There was none; she had gone down with all hands aboard.

In 1779 the schooner Liberty, Capt. James Barron, won one of her most brilliant victories of the war in Hampton Roads. Her opponent was the 120-ton Fortunatus, mounting ten 6-pounders and served by a crew of 50. When the badly beaten Englishmen finally hauled down his colors, the boarding officer from the Liberty found only four enlisted men and one officer who could still use a sponge on a rammer. The Liberty, on the other hand, with a crew of only 16, had no men killed or even wounded. The differences was in the ammunition. Whereas the Fortunatus used 6-pound solid shot, the Liberty used bags filled with large musket balls. The dispersion of the latter at close range had a devastating effect. It was the difference between hunting birds with a rifle and hunting with a shotgun. The Liberty, incidentally, won more than 20 sharp actions during the war.

Such victories were all too scarce in 1779. Early in May, Sir George Collier left New York with a naval squadron intending to cut the United States in two by means of a sharp blow at Virginia. At the approach of the British squadron the Virginia vessels in Hampton Roads fled up the Elizabeth and James Rivers. While British units under General Matthews and Sir George Collier were capturing Portsmouth and Norfolk without resistance, an amphibious force moved up the Elizabeth River to destroy the hapless units of the Virginia Navy that had sought refuge there. The raiding force seized and burned many vessels, several of which were on the stocks. A similar expedition hunted down Virginia warships in Chesapeake Bay. It is estimated that by these various activities the British destroyed more than 20 vessels of the Virginia navy. The invaders burned the Gosport Navy Yard, which Sir George Collier declared "to be of more real consequence and advantage, than any other the crown now possesses in America." But the enemy did not remain long in Virginia. By the time Patrick Henry left the Governor's mansion on June 1, the British had pulled out.

Thomas Jefferson, who followed Patrick Henry as Governor, faced a
discouraging job of rebuilding. Virginia had lost the greater part of her fleet and naval stores. Surveying the damage, Jefferson concluded bitterly that Virginia had been neglected by the Continental Navy in her time of peril. He complained that United States warships were never seen in Virginia waters and that “a British prize would be a more rare phenomenon here than a comet, because the one has been seen, but the other never was.” Writing to John Jay, the Governor lamented that “Our trade has never been so distressed since our Lord Dunmore as it is at present by a passel of trifling privateers under the countenance of two or three larger vessels who keep our little naval force from doing anything.” As a partial solution Jefferson requested 50 letters of marque from the Continental Congress.

For the next 2 years Virginia enjoyed some relief from enemy attacks, and set about strengthening her defenses. A new era was ushered in in July 1780, when Capt. James Barron was appointed Commodore and James Maxwell was selected Commissioner of the Navy at an annual salary of 1,000 pounds for the Virginia Navy. That defeat was too much for the Virginia Navy. From 1779 to 1781, Virginia had lost 21 vessels. That result of this staggering blow the Virginia Navy lost 21 vessels. That same evening Arnold struck at War-wick, destroying “a large ship and brigantine afloat, three vessels on the stocks, public rope walks and other equipment.”

Although the principal players were nearly all gone, there was more act to the drama. When Lord Cornwallis began to concentrate his army of 7,500 men at Yorktown in August 1781, Governor Nelson ordered Commodore Barron to collect all the boats he could find at a point on the James River named Trebell’s Landing. Numerous barges and small boats were gathered and placed under the command of Captain Callender. This “mosquito fleet” was used to collect provisions and ammunition from the surrounding countryside for General George Washington’s army, which was expected to arrive from the north momentarily. In these closing days of the war the lookout boats off the Virginia Capes likewise performed an important service by observing the movements of the English squadron and passing on the information to the French fleet within the bay.

After Cornwallis surrendered, the French fleet shaped a course for the West Indies, leaving a small detachment behind to preserve contact with the Americans. With the war for independence apparently over, even though the peace had not yet been signed, the Virginia Assembly in November 1781, disbanded the State navy. The few surviving naval craft, except for the Liberty, were sold to private interests. For a time the Liberty was used by the State to seize smugglers and warn vessels suspected of carrying contraband. Finally, in 1787, that gallant little ship, the last surviving unit of the Virginia navy of the Revolution, entered the West Indies trade as a merchant ship.

Note: In connection with the above article, readers may be interested in the review of William James Morgan’s “Captains to the Northward,” on page 250. This book tells of the 22 Yankee skippers who commanded fighting craft of various types during the Revolution.

Death of an Ex-Vice President General

The National Society regrets to report the passing of Miss Elizabeth Chew Williams, 5 Club Road, Baltimore, Maryland. Miss Williams was a Member at Large and served the Society as Vice President General from 1902–1906.
THE flame of enthusiasm found in the George Washington and Andrew Jackson Junior American Citizens Clubs of George Washington Junior High School, Rockford, Illinois, makes each member appear 9 feet tall in his zeal to produce feats of citizenship for J.A.C. These accomplishments, which adults might consider chores, are transformed by enlightened interest into a fine spirit of cooperation, and fun-loving boys and girls have changed work into joy.

Magic is the zeal that persuades a boy nearly 6 foot tall who loves the woods and is expert with a gun to write a hobby essay and painstakingly correct the English. Wonderful, too, is the sight of talkative boys standing straight and quiet, proud to be honored as color bearers and guards for the ceremony of posting the Flag of the United States. Give heed, as the tale of these two new units of the D.A.R.'s Junior American Citizens unfolds!

The adventure with Junior American Citizens began with a telephone call from Mrs. John DeLong, regent, Rockford Chapter, D.A.R., one morning in early June. After consulting Principal Leslie Lofdahl, Washington Junior High School, I had a headful of plans to describe to the D.A.R. board meeting at Rockford Woman's Club Building and was introduced as chairman of the Junior American Citizens Committee.

Washington Junior High faculty had voted to sustain the principal's request to lengthen the school day by a half hour, use the seven-period day, and inaugurate certain experiments advised by Rockford Junior High Commission, which included citizens and school personnel and was later renamed Rockford Secondary School Commission. The same teacher would teach social studies and language arts, with seven periods a week for English and Wednesday for group guidance on teen-age problems. Pupils were to be placed in tracks in various subjects, so the slow readers might be given easier materials and rapid learners might be challenged by additional materials of greater difficulty and depth. The plan would give each teacher fewer pupils, but each individual would spend more time with the same teacher. Why not one experiment more, namely, to install a Junior American Citizens Club? The materials could be coordinated as an adjunct to the social studies, civics in ninth grade and United States history in the eighth grade.

Material Sent to Freedoms Foundation

Rockford Public School System had a nomination concerning its Citizenship Project entered for consideration for the Benjamin Franklin Award using the theme, "Great Days, Great Deeds, and Great Documents." Washington Junior High contributed several booklets, one of which was entitled, "The American Way of Life," featuring Junior American Citizens' Activities. We hailed the J.A.C. theme for the year, "What the Faith of Our Forefathers Has Won for Us."

Records

Keeping of records is important for any enterprise. George Washington J.A.C. Club and Andrew Jackson J.A.C. Club are registered, cards being promptly forwarded to Mrs. Theodore R. Corrington, Decatur, Ill. Membership cards in the sponsor's wooden file include: Photograph, name, parents, address, telephone, hours spent in 208, hobbies, and merits earned or activities engaged in.

Photographs in black and white preserve for our two scrapbooks steps from organization through program or acts of service. Large glossy photographs mark outstanding moments: Acceptance of the United States Flag, presentation of the gavel, visit to courthouse, and holding framed picture of George Washington.
Two faithful students, Gail Baker and Tanya Stephenson, keep paste pot and scissors busy recording meetings or publicity. We have two goals; one will be sent to the State office for exhibit, and the record of our activities could be shown to local members on January 15 when the program is “Our Tasks in D.A.R.,” a report of the year’s work and plans for the foreseeable future.

Scholarship

As part of the merit plan of the J.A.C., passages of famous documents are memorized. One recommended passage is J.A.C. Creed, learned by a large percentage of our members. One line states, “I'll learn to read and write and speak so well that I may understand the thoughts of other people and give them my own.” We are furthering this aim by having seven periods weekly for language arts, which embraces literature, grammar, oral reports, essays, and creative writing. Being longer with one teacher is intended to give guidance and to strengthen scholarship.

Executive

Excellence in parliamentary procedure, careful planning, and adherence to both ritual and agenda bring a certain beneficial discipline to junior high pupils.

We use alternating club presidents, having eight for our two clubs, which serve about 120 pupils. The advantages are that more people get leadership training, and it gives a broader base for club responsibility.

Gavels are the symbols of authority. We have sent to Mount Vernon for walnut wood grown on the estate, from which Mr. Skinner of our wood-working department is designing a gavel for the George Washington J.A.C. club. The ceremony of presentation near George Washington's Birthday is a high point of the year’s activities. A gavel from the Heritage has been presented to the officers of the Andrew Jackson J.A.C. club.

Ritual and form are preserved by constant reference to the J.A.C. Handbook in the hands of every member, the Study Guide, and special mimeographed sheets.

Proper use of the Flag has been studied from the Flag Code presented by the D.A.R. Flag Chairman, Dr. Stowell. Our color bearers and color guards have practiced posting the Flag until guests comment favorably upon the beauty of this ceremony, preceding the Pledge of Allegiance.

The Club pennant is on the table of the club president at every meeting and the usual seating plan of the room is altered to give added areas of space.

Personal, school, family, and neighborhood problems are discussed in a guidance class, which meets apart from the J.A.C. club on alternating Wednesdays. We have a counseling committee at Washington Junior High on which nine teachers serve, one of whom is our club sponsor; among others are the dean of girls, counselor for boys, and assistant principal. All teachers of language arts and social studies have group discussions scheduled. Benefits extend to the J.A.C. members.

Current events and national problems receive attention in civics or history classes, not being directly considered in J.A.C. clubs. World Week current events magazine, Weekly World News Maps, VEC News Film Strip provided by the Rockford Newspapers, clipping from newspapers, oral reports, and bulletin board space give emphasis to the Junior Citizens' need to be well-informed.

Historical and Program

The backbone of the club's meetings and activities centers around “Great Days, Great Deeds, and Great Documents.” The document to which we turn in various phases of our study is The Constitution of the United States. As head of the Washington Junior High social studies department I sent out a mimeographed directive suggesting ways for all 12 of the teachers in the department to make the date meaningful. Miss Carmen Berchekas invited the ninth grade George Washington Club to a special Constitution Program given by the eighth graders. This was the group that, when organized, chose the name of Andrew Jackson. We exchanged club programs twice a month, since classrooms are across the hall and chairs easily moved. This doubles the information covered and gives an audience situation, stimulating more complete preparation.

Dr. Maude Swits Stowell, chairman for the Flag of the United States of America for Rockford Chapter, presented a 49-star United States Flag before the school assembly and the Rockford Morning Star sent a photographer. Attorney Sype gave a Columbus Day speech. Other parts of the program were given by club members. The eighth graders in the process of forming their J.A.C. club (later named Andrew Jackson) stood with the George Washington J.A.C. club while the J.A.C. Creed was read aloud.

After assembly the George Washington J.A.C. club had a meeting to use the new Flag. Guests for the program included the principal and the eighth grade group. With great pride the color bearers and guards executed the posting of the colors. Every club member participated in the program, which utilized the whole of the section in the Study Guide, “Our National Symbols.” A tape recording was made, and photographs were taken.

Cooperation was good in viewing the American Heritage TV series. Our “Thomas Jefferson Program” was based on the first. Andrew Jackson members received their pins and Handbooks on this occasion, giving the club salute as Miss Mortimer placed the pin over the heart.

The Thanksgiving Program was entitled “Great Documents” and featured “Mayflower Compact,” Washington’s “Thanksgiving Proclamation” and original essays, “Why I Am Glad to Be an American” and “The Fruits of Freedom.” We give duplicate programs at different hours, utilizing more pupils. Guests for the morning program included Mrs. Rhodes’ home room, Mrs. Weber, and Mr. Lofdahl, while the afternoon guests were Miss Berchekas and the Andrew Jackson Club.

Illinois Day, commemorating the date (December 3, 1818) when Illinois became a State, was celebrated using materials in Illinois History Magazine, primarily history before statehood.

Veterans Day was celebrated by the Andrew Jackson Club on December 7. As a Christmas program, Miss Berchekas’ group gave reports, with costumes, of the Christmas customs the United States has received from many lands. The morning program included a costumed play, “Christmas Carol,” with a convincing Scrooge. In the afternoon the play was, “The Littlest Angel.” A number of classes, as well as club members, were guests.

Our Americanism Calendar heralds dates we plan to observe: January 1960
reports concerning the “Birthday of Benjamin Franklin” and “Freedom of the Press,” with stories of Peter Zweng and Owen Lovejoy: January too has “Parade of Presidents,” and February commemorates our beloved George Washington and Abraham Lincoln.

Talent within the group is constantly utilized. One artist is Vicki Hammond, who prepared a poster of George Washington at Prayer to send to the State contest. A polio victim, Frank Fiorella, who belongs in our district but attends special classes at Woodrow Wilson School, may come to Washington Junior High after surgery in the summer. He has contributed pencil drawings of George Washington and Andrew Jackson. We gave him an honorary membership. Sandra Williams and Vicki Hammond have made drawings for our Conservation Scrapbook. Some of our essays have been utilized for assembly programs.

The Christmas Party was held the last hour before vacation, and pre-planning was done by pupil committees for food, entertainment, music, and decorations. The room was beautiful, with a creche and Italian figures above blond cupboards. Handmade decorations and crepe paper around the bulletin boards helped transform the room.

The contest items we are entering include: Poster, Club Activities Scrapbook, essays, and a conservation booklet.

Bulletin boards have been perfect for materials we ordered from the Defense Committee of D.A.R.; the Constitution, Declaration of Independence, and various cards and posters are a few items displayed.

Conservation and Health

It is easier by far to stimulate chatter about whitetail deer abounding in Winnebago and surrounding counties, or recognition of northern Illinois as a corn and cattle-feeding area, than to encourage committing of these data to the Group Conservation Scrapbook we plan to send to the State contest. The book describes in considerable detail: Shelter belts to encourage wildlife, care of animals, outdoor sports, trees (including preserving woodland for recreation or danger of forest fires), water (with its problems of pollution for fishermen and its drainage as a deterrent to the duck population), soil, including erosion and tillage, mining in Illinois, and even the conservation of health. It is impossible to catch the sparkle in dark eyes and the spontaneity of the spoken word and the booklet means much more to the members who compiled it than to anyone else, particularly an adult.

Mrs. George Ferguson, former Illinois State Chairman, Junior American Citizens Committee.

Service and Courtesy

Most satisfying of all club activities has been the work of the club secretaries Tanya Stephenson and Jackie Hawes in writing cheer cards at Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year’s Day. Tanya’s untiring visits to rest homes is outstanding. Early on Thanksgiving Day we went to River Bluff Nursing Home with a basket of gifts and treats. A pre-Christmas visit to Syverson’s North Main Rest Home was sparked by Tanya, and this visit was written up in the Rockford Morning Star, as well as the Hatchet, where Mrs. Stephenson’s turkey-shape and Santa cookies were praised. Happily I think of all the spots where Tanya has voluntarily been busy. It was she who promised to participate in the Audubon Society’s annual Christmas bird count in order to gain authentic data for our conservation booklet.

Nearly every club meeting has been the occasion for writing invitations to special guests: Andrew Jackson Club, Mrs. Berchekas, Mrs. Webber, Mr. Lojdahl, Mrs. Rhodes, and others. Thank you notes were sent for invitations and for the dollar sent by a grateful shut-in who enjoyed the cheer card.

Salvatore Cascio, a club member, had a brief stay in Rockford Memorial Hospital. A committee collected money, brought candy, and selected the card. The gift was delayed until it was presented in the club upon his return to school.

Service at school has included the decoration of a large hall display case supervised by Miss Berchekas and Andrew Jackson J.A.C. on the occasion of the dedication of the new addition to Washington. Free-hand drawings of Washington and Jackson, pins, handbook, manual, Flag of United States, club pennant, Heritage type books and textbooks were used.

Hobbies

Essays on hobbies or “What I Like to Do Best” were printed in the school paper, the Hatchet, under the heading “J.A.C.’s Have Hobbies.” Others have found a place in Club Scrapbook.

Safety

Strict cooperation with school fire rules, fire-department regulations concerning Christmas trees, and the school bulletin on accidents has constituted our safety study.

Prayers

Many pupils have memorized one or more prayers: The J.A.C. Prayer, George Washington’s Prayer, and President Eisenhower’s Prayer. Other prayers have been read while pupils sat quietly with bowed heads including Peter Marshall’s Prayer and an original prayer (which is to be printed in the D.A.R. Chaplain General’s Prayer Book) composed by the club sponsor.

Publicity

Rockford Morning Star and Register Republican
New Club Gets Flag (with picture) 10/14/59 Star
Columbus Day Rites Observed in City 10/12/59 Register Republican
Honor Columbus at Junior High 10/13/59 Star
Club Sparks New Study of Heritage Sun. 10/18/59 Star
2nd Junior Citizens Unit Formed (with picture) 11/19/59 Star
Syverson Home Treats Planned 12/16/59 Star
Hatchet (School Paper at Washington Junior High School)
New Club Launched September 1959
Eighth Grade History Project September 1959
Andrew Jackson Club Formed October 1959
Washington Cooperates in Freedoms Foundation October 1959
George Washington J.A.C. Columbus Day Program October 1959
Visit River Bluff Nursing Home November 1959

(Continued on page 222)
WALTER-McCARRAN ACT—THE BULWARK OF OUR FREEDOMS

Two Important Considerations in Immigration Policy

An editorial in the New York Times several years ago said that two considerations are of prime importance in formulating a permanent policy in regard to immigration. "The first is that the country has a right to say who shall and shall not come in. It is not for any foreign country to determine our immigration policy. The second is that the basis for restriction must be chosen with a view not to the interest of any group or groups in this country, whether racial or religious, but rather with a view to the country's best interests as a whole. The great test is assimilability. Will the newcomers fit into the American life readily?"

