DAUGHTERS of the AMERICAN EVOLUTION MAGAZINE

PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

APRIL 1960
Woodward & Lothrop welcomes visiting members of the DAR to Washington. Meet your friends for a relaxing lunch or dinner in our Tea Room. Let our Charles of the Ritz Beauty Salon give you a most attractive hair styling. Browse in our delightful Gift Shop and, chances are, you'll find just the gift you had in mind. For that matter, you'll find lovely gifts in every department throughout the store from a delft blue casserole for Aunt Mary to a natty Italian sportshirt for young John. Do visit us while you are in Washington—branch stores, too—in Chevy Chase or Wheaton, Maryland; 7 Corners or Alexandria in Virginia.
As this is being written, Washington is shivering under the combined onslaughts of snow and bitter cold. It challenges the imagination to picture it a smiling, sunny, springlike city abloom with dogwood, azaleas, touring high school students, and, on Easter Monday, baskets of Easter eggs headed for the White House grounds. We hope that in a couple of weeks we will have seen the last of winter and at least the first of delightful spring weather. Do come and see how much Washington has changed in just a year!

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Volume 94, No. 4  April 1960  Whole Number 786

Contents

PAGE
259  The President General’s Message

FEATURES

261  Our D.A.R. Museum  Doris Severe Bruffey
263  Revolution for Clean Waters  Hazel Greene Baber
265  Molding the Future of America  Col. W. Bruce Pirnie, USAF
268  Wisconsin’s Heritage  Margaret Gleason
271  A Riggsville Saga  Frances A. Lamb
272  New Hampshire Women  Norma M. Currier
275  Hope Lodge
277  General Levi Casey  Mrs. Andrew J. Darby
279  “Westward—”  Ivy J. Neff

DEPARTMENTS

280  D.A.R. Membership as of February 1, 1960  Mary Glenn Newell
283  Junior American Citizens  Elizabeth Chesnut Barnes
286  National Defense  Lynn Brussock
291  State Activities
292  Calendar for Congress
293  With the Chapters
297  Genealogical Source Material and Records  Beatrice Kenyon
300  Minutes, National Board of Management
   Special Meeting, February 1, 1960
301  Regular Meeting, February 3, 1960

MISCELLANEOUS

281  What Does Membership in the D.A.R. Mean to You?  Jeanette O. Baylies
284  Introducing Our National Chairmen and Vice Chairmen  Virginia B. Johnson
292  On the Peace Path
320  The Capitol Dome Was Red!  Mabel E. Winslow
328  News Notes
333  Maryland’s Other Charles Carroll
343  Bits of Kentucky History
360  D.A.R. Magazine Advertising News  Mrs. George J. Walz
more people save more money at Perpetual

than at any other financial institution

in the District of Columbia, Maryland or Virginia

Here are some of the advantages of a Perpetual savings account...

you get Insured Safety on all accounts up to $10,000. In addition a reserve fund of $20,000,000 stands behind your investment.

your account is credited with regular dividends FOUR times a year... on the 1st of January, April, July and October. Figured on MONTHLY balances.

you have the satisfaction of knowing the money you save is ready to buy the things you want when you want them.

you can bring in money and add to your savings account as late as the 20th of the month. Perpetual will pay you dividends for the FULL month.

you can keep your savings at any of seven convenient offices. Savings can be accepted at the one you happen to be nearest at the time.

you can save by mail. Perpetual provides postage free envelopes to facilitate mail transactions.

you can always be sure your account is welcome and your visits warmly appreciated. Perpetual is not too big for the smallest account.

PERPETUAL BUILDING ASSOCIATION

EDWARD C. BALITZ, President

DOWNTOWN: 11th & E Streets, N.W.

ANACOSTIA: 1340 Good Hope Road

BETHESDA-CHEVY CHASE: Wisc. Ave. at Montgomery

MIDTOWN: 900 Connecticut Avenue N.W.