Why the Daughters Are Interested in Immigration

Some people, including our own members, have asked why the Daughters of the American Revolution do not confine themselves to matters within the scope of genealogical research and historical interest instead of taking an increasingly active part in problems such as immigration. They forget that one of the objectives of our Society is education.

The Daughters have a tremendous concern that the people of this Nation be informed as to the elements that would subvert our government and destroy the freedoms for which our Founding Fathers fought, sacrificed and died. These elements are among the most vigorous opponents of the Walter-McCarran Act. They have been known to call the proponents of the Act "Racists" and "Bigots" when they insist that no foreign country should determine the foreign policy of this country. The proponents, however, would have solid support from George Washington who questioned the advisability of population-bloc immigration. "By doing so," he said, "they retain the language, habits and principles (good or bad) which they bring with them."

The Daughters of the American Revolution are interested in immigration because America is made up of more than natural resources of mountains and plains, of cities and towns: Its real fiber is the people. If our immigration system works properly, the people we accept among us will strengthen that fiber; but if it operates badly, it will weaken us.

The Walter-McCarran Act is a genuine bulwark of the freedoms of our nation. It is not for any foreign country to determine our immigration law. This Act ensures the welfare of all Americans. In the first place, it was intended to provide an immigration and naturalization system which maintains insofar as possible the cultural balance of our population. This balance has enabled us, within a brief span of two centuries, to carve out of a wilderness the greatest, most powerful republic in all human history.

The Walter-McCarran Act maintains this population balance by way of the national origins quota system which sets the number of immigrants that can be admitted from each foreign country according to the composition of our population as given in the 1920 census. Under the present system, that quota is entirely non-political.

The national origins quota system may be compared to a mirror held up before the American people. As the various proportions of our foreign national groups are reflected in the mirror, the quotas are computed in accordance with that reflection. This is not something new in immigration legislation. The first quota law was passed by Congress in 1924. That's why the 1920 census is used as a base year. The quota system was worked out in order to provide some means of stemming the unrestricted immigration flooding our shores after World War I.

A change of the quota base year from 1920 to 1950 is an indirect attempt to increase immigration greatly without appearing to change the law. In 1950 we had about 50 per cent more population than in 1920. Using that as a base year would automatically increase the quota immigration by 50 per cent. Non-quota entries would increase at least in proportion so that the total would be more than double that presently authorized by law.

In the years 1920–21, over one and a quarter million aliens came into this country. At that time, of course, our population was about 40 per cent less than it is today. Such a flood of immigrants would obviously have wrecked this country economically and politically, had it continued. It would have destroyed our living standards, our wage scale and our political system. The national origins quota formula provides a means of controlling the situation and it has been the heart of the United States immigration system since its original enactment in 1924. Perhaps the best
Some uninfomed persons have said that Communism is no longer a danger. Does not the "Spirit of Camp David" resulting from the visit of Khrushchev to President Eisenhower prevail? Have not the Communists given up their plan of world conquest and called for general disarmament? Do they not claim they wish peaceful coexistence? Few people realize that the Communists speak an Aesopian language. To the Communists, peaceful coexistence is world domination obtained through infiltration, subversion and economic competition, and bribery of underdeveloped nations with promises of assistance which involve ultimate subjugation. Violently opposed to the citizens outside the Iron Curtain who believe in freedom and individual rights is this world-wide conspiracy dedicated to the destruction of the United States as the bastion of freedom. This conspiracy as we all know controls millions of human beings. Its participants are highly disciplined. Above all, the Communist conspiracy never hesitates to employ illegal, immoral means of gaining its end, including, as already indicated, infiltration, sabotage, espionage, trickery, terror, lies and subversion.

Many of those who urge a more lenient immigration policy fail to realize that a carelessly drawn or improperly enforced immigration system is an open invitation for Communist agents to come into our country. We know from bitter experience that thousands of Communist agents, all of whom are dedicated agents of Moscow, have poured into this country through the loopholes of past immigration laws. The red spies who have come here to steal our atomic secrets could never have entered under the Walter-McCarran Act. Carelessness, shortsightedness or foolhardiness when it comes to immigration laws is nothing less than national suicide.

The third goal of the Walter-McCarran Act is to create a fair, non-political method of admitting desirable aliens who will fit into our way of life and make a contribution to the national welfare. Those who would subvert this country aim at letting down protective barriers which we have in our present laws against undesirable aliens, resulting in an engulfing flood of immigration. Most important are the attacks on the national origins quota system which has preserved our culture and our political pattern. If adopted, this change would drastically shift our predominant immigration flow from northern and western Europe, from which the majority of our people trace their background, to southern and eastern Europe and to Asia where the largest populations now exist. Naturally the rate of assimilation into our way of life would decline; and we would build up in this country, largely in the big cities, indigestible blocks that would create problems for generations to come. The unrestricted immigration before the 1924 Act has demonstrated how easily this can be done and how dangerous it can really be.

Is Our Door Still Open?

Some critics of the Walter-McCarran Act say that the "Open Door Policy" of our country's early days no longer prevails. They forget that there is no quota restriction on residents of Western Hemisphere countries with the exception of Orientals who have settled there. For example, 850,000 Puerto Ricans are living in this country. In New York City alone, a relief bill for Puerto Ricans was expected to top $20,000,000 in 1959. 111,344 persons emigrated to this country from Western Hemisphere countries and 82,444 came mostly from Europe under the Refugee Act. Adding together those coming in officially under the quota system, the thousands admitted legally under special bills and provisions such as the highly-skilled or technical persons who receive visa preferences, one can see that the "Open Door Policy" has been only slightly modified since the door was completely open.

Critics of our immigration policy also fail to consider the tremendous cost to themselves as taxpayers of those immigrants who become public wards. Statistics of the Immigration Service show that it cost $314,210 a year in public funds to care for 53 aliens who had become public charges in hospitals and institutions and were deported. This figure must be expanded by many millions if total cost of alien care is considered.

How Subversives Were Admitted

Those interested in preventing subversives from entering this country have sometimes wondered why those people were not prevented from being

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admitted. There are three basic reasons for this. First, many of them came in before the enactment of the quota system. Second, many came in under the old law which had dangerous loopholes; and third, enforcement of immigration laws has often been so lax that the provisions for keeping out Communists were not enforced.

**Walter-McCarran Act vs. Unified Quota System**

The Walter-McCarran Act not only strengthens the protective provisions of the law but removes some of the discretion which political appointees exercised in the past to get around the will of Congress and the American people.

The formula of the Walter-McCarran Act which provides that the number of quota immigrants from each country be limited to 1/6 of 1 per cent of the inhabitants of the United States who in 1920 traced their origins to that particular country is to be contrasted with the “Unified Quota System.” Under this system, an administrative agency appointed by the President would exercise the vast power of choosing among nationalities and would result in special interest pressures and politics.

People who condemn the quota system of the Walter-McCarran Act as inherently illiberal and an expression of religious or racial prejudice are mistaken in their opinion. “It is no reflection on the many fine American citizens of all races, creeds and national origins to recognize realistically that some nations are far closer to the United States in culture, custom and standard of living, respect for law and experience in government.”

**World Refugee Year Threatens United States Economy**

Participation by the United States in World Refugee Year beginning July 1, 1959, is one of the probable reasons for promotion of new immigration legislation. Proposed by Great Britain and sponsored by the United States, World Refugee Year was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in December, 1958.

Some persons have charged that the United States immigration laws have restricted entry of worthy aliens just at a time when refugee problems are great the world over. This charge is completely without foundation. The Department of Justice issued a statement to the public which began with the following paragraph: “Commissioner J. M. Swing disclosed that over 350,000 immigrants were admitted to the United States in 1956. This is the highest immigration since 1925.” The Department pointed out that 82,000 immigrants were admitted under the Refugee Relief Act, 6500 of them Hungarians. Another 25,000 Hungarians were admitted by order of the President. Furthermore, statistics show that between 1953 and 1958, 1,518,158 immigrants entered the United States of which 969,012 were non-quota immigrants, and also 228,012 under the Displaced Persons Act and Refugee Act also entered the United States. These figures do not include the thousands of persons who entered this country illegally. The flow of immigrants into the United States has reached the highest point in thirty years. In 1957, it was triple the immigration rate of 1946. The half a million refugees admitted legally to the United States are more than were accepted by Canada, all of South America, Great Britain, France, the Scandinavian countries, Italy and Turkey combined.

Immigration, contrary to what many believe, does not consist of quota immigrants alone. Quota numbers account for only a quarter of the total, the rest come in non-quota or under special refugee laws. More than a third of the 350,000 immigrants mentioned above in the Department of Justice report came from non-quota countries in the Western Hemisphere. Another ten per cent came in non-quota as children or spouses of American citizens. This points up the mushrooming effect of immigration. Once an alien is admitted to citizenship the laws set up privileges for some members of his family to come into the United States without regard to quotas. Thus the discussion of quota entries alone tells only a part of the story because the total of non-quota immigrants is far greater than the total of quota immigrants. Many immigrants are also sent here on a non-immigrant basis. In addition many thousand aliens cross our borders, illustrating a very sizable problem of the administration and enforcement of our immigration laws.

Thirty-five years ago it was estimated that approximately 500,000 aliens were in the United States illegally; today, this number is estimated to be in the millions. An average of not less than 13,000 aliens enter the United States annually as non-immigrants for temporary periods, overstay such periods, get lost in our population and remain as permanent residents. Add to this number more than 150,000 European-born immigrants to Canada who have slipped across the border to our country, alien seamen jumping ships, stowaways and those crossing the border illegally, of whom many have prior criminal records. There are now from three to five million aliens illegally in the United States! It is interesting to know also that a study by the Special Senate Committee on Immigration shows that between 50,000 and 75,000 cases of illegal entries have been stamped closed and filed away without action since warrants were unenforceable against them.

**Immigration Problem—Logic vs. Emotion**

Those who look at the immigration problem from an emotional rather than a logical view, say that we have an obligation as a free nation to help those flecing oppression, and should let down our bars to any who for this reason put forth a claim to our sympathies. The simple truth is that since the end of World War II the United States has admitted more refugees than any other immigrant-receiving country. The total number admitted since then exceeds 650,000. In addition to that our country has set up hundreds of thousands of potential immigrant rights for certain relatives of refugees admitted so that the final total is difficult to determine.

**Relaxation of Standards No Solution**

No nation can solve the refugee problem through a relaxation of its immigration standards. This is true for several reasons. First, there are too many refugees that would come to the United States if we did. In West Germany alone there are about ten million refugees; add to that number the million or more Arab refugees, and the thousands from each of the Iron Curtain countries. Second, immigration is not a solution to overpopulation for the simple reason that the problem is too big to be solved that way. For example, the overpopulation of Italy with its area
of only 115,000 square miles could ostensibly be solved only with the immigration of several millions of people. China, one of the most over-populated nations, has a total of nearly 600 million people and India has over 350 million. To help these nations at all would involve immigration of more than a hundred million people. Doubling the population of the United States by free immigration would hardly begin to solve the overpopulation of any of these countries, provided, of course, overpopulation could be solved in this way.

Statistics prove, however, that reducing the density of Europe's population will only accelerate its increase. Sixty million people have left Europe since 1800, but its population will have increased from 148,000,000 to a predicted 436,000,000 in 1960. While Europe's population grows apace, so does that of the United States. Since 1950, we have added more than twenty million people; since 1920, over 65 million and in another ten years more than 200 million, over a 22 per cent increase. We will have to provide food, shelter, education and public facilities for all of them. Our citizens and the thousands who will come to our shores in ensuing years are not satisfied as are their Communist counterparts with a bowl of rice, a mud hut, dirt roads and a scarcity of the luxuries of life. They want an American standard of living. Our children and our grandchildren have a right to expect us to provide immigration laws which will insure their place also in the sun. Today our cities are overcrowded. We have too few schools and hospitals for our present population; and yet in California alone we are told that 3,500 hospital and institution beds are occupied by aliens at a cost to the taxpayers in that State of $5,000,000 a year! Furthermore, we can't build our highways fast enough to keep up with present day needs. Those living in the year 2000 AD will see a population in this country of 400 million people, provided present immigration laws remain the same and increase in population occurs at the rate predicted by competent statistical experts.

**Socialist Slant of Immigrants**

One fact which should be remembered by those who wish to change the Walter-McCarran Act to allow in immigrants in greatly increased numbers, particularly from countries living under State Socialism is that these persons have no conception of American Constitutional Government and little interest in it. Many have come from countries where their livelihood has been entirely dependent on the State, be it Socialist dictatorship or Communist. The advent of those who have been nurtured on Socialism will make doubly difficult the struggle to maintain the free enterprise system in this country. Their beliefs will hasten the change from a predominantly Capitalistic to a predominantly Socialist society, with this change everyone will be dragged down to a low level of mediocrity in contrast with the incentive, ambition and high standard of living of a free enterprise economy. With the abandonment of the free enterprise system, our country would be bound to decline in power as a nation.

**Suggested Substitutes for Present Quota System**

Various suggestions have been propounded as substitutes for the present quota system. The most dangerous is the one to set up a political committee with a right to set quotas for each country from year to year. The result would be dangerous because immigration from that moment on would become the biggest political football in the nation. Immigration quotas would become election promises, political pay-offs, and the welfare of the nation could be completely forgotten. Another version is to give the power of decisions to the Attorney General who is also a political appointee. The Administration Bill of 1959 would increase immigration quotas by 65,000 a year and set up quota pools for Europe, Africa, Asia and the Pacific Ocean areas. Another bill would use the 1950 Census as a base instead of 1920. It would raise the annual quota from 154,857 to 250,920, an increase of 96,063 and allow for entry of 100,000 refugees. It would also pool unissued quota numbers and distribute them to low quota countries, and permit Asians in the Western Hemisphere countries to enter free of quota. Provisions as to exclusion and deportation of aliens would be liberalized. Finally, a Board of Visa Appeals would be set up. In effect, this Board would have the power to review decisions made by United States Consular officials in foreign countries either to grant or withhold visas, and their decisions would be subject to review by the judiciary.

Another proposed amendment to the Walter-McCarran Act would not only oblige Consular officials to establish their grounds for refusal of a visa in court, thus forcing the government on demand of an alien to divulge secret and privileged information; but to all intents and purposes would also make immigration a right rather than a privilege, as would the provision regarding the Board of Visa Appeals, to all intents and purposes.

Other changes proposed since the Walter-McCarran Act was passed are as follows:

1. To wipe out the charges against future quotas that were made under various refugee programs. This would allow entry of 325,000 quota immigrants because that many have been admitted and charged against the future quotas of their country.

2. Another change would give the Attorney General the right to grant a legal immigration status to any alien able to get into our country legally or illegally. This would be an open invitation to violate our laws. Several million aliens are here now on an illegal status.

**Relation Between Proposed Changes and Communist Conspiracy**

Some of those who wish to change the Walter-McCarran Act do so deliberately in order to weaken the present protection against Communists and subversives. In fact, the most insidious proposals for emasculation of the immigration and nationality act are aimed directly at its security provisions. They would force our officials in many cases to allow the entry of persons on whom they have reliable security information.

There is a close and intimate relationship between immigration systems and the world-wide conspiracy. In the forefront of this conspiracy is said to be the International Red Aid established in 1922 to deploy Communists and those most amenable to Communist discipline all over the world; to fight any attempt anywhere in the world to deport Communists; and to work among aliens and nationality groups to further objectives.
of the Communists. Following the organization of the International Labor Defense in this country, 800 branch subsidiaries of the I.R.A. sprang up. Some of those were the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, the Committee to Save Refugees and many others. The Communist Party's National Groups Commission also organized groups to work among aliens and ethnic groups. The work of these front organizations was coordinated with the united 'front tactic.' Communist-led cadres cooperated with non-Communist organizations on certain immigration objectives desired by Moscow without revealing the Soviet origin of these aims. Sworn testimony of top United States immigration and security officers indicates that 40 per cent of the so-called "refugees" from behind the Iron Curtain are either subversive or criminals or both. Of the refugees in Germany, 30 per cent are Communist agents, Red sympathizers or security risks; and 60,000 sleepers are in the "pipeline" waiting to enter the United States. According to the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, 400,000 displaced persons were to be admitted to this country. Though providing for security checks to be made of every displaced person, the act was not so administered; on the other hand, the "calculated risk" theory was substituted. It has been estimated that one third of those coming into this country are ineligible. More than a thousand warrants for arrest or deportation for criminal or subversive activities are outstanding against displaced persons. The evidence shows it is impossible to screen out those people who should be barred from admission.

The Senate Judiciary Committee wrote the Walter-McCarran Act on the basis of a five-year study of immigration problems. Among other things, they asked for a Federal Bureau of Investigation report on the 5,000 or more militant members of the Communist Party. That report was compiled and it showed that 91.5 per cent of the top Communists were either of foreign birth, married to persons of foreign birth or born of foreign parents. The F.B.I. reported also "that more than 50 per cent of the nation's more militant Communists traced their origin either to Russia or to satellite countries."