PRINCE GEORGIANS: 7118 Marlboro Pike

QUEEN'S CHAPEL: 3410 Hamilton Street

SILVER SPRING: Georgia Ave. at Cameron

Assets Over $315,000,000
The President General's Message

At this time many of our members are getting ready to leave for Washington to attend the Sixty-ninth Continental Congress. The growth and strength of our Society are shown when we look back to that first Continental Congress, held in the Church of our Father on Wednesday, February 22, 1892, with the first President General, Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, wife of President Benjamin Harrison, presiding. The custom of having Continental Congress on George Washington's birthday was observed until 1904, when the date was changed to April 19, the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, and when the cornerstone of Memorial Continental Hall was laid.

It is said that this first Continental Congress bore slight resemblance to the present dignified and orderly body. This is easily understandable as the delegates, perhaps, had never taken part in any meeting larger than a Ladies Aid in a church parlor. But, notwithstanding this aspect of the first D.A.R. Congress, there was no reason for alarm.

On the day our Society was organized two decisions were made of great importance to its future: That the Daughters of the American Revolution should be a National Society and that its headquarters should be in Washington. The pioneer work of the Society covered the first three years after the organization. To these early workers belongs the credit of building a foundation that could not be excelled today with all the experience of the past. When it is taken into consideration that they launched into an unknown sea where the only beacon was the love of country burning in their hearts, we may well marvel at the results of their labor. Those members who, on coming into the Society, find all the machinery of the great organization running smoothly and accomplishing such wonderful results must recognize the fact that it owes its great success to the well laid plans inaugurated by the women of our early days.

We hope every chapter is represented at Continental Congress. If this is not possible, do have some officer or some member visit your chapter and report on the work accomplished by the chapters over our country, the work reported by the National Officers, National Chairmen and State Regents. By these reports the great scope of the work of our National Society is brought home to us.

Each year many members come to Continental Congress for the first time. I urge these members to take time between sessions to visit each and every part of our beautiful buildings. Do look over our State Rooms (which contain a wealth of exquisite and valuable antiques) in Memorial Continental Hall, our first building. Here, too, is our genealogical library, one of the finest in the world. Visit our offices in the Administration Building, and note where the work of the Society is carried forward. Our staff is always cordial and gracious, happy to have you call on them. You could spend days in our Museum; on every visit you discover historic articles not noticed before.

Your President General, at the invitation of Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield, attended the dedication of the first of six American "Credo" stamps in George Washington's home at Mount Vernon on January 20. The ceremonies were held in the Palladian Room, the state dining room. Included with the printed program was a stamp postmarked that morning at Mount Vernon.

This stamp, designed by Frank Conley, bears a facsimile of the first President's signature, and the frame was adapted from an early piece of Continental currency. The second stamp in the series will be dedicated March 23 in Philadelphia and will feature a Benjamin Franklin quotation. Other "Credo" stamps will honor Thomas Jefferson, Francis Scott Key, Abraham Lincoln and Patrick Henry. A set of these stamps in a suitable case has been promised us, a gift from the Post Office Department.

DORIS PIKE WHITE
President General, N.S.D.A.R.
Parlor section of D.A.R. Museum. The larger pieces include a piano made in Austria (1773); against rear wall (l.) block front (ca. 1770) and (r.) John Hancock desk; Thomas McKean sofa; and American sofa (ca. 1810-30); Aubusson rug. From left to right the portraits are those of Andrew Jackson, Mary Lightfoot Allen, and Thomas McKean.

Former south gallery of the D.A.R. Museum in 1940.
Ten years ago this month, on April 18, 1950, our D.A.R. Museum first opened to all the doors of the beautiful gallery in the heart of the Administration Building. But though the gallery was new, the Museum itself had 60 long, full years behind it—60 years of serving both the National Society and the community.

At the third organization meeting of the National Society, October 18, 1890, a resolution was offered by Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, “That the Society should secure rooms and later a fireproof building in which to deposit Revolutionary Relics and Historic Papers.” In December 1890, Mrs. Mary V. E. Cabell, Honorary President Presiding, appointed a chairman for a Revolutionary Relics Committee, a committee established for the collection, preservation, and exhibition of Revolutionary relics.

At that time rooms were secured in an office building and used for the business of the organization and for its collections. Then, in 1896, the 54th Congress of the United States, in the Act of Incorporation of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, authorized the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution to permit the National Society to deposit its collections in the Smithsonian Institution.