Few persons realize the great number of seemingly respectable organizations created by the Reds in the field of immigration alone to subvert United States legislation. It is known there are 180 of these organizations dedicated to the task of bringing grass roots pressure on Congress to destroy or weaken the Walter-McCarran Act. One of these organizations published and distributed more than 5 million pamphlets, printed 142 memoranda and 98 leaflets, and sponsored and initiated 62 radio programs (19 on a network basis). They also provided speakers for 412 meetings, material for 14 articles in nationally circulated magazines and special material to newspaper columnists, editors and radio commentators. One would have thought this would have completed their task, but they sponsored in addition 8 national and 27 regional conferences and testified at 26 hearings before committees of the United States Congress as well as many legislative bodies. A look at the tremendous activity of this one organization points up the immediate necessity for American patriots to arouse themselves with equal zeal to protect their country, to form Speakers' Bureaus in every State, and to take an active part in guiding legislation in the State legislatures and in Congress, as well as securing time on radio and TV. Their activity should be spurred on by the knowledge that the changing of the Walter-McCarran Act is the prime objective of the Communist Party.

Although Communists compose the largest class of undesirable immigrants, there are many of the criminal, immoral and narcotic groups which are deported each year. Reports show the active tie-up between aliens in this country and organized crime.

Our Congress has been asked to make the naturalization of Communists, subversives and criminals much less difficult. For example, one proposal would go as far as to make immigration an implied right by allowing an alien in a foreign country to go to our courts when denied entry on good and sufficient grounds. With millions of people interested in coming to the United States, havoc would be created in our already crowded judicial system. Some of the above changes have already been introduced as bills. There are many others, although they vary in detail. Their secret purpose is to break down the protective wall which many years of study have helped to build up against undesirable aliens.

The American people are entitled to be made aware of these active, powerful and well-financed groups who have the avowed determination to undermine our immigration and nationality system.

Three Groups Opposing Act

First there are the Communists to whose international lifeline the law with its restrictions on subversives has struck a serious blow. Agents who at one time found it relatively easy to cross our borders bringing in instructions from Moscow and to take out vital defense secrets are now faced with a good, tough law. To overcome this defense perimeter, they have organized at least a hundred and eighty Communist front groups, according to the House Un-American Activities Committee, to propagate against the law, work for its repeal and to collect vast sums of money.

They have succeeded in taking in innocent people in large numbers by their clever propaganda line, saying they want us to help the overpopulated lands of the world. At a convention of the Communist Nationalist Committee held several years ago members were instructed to place on a high priority basis a fight against the Walter-McCarran Act. In so doing, the Communists recognized that the fight against our immigration and nationality law is essential to the defense of the Communist party.

The second group of opponents to the immigration and nationality act consists of self-seeking politicians and professional minority group leaders. They are trading on the emotions of foreign-born Americans who use any means regardless of its effect on national security to gain a few votes. Their efforts are geared to what they claim is good for the needs of Europe rather than the safety and welfare of their own country.

The third group of opponents consists of the so-called do-gooders who think that opening wide the gates of immigration will solve all the ills of the world. Most of these are honest people with honest intentions, but the net result of their efforts could be just as disastrous as that of the other two groups. Their thinking is on a par with the Socialists who would tax the American people severely to provide foreign aid for all the underdeveloped
Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee:

Thank you for the privilege of allowing me to present the Statement of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, concerning Senate Resolution 94 to the distinguished members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

I am Mrs. Wilson King Barnes, Chairman of the National Defense Committee, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Senator Humphrey, in his bill (S. Res. 94) has proposed to our Congress that the Connally Amendment to the Statute of the International Court of Justice be repealed. This Amendment reserved to the United States the right to determine unilaterally whether a subject of litigation lies essentially within domestic jurisdiction. Senator Humphrey's bill would eliminate this automatic reservation from our declaration accepting compulsory jurisdiction of the Court.

The reasons for our opposition to the repeal of the Connally Amendment are as follows:

I. It would indeed be ironical for this Nation to confer upon a foreign body the power to determine its judicial jurisdiction which no court in the United States, Federal or State, has been given. In the United States, all courts have their jurisdiction conferred by either a written Constitution or a Statute passed by the legislative branch of the government. American courts determine their own jurisdiction only in the context of a definitive body of constitutional and statutory law. If the determination of jurisdiction is a usurpation of power, the legislative branch of the Federal or State government may readily eliminate the usurpation. There is no definitive body of international law other than in the maritime field of jurisprudence, and the United Nations Charter does not purport to limit in any definitive manner the distinction between international and domestic areas of decision. II. The United States during the last twenty-five years has experienced decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in which there has been a trend of blending sociological and political concepts with judicial decisions. This demonstrates the inherent danger in entrusting to the World Court the power to define its own jurisdiction. The Supreme Court, composed of jurists trained in the same legal tradition, limited by the written Constitution to the determination of judicial matters, and applying a definitive body of Constitutional and Municipal law, has extended its jurisdiction into political and sociological areas. It is reasonable to believe that the International Court of Justice with no definitive body of law, no prior tradition of judicial restraint and with judges trained in different legal systems, and without agreement among themselves as to either the principles of law to be applied or the methods of applying the law would fail to decide cases upon a political and ideological rather than upon a strictly judicial basis.

III. The jurisdiction of the Court comprises all cases which the parties refer to it, and all matters specially provided for in the Charter of the United Nations or in treaties and conventions in force. Should the United

What You Can Do

Perhaps the reader may think that as an individual patriot he can do little in this fight to preserve our Republic by saving the Walter-McCarran Act. The truth is that you may do much. The first thing you should do is to learn the facts and then tell the truth to those you number among your friends and acquaintances. Second, write as individuals to your Senators and Representatives that you expect them to defend the interests of America first and foremost. This is their duty! Make this clear to your representatives: that preservation of the provisions of the Walter-McCarran Act is a basic issue affecting the survival of the Nation.

Tell your representatives to resist the tremendous pressure that will be brought to bear on them to support and promote World Refugee Year. Tell them you are unalterably opposed to any "crash program" designed to wipe out the refugee problem. If you and those who read this analysis of the Walter-McCarran Act will each one write your representatives as indicated above, you will have a tremendous influence in preserving your country. The citizens of the country, including your children and your children's children will rise up and call you blessed.

Conclusion

"Our Statesmen 30 years ago clearly foresaw the dangers of America becoming an open asylum for Europe's teeming millions, surplus to their needs, a burden to their economies. With this recognition they put into effect the immigration policy, under attack today, which has given us a national strength to help us survive and prosper during some of the most critical years in our history.

"If our leaders then could foresee the need for reduced immigration, then in the face of the present even greater exploding world population, surely we, as intelligent and courageous citizens, can meet the challenge to keep our present national origins systems inviolate."
States subscribe to the Covenant of Human Rights, its citizens would find there is no guarantee to the ownership of private property and that the concepts of inalienable rights derived from our Creator have been changed to that of the State as their author; furthermore that those rights are not absolute but exist only so long as they do not threaten national security.

Although the International Court is supposed to try only cases between nations, the Genocide Convention permits trials of individuals who by an act or word cause serious mental harm or inflict conditions of life bringing about destruction in whole or in part of national, ethnic or racial groups. Thus a citizen of the United States, should this Country adhere to the Genocide Convention, might be tried and sentenced by the International Court.

IV. The United States is apparently the only Federal Union member of the United Nations, in which the central government has one group of powers while all others are lodged in the several states. All State powers and all Federal powers would seem to be essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of this Country, but whether the International Court of Justice, composed of members whose ideologies and system of laws are foreign to the Common Law and Constitutional Law of this Country, would so decide is problematical. To the Soviet Union, the basis of our law is called bourgeois morality and even among Nations friendly to the United States, there are differences as to principles of law.

V. The States as the only parties capable of amending our Constitution might find themselves shorn of that power, as well as their other governmental powers, if we should waive our present right of unilateral decision.

VI. At present a dispute between the United States and another nation can be settled by the World Court only if both nations agree for it to be decided. A blanket submission to International Court jurisdiction would put the same tool for nullifying our Federal and State Constitutions in the hands of forces outside the United States as would the use of the Treaty Power to supercede domestic law. This immunity to the Constitution and supremacy over domestic law is extended to rulings of the International Court when the United States submits to its jurisdiction under treaty.

VII. Sitting with the International Court of Justice are judges from Communist-dominated countries. Everything that serves the interest of the Communist party is legal. Therefore, a non-Communist state which is a party to a case before this Court cannot expect an unbiased judgment. Communist judges in accordance with party policy directive could be counted upon to propagate Communist aims and purposes in reaching decisions of the Court.

VIII. With the exception of certain kinds of maritime matters in which there are fairly well-established rules of international law, there are few, if any, settled and universally recognized rules or principles of international law. In respect to such matters as the limitation of actions, national sovereignty or governmental structure, the International Court is free to apply any rule or principle developed by a majority of the judges, some of whom might be motivated by national interest or actual hostility. In the United States, the government is one of laws, not men. Where the law is vague, obscure or nebulous, as is the situation with the International Court, it could be applied authoritatively to transform the government of the United States into one of men, not law.

IX. Very few of the nations in the United Nations have our system of Common Law; fewer still believe in the natural rights of man. In this Country, the American Bill of Rights guarantees the rights to freedom of religion, of speech, of the press, of habeas corpus, of trial by jury; that no one shall be deprived of his life, liberty or property without due process of law. The framers of our Constitution and Bill of Rights believed those rights came from God, a belief that stems from our religious heritage and forms the bulwark of our liberties.

There are differences, too, between systems of law as to the presumption of innocence, of the right to appeal, and of the minority against the general will. With a dictatorship such as exists in the Soviet Union, where the individual exists for and at the mercy of the State, there is little common ground in legal fundamentals.

X. Judgments of the International Court may be enforced by measures provided for in Articles 41-48 of the United Nations Charter, including interruption of economic relations, severance of diplomatic relations or armed force. It would be tragic if the slogan “World Peace Through World Law” should require this Country to decide whether to submit to a decision adverse to our national security, or to resort to arbitration by armed force.

XI. Article 46 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice provides that the hearing in Court shall be public unless the Court shall decide otherwise, or unless the parties demand that the public be not admitted. Our English ancestors fought successfully against the power of the British Judges to conduct Star Chamber proceedings where trials were held in secret and those prosecuted were all but defenseless against the power of the British Crown. No American, mindful of the dangers inherent in secret trials, would consent to such a procedure as made possible in this Article 46.

Americans have a sacred mission stemming from our inheritance of the blessings of freedom to see that the liberties won by our ancestors shall be preserved to mankind. The rule of Constitutional Law so hardly won must not be sacrificed by a surrender to world domination brought about by a Court whose members know little or nothing of true freedom or inalienable rights. Lack of confidence in a Court where such foreign ideologies exist does not show a loss of faith in the judicial process, since the premise is lacking that an impartial decision would be based on law and not on sociological or ideological reasons. A Court whose jurisdiction depends on the national interest or hostility of its individual members cannot add much to the law.

The idea has been advanced that the Connally Amendment should be repealed, since the United States can expect because of its large foreign interests to be plaintiff frequently before the Court and stands to suffer because the other party to the case can invoke a veto power similar to our Connally Amendment. I hold that this Country will suffer more if the Amendment is repealed, for its sovereignty will be destroyed through permitting a World Court whose jurisdiction cannot be destroyed through permitting a World Court whose jurisdiction cannot be externally determined to decide what is and what is not a domestic issue.

The fact that the World Court has had in 14 years only 17 contentious cases and 10 advisory opinions shows the lack of faith in its capacity. Mexico, the Union of South Africa, India, Pakistan and the Sudan have reservations similar to the United States, and the United Kingdom excludes disputes affecting the national security of the United Kingdom. This Country would do a great disservice to the world if it encouraged other nations to submit to a Court which has no definitive body of law and some of whose members have no belief in moral principles.

Some have suggested that this Country should make certain specific reservations as to domestic matters such as our tariffs, immigration, the Panama Canal, etc. Such reservations (Continued on page 222)
State Activities

PENNSYLVANIA

The scene of the Sixty-third Annual Conference of the Pennsylvania State Society was the Penn-Sheraton Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., September 28-30, 1959, was the scene of the Sixty-third Annual Conference of the Pennsylvania State Society. Mrs. Joseph Vallery Wright, State Regent, presided at all sessions. Hostess regents and committee members were from the 49 Western District chapters, with Mrs. Harold A. Russell, Western Director, the general chairman.

Reports of activities and accomplishments during the last year of the State Regency of Mrs. Allen Langdon Baker, and the first year of Mrs. Wright's administration; stirring and enlightening addresses by guest speakers; superb music; the feeling of "togetherness" and inspiration gained from meeting with fellow members dedicated to furthering the basic objects, principles and aims of our great National Society, made this Conference extremely worthwhile.

Distinguished guests presented to the Conference were: Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, Recording Secretary General; Pennsylvania's own Mrs. Allen Langdon Baker, Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. Ross Boring Hager, Librarian General; Mrs. Lloyd L. Thompson, Honorary State Regent and Past Vice President General; Mrs. Harlow B. Kirkpatrick, Honorary State Regent and Past Vice President General; Mrs. Herbert Patterson, Honorary State Regent and Past Corresponding Secretary General; and Miss M. Catherine Downing, State Regent of Delaware.

The opening night audience heard the Rev. James D. Colbert, vice president, Christian Anti-Communist Crusade, give startling facts about the Communist Party. In his address, The Crisis Hour of Liberty, he stated that Communists propose to conquer the world and are following a blueprint for that conquest according to timetable and plan. As Americans we have two alternatives. Turn our backs upon the unprecedented danger that faces America today, hide our heads like ostriches and die; or we can recognize this problem, set up defenses against it and live.

Dr. Ralph H. Cain, Superintendent of our Tamasee D.A.R. School, gave many facts about Tamasee at the Tuesday morning business session, telling of its far-reaching good in the lives of pupils, parents, graduates, and spoke of its needs. At the conclusion of his talk, the members assembled voted unanimously to accept the recommendation of the State Board that the State Society undertake to raise $10,000 for the renovation of the Pennsylvania Health House at Tamasee, all funds remaining from the renovation to be set up in an endowment fund which will assure the future preservation of the Health House built during the State Regency of the late Mrs. Joseph G. Forney, and dedicated to her. This will be the special State Regent's project for this regime.

Over 600 Daughters and guests at the State Banquet heard a most interesting review of The Historical Basis for the Pittsburgh Bicentennial presented by Stanton Belfour, Cochairman, Historical Committee, Pittsburgh Bicentennial Association. Beginning with the era when Pittsburgh was just a place for Indians, woods, trees, rivers, and valleys, he brought us through the following years to the present well-populated, cultural, educational, industrial city at the convergence of three important rivers. Mr. Belfour paid special tribute to the Pennsylvania Daughters for saving and preserving the Old Block House at Fort Pitt. Following his splendid address, Mr. Belfour was given a framed citation reading as follows: "Presented by the Pennsylvania State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to Stanton Belfour, for scholarly research and presentation of American History. (Signed) Doris Pike White, President General; Frances Bryan Hoke, Historian General; Geneva Aldrich Wright, State Regent; Lydia Bates Glock, State Historian." Mrs. Glock made the formal presentation.

A National Defense Committee luncheon on Tuesday overflowed into the corridor. Richard Arens, Director of the Staff of the House Un-American Activities Committee, gave frightening, true facts in a talk What Price Security. Mr. Arens is truly dedicated to awakening those within the sound of his voice to the great dangers now abroad in our great Country, great thus far, but continuing so only if we stamp out communism.

Resolutions adopted included: Re-affirmation of National Resolutions; February as History Month; The World Refugee Year; McCarran-Walter Act; Federal Bureau of Investigation; Commendation for the Continuance of Bible Reading in Pittsburgh Schools.

The Committee on Credentials reported a total registration of 465. Many more members attended various sessions and social events.

Whatever would we do at Conference without our wonderful Juniors and pages. They are truly our blessings. Thirty-four pages assisted during Conference. Twelve chapters received Junior Eleven Blue Ribbon Awards, two Chapters, Honorable Mention awards.

Printed Conference Proceedings, dedicated to the President General, Mrs. Ashmead White, were placed in the mail December twelfth.

To condense the activities and wonder of a Pennsylvania State Conference into 800 words is impossible, so please do accept our cordial invitation to come to the Keystone State of Pennsylvania and share a Conference with us.—Mrs. George J. Walz (State Recording Secretary).

STATE CONFERENCES IN MARCH

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* President General attending.
with the CHAPTERS

Mohegan (Ossining, N. Y.) celebrated its 65th birthday with luncheon June 10 at Pines Ridge Golf Club, about 70 members and guests attending.

DuBois (DuBois, Pa.) had a year of interest and cooperation. Constitution Week was observed with a special program and one window display and one display at the Bureau of Census in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Allen Baker, at that time State Regent, was guest speaker at our October luncheon. At the February meeting, Miss Matilda Bell, regent, James Alexander Chapter, reviewed Bending the Twig. A history certificate of award and a medal were presented to a junior high school student.

We received honorable mention on the Honor Roll. Good Citizens' certificates of award and pins were presented to three senior high school girls. Two United States Flags were presented to Girl Scouts. Clothing was sent to St. Mary's, Tamassee, and Crossnore. We have a new chapter Flag. The new aluminum pole was presented by Mrs. Mabel K. Gibson and Mrs. Thomas Reitz.

We earned $150.00 at a rummage sale and bake sale. The chapter made cancer dresses and sponsored a cancer walk. There were 4 new members, 1 transfer, and 5 deaths; membership, 95.