In 1910 Memorial Continental Hall was completed, and the south wing was presented to the Museum by the New York City Chapter, together with a number of mahogany floor cases. As the collections grew, built-in cases were given as memorial and honor gifts by individuals and chapters.

The work continued under the Revolutionary Relics Committee until 1914, when the office of Curator General was established by Continental Congress, and in 1915 Miss Catherine Britton Barlow was elected to that office.

When the library moved to Constitution Hall upon its completion in 1930, the north wing became available for the use of the Museum, but it was not until 1931 that 145 articles in the Arts and Industries Building of the Smithsonian were brought to Memorial Continental Hall. In 1939, when the use of the auditorium in Memorial Continental Hall was restricted to small groups and the dressing rooms were no longer needed, the Executive Committee made them available for the use of the Museum. Later, the archives room took care of many of the valued manuscripts.

In 1935 the Museum was accepted as a member of the American Association of Museums. In 1937, with the approval of the Executive Committee, the jurisdiction of the State Rooms in Memorial Continental Hall was transferred from the Buildings and Grounds Committee to the Curator General, in keeping with a general plan to make Memorial Continental Hall in its entirety an outstanding museum.

On April 18, 1950, as the administration of the twelfth Curator General, Mrs. Roy James Frierson, drew to a close, the new addition to the Administration Building was dedicated, and the Museum at last had a permanent home in the Large Museum Gallery in the center of this building.

As the Museum’s first 60 years were long and full, the dynamic decade just past has been so very, very short, and yet, truly worthy of its new home. The Curators General of this period, Mrs. George Andrew Williams Newland (1956-59) and Mrs. O. George Cook (1959-62) have provided outstanding leadership in the great growth of our collections, funds, and facilities.

In June 1948 all portraits and oil paintings were placed under the supervision and care of the Museum Committee, and in June 1953 an Art Fund was established to provide for repairs and restoration of more than 30 paintings owned by the National Society.

To increase individual interest in our National Society Museum; to make it possible for members of the Society to participate actively in a living, growing museum; to give them the opportunity through $1 memberships to make personal, tangible contributions to their Museum, whether or not they had heirlooms to offer; to provide an auxiliary fund for the purchase of exceptionally rare and valuable items—for these reasons, in 1956 a Special Committee was established and called “Friends of the Museum.” The idea met with an immediate popularity which has never diminished. To increase personal contact between the individual “Friends” and their Museum a bulletin has been published annually and sent to every member of the committee.

Restoration of a gown owned by Caroline Scott Harrison was a highlight of 1957, and with the resultant renewed interest in our first President General the Harrison memorabilia collection has flourished. In 1959 a most generous donation from Monument Chapter of Minnesota made it possible to enclose one of the Museum alcoves with glass, thus creating a large display area for the Harrison collection. When the case is furnished as part of a drawing room of the period of our first President General, it will provide a charming and appropriate setting for the exhibition of the gown and other lovely possessions of President and Mrs. Benjamin Harrison—another Museum dream come true.

In the past three years our informative and educational facilities and materials have been widely expanded to meet the demand from the public and the membership for general information about our Museum and for chapter program material. In 1957 an attractive and informative color folder was published and a new collection of color slides and post cards begun. There are now available 29 post card subjects and 98 individual slide subjects.
In 1958 the first complete and professional inventory was accomplished and the printed listing was awesome evidence of the magnitude of our Museum's precious possessions.

Originally painted in a value of yellow-green, the Museum was redecorated in February 1959 in a soft tone of gray. At this time, also, the lighting was improved.

In 1957 the Museum became a member of the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Our D.A.R. motto, "Home and Country," is truly fulfilled and brought to life in the Museum collections of domestic and military possessions of our ancestors. Adhering to the Colonial, Revolutionary, and Early Federal Periods these collections include pewter, brass, wood, china, glass, silver, furniture, documents, paintings, clothing, needlework, jewelry, uniforms, and military items of many types. The only exceptions to the period 1607-1830 are objects of particular significance in the history of the Nation or the National Society.

A listing of artisans and original owners of many of our most treasured possessions reads like a Who's Who of American Patriots. There are china, silver, and costume accessories owned by George and Martha Washington, a ring and a brooch containing George Washington's hair, and a plaster life mask of the General by Houdon. There are china and costume accessories owned by Dolley Madison; a gold locket containing hair of Thomas Jefferson and his wife; a pair of Chippendale chairs that belonged to John Adams; a Philadelphia Chippendale sofa owned by Thomas McKean, signer of the Declaration of Independence; John Hancock's desk; Daniel Boone's low ladder back chair with its seat of buffalo hide; a hooked bed rug made by Molly Stark, wife of General John Stark; silver spoons by Paul Revere; Benjamin Franklin's eyeglasses; the large, ornate brass key to Alexander Hamilton's home; a ring given by Napoleon Bonaparte to the Marquis de Lafayette and by Lafayette to Commodore Joshua Barney. There are eyeglasses that belonged to John Paul Jones; a pair of porcelain plates owned by Charles Thomson, first secretary of the First Continental Congress; Dr. Joseph Warren's waistcoat; a glass cruet owned by Francis Scott Key and a patchwork quilt made by his wife; a ring owned by Patrick Henry, and his wife's mourning pin. There are portraits of Thomas McKean by a contemporary artist; President Andrew Jackson by Ralph E. W. Earl; Mary Lightfoot by John Wollaston; and the Maryland statesman, Nicholas Harwood, by James Peale, Revolutionary soldier and painter.

The size and quality of our collections have earned for us the reputation of having one of the country's finest museums in the field of American historic decorative arts. Our Museum has a priceless opportunity and a serious responsibility in interpreting for the members and the public our Nation's heritage and our Society's ideals. As we celebrate this important anniversary in the life of our Museum, we cannot fail to recognize its vital role as concrete expression of the D.A.R.'s historic, educational and patriotic objectives. Nor can we underestimate our Museum's significance as a member of the community. The museum as an American institution is as old as the Nation and yet as modern as today, for surely there is no more valuable "visual aid" to education than a well-planned museum exhibit.

The first museum was established in Charleston, S. C., in 1773, and when our D.A.R. Museum moved into Memorial Continental Hall in 1910 there were still only 600 museums in the country. In 1958 Joseph A. Patterson, Director of the American Association of Museums and Adviser to our D.A.R. Museum, estimated that there were then 3,000 to 5,000 museums.

According to a 1958 newspaper article, Museums are booming like mad, and backing the building boom is a sensational upsurge in attendance * * *

In the museums themselves, the exhibits have changed immensely these past few years. They're more selective, better planned, altogether more exciting. Leonard Carmichael, Secretary of the Smithsonian, explains the change this way:

"The public's increased understanding as to the instructional function of museums led to the development of exhibitions which are no longer merely visual storage of objects, but rather a great means of instructing people in the fields of history, science and art."

Our National Society Museum has had a fascinating and fruitful life—growing up during the 60 years in Memorial Continental Hall and maturing gracefully in the 10 years spent in its lovely new home. Plans for the future are many and varied, ambitious and modest. The next 10 years should add a truly glorious chapter to the history of our D.A.R. Museum.

Interior Department Urges Joint Effort to Save America's Historical Heritage

The Department of the Interior, in a brochure on the history program of the National Park Service, urges a joint venture in which Federal, State, and local agencies—as well as patriotic private individuals and organisations—work as partners to save as much as possible of America's rapidly diminishing historical heritage.

The dramatic "reawakening of history" in the 125 historic areas of the National Park System, which is taking place under the 10-year Mission 66 conservation and development program, is described in a new 40-page illustrated booklet titled "That the Past Shall Live—Historic Program of the National Park Service."

"Under Mission 66," the booklet declares, "exciting new developments are taking place throughout the far-flung chain of historic and prehistoric areas linked within America's great National Park System."

It lists some of these developments:

Historic buildings are being rehabilitated, refurbished, and restored.

New visitor centers are being built, and modern museum exhibits prepared, to help recreate the atmosphere and mood of the time or event commemorated.

New lands are being acquired to prevent or eliminate jarring intrusions on the historic scene.

Civil War sites are being developed so that fitting observations may be held at each as its centennial occurs in the years 1981-1986.