Flag Day luncheon of DuBois Chapter. (L. to r.) Miss Annamae Korb, Miss Lillian Lockhart, Mrs. Allen Baker (Organizing Secretary General), Mrs. Thomas E. Reitz, (regent), Miss Helen Pearce, Mrs. John Page, Mrs. Caroline Gilman.

At the Flag Day luncheon Mrs. Allen Baker (then Organizing Secretary General) was our guest speaker. Miss Helen Pearce, State Librarian, was a guest. Rev. Willis Hartsock gave the invocation. Six chapters attended the luncheon.

Patrick Henry (Martinsville, Va.). The plan had been to have had another Patrick Henry descendant in this picture, but Miss Miriam Anne Crenshaw, his great-great granddaughter and great-great-great granddaughter of Governor Alexander Spotswood. In 1956 Mrs. Louise (Huff) Sanders was elected regent, which office she filled three entire years. Under her wise and earnest leadership the Patrick Henry Chapter has reached outstanding achievements, and through her faithful efforts it now merits high rank. Mrs. Sanders' Revolutionary War ancestor was Peter Howard, born in England in 1762, died in Floyd County, Va., in 1827, served in American Revolution, 5th Virginia Regiment for one year and later in 3d Virginia Regiment, under Colonel Buford. Peter Howard was a son of Sir William Howard (1732-1815). Sir William was knighted by the crown of England and bore Arms.

The inscription (on the bronze plaque): "This boulder marks the landed estate of Patrick Henry, where he lived from 1778-1784. Erected by the Patrick Henry Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1922." (Reverse side of this large granite stone): PATRICK HENRY.—Ruth Callaway Pannill.

Ralph Humphreys (Jackson, Miss.). At a meeting of the chapter celebrating its 58th birthday (January 6, 1960), Mrs. J. R. Peaster, who served on the National Resolutions Committee in 1959, and Mrs. H. A. Alexander, Honorary State Regent of Mississippi and present State Chairman of National Defense, reported on the work of their respective committees. Mrs. Alexander was particularly pleased that 27 of 44 school textbooks found objectionable will be removed from the required list. The chapter gave $100, with about $50 added by individuals, to the fund for the Doris Pike White auditorium-gymnasium at Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School; in addition, $100 was sent as a scholarship to Tamassee. Chapter membership increased during the year.—Mrs. Charles A. Neal.
Sauk Trail (Chicago Heights, Ill.) brought the attention of residents in the south suburban area of Chicago the real meaning of the Fourth of July by dedicating a plaque at the grave of William Hewes, Revolutionary soldier, in the old cemetery in Crete, Ill. July Fourth seemed particularly appropriate for this event, since William's uncle, Joseph Hewes, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. This focused our attention on the great document which is the source of our freedom, and the men who made it possible.

Sauk Trail Chapter was assisted in the ceremony by a color guard from the Crete Amvets, Memorial Post 84, and a volley salute by their firing squad. Mrs. Donald Easterday read a short biography of her ancestor, William Hewes. He enlisted with the Colonial Army at a very early age and served through to the end of the war. He came to Illinois from Vermont to spend his last years with his children, who were among the early settlers of this area.

The occasion of this ceremony was widely noted in local and metropolitan newspapers, and on radio. On the July 9th Coffee With the Duchess broadcast, WMAQ-NBC, Miss Virginia Marmaduke gave a beautiful description of the ceremony and the old cemetery. Miss Marmaduke is a member of the DuQuoin (Ill.) Tri-County Chapter, D.A.R.

Baton Rouge (Baton Rouge, La.). The chapter is the oldest and largest in Baton Rouge and has 195 members. It was one of 17 chapters in Louisiana on the Gold Honor Roll, 1958-59. Mrs. Marion Munson is regent.

Five members attended National Congress and seven attended the State Conference where two members received 50-year certificates. The chapter received a national award for having a full-page advertisement in the January issue of the D.A.R. Magazine.

A final payment of $93 was made on the Allene Groves Cottage; the Junior group presented a metal lathe to Kate Duncan Smith School in June and contributions were made to all schools, Friends of the Museum and all regular State and national projects. The chapter had the greatest increase in subscriptions to the D.A.R. Magazine in Louisiana. It also won a State award for the scrapbook. Fifty dollars was given to the chapter's C.A.R. for its operating expenses.
activity. Mrs. Wallace Berryman led to Mrs. Ward and Mrs. Clarke, stressing their loyalty in all spheres of service. Mrs. Alexander paid tribute following a brief meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Y. Clarke. Mrs. Linda Luck Ward and Mrs. Chloe Clark. Also present for the special occasion were Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ward, Dr. C. Y. Clarke. Mrs. Miller Pinkleton, chaplain, assisted in the program.

The marker honoring Mrs. Ward was given by her sons, James H. Ward, Jr., and Dr. Leon Ward, and Mrs. Clarke’s marker was given by her husband, Dr. C. Y. Clarke.

Mrs. Philips, Mrs. Berryman and Mrs. R. E. Galloway were hostesses with Mrs. Alexander at the meeting preceding the memorial service. The chapter voted to purchase magnolia trees to be planted in historic Greenwood Cemetery in Columbia.—Mrs. D. D. Philips.


Raising of United States Flag dedicated to Col. George Moffett Chapter, Beaumont, Tex., during Constitution Week.

Mrs. Samuel C. Lipscomb, Constitution chairman, D.A.R., led the large representation accepting the honor.—Mrs. G. Harry Shepherd.

General Washington (Trenton, N. J.) is celebrating its 50th Anniversary March 4, 1960, with a tea at Mrs. Siegfried Roebling’s town house, 40 West State Street, to which are invited State Officers, State Chairmen, and chapter regents within the area. Mrs. John Kent Finley, past Senior President of the State Society, C.A.R., and now State Vice Regent, will assist her sister, Mrs. Roehling, as cohostess.

The chapter was organized March 4, 1910, by Mrs. George B. Yard, who served as chapter regent for 10 years. Mrs. Archibald Brown is the only charter member still living. The present regent is Mrs. Stephen H. Barlow. There are 63 members and 3 associate members.

Through the chapter’s name we honor The Father of His Country, General Washington. The inspiration of his leadership has stirred the members of this chapter to establish a library in the McClelland School, in one of the less privileged areas of the city. Over 2,500 books, including a children’s encyclopedia, have been given over a period of years. This year a film strip projector and equipment are to be presented with required films to be added in the ensuing years. In this school the chapter also sponsors history prizes in the fifth and sixth grades, supervised by the principal and under national requirements. The chapter supports two scholarship students each year at the two D.A.R. schools and adds a personal touch at Christmas with money and a gift. It is the chapter’s conviction that the future of our Country lies in the education of her children.—Virginia M. (Mrs. S. H.) Barlow.

Shaker (Shaker Heights, Ohio). Members and guests of Shaker Chapter met at the College Club on February 11, 1959, to observe American History Month and especially to pay tribute to Theodore Roosevelt. Favors were the menu for a dinner served to Mr. Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill, developed by the Historian of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. This meal is still served in the Presidential Room of the Mayflower Hotel in Washington.

Leading up to the program the regent, Mrs. MacDiarmid, reminded the chapter of the importance of American History Month and complimented Mrs. Brown, first vice chairman of American History Month, for her outstanding work. Mrs. Schwartz, program chairman, introduced Mrs. Liedy, chapter historian, who read the American His-
WORTH original of green watered silk.

Throughout the year papers were


tory Month proclamation signed by

Dr. Wish of Western Reserve Uni-

Coos Bay (Coos Bay, Ore.) has

Rachel Caldwell (Greensboro, N. C.), led by its newly elected regent, Mrs. Henry Blake, made a definite con-

Robert Gray (Hoquiam, Wash.) re-

On Thursday, April 21, immediately following the clos-

(Continued on page 238)
Genealogical Source Material

by Beatrice Kenyon
National Chairman, Genealogical Records Committee

Due to the splendid cooperation of chapters all over the country in promptly forwarding their completed Genealogical Forms, this Committee can now offer assistance to potential members in completing their lineage for application papers. In writing for this service, please give the following information in your letter.

1. Name and location of the chapter that you have been invited to join.
2. List all names, dates, and places on your line that you already know. Town and State are most important in identifying your family. It may be that, where there is no patriot on a direct line, we can find one on a side line through a marriage into another family.

Avery Family Bible Records (owned and in possession of Miss Anna M. Crane, Brewster, N.Y.)—from the Enoch Crosby Chapter, Putnam and Dutchess Counties, N.Y.

Marriage
Elisha Avery and Anna Scofield were mar. by Nathan Rockwell, Esqr. on the 27th day of March 1794.

Births
Elisha Avery, born 1771.
Anna Avery, born 1775.
Alfred Avery, born 27th April 1795.
Anah Avery, b. 1st Sept. 1796.
Enoch Avery, b. 12th Aug. 1796.
Lydia Avery, b. 23rd July 1800.
Aner Avery, b. 22nd Feb. 1802.
Alanson Avery, b. 6th Sept. 1803.
Laura Avery, b. 11th Aug. 1805.
Serena Avery, b. 25th May, 1807.
Mary Ann Avery, b. 22nd Decr. 1808.

Deaths
Elisha Avery, d. 7th March 1832.
Anna Avery, d. 25th Aug. 1826.
Alfred Avery, d. 27th April 1828.
Enoch Avery, d. 14th Dec. 1830.
Lydia Avery, d. 23rd July 1830.
Aner Avery, d. 17th Feb. 1832.
Alanson Avery, d. 14th Dec. 1832.
Laura Avery, d. 23rd May 1833.
Serena Avery, d. 26th May, 1834.

Whitlock Family (from an illuminated and framed Family Record—owned by Miss Ella Avery of Brewster, N.Y.)

Enoch Avery the 1st mar. a Miss Wolsey.

George, mar. Amy Brown.
Enoch Banta's second mar. was to Chloe E. Whitlock.
Charles Wood Avery's second mar. was to Emily Smith.
Enoch Burr Avery's second mar. was to Sarah Adams, they had a dau. who d. very young.

Grandchildren
Enoch Burr, b. Feb. 25, 1855.
Chloe E. Whitlock, b. March 11, 1833.
Enoch T. Avery andetta S. Griffin were mar. Jan. 14, 1889.

Births
Anetta Avery, b. Oct. 21, 1861.
Aaron B. Avery, b. Sept. 17, 1863.
Carrie W. Avery, b. July 4, 1870.
Georgeanna Avery, b. May 3rd 1872.
Ellia Ella Avery, b. July 10th 1875.

Deaths
Anetta Avery, d. Oct. 23rd 1893.
Chloe E. Avery, d. April 1, 1885.
Chloe E. Avery, d. April 1, 1885.
Carrie W. Crane, d. May 27, 1930.
Aaron B. Avery, d. Dec. 10, 1932.


George Lozier Family Bible Records

The Family of Jacob Lozier and Jertrude Banta.
Anuary, d. March 25, 1803.
Abraham, b. April 28, 1809.
Henry, b. May 23rd 1814.
George, b. Sept. 8, 1822.
Jacob, b. June 22, 1828.
Theodore Frelinghuyzen, b. Aug. 4, 1865.
David Clark, b. Dec. 23, 1856.
Gertrude Banta, b. March 4, 1859.
Ester Bogert, b. Dec. 16, 1860.
Ruth, b. May 8, 1865.

Charlotte Lozier, mar. June 1814.

George, son, d. April 8, 1827.
Paper in Bible—
Birt Lozier, b. May 8, 1865 and departed this life July 21, 1865.
David Clark Lozier, mar. 1, 1880.

Salome Whitlock, mar. — Mahoney, b. June 4, 1810 Whitlockville, N.Y., d. Feb. 12, 1852, N.Y.

Children

Silas Whitlock, b. May 1st 1831, Whitlockville, N.Y., d. Dec. 23, 1831 Whitlockville, N.Y.
Chloe E. Whitlock, b. March 11th 1833, Whitlockville, N.Y., d. April 11th 1885 Whit-
(contributed by Beech Forest Chapter, Clermont Co., Ohio—1959).

Jacob Metzger, b. Jan. 22, 1747 (pension claim) Feb. 27, 1747, d. Aug. 8, 1835, aged 88 yrs. 5 mo. 11 days; wife Mary, b. Feb. 20, 1749, d. Oct. 3, 1835 aged 86 yrs. 7 mo. 13 days.

Conrad Metzger, son of Jacob and Mary, b. May 8, 1773, d. Jan. 10, 1846, aged 72 yrs. 5 mo. 13 days.

Margaret Baum, wife of Conrad Metzger, b. April 10, 1774, mar. Dec. 22, 1795 in Pitts, b. May 22, 1835, 79 yrs. 1 mo. 12 days.

Children

Samuel Metzger, b. Sept. 12, 1796, d. Jan. 17, 1824, aged 27 yrs. 5 mo. 6 days.

Barbara Metzger, b. Nov. 23, 1797, d. Aug. 7, 1817, 19 yrs. 8 mo. 14 days.

Andrew Metzger, b. Sept. 19, 1798, d. Aug. 7, 1817 (Hia. of Brown Co., Ohio) on the same day her sister Barbara d., mar. abt. 1816, Jacob Waterfield, Jr., b. March 7, 1790, near Lexington, Ky., one son, Samuel.

Mary Metzger, b. April 19, 1800, d. Nov. 5, 1839 (Bible Record)—d. Oct. 1839 (His. yrs. 8 mo. 2 days.

Joseph Metzger, b. Jan. 17, 1801, aged 20 yrs. 9 mo., 15 days.

Mary Metzger, b. Jan. 8, 1810, d. March 20, 1846, aged 28 yrs. 6 mo. 22 days.

William Metzger, b. July 14, 1825, had

James Metzger, b. May 2, 1815.

Amanda Metzger, b. Aug. 28, 1815, d. March 20, 1846, aged 28 yrs. 6 mo. 22 days.

Margaret Metzger, b. Jan. 2, 1829, d. Sept. 11, 1854 aged 9 yrs.

Eliza Metzger, b. Sept. 17, 1854, d. May 29, 1863, aged 26 yrs. 5 mo., 17 days.

Jonas Metzger, b. Jan. 1, 1830, d. Sept. 5, 1831, aged 5 mo.

Samuel Metzger, b. Jan. 22, 1829, d. Mar. 29, 1889, aged 60 yrs. 2 mo. 7 days.

John Metzger, son of Leonard b. Dec. 8, 1807, mar. Sarah Weaver, b. June 5, 1809, d. April 10, 1886, aged 76 yrs. 10 mo. 5 days.

Children

Mary Metzger, b. Jan. 1, 1830, d. Sept. 18, 1839 aged 9 yrs.

Susanna Metzger, b. June 5, 1831, d. May 5, 1831, aged 5 mo.

Leonard Metzger, b. Nov. 29, 1833, d. July 29, 1915, aged 81 yrs. 8 mo.

John Wesley Metzger, b. Sept. 18, 1838, d. July 14, 1917 aged 69 yrs. 6 mo. 11 days.


Wright Metzger, b. May 2, 1881, mar. Libbie Byye.

Alva Metzger, b. Feb. 7, 1883.

Chas. Wesley Metzger, b. April 28, 1885, mar. Bertie Miller.

Louis B. Metzger, b. July 13, 1888.

Leroy Metzger, b. Sept. 10, 1890, d. 1891.

Hazel Denbow.

Hubert Metzger, b. July 18, 1905.


Bible Record of Grandfather Brown's wives Hannah, Thomas Brown and Mary Ball (contributed by Beech Forest Chapter, Clermont County, Ohio, 1959).

Their Children

Hannah Brown, b. Jan. 11, 1755.

Mary Brown, b. Oct. 29, 1756.


Rebekah Brown, b. March 2, 1772.


Annie Brown, b. March 3, 1778.

Marriages and Descendants from the Springfield Republican, Springfield, Mass. for the year 1847 (contributed by Mercy Warren Chapter).

Marriages


Lucius Morgan of Springfield, Mass. and Miss Helen Burkhart of Windsor, mar. Dec. 21, 1846 at Windsor.

Francis C. Bliss of Springfield, Mass. and Mary L. Ellis of Cleveland, Ohio mar. at the residence of S. H. Mann, Esq., Cleve- land, Ohio, Nov. 11, 1846.

Ralph H. Maine of Southwick, and Eliza- zeth C. Erving of Hartford, were mar. at Hartford on the 24th, Dec. 1846.

Alfred Hodge and Elizabeth F. Glazier, mar. Granville, Dec. 24, 1846 by Dr. Cooley.

Albert Wait and Jerusha Wait, both of Chicopee Falls, mar. at Thompsonville, Ct., Dec. 9, 1846.


Augustus W. Graves of Northampton and Ellen E. Brown of Worthington, mar. at the Union House, Rev. Mr. Osgood.


Rufus Dame and Roxana M. Howard, both of Springfield, Mass. mar. Jan. 3, 1847 at Enfield, Conn., by Rev. Mr. Roberts.

Hannah Wilkinson, and Mary A. Denbow, mar. at Cornwall, Aug. 16, 1847 by Rev. Mr. Enslow.


Rachel Brown, b. Dec. 20, 1762.

Seth Bush of Westfield, mar. Lucy A. Kellogg, dau. of Mr. Alva Kellog of Southwick, with Dorothy Wight of Norwich, were mar. at Norwich, Dec. 17, 1846 by Rev. William Taylor.


Mary Eliza Talmadge of Southwick, Mass. and Mrs. Esther Tuttle were mar. at North Haven Ct., Dec. 21, 1846.


Joel L. Bassett of Becket and Demis Clary, Esq. at Springfield, Mass. with Mrs. Emeline W. Knight, dau. of Willard Hill.

Joel L. Bassett of Amherst and Cornelia Wight of Norwich, were mar. at Newington, Conn., (copied as of January 23, 1847 from paper).

Joseph Clark, mar. Elizabeth A. Chapin, dau. of Dr. Chas. Chapin, at Brattleboro, Vt. (copied as of January 23, 1847 from paper).

Henry Hubbard of Westfield, mar. Isabella Campbell of Westfield, Jan. 20, 1847.

Joseph Stevens of Longmeadow, mar. Sarah A. Marble of Pelham, Jan. 26, 1847 by Rev. Dr. Osgood.


Samuel Gillett of Westfield, mar. Esther Cocker of East Granville at Granby Conn. (copied as of January 30, 1847 from paper).

Phile Robbins of Westfield, mar. Thankful Wing, dau. of Mr. John Topliff of Westfield and Sophronia Saunders were mar. at Newtoning, Con., (copied as of January 28, 1847 from paper.

Joseph Clark, mar. Elizabeth A. Chapin, dau. of Dr. Chas. Chapin, at Brattleboro, Vt. (copied as of January 29, 1847 from paper).


Edwin Metcalf, mar. Adeline Spencer, (Continued on page 224)
Greetings from Members of the
63rd PENNSYLVANIA STATE CONFERENCE

Honorary State Regents and National Officers

Mrs. Allen L. Baker ..................................Organizing Secretary General
Mrs. Herbert Patterson ................................Past Corresponding Secretary General
Mrs. Lloyd L. Thompson ..............................Past Vice President General
Mrs. Harlow B. Kirkpatrick ..........................Past Vice President General

State Officers

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Mrs. Carl Edward Gock ................................Historian
Mrs. Helen T. Pearce ..................................Historian
Mrs. David Taylor ..................................Eastern Director
Mrs. Theodore E. Zoller ................................Central Director
Mrs. Harold A. Russell ................................Western Director

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Mrs. Walter H. Neikirk Donegal Mrs. J. Reed Overholt Queen Aliggiappa
Mrs. John S. Holt Musse Van Campen Mrs. Lester A. Walt Towamencincn
Mrs. Charles R. Snidman Fort McClure Mrs. Albert W. Douglas Jeptha Abbott
Mrs. John W. Lord, Jr. Thomas Leiper Edna M. Miller Moshannon
Mrs. William H. Allwein Lebanon Mrs. Winton E. Bates Adam Holliday
Mrs. Cyrus Luther Rumbaugh Braddock Trail Mrs. John H. Bell Quemahoning
Mrs. Joseph O. Bullman Fort Venango Mrs. Paul Selden Stephenson Pittsburgh
Mary E. Keck Col. William Wallace Mrs. Andrew J. Rost Pittsburgh
Mrs. Milton H. Palmer Machet-sh-ti-lisuing Mrs. Ray Kiser Col. William Wallace
Mrs. Charles A. Davis Franklin County Mrs. R. F. E. Heins Moshannon
Mrs. Helen A. Hassler Swatara Pine Ford Mrs. W. A. H. Melviane Washington County
Mrs. George M. Horning, Columbia County Mrs. Mynard McConnell Pittsburgh
Mrs. H. J. Norenn Machet-sh-ti-lisuing Mrs. R. A. Hardy Fort Ligoner
Mrs. John H. Place Lebanon Mrs. L. R. Butler Moshannon
Mrs. James F. Andre Braddock Trail Mrs. Carol D. Heins Pittsburgh
Mrs. Todd DeVan ..................................Col. Richard McCalister
Mrs. Robert M. Smith ................................Towamencincn
Mrs. Carl D. Laffer ..................................Braddock Trail
Mrs. J. Irving Cleveland ................................Col. Crawford
Mrs. Albert C. Miller ................................Queen Alliquippa
Mrs. Robert McCoy ..................................Braddock Trail
Mrs. Robert A. Boy ..................................Quaker City
Mrs. C. F. Lewis ..................................Jacob Ferree
Mrs. Fred H. Weber ..................................Col. Henry Bouquet
Mrs. Earle F. Jacobs ................................Independence Hall

MARCH 1960 [209]
Junior American Citizens

by Mary Glenn Newell

Vice Chairman in Charge of Publicity

The endorsement of our J.A.C. Club programs, in whole or in part, by those in the teaching profession is encouraging. It proves that we still have school officials and teachers who are passing on to future generations the principles upon which our government was founded.

A letter from Mrs. Evelyn M. Ellis, South Dakota State Chairman, J.A.C., quotes the following paragraph from the Christmas Greeting letter addressed by Merrill F. Coddington, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Pierre, S. D., to all Superintendents of South Dakota Schools:

A worthwhile contest is being sponsored by the Junior American Citizens Committee, the subject of the essay being “What Our Forefathers’ Faith Won for Us.” Why not use as a project in the upper grades Social Studies?

Mrs. Ellis states that there are 127,955 elementary school children in South Dakota, and they hope to receive many J.A.C. Contest entries this year.

Another fine endorsement was that of Herbert O. Kruger, chairman, Citizenship Education, Mamaroneck Junior High School, Mamaroneck, N. Y., as contained in a letter of November 17, 1959, addressed by him to All Eighth Graders and published in the January issue of the Magazine (p. 6).

Perhaps the opinions expressed by these two educators may be helpful in convincing some of your reluctant school officials that J.A.C. Clubs in our schools are really worthwhile.

Your attention is called to the article in this issue, written by Hazel M. Mortimer, Chairman of the Junior American Citizens Committee, Rockford Chapter, Rockford, Ill. Miss Mortimer describes in detail the organization of two fine J. A. C. Clubs in George Washington Junior High (Continued on page 215)
HOME OF

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QUALITY TIRES

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Satellites are hands extended to the cold dark reaches of space... signalling sensory intelligence to a brain thousands of miles away. Satellites are hands equipped with a hundred subtle senses... derived from the most sophisticated instruments man has devised. At the heart of many of their instruments is pioneering Decker research—which finds application from the Aerobee—Hi rocket to the Mercury astronaut’s capsule. Every day, Decker instruments help bring man’s grasp of the universe closer to his reach.

THE DECKER CORPORATION

Bala Cynwyd, Pennsylvania

Compliments of the Philadelphia Chapter through the courtesy of Mrs. Martin M. Decker, Junior Board Member
Honoring
MRS. ROBERT LEONARD STILES
REGENT PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER

With pride and affection, Philadelphia Chapter
MARCH MESSAGE FOR PRESS CHAIRMEN
by Mrs. Wendell F. Sawyer
National Chairman, Press Relations Committee

Your National Chairman of Press Relations has been very busy trying to answer many questions from the new chapter chairmen, which makes me wonder if they are receiving copies of the three letters I have sent to the State Chairmen or letters of some kind to let them know our program.

There still seems to be some misunderstanding between the Historian and Press Scrapbooks. In talking over this situation with our President General, Mrs. Ashmead White, we have decided from now on we will speak of the Chapter Press book and the State Press books, because, as you know, we can only use articles and pictures from newspapers. They are judged on press clippings only.

There will be a Press Relations meeting on Tuesday, April 19, at 3 o'clock, in the National Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall. Plan to come, and invite any of your members who are interested. Stanfield S. McClure, our Public Relations Director, will be there, and there will be a round table discussion.

Ham and Eggs—Scrambled

"The Motion Picture, Radio and TV, Press Relations, Program, and Insignia Committees all scrambled together at one breakfast!" "Get up during Congress to go to a 7:30 breakfast!" "A $3.25 breakfast ticket!" Perhaps those are some of the thoughts running through your mind as you look through the Congress events and tentatively plan your personal week. Each is an understandable reaction, to be sure, but none quite represents the whole story. Ham and eggs will be served by the hotel, but the basic menu that will make the joint breakfast worth getting up for and worth the price is the food for thought and action that these chairmen plan to provide. It is your opportunity to meet the National Chairmen of these committees; they will try to answer any questions and share your problems.

Have you ever seen the D.A.R. Motion Picture Review? What do you know of the members who preview these films? How can you help build a more American America through this committee? Does your chapter do its share? Mrs. Edward J. Reilly, National Chairman of this committee, will be on hand to tell you about her work and to answer all these questions.

Are you interested in good press relations? Do you keep your chapter press book? If you don't now you probably will during the next year, so you'd better come along and join the group. Mrs. Wendell F. Sawyer is your National Chairman, who will explain how to assemble your press book for judging and will offer some help on how to obtain good press coverage. Also Stanfield S. McClure, our Public Relations Director, will be present. Remember the local D.A.R. chapter represents the National Society in the community, and its activities have definite news value, because the chapter carries out the policies of the national organization. D.A.R. good public relations, therefore, are promoted largely through the chapters. This should prove to be very valuable, especially in learning about other committees, such as ours, who have to work with people outside the D.A.R.

What good is the National Program Committee to your chapter? What can be done to improve its services? How can you help? How can you best share your excellent programs with other chapters throughout the country? What color-slide programs are available for chapter use? What is the relationship between outstanding chapter programs, chapter membership, and chapter press coverage? Miss Virginia B. Johnson is your National Chairman of this committee, and Mrs. Herbert D. Forrest, National Chairman, Program Reviewing Committee, will be present to help with these problems.

Are you often puzzled about placing the insignia on your yearbooks? Do you feel sure you're right when (Continued on next page)
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Bellefonte Chapter, D.A.R.
Observing its 65th Anniversary
October 16, 1960
Bellefonte, Pennsylvania

Greetings from William Kenly Chapter Latrobe, Pennsylvania

(With Chairman—Con't.)
you wear the insignia? Do you know what to do with that new pin you bought? What of the history of our insignia? Miss Ruth Field is your National Chairman and will be there as a veritable encyclopedia on the subject.

Bring your problems and bring your solutions—it is time to share them—to scramble your chairman's plans and your experience and add the meat of a really informative forum for a well-balanced morning menu. Do order your ticket now from Mrs. Winston Edwards, Breakfast Chairman, 1776 D St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Enclose your check for $3.25, which must be made payable to Mrs. Edwards. Tickets may be picked up at the table in Constitution Hall Monday or Tuesday of Congress week. Do get up early April 20 and meet us in the East Room, the Mayflower, for ham and eggs—scrambled.

Junior American Citizens
(Continued from page 210)

School of Rockford and the integration of their work with the school's courses of study.

Be sure to read our special feature story in this magazine, "Nine Feet Tall," a wonderful endorsement of J. A. C.!

In the District of Columbia the J.A.C. Program was endorsed by the Superintendent of Schools, Dr. Carl F. Hanson, and several school principals.

The outstanding J.A.C. Clubs in the District of Columbia are at Stanton Elementary School, Mrs. May T. Vermillion, principal. The first clubs were organized there in 1953. Speaking at a State J.A.C. Committee meeting early in 1956, Mrs. Vermillion said:

When one of my teachers asked permission to organize a J.A.C. Club in her class I was troubled. I feared the impact upon the teachers of an additional program which would take time away from their teaching schedule. Before giving my answer I talked with Dr. Hanson (then Assistant Superintendent of Schools in charge of Elementary Schools). He told me he had talked with the State J.A.C. Chairman and believed the plan was worth trying. He added: "I have found all the programs sponsored by the D.A.R. in the schools worthwhile."

With this encouragement three teachers, two fifth grade and one sixth grade, organized Clubs. The following year three fifth grade and two sixth grade Clubs were organized, and the third year (1955-56) four fifth grade and three sixth grade Clubs, thus completing organization of J.A.C. Clubs in all fifth and sixth grades. Mrs. Vermillion said that instead of imposing a burden on the teachers the J.A.C. program had proved quite helpful and supplemented their school program. For example, the J.A.C. Committee arranged for showing motion pictures in the auditorium once a month for all clubs, to which the 4th grades were often invited. Two films were usually shown, one historical and one on character building or good citizenship.

During the year all 5th grade Clubs were taken on a tour of the D.A.R. Museum and all 6th grades to the National Archives. Many of these tours were sponsored by local D.A.R. chapters. The one big party was at Christmas, when the Committee was assisted by local chapters, which brought cookies and shared (Continued on page 217)

MARCH 1960
The road into tomorrow is the road that we build and that we pave, but it is the road that will not be trod by you and by me but rather by the young people of today.

The D.A.R. has built a portion of that road well at Tamassee and at Kate Duncan Smith. It is a road that your Program Committee invites you to see at your next chapter meeting through a program of 35-mm. color slides. The new slide program that embraces both of our own D.A.R. schools in one program has been prepared for the Program Committee and given by Mrs. Paul R. Greenlease, National Chairman of Approved Schools.

The beautiful new slides of the buildings and of the children and activities of our two schools have been duplicated by gifts from the Pennsylvania and Connecticut State Societies, Mrs. Stanley L. Mogel and Mrs. Oscar Lindquist, state chairman, respectively, and from Mrs. E. H. Agnew, South Carolina state chairman. There are enough sets available so that you shouldn't be disappointed for your preferred date.

Remember as you travel the road through the gates at Tamassee, as you leave the top of Gunter Mountain at your chapter meeting you are, for a brief time, traveling the road into tomorrow that the D.A.R. is building for the young people of these southern mountain regions. You will see where your gifts really do go, what wonders are wrought. You will see the road you are helping to build into tomorrow and those children that you are helping to travel upon it—into a real American tomorrow of faith and freedom. What better trip could you take at your next chapter meeting?

Slide program of Our Own Schools may be rented for $1.50 from the Program Office, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Checks must be payable to the Treasurer General, N.S.D.A.R. Also a tour of our "Other Approved Schools" which does not include either Tamassee or Kate Duncan Smith, but the other schools on the list, may be rented from the same source at the same rate. This set of slides was also given through the generosity of Mrs. Greenlease and duplicated for your convenience through the generosity of the States mentioned.

CORRECTION: Jane Douglas Chapter, Texas, page 169 in the February 1966 issue shows a total of $269.30 for D.A.R. Magazine Advertising. This figure should be $170.00.
MRS. JOSEPH G. FORNEY
(MARY HANDLEY)
Donegal Chapter, Lancaster, Pennsylvania


Donegal Chapter pays tribute to the memory of a loyal and esteemed Daughter.

In Memoriam—Bucks County Chapter
(Mrs.) Margaret Martin Yorke
(Mrs.) Elizabeth Roberts Barnsley
(Mrs.) Stella Hill Devlin

CUMBERLAND COUNTY CHAPTER
Carlisle, Pennsylvania
Organized May 9, 1895

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Greetings

In memory of the departed members of
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WATERFORD, PA.

Monongahela Valley Chapter
The Chapter records with deepest sorrow the deaths of Mrs. Dora Reitz Frye, Mrs. Virginia Leathers Case, Mrs. Maude Heslep Robinson, and Miss Mary Edna Nicholls during 1959.

CARSON LONG INSTITUTE

In memory of the deceased members of
TOWAMENICON CHAPTER
Lansdale, Pennsylvania.

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F. B. McKinley, Jeweler
Est. 1840
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Silverware
Washington, Pa.

Junior American Citizens
(Continued from page 215)
the expense for ice cream, Christmas napkins, etc. At the graduation exercises in June, when the sixth graders were promoted to Junior High School, the J.A.C. Prayer and Creed were used as part of the graduation exercises and awarding of the Thatcher Award pins was one of the big events.

This is a fine example of what J.A.C. can do in schools. The work still goes on at Stanton, with Mrs. Jasper M. Beall, a State Vice Chairman of the D.C. Committee, is Director of the Clubs at Stanton (now eight in number)
(Continued on page 251)
One of the Nation's best known and favorably rated hotels.

Widely proclaimed for the excellence of its food and the genuineness of its service.

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In honor of our National Chairman of Magazine Advertising,

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Harrisburg Chapter, Harrisburg, Penna.

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Harrisburg Chapter
Dedicates 1960 to the study and preservation of peace and to preserve for posterity the blessings of liberty.

Eight Members of Braddock Trail Chapter, N.S.D.A.R., Mount Pleasant, Pa. honor the Patriotism of their Ancestors.

Name                  Ancestor
Balentine, Martha Jane McCune (Mrs. Jno. Wm.)  James McCune, Private.
Beard, Charlotte Hay (Mrs. R. Edward)  James Trent, Ranger.
Braddock, Laura Hay (Mrs. James S.)  Lodowich Friedlein, Private.
Brier, Nancy Gertrude Stern (Mrs. Chas. Wm.)  George Countryman, Court-Martial Man.
Christner, Elizabeth Hartzell (Mrs. Lloyd M.)  Christopher Lobingier, Delegate.
Wood, Iva May Boyer (Mrs. James Russell)  John Adam Hartzell, Sr., Private.
Wolfe, Laura Jean Amour (Mrs. Fred M.)  Charles Reichard, Private.

Pittsburgh Chapter—Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

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their State Regent

MRS. EDWARD DAVIS SCHNEIDER

as a candidate for the office of

VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL

MARCH 1960
Founding of the D.A.R. in Alabama

(Program given by Mrs. Jas. C. Bonner to the General Sumter Chapter, October 7, 1959)

The founding of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Alabama is a most enlightening subject. Research reveals that the Alabama Society and General Sumter Chapter are completely interwoven, for organization of General Sumter Chapter constituted the founding of the D.A.R. in Alabama.

The first Alabama member was Mrs. Jas. Bruce Morson of Birmingham, formerly of Kentucky. It is interesting to note that Mrs. Morson, her mother, and her sister were all charter members of the National Society and that her mother was State Regent of Kentucky at the same time that Mrs. Morson was State Regent of Alabama. Mrs. Morson served Alabama well, from February 5, 1894, to February 27, 1897, when her successor, Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, was elected.

Traveling backward, our history tells us that Mrs. George C. Ball invited a number of friends to meet at her home on March 7, 1895, for the purpose of forming a D.A.R. chapter—the first in the State. The National Society was then about 5 years old.

At this organization meeting the name, General Sumter, was chosen, honoring Gen. Thomas Sumter, who was born in Virginia in 1734 and died near Camden, S. C., in 1832. As a boy of 21 he served in the French and Indian Wars and was present at Braddock's defeat, in 1755. Following the surrender of Charleston to the British in 1780, he placed himself at the head of a body of Light Horse. His pluck, endurance, and activity gained for him the name of "Carolina game-cock." Gen. Sumter was the last surviving officer of the Revolutionary Army, being 98 years of age at time of death.

The chapter motto was adopted: "In every clime, on every coast, God bless the land we love the most—AMERICA." The chapter flower, the goldenrod, was chosen. A decision was made to meet the first Wednesday in each month from October through June. No deviation has been made in the 64 years that this chapter has been in existence. Mrs. Ball was elected regent and later, in recognition of her work, was made honorary regent for life.

The charter members of the General Sumter Chapter were Harriett Mays Ball, Virginia Grant Dabney, Theresa Hooper Evans, Sarah Minge Wilkinson Fowlkes, Laura Burr Ferguson, Nannie Randolph Tayloe Henley, Elizabeth Belle Jones Johnson, Theresa Hooper Johnston, Mary Louisa Bannister Lanier, Susie Walton Glover May, Margaret McNeil Parsons, Sarah Harrison Pearson, Anna O. S. Phelan, Margaret Moore Reed, Florence Hopkins Smith, Kate Duncan Smith, Katherine Lucille Smith, Annie Renfroe Tomlinson, Jennie Robinson Trimble, Octavia Collins White, and Josephine Wilkinson Worthington. What an imposing array of names—leaders in the religious, civic, cultural, and patriotic life of the, then, little city of Birmingham.

These women built well, for within 3½ years four other chapters were organized. They were Light Horse Harry Lee, in Auburn, in 1896; Andrew Jackson, in Talladega, in 1897; Martha Wayles Jefferson, in Opelika, in 1898; and Peter Forney, in Montgomery, also in 1898. Feeling that the members should be drawn closer together, the State Regent, Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, called a meeting of the five chapters. Again, it was Birmingham that had another honor—that of entertaining the first State Conference of the Alabama Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution on November 2, 1898. From this beginning the D.A.R. in Alabama has grown to 64 chapters.

The only real Daughter of the American Revolution in Alabama was Miss Annie Wheeler. All honor to the 21 women who did women, who were or had been mothers. They have met every crisis in their lives and have placed Alabama in the forefront of D.A.R. work.

by Mrs. J. Morgan Smith; John Parke Custis, 1925, by Mrs. A. A. Adams; Pickett, 1932, by Mrs. E. S. Garrett; William Speer, also 1932, by Mrs. Frank M. Jeffries; Princess Sepoy, 1934, by Mrs. P. B. Bowers; and Cahawba, 1945, by Mrs. Smith G. Fallaw.

I believe it will not be amiss to recount some of the honors and accomplishments of the D.A.R. in Alabama in those early years.

The first Vice President General for Alabama was Miss Annie Wheeler, 1899–1900, daughter of the illustrious officer of the Confederacy and the Spanish American War, Gen. Joe Wheeler.

She was followed by Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, who later was elected Honorary Vice President General for life. All of you know that our Kate Duncan Smith School is named for her.

We in this chapter are very proud of the part we played in founding this school, for it was Mrs. W. G. Montgomery, our regent, who took the initiative in establishing a D.A.R. school for mountain children. A committee, from General Sumter Chapter, composed of Mrs. Montgomery, Mrs. Watt T. Brown, and Mrs. A. A. Adams, selected the site and chose the name—Kate Duncan Smith—honoring Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, whose guiding hand had done much to further the work of the D.A.R. in Alabama.

Naturally, we of this chapter have a very great interest in this school.

In 1902 the Alabama Society contributed money to furnish Mount Vernon, the home of George and Martha Washington.

One of the first affairs the State Society participated in was the celebration, in 1909, of the completion of Memorial Continental Hall, in Washington. Alabama Daughters, also, contributed generously to the building of Constitution Hall and to other work undertaken by the National Society. It is a genuine privilege to go to Congress today and see concrete evidence of work that the Alabama Daughters have done during the past.

The many regents, both chapter and State, have maintained the high standards set by our founding mothers. They have met every crisis with courage and have placed Alabama in the forefront of D.A.R. work.

All honor to the 21 women who organized this chapter and by so (Continued on page 253)
For over twenty years this college has provided a $400 scholarship (at the rate of $100 per year) for each girl chosen as a D.A.R. Good Citizen. These scholarships are awarded each spring and all girls chosen under the D.A.R. program are eligible, provided they meet full admission requirements of the college. There is no out-of-state fee.

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Huntingdon College, Montgomery 6, Alabama

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are unnecessary if we retain the Connally Amendment which takes good care to protect us in these and other domestic affairs and is a vital safeguard against any weakening of our Constitutional guarantees.

**Conclusion**

Internationalists would superimpose upon this Nation a judicial dictatorship which would rob our Chief Executive of his time-honored authority, deprive the Supreme Court of its prerogatives and dispossess the Senate of its actual power. Let us preserve our Republic and the fruits of the great American Revolution against the forces of reaction which would cause a return to a tyrannical form of government.

Included with this statement is a copy of the resolution on World Court adopted by the 68th Continental Congress, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, April 1959 in which the National Society requested the Congress of the United States to preserve the existing safeguards against intervention by the World Court in the domestic affairs of this nation.

"Whereas, The limited jurisdiction now accorded the International Court of Justice involves the sovereignty of this nation, and underscores the continuing need for a Constitutional amendment to protect us from the dangers of treaty law; and

"Whereas, The jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice was accepted by the United States of America in 1946 with the provision that the authority of the Court be limited to international disputes, and that the United States reserve the right to decide whether or not cases involving this country are domestic or international; and

"Whereas, The reserved power to settle domestic issues without World Court interference is a shield against provisions contained in such international conventions as the Declaration of Human Rights and the Genocide Convention, which infringe upon the rights of United States citizens;

"Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution request the Congress of the United States to preserve the existing safeguards against intervention by the World Court in the domestic affairs of this nation, and to support the principles of the original Bricker amendment."

---

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It is fitting that both Senior and Junior American Citizens ponder the words of the J.A.C. Prayer, pray it frequently:

**Junior American Citizens Prayer**

Our Father, we thank Thee that America is our country. We thank Thee that we live under the Stars and Stripes. Help us always to be obedient, loyal American citizens.

Amen.

---

**Nine Feet Tall**

(Continued from page 194)

J.A.C Have Hobbies October 1959


Included in White House Conference Report—Summary of Winnebago County.


Copies of publicity were sent to Mrs. Corrington and Miss Newell.

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Our City, the Capital of the Confederacy, takes great pleasure in greeting Daughters of the American Revolution who live in all parts of our great Nation.

Montgomery, a city of contrasts—where a brilliant history lives combined with economically sound present and a hope for a share of the great industrial expansion sweeping the Southland—invites you to come South.

Students of history will find Montgomery a fertile field, teeming with little-known information stored in our museums and archives.

Tourists will find our town a fascinating place. We are the site of the first civil pilot training school, the Air Force University, first electric streetcar, and many ante-bellum landmarks.

We are in easy reach of a variety of outdoor sports, from boating to hunting and fishing. Our accommodations are the finest in the land.

We invite you to come and share all these good things with us.

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Frank W. Parks
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L. B. Sullivan
Commissioner

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MISS PAIGE MULLINS
STATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
ALABAMA SOCIETY, D.A.R.

Greetings from
CAPTAIN WILLIAM DAVIS CHAPTER
Prichard, Alabama

Genealogy
(Continued from page 208)
Chauncey Newberry of Bloomfield, Ct., mar. Sophia E. Seymour of East Cranville, Jan. 26, 1847 by Rev. Dr. Cooley.
Homer Hall, of Springfield, Mass., mar. Laura E. Hall of East Longmeadow, Jan. 28, 1847 by Rev. Mr. Tupper.
George E. Baker, mar. Emily A. Reed of Longmeadow, Jan. 2, 1847 at Wallingford, Conn.
Abial Morse, a Revolutionary pensioner, aged 86 yrs., mar. Mrs. Lucy Miller, aged 43 yrs. at Barnard, Vt. (copied from the Springfield paper as of Feb. 20, 1847).
William Bascom, mar. Alivra Pelton, both of Cabotville, Feb. 21, 1847 by Rev. Dr. Osgood.

Deaths
Mrs. Lomanda, aged 34 yrs. wfe, of Lemuel Morgan, formerly of East Longmeadow, Dec. 1846.
Mrs. Priscilla A. Robbins, aged 63 yrs., wfe. of Rev. Francis L. Robbins d. at Enfield, Conn. Dec. 24, 1846.
Miss Lucy Goodwin, aged 71 yrs., d. Dec. 2, 1846 at Bloomfield.
Mrs. Rosannah S. Buckland, aged 35 yrs, wfe. of Wells Buckland, d. at Manchester, Conn., Dec. 18, 1846.
Mrs. Susannah Kingsley, aged 100 yrs, 9 mo., 16 days, d. at Windham, Conn., Dec. 16, 1846.
David N. Peirce, d. Dec. 19, 1846 at New Braintree, aged 41 yrs.
Deac. Ebeneser Fisk, d. at Shelburne, Dec. 25, 1846 aged 62 yrs.
John Sawtell, d. at Greenfield, Dec. 26, 1846, aged 82 yrs.
Mrs. Anna Gannett, wfe. of Dr. Ezra S. Gannett, d. at Boston, Mass., Dec. 25, 1846 aged 83 yrs.

(Continued on page 234)
72° ALL YEAR!

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Uniontown, Alabama
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Lt. Joseph M. Wilcox Chapter
Camden, Alabama
Mrs. Frank Cook, Regent

STURDIVANT HALL, Selma, Alabama

Sturdivant Hall was constructed in the 1850's with Thomas Helms Lee, cousin of Robert E. Lee, as architect. The mansion was purchased in 1957 through a bequest of Robert D. Sturdivant for a museum for Selma and central Alabama. Sturdivant Hall has been redecorated by Earl H. Miller of Natchez and when completed in 1960 will be one of the finest examples of antebellum homes in America. There will be facilities for a museum, library and club meetings. Sturdivant Hall is representative of the fine dwellings built in this section of the South and with its gardens will be a major attraction when it is opened to the public in 1960.

YOU ARE INVITED
by Lynn Brussock
National Chairman, Junior Membership Committee

The coming of Spring brings to every D.A.R. member thoughts of Continental Congress. During that busy week next month, those Daughters fortunate enough to be able to be in Washington will find planned for them functions designed to inform them further of the Society's work in all areas. Whether she is a Junior attending Congress for the first time, a chapter member, or regent interested in the activities and aims of the Junior Membership Committee or a member of a congressional committee, every Daughter can share the special activities of this committee while she is there.

All Juniors are invited to the Junior Membership dinner on Sunday, April 17, 1960, at 5:15 P.M. in the Colonial Room of The Mayflower. This is a fine opportunity to see old friends and make new ones, to meet the Junior leaders and to hear what the Juniors are doing in every part of the country.

All reservations for the Junior Dinner must be made in advance with Miss Alice Funk, 2805 Terrace Rd., S.E., Washington 20, D. C., accompanied by a check for $6.50, payable to the Junior Membership Committee.

All Juniors and those interested in Junior Membership are invited to attend the Junior Membership Meeting on Monday morning, April 18, at 9 A.M. in the Executive Committee Room of the Red Cross Building, 17th and D Streets. Our guest speaker will be Mrs. Frank L. Harris, National Chairman of Membership, who will discuss means of increasing Junior Membership. Questions and answers on Junior work will also be on the agenda.

Every member of the Society at Continental Congress is invited to shop at the Junior Membership Bazaar, which will be open for business in the main corridor of Constitution Hall throughout the week. The Juniors and pages staffing the booth will offer for sale attractive, unusual articles contributed by Juniors from nearly every state. These will have been sent to the Junior Membership Bazaar, Administration Building, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

(Continued on page 252)
TWICKENHAM TOWN CHAPTER
Huntsville, Alabama

WELCOME TO HUNTSVILLE

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March 21-23, 1960
In loving tribute
to
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(Our Margaret)
State Regent, Alabama Society
Daughters of the American Revolution
Mobile Chapter is proud of its distinguished member
and is grateful for her advice and leadership
Mobile Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution
MOBILE, ALABAMA

Among the guests seated clockwise around the table are, top center, Mrs. Benjamin Yancey Martin, hostess; Wilson K. Barnes, Mrs. A. Richard Lyons, Miss Olive Peck, Mrs. Cecil R. Norman, Dr. Frederick Brown Harris, Mrs. Ashmead White, Benjamin Yancey Martin, Mrs. Wilson K. Barnes, Mrs. Frederick W. Butler, Mrs. Harry G. Schmidt, Mrs. Frederick Brown Harris, and Mrs. Ellsworth Everett Clark, D. C. State Regent.

Mrs. Benjamin Yancey Martin, District of Columbia State Chairman of National Defense, and Mr. Martin were hosts at a dinner (January 8) at the Washington Club honoring Mrs. Ashmead White, President General of the National Society, and Mrs. Wilson K. Barnes, National Chairman of the National Defense Committee. Following the dinner a meeting of the D. C. National Defense Committee was held at the D.A.R. Chapter House with Mrs. Martin presiding.

The meeting began with Dr. Frederick Brown Harris, Chaplain of the United States Senate, giving the invocation, followed by Mrs. Jeffrey Creyke leading the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. Miss Mabel Winslow, Editor of the D.A.R. Magazine, led the chapter delegates from the metropolitan area in the recitation of the American Creed. Following the brief ritual, Mrs. Wilson K. Barnes, National Chairman for National Defense, delivered the principal address entitled “Existence or Coexistence.”

Corrections
On page 26 of January 1960 issue of the magazine under caption “Genealogical Source Material” on the Genealogical Form showing Lineage and Revolutionary Service—name of Grandparent descended from Revolutionary Ancestor—Mary Demarest, the line “Hiram Benj. b. 1-19-1842 at Ringoes, N.J., d. Oradell, N.J. 4-14-1910 and his first wife Mary Demarest, b. 4-22-1844 at Oradell, N.J., d. 9-2-1920, mar. 12-25-1867”.

On page 734 November 1959 issue under the heading “Bible Records” copied from the Bible of the late Benjamin Jones Perry, M.D., native of Montgomery Co., Md., see—“Marriages” should read as follows—Mrs. Margaret Perry (widow of James W.) married Edward Harding, 21st of May 1814. (NOT TO JOSHIAH HARDING, M.D.)

On same page 734 under the second column “Births” the following was omitted—“Ben Bayard Burnap Perry, 3rd ch. of Sarah Ellen and Benjamin J. Perry was b. April 13, 1879.”

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Index to Alabama Wills, 1808-1870

Compiled by Alabama Society, Daughters of the American Revolution

An alphabetical list of wills recorded in the courthouses of Alabama, including county, volume and page where each will may be found. Litho-printed, cloth bound, $5.00 a copy, postpaid. Make remittance payable to Alabama Society, D.A.R., and send to:

Mrs. Frank Chester Smith
1411 Huntsville Road
Birmingham 4, Alabama

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GEN. SUMTER CHAPTER
D.A.R.

W. W. CROW, Pres.

Infants Diaper Service

Birmingham, Alabama

[ 229 ]
Commemorative Plaque from Battleship West Virginia

Two officers and 103 enlisted men lost their lives when the Japanese bombed and torpedoed the battleship West Virginia at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.

Honoring the gallant ship and her courageous crew on December 7, 1959, at almost the very moment the tragedy occurred 18 years ago, was the West Virginia State Society, D.A.R. About 350 persons attended the ceremony, including a delegation of history students from each of the high and junior high schools of Charleston. The affair took place in the rotunda of the State Capitol, with Mrs. V. Eugene Holcombe, State Regent, presenting two commemorative plaques from the ship, which is being scrapped, to Governor Cecil H. Underwood. Mrs. Charles F. McNutt, State Chairman of National Defense, was the only West Virginia Daughter present who had attended the keel-laying ceremony at Newport News, Va., April 12, 1920. These same plaques were originally presented by the D.A.R. when the battleship was commissioned.

Mrs. F. Clagett Hoke, Historian

Mrs. V. Eugene Holcombe, State Regent, West Virginia State Society, D.A.R., and Governor Cecil H. Underwood of West Virginia read the inscription on the commemorative plaque in the rotunda of the State Capitol.

General of the National Society, delivered the President General's personal message to the assembled guests. Mrs. Hoke was introduced by Mrs. Claude R. Hill, Sr., State Historian. Hon. John A. Shanklin, Mayor of Charleston, welcomed the guests. The guests of honor present included the following former crew members: Chief Yeoman R. H. Myers, USN, Gerald Baroff, Harold Kent, Armand Ancion, Okie Milan and Densil Sayre. Commander H. L. White, USN, delivered a message for Rear Admiral F. M. Hughes, USN, Commandant Fifth Naval District, Norfolk, Va.
THE FLORIDA SOCIETY
and
ORLANDO CHAPTER
present with pride and affection

their State Regent

MRS. JACKSON E. STEWART
as a candidate for the office of
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL
PEAKS OF OTTER

This historic landmark, from which the Peaks of Otter D.A.R. Chapter gets its name, is on the Blue Ridge Parkway. There is a Visitor Center, a wayside museum with natural history exhibits, and a bus service to the top during the season. It is visited by thousands who enjoy its camping and picnic area, as well as its historical significance. Beneath its shadow still stands the first Clerk’s Office of Bedford County (1754-1782). This building is on the “Federal Hill” estate then owned by Jimmy Steptoe, Clerk of the Court (1772-1826). Judge Edmund Winston presided over the Court during much of this time. The Old Court House, best remembered because it was here that Patrick Henry made his famous “beef” speech, has long since disappeared, but the nearby “Poplar Forest” retreat of Thomas Jefferson may still be seen.

Sponsored by the fourteen chapters of DISTRICT VII REGENTS’ CLUB, VIRGINIA D.A.R., whose OFFICIAL BOARD is composed of the following members: Mrs. Horace A. Bass, Mrs. Susie R. Manges, Mrs. C. C. Lindsey, Mrs. W. D. Bohlken, Mrs. W. G. Strickler, Mrs. Lewis C. Yates, and Mrs. W. F. Jennings.

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Honoring

MRS. FREDERICK TRACY MORSE
STATE REGENT OF VIRGINIA

This Page is Proudly Presented
by

JACK JOUETT CHAPTER
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

In sincere appreciation of Mrs. Morse's devoted service to the Chapter and State

MARCH 1960
dedicates with pride and gratitude the following roster to its Revolutionary Ancestors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEMBER</th>
<th>ANCESTOR</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADAMS, Lucy Tucker (Mrs. A. J.)</td>
<td>Capt. William Tucker</td>
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<td>ARMSTRONG, Mrs Reginald (Mrs. G. W.)</td>
<td>Capt. William Armstrong</td>
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<td>BELL, Neil Muse Prevatt (Mrs. Frank P.)</td>
<td>Allen Hayden</td>
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<td>BOLDUT, Evelyn Beebe (Mrs. R. W.)</td>
<td>Capt. Wm. Prevatt</td>
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<td>BRISCOE, Grace Lyon (Mrs. Mason)</td>
<td>Capt. Wm. Briscoe</td>
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<td>BRISCOE, Nora Smith (Mrs.)</td>
<td>Capt. Wm. Briscoe</td>
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<td>BURFORD, Elizabeth Weber (Mrs. F. S.)</td>
<td>Capt. Wm. Briscoe</td>
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<td>BYRNE, Juanna Robbin (Mrs. Joe P.)</td>
<td>Capt. Wm. Briscoe</td>
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<td>CARAWAY, Nettie Wyatt (Mrs. W. O.)</td>
<td>Capt. Wm. Briscoe</td>
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<td>CARROLL, Ruby Anna Beal (Mrs. O. F.)</td>
<td>Capt. Wm. Briscoe</td>
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<td>CARSON, Eleanor Margaret Davis (Mrs. Paul)</td>
<td>Capt. Wm. Briscoe</td>
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<td>ELLINGTON, Nettie Louise Davis (Mrs. Paul)</td>
<td>Capt. Wm. Briscoe</td>
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<td>FENNEKOEL, Barbara Rosanne (Mrs. David Ross)</td>
<td>Capt. Wm. Briscoe</td>
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<td>GAY, Helen Darrough (Mrs.)</td>
<td>Capt. Wm. Briscoe</td>
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<td>GASSAWAY, Clyda Dement (Mrs. J. C.)</td>
<td>Capt. Wm. Briscoe</td>
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<td>GIBSON, Minnie Biscove (Mrs. P. O.)</td>
<td>Capt. Wm. Briscoe</td>
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<td>HICKS, Kate Briscoe (Mrs. T. J.)</td>
<td>Capt. Wm. Briscoe</td>
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<td>HUNTINGTON, Mary Briscoe (Mrs.)</td>
<td>Capt. Wm. Briscoe</td>
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<td>JENKINS, Sue Rawlin Mitchell (Mrs. E. E.)</td>
<td>Capt. Wm. Briscoe</td>
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<td>KIRKPATRICK, Mary Stans (Mrs.)</td>
<td>Capt. Wm. Briscoe</td>
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<td>KIRKPATRICK, Esther Smith (Mrs. W. B.)</td>
<td>Capt. Wm. Briscoe</td>
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<td>MCCORMICK, Dorothy Louise Huntington (Mrs.)</td>
<td>Capt. Wm. Briscoe</td>
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<td>MILLER, Elizabeth (Mrs.)</td>
<td>Capt. Wm. Briscoe</td>
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<td>MORRISON, Ivy Moore (Mrs.)</td>
<td>Capt. Wm. Briscoe</td>
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<td>MOORE, Mary Dee Loomis (Mrs. H. E.)</td>
<td>Capt. Wm. Briscoe</td>
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<td>OWEN, Florence Hoover (Mrs.)</td>
<td>Capt. Wm. Briscoe</td>
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<td>ROANE, Willa J. Robinson (Mrs. T. R.)</td>
<td>Capt. Wm. Briscoe</td>
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<td>ROBINSON, Dennis Joseph DeWitt (Mrs. H. C., Sr.)</td>
<td>Capt. Wm. Briscoe</td>
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<td>ROGERS, Mary Mrs. B. A. Roberts (Mrs. B. A. Roberts)</td>
<td>Capt. Wm. Briscoe</td>
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<td>RYLANDER, Blanche Alice Eubank (Mrs. Clinton)</td>
<td>Capt. Wm. Briscoe</td>
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<td>SCARBOROUGH, Charles A. Y.</td>
<td>Capt. Wm. Briscoe</td>
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<td>SCHUMM, Minnie Bob Caunt (Mrs. Paul E.)</td>
<td>Capt. Wm. Briscoe</td>
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<td>SKINNER, Pearl Cantle (Mrs. S. W.)</td>
<td>Capt. Wm. Briscoe</td>
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<td>TUEY, Elia Miller (Mrs. G. W.)</td>
<td>Capt. Wm. Briscoe</td>
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<td>WEISENBAUGH, Jane Johnson (Mrs. Joe A.)</td>
<td>Capt. Wm. Briscoe</td>
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<tr>
<td>WILLIAMS, Mary Masterson (Mrs. Fred E.)</td>
<td>Capt. Wm. Briscoe</td>
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<tr>
<td>WILLIFORD, Susie Briscoe (Mrs. Frank, Jr.)</td>
<td>Capt. Wm. Briscoe</td>
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(continued from page 224)

Mrs. Harriet H. Abbe, aged 26 yrs. of James Abbe, d. at Thompsonville, Dec. 10, 1846.

Joel Dewey, a native of West Springfield, d. at Center White Creek, N.Y. Dec. 24, 1846, aged 70 yrs.

Gen. Erastus Root, of Delhi, N.Y. died in N.Y. City, Dec. 24th, 1846 aged 74 yrs. Hon. Alexander Barrow, U.S. Senator from La., d. in the same year.

Jonathan Thompson, Collector of the Port of New York, d. there Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1847.


At the Retreat in Hartford, Mrs. Eliza P. Wilcox, aged 45 yrs. of New York, d. Jan. 12, 1847.

Mr. Thaddeus Ferré, a Revolutionary soldier, d. at New York, 1846.

Mr. Charles Fessenden, son of John and Ann H. Fessenden, d. Jan. 1, 1847 in Massachusetts, aged 8 yrs.


Fanny Slocum, d. Dec. 13, 1846 at Tolland, Mass., aged 76 yrs. 9 mos. of Mr. A. S. Davis, formerly of this town.

John Lyon, d. Jan. 8, 1847 at Chicopee Falls, aged 37 yrs.

Philip Wilcox, d. Jan. 12, 1847.

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Philip Wilcox, d. Jan. 12, 1847.
THE VICTORIA ROSEBUDS 1959 TEXAS LEAGUE CHAMPIONS

GUADALUPE VICTORIA CHAPTER, VICTORIA, TEXAS

MARCH 1960
Honoring

SENATOR WILLIAM S. FLY
Texas Senate
Sponsored by His Friends
and
The Guadalupe Victoria Chapter
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
VICTORIA, TEXAS
With the Chapters
(Continued from page 206)

1959 Nebraska Mother of the Year. One of many courtesies shown her was a reception given by our chapter in our Governor’s new mansion. Over 200 Daughters attended.

Mrs. Joel E. McLafferty, Deborah Avery Chapter, Nebraska Mother of the Year.

Mrs. McLafferty is a native Nebraskan, and her mother was a Daughter. She and her husband, their two sons, and one daughter were graduates of Nebraska University. Mr. McLafferty was a civil engineer and a veteran of World War I. After his death in 1939 Mrs. McLafferty returned to her profession of teaching so that she might help her children finish school. The older boy served in the army and the younger one in the navy during World War II. Afterward they received advance college degrees. Mrs. McLafferty says the children were not difficult to rear because they were logical, cooperative and considerate. Her method was “Give them something to do, not something to don’t.” She not only helped her own children through school but had four nephews living with her during their school years.

After that came other duties. She cared for her husband’s parents 4 years, then her own parents who lived to the ages of 94 and 100. At any word of praise she says: “It was no great sacrifice, just one of those things you do.”

Mrs. McLafferty has 11 grandchildren and is a member of the Presbyterian Church. She has done considerable traveling and was in Buenos Aires when she received word that she had been named Nebraska Mother of 1959. Deborah Avery Chapter appreciates her membership and has profited greatly by her services as regent.—Mrs. Adrian A. Drigges.

In loving memorial tribute to our mothers who also were members of
WILLAMETTE CHAPTER
Portland, Oregon

Lucy Farrington Hitchcock
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81038  1861-1946

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225882  1851-1933

Wilhemina E. Doyle
145437  1861-1935

Jennie E. Curtis Durbin
246522  1862-1936

Frances E. Fowler Olson
225881  1854-1941

Fanny Logan Raffety
322999  1859-1942

Nellie Richards Taggart
170966  1859-1948

Adeline Bishop Black
197081  1878-1951

Martha Hollister Roake
220951  1880-1952

Evelyn Hitchcock Reid

Clara May Osgood

Marguerite Doyle Russell

Myrtle Durbin Millard

Clare Olson Wood

Mary Olive Olson

Imogene Raffety Morrow

Tot Taggart Pringle

Annamae Black Burnett

Sarah Louise Roake Greer

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Washington 6, D. C.
The Oregon State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, proudly presents Mrs. Claude George Stotts as candidate for Vice President General at Continental Congress, April 1960.

Bend
Chemeketa
Coos Bay
Crater Lake
Eulalona

Linn
Malhuer
Matthew Starbuck Chapter
Mt. Ashland
Mt. Hood

Mt. St. Helens
Multnomah
Oregon Lewis & Clark
Portland
Susannah Lee Barlow

Tillamook
Tualatin
Wahkeena
Willamette
Winema
MICHIGAN
The Wolverine State

THE STATE FLAG

THE GREAT SEAL

The Coat of Arms of the State of Michigan
Reproduced by Permission of James M. Hare, Secretary of State
MICHIGAN’S STATE FLAG

Did you know that Michigan has had its own state flag for more than 100 years? That the present flag is its third design? And do you know the etiquette for displaying the Michigan Flag?

The history of the Michigan Flag goes back to 1837. On Washington’s birthday of that year, Michigan’s first state governor, Stevens T. Mason, presented a flag to a body of state militia known as “Brady’s Guards,” the first unified company of militia in the state. Detroit at that time was the state capital.

On one side of this flag was the portrait of Mason who was known as the “Boy Governor.” On the other side was the state coat-of-arms, and a soldier with a lady. This was the first flag bearing the Michigan coat-of-arms.

In 1865, just after the close of the Civil War, Michigan officially adopted a new design for the flag. On one side was the same state coat-of-arms on a field of blue, but on the reverse side was the coat-of-arms of the United States. This flag was first unfurled on the Fourth of July, 1865, on the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of the Soldier’s Monument in the Soldier’s National Cemetery at Gettysburg.

The design of the present flag was adopted by the State of Michigan in 1911. This also bears the Michigan coat-of-arms on a field of blue, but the reverse side is solid blue, the United States coat-of-arms being omitted.

The Michigan coat-of-arms, it is interesting to note, was developed by General Lewis Cass, governor of the Michigan Territory from 1813 to 1831. Having fought in the War of 1812, General Cass was impressed with the strategic geographical position of Michigan on the international boundary, where he had taken part in the land operations of the war. He placed on the Michigan shield of the state coat-of-arms the word “Tuebor” meaning “I will defend”—Michigan will defend the nation.

The etiquette of displaying the Michigan flag is governed by certain fundamental rules of heraldry, the Michigan History Committee points out. The matter becomes much more simple if it is kept in mind that the flag represents the living commonwealth and is itself considered a living thing.

When the Michigan flag is displayed it would be appropriate to display it with the Stars and Stripes if possible.

If the Michigan flag is displayed on a staff, it should float below the Stars and Stripes. If displayed in a room against a wall, it should be on the left, the flag’s own left. When displayed on the pulpit, the state flag should be flown from a staff placed on the speaker’s left, as he faces the audience, and the Stars and Stripes on the speaker’s right.

When the state flag is carried in a procession with other flags, it should be carried a little back of the Stars and Stripes.

When displayed with the United States Flag against a wall from crossed staffs, the Michigan flag should be on the flag’s own left and its staff should be back of the staff of the Stars and Stripes.

No state flag should be placed above or to the right of the Stars and Stripes.

When the flag is in such a condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, it should not be cast aside or used in any way that might be considered disrespectful, but should be destroyed as a whole, privately, preferably by burning, or by some other means in harmony with the reverence and respect we owe the emblem of the State of Michigan.

The two Michigan pages were generously sponsored by the following Chapters

Abi Evans—Tecumseh
Alexander Macomb—Mount Clemens
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Anne Frisby Fitzhugh—Bay City
Colonel Joshua Howard—Dearborn
Elizabeth Cass—Grosse Pointe Farms
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Exzra Parker—Royal Oak
Fort Pontchartrain—Highland Park
General Josiah Harmar—Grosse Pointe Park
General Richardson—Pontiac
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Isabella—Mount Pleasant
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Louisa St. Clair—Detroit
Lucinda Hinsdale Stone—Kalamazoo
Lucy Wolcott Barnum—Adrian
Marquette—Marquette
Muskegon—Muskegon
Piety Hill—Birmingham
Rebecca Dewey—Three Oaks
River Wabawaysin—St. Johns
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Sarah Treat Prudden—Jackson
Shiawassee—Owosso
Sophie de Marsae Campau—Grand Rapids
Stevens Thomson Mason—Jonia
Three Flags—Lathrup Village
Ypsilanti—Ypsilanti

THE GREAT SEAL

“SI QUÆRIS PENINSULAM AMOÈNAM CIRCUMSPICE”
(If you seek a pleasant peninsula, look about you)

E PLURIBUS UNUM
“From many, one”

TUEBOR
“I will defend”

The Great Seal and the Michigan Coat-of-Arms may look alike but they are really different and are used for different purposes.

The impression of the Great Seal with the words “The Great Seal of the State of Michigan A.D. MDCCCXXXV” which surround the Coat-of-Arms, can be used only on official State documents, such as communications, pardons, extractions, warrants, land patents, the Governor’s appointments, certifications of appointed and elected officials and similar State papers. The Seal, over the signature of the Secretary of State, authenticates all documents on which it appears.

For this reason it is illegal for anyone to use the Great Seal for any other purpose.

The Great Seal of Michigan was designed by Lewis Cass, Governor of Michigan Territory. He presented it to the Constitutional Convention in 1835 and it was adopted as the Coat-of-Arms of the State and as the State Seal.

COAT-OF-ARMS

The Coat-of-Arms is used on the Michigan State Flag and on letterheads or envelopes used for official business and on State publications. In the State Capitol you can even find it used on doorknobs and for similar decorative purposes.
D. A. R. MAGAZINE ADVERTISERS!

Please take note that proofs are sent to advertisers for correction only. Because the type has already been set, any other changes, including rearrangement, additions, etc. are costly and prevent your magazines from reaching you as scheduled.

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Pontiac Motor Division
Retail Store

65 MT. CLEMENS ST.

PONTIAC, MICHIGAN

Genealogy

(Continued from page 234)

Miss Esther Munson, aged 82 yrs., d. Jan. 14, 1847 at New Haven, Conn.
Samuel W. Wilcox, aged 49 yrs., d. Jan. 12, 1847 at West Granville.
Capt. William Terrett, aged 75 yrs. formerly of Stonington, Conn., d. Jan. 14, 1847 at West Granville.
Mrs. Elizabeth W. Pennell, wfe. of Mr. C. S. Pennell, d. Jan. 13, 1847, aged 24 yrs. at Cabotville.
Mrs. Susan Booth, wfe. of John S. Booth, d. Dec. 18, 1846 in Chicopee, aged 24 yrs. William, only ch. of John S. Booth, d. Sept. 25, 1846, in Chicopee, aged 3 months. Mrs. Phoebe Smith, widow of the late Josiah Smith, d. At South Hadley on Jan. 11, 1847, aged 79 yrs.
Hon. Peter R. Livingston, aged 80 yrs. d. Jan. 18, 1847 at Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Mrs. Eunice Swettland, wfe. of Mr. Israel Swettland, d. Jan. 27, 1847, aged 58 yrs.
Henry Dennison, Esq., aged 67 yrs. Pres. of the New Haven Bank, d. at New Haven, Jan. 27, 1847.
George Bowers, aged 23 yrs. d. at New Haven (printed in the Springfield Republican as of Jan. 23, 1847).
Thomas Gilbert, aged 93 yrs. a Revolutionary pensioner, d. Jan. 26, 1847 at Derby.
Hon. Stephen Peabody, aged 66 yrs. d. Jan. 18, 1847 at Amherst, N. H.
Deacon John Stebbins, aged 83 yrs., d. Jan. 18, 1847 at Granby.
In New York City, Jan. 22, 1847, Mrs. Fidelia Dwight Porter, widow of the late Jonathan Edwards Porter, died in her 77th year of age. She was a sister to the late President Dwight of Yale College.
Thomas O. Sparhawk, aged 44 yrs., d. Jan. 21, 1847 at Greenfield.
Maryetta, aged 6 yrs. dau. of Joseph Lyman d. Nov. 23, 1846 at Northfield.
Samuel Plant, Esq., d. at Northampton, Jan. 1847.
Mrs. Hannah Brant, wife. of John Brant, d. Jan. 20, 1847 at Montgomery, aged 84 yrs.
Rev. Daniel Coe, of Winsted, Conn., preacher in the M. E. Church, d. Jan. 11, 1847.
Salomon Thomas, aged 86 yrs. d. Jan. 25, 1847 at Norwich.

(Continued on page 254)
MORRIS, ILLINOIS
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MARCH 1960
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 Allen-Morton-Watkins, Richmond
 Armstrong, Armstrong
 Elizabeth Benton, Kansas City
 Sarah Boone, Kansas City
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Columbian, Columbia
Charity Stille Langstaff, Fulton
Noah Coleman, Rolla
Fort San Carlos, University City
Jefferson, St. Louis
Jane Randolph Jefferson, Jefferson City
Louisiana Purchase, DeSoto
Mexico, Mexico
Montgomery, Montgomery City
O'Fallon, O'Fallon
St. Charles, St. Charles
St. Louis, St. Louis
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Gallatin, Gallatin
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Hannah Hull, Brookfield
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Olive Prindle, Chillicothe
Dorcas Richardson, Trenton
St. Joseph, St. Joseph
General John Sullivan, Milan
William White, Fairfax
Bowling Green, Bowling Green
Anne Helm, Macon
Jaufiione, Memphis
Missouri Daughters, LaBelle
Missouri Pioneers, Salisbury
New London, New London
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Tabitha Walton, Moberly
Governor George Wyllis, Hannibal

Moberly Junior College
Moberly

Kemper School
Boonville

School of the Ozarks
Point Lookout

MARCH 1960 [ 245 ]
Seating for Congress

The Credentials Committee is in charge of SEATING. At the February Board meeting State Regents draw for the location of their delegation seats, except the very large delegations, which alternate each year between the main floor and the tiers.

There are 3,611 seats in Constitution Hall. The total registration in 1959 was 3,190; of this number 741 were alternates. Other seats are allocated as follows:

- National Officers owned seats in sec. L…70
- Press and Radio ………. 27
- House Committee …… 28
- National Chairmen ….. 27
- Resolutions ………… 14
- Handicapped ………… 14
- Boxes assigned to State Regents… 318
- National Officers’ Box … 6
- President General’s Guests … 40
- National Officers’ Guests … 28
- Overseas ………….. 9

Total ………………… 580

To solve the problem of alternates’ seats, two sections, H and O, are set aside on a first-come, first-served basis. These, with scattered fringes of the delegations, take up the rest of the seats.

Seating for the first two evenings of Congress poses more problems. After the close of registration each day unallocated seats are duplicated and are available at the C street Box Office at 7 P.M. Another slight help is that reservations are held only until 8:20 at night. This means that many members who have purchased Member’s Badges may take any available seat. Entrance to the Hall is possible only with a ticket or a worker’s badge on Monday and Tuesday nights.

The question often arises about seats for Past National Officers. There is no section set aside for them. They are eligible for seats if

1. They are procured from their State Regent,
2. They have access to an “owned-seat” in Section L,
3. They have a Congressional assignment,
4. They are elected delegates or alternates (alternates’ section),
5. They purchase a Member’s badge.

Our Informal Patriotism

(Continued from page 186)

again to Korea, so that we have, de facto, a new type of organization—a continuing one, which may well become the eternal one, for all time. At present time I am Chairman of its Long Range Policy Committee, studying this problem and its implications. The problem is not only one of adjusting to each other through the years the two classes of membership, but our effort must also be directed to effecting what would be an organization of the greatest value to our country. This, we will all agree, is the final test of any of our societies.

And with good cause we should think of this, as we are today confronting a world crisis. There has been an unprecedented chain reaction of clamors for independence by races and countries with a high degree of illiteracy—with a desire for independence, which they neither understand, nor have the civic or individual responsibility to support, as we understand government. The result is a rash of dictators, which will continue, with resultant danger of irresponsible international action that will be sure to involve this country sooner or later, while all the time subversive elements are trying to internationalize our thought and policies, to soften us for the approach on their terms. It is in this field, especially, in the fostering of your traditions, that the service of our societies, such as the Daughters of the American Revolution, is invaluable. I say again—may they long prosper!
Honoring

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1959 - 1962

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TREASURER 1949 - 1959
PUBLIC RELATIONS

Mrs. Wendell F. Sawyer, National Chairman, Press Relations Committee
Mrs. Edward J. Reilly, National Chairman, Motion Picture Committee
Mrs. Z. C. Oseland, National Chairman, Radio and Television Committee

This is the second issue of the D.A.R. Magazine in which we have been privileged to carry material to discuss for our members some of our plans and problems in the field of public relations. We are also interested in our readers' comments and suggestions, which may be addressed to the Office of Public Relations at the Society's headquarters, 1776 D St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

We would like to say that our greatest problem in promoting American History Month was getting the material, prepared by the National Chairman, into the hands of the respective chapter chairmen. As late as January 17 we had received but one order for TV slides mentioned in a mailing of November 29. The only conclusion we can draw is that the respective State Chairmen fail to pass the material along to the chapters, or the chapter chairmen fail to read their mail and take action. Considerable time and money were expended to prepare TV slides, radio scripts, questionnaires, and a fact sheet on the organization of the various A.H.M. committees. As we have but two annual promotions a year, Constitution Week and American History Month, this should not prove to be a burden to the chairmen involved.

As our members are well aware, the National Society has been confronted from time to time with some very serious public relations problems. To try to avoid a recurrence of similar situations, we suggest that any inquiries for feature stories by magazine writers, columnists, or newspaper editors to our members be referred to the National Society's Office of Public Relations in Washington, D.C. Although the D.A.R. is a staunch advocate of freedom of the press, this privilege of our republican form of government is sometimes blandly ignored by occasionally irresponsible reporters, who are sometimes more interested in a sensational statement or story than they are in being objective or factual. We are not attempting to wrap our members in a cloak of censorship, but merely wish them to exercise caution.

Plans are now underway for our annual Continental Congress, and

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(Continued on page 253)
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MARCH 1960
FROM OUR BOOKSHELF


Dr. Morgan's article in the May Magazine, "The Pivot Upon Which Everything Turned," describing the naval engagements between the French and British fleets off Yorktown, mentioned a book by the same author, "Captains to the Northward." The author tells us that he has received quite a few queries from Daughters regarding this volume, now off press. To review its contents, the information on the jacket is given herewith.

The New England colonies were maritime provinces of British North America. Yankee men were shipbuilders, shiphandlers, ocean-going traders, and fishermen. The sea was their element, the very bloodstream of well-being and economic existence.

When the rupture came with England, the initial move for a Continental Naval force was sponsored by Rhode Island in 1775 and carried through Congress by New England. The commander in chief of the fleet (Esek Hopkins of Rhode Island) and three of the first four captains appointed were Yankees. Capt. John Burroughs Hopkins and Capt. Abraham Whipple were Rhode Islanders. Capt. Dudley Saltonstall was from Connecticut. The only non-New Englander appointed was a Philadelphian, Capt. Nicholas Biddle.

During the course of the Revolution, 22 New Englanders were commissioned captains in the Continental Navy. The caliber of the service rendered by these "Captains to the Northward" ranged from total failure to "well done."

The author follows the naval careers of the northern mariners who sailed forth in defiance of the mightiest navy in the world and gave tangible proof that Britain's colonies in revolt were determined to be free and independent.

If your reading of Revolutionary War history has been confined to battles on land and the leadership of Washington, Knox, Marion, Gates, Lafayette, and other army officers, this review of naval leaders will be a refreshing and informative complement that fills in many blanks in the overall picture.


Teachers and students will find this pamphlet extremely useful. The introductory material includes a history of the White House, a description of its rooms, and an account of the renovation completed in 1952. Information on each of the 34 Presidents, arranged in tabular form, includes background (parents, family, and ancestry), birthday, religion, profession, public service, date of inauguration, tenure as President, nicknames, home after Presidency, cause of death, place and date of death and burial, and life after Presidency. For each President's wife are listed her parents, maiden name, birthday, date of marriage, children, and date of death. A picture of each President and of his wife (or wives) heads the page. As no known portrait could be found of Martha Skelton Jefferson, her daughter's portrait is included. Harriet Lane, niece of our bachelor President, James Buchanan, served as his hostess, and her picture is used on the Buchanan page.
Congratulations to the General Washington Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Trenton, New Jersey on the occasion of their 50th Anniversary, and in recognition of their untiring efforts in fostering liberty throughout our land.

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Hildebrecht Stacy-Trent
Trenton, New Jersey

Honoring
**General Washington Chapter**
1910 - Fiftieth Anniversary - 1960

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**Junior American Citizens**

(Continued from page 217)

and has endeared herself to the faculty and J.A.C. Club members.
The following poem, written by one of Stanton's fifth grade Club members, Maureen Milner, which won a national award in 1956, proves that she not only knew and understood her J.A.C. Creed but put it into practice:

1. The J. A. C. is fun for me
   And teaches me a lot,
   Not just about my A B C's
   But things that can't be bought.

2. To hold my temper and not get mad,
   To choose the good and not the bad,
   To love my father and my mother,
   To love my sister and my brother.

(Continued on page 252)
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JUDEA CHAPTER
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Greetings
MARY CLAP WOOSTER CHAPTER
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MARY MARTIN ELMORE SCOTT CHAPTER
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YOU ARE INVITED to attend the Meeting of Magazine and Magazine Advertising Committees, 8:00 a.m., Tuesday, April 19, Assembly Room, second floor, Administration Building.

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Vol. III. 500 FAMILIES OF OLD FAIRFIELD
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New ed. in D.A.R. Magazine for April, 1956, page 668. Send only check or money order to MRS. HENRY K. WAKEMAN.

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You Are Invited
(Continued from page 226)

in time to arrive well before April 16. D.A.R. postcards, insignia notes and a variety of stationery designs will also be available for shoppers to take home as gifts or for their own use. All proceeds from the bazaar will be added to the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund, the Junior Membership Committee’s only national fund-raising project.

A newcomer to Congress, “Miss Junior Member,” gift of the Alabama Juniors, will be on hand at the Junior Bazaar to meet Daughters and show them her extensive wardrobe fashioned by Mrs. J. Philip Anderson, State Chairman of Alabama’s Juniors. At the end of Congress this charming doll will go home with some lucky D.A.R. who has contributed to the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund and has left her name and address in one of the “autograph books” that will be at Congress.

We Juniors hope that all attending Continental Congress will accept our invitations to make the week a fuller, more meaningful experience by being with us at least once during Congress. You are invited!

Junior American Citizens
(Continued from page 251)

3. To be a good citizen in my school
And never forget the Golden Rule.
To be like Honest Abe each day,
To live my life the honest way.

4. To do my tasks before I play
And not forget them any day.
That’s why I’m thankful I can be
A member of the J. A. C.

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

[ 252 ]

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MARCH 1960 [ 253]

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Founding of D.A.R. in Alabama
(Continued from page 220)
doing formed a nucleus for a strong State organization.

The honored guest on this occasion was Mrs. Samuel L. Earle, and in presenting her, Mrs. Bonner said: "Our yesterdays are filing past today, and in review is a face beloved by all of us. Our hopes and dreams twined together, are interlaced with hers. She was a charter member of this chapter and is also the daughter of a charter member. Her friendship is steadfast. It is an honor to present Mrs. Samuel L. Earle (Lucille Smith)."

Mrs. Earle responded graciously, telling of her first experience as a young girl in the D.A.R. chapter, and then following her mother into another chapter, but that she was very happy to be again at a meeting of the "oldest, largest and best chapter in the State."

Mrs. John Temple Graves, also a guest, was introduced as the granddaughter of Mrs. J. Morgan Smith.

Mrs. Robert T. Comer told of the first christening in the Chapel at Kate Duncan Smith School, when Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Smith of Birmingham took their infant daughter, the tiny Kate Ducan Smith, to the chapel on the mountain to be christened.

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Public Relations
(Continued from page 249)
motional ideas are of course welcome. To all of you who worked so dili-
ently on American History Month we are most grateful. We will have the results of your efforts in another issue of our Magazine.
To Make Every Occasion Important say:

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Genealogy
(Continued from page 242)

Mrs. Anna Hannum, relict of Seth Hannum, d. Dec. 27, 1846 at Southampton, aged 88 yrs.

Alexander Conkey, Revolutionary pensioner, aged 93 yrs., a native of Pelham, a soldier at the battles of Bunker Hill and Bennington, d. Jan. 17, 1847 at Hardwick.

(These Marriages and Deaths of Springfield, Mass., will be continued in the April issue of the D.A.R. Magazine).

Queries

Calvert—Wanted—parents, dates of birth, death and places of John Calvert, Sr., whose s. John, Jr., was b. in Center County, Pa., Aug. 28, 1797; John Calvert, Sr., was direct desc. of Lord Baltimore, Cecil Calvert. Want connecting links between these families.—Mrs. Tom M. Hooper, 324 North 8th St., Chariton, Iowa.


Lockhart—Want inf. abt. ancestors of John Lockhart, believe he d. Washington 1890-1900; son of Benjamin, grandson H. James Lockhart.—O. C. Lockhart, 91 Front St., Exeter, N.H.

Hemstreet-Wood-Van Heemstraaten-Marinette - Quackenbos—Wanted:—(a) Parents, grandparents, dates, places and name and address of sender to be included of Alonzo Hemstreet, b. Feb. 3, 1805, mar. Mary J. (who were her parents?); 1834; 2nd wfe. Agnes Wood, 1848, lived in Elizabethtown, N.Y. in 1834. (b) Wanted inf. of desc. of Takel Dirck Van Heemstraaten, b. 1701, mar. Maria Marinette 1734; and Johannes Van Heemstraaten, b. 1709, mar. Baata Quackenbos 1730. Immigrant ances. Takel Van Heemstraaten came from Holland in 1660, settled in Albany, N.Y.—Luella Hemstreet Bedell, 323 N. Center St., Gaylord, Michigan.

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D.A.R. Magazine Advertising News

My, but it was a pleasure to greet many of you personally in Washington during the week of the National Board Meeting. It was especially gratifying at that time to have five State Regents select specific months to sponsor issues of OUR Magazine. If you have not already done so, won't you add your State to the list?

This is another fine issue, with a grand total of $8,241.70 in advertising and sponsored space. The following six sponsoring States, 88 Chapters in all, sent $1,713.00 from 46 of 64 chapters. Elizabeth Benton, editor of the Oklahoma Magazine, and Mrs. Claude G. Stotts is State Regent, and the State Chairman is Mrs. Irby B. Cate, who was assisted in this project by the State Treasurer, Mrs. W. Frank Cady. In Connecticut, Mrs. Philip V. Tippet, State Regent, Mrs. Herbert W. Robb, State Chairman, 15 of 57 chapters sent $262.50. Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter led with $65. In addition to those sponsoring States, 88 Chapters in 23 additional States sent in $3,197.50 in miscellaneous ads. Texas led the sponsors in the February Issue, and led the miscellaneous group in March with six Chapters sending $557.50, $450 of which was from the Guadalupe Victoria Chapter. Six chapters in Georgia sent $522.50, including $342.50 from the Baron de Kalb Chapter.

Twenty-seven chapters in Virginia forwarded $412.50. Thank you, one and all!

Please do not indicate "copy" for an advertisement on a check, however brief the wording may be. Place it on a separate sheet of paper, and send it to the Magazine Office with the check and yellow order form.

Do read the Committee reports of your Magazine Chairman, Editor, and Magazine Advertising Chairman in the printed Minutes of the National Board Meeting, which will appear in the April issue. To YOU who made those reports possible, and to our loyal Office Staff, our unlimited thanks. They are truly OUR reports.

MRS. GEORGE J. WALZ,
National Chairman.

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Quoted from ERIE, PA., MORNING NEWS, Monday, January 6, 1958.

The following is a partial list of Coats-of-Arms found for American families through research based on data supplied. As the sketched outlines are on file the completed drawings richly handpainted in the finest watercolors on superior grade art stock 9" x 12" each with its Story Sheet, may be had on a few weeks’ notice. Satisfaction is guaranteed. To assure that your family Coat-of-Arms is the same as that of the name listed please send data: county, country of origin, first settler, settlement, etc., in America. For families not listed send equal data.

For Christmas or other occasion gifts, particularly if framing is included, it is advisable to place orders months in advance.

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You are cordially invited to bring in your family data for consultation.

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