The booklet takes the reader on an intimate tour of areas of history and prehistory in the National Park System, beginning with the ancient cliff dwellings of the Mesa Verde in Colorado, through sites such as Virginia's Colonial National Historical Park, commemorating the colonial era, and on through areas associated with the War for America's independence, the War of 1812, America's westward expansion, Gettysburg and the Civil War, and the places and shrines of America's great heroes.

In a foreword, National Park Service Director Conrad L. Wirth declares, "We hope that this booklet will make you who own them better acquainted with the richness and the variety of the historic and prehistoric properties administered by the Federal Government, and with the historical program of the National Park Service."

At the same time he warns that, "The preservation of America's heritage of historic sites and buildings is not a task which can be accomplished by the Federal Government alone. It must be a cooperative local, State, and national effort. Government agencies at all levels, private preservation organizations, and individual citizens all must do their part."

[262]

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Revolution for Clean Waters
by Hazel Greene (Mrs. John F.) Baber
National Chairman, Conservation Committee

HISTORY mutely testifies to the crumbling of once powerful civilizations that failed in sane management of their resources—Babylon, Phoenicia, Greece, Rome, and many others. The American Revolution was the beginning of a great new venture in self-government. Without the wealth of raw materials found in North America, the unalienable objectives established by our forefathers in the Constitution and its Bill of Rights could never have become reality.

Today, more than ever, America’s progress and her very survival depend on how well we heed our natural resources, how well man keeps in harmony with his environment and the land he occupies. We who would preserve the ideals and natural assets of this Nation have an obligation: (1) To keep informed on what is happening to our resources and (2) to take action when we see them wasted.

As conservationists, we cannot afford to ignore some of the mundane needs, such as providing sewage and waste treatment to keep our waterways free of the filth that is spoiling them. Water is one of the most used of all our natural resources, and the varied interests of public health, domesticity, industry, agriculture, fish, wildlife and recreation are at stake. In too many instances the sewage and wastes pouring into our streams are being charged off as necessary evils of population growth and industrial expansion.

Let us review some important facts about water supply, described by Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Arthur S. Flemming as “about to become, indeed if it is not already, a critically urgent national problem.”

Until recently most of us took water as much for granted as daylight and darkness. Now on every hand come expressions of concern over shortages, and in some quarters emphasis on organized water planning is gaining. California’s recently enacted $7.5 million comprehensive planning program is noteworthy. A number of other States are developing improved water policies and laws. Appointment in Washington this year of the Senate Select Committee on Water Resources is but one manifestation of congressional concern. Still there is much to be done.

Actually the Nation is not running out of water. Yearly rainfall in the 48 contiguous States remains fairly constant, averaging about 30 inches. Flood and drought plague some areas because regional and seasonal distributions of rainfall are unequal. But even these problems have been solved to some extent by reservoir storage, soil-conservation practices including upstream detention dams, and the channeling of water from wet to arid basins. Millions of people now live in semiarid regions, such as southern California, because water is provided there by some of these man-made devices.

Why, then, this widespread concern over water?

We are using water in tremendous, rapidly increasing volume and, at the same time, by polluting streams we are wasting water in quantities we cannot afford. Yet we depend on surface streams for fully two-thirds of the water we use nationwide.

Underlying the voluminous increase in water use is, of course, the phenomenal growth in population. But there is more to it than this, for while the population doubled in the first half of the century, water use quadrupled. Now the count of heads in the United States has passed 178 million, but even that great number of people hardly accounts for a national water use now seven times that of 1900, when we numbered 76 million. Nor is there any indication that the trends in population growth or increased water use will be reversed. Where we now use some 280 billion gallons of water per day, by 1980 we will use 600 billion gallons per day, if we can find it!

“These figures illustrate,” Secretary Flemming points out, “our great dependence on surface streams for public water supply, for production of the things we eat and wear and use. At the same time we need to keep in mind the irreplaceable value of these waters for recreation and conservation of fish and wildlife.”

Along with pyramiding populations, there has been an even more spectacular boom in industry. Hundreds of new products are on the market. Many of these require water use by factories in production, as well as by the user. Air conditioning, automatic washing machines, modern plumbing, home swimming pools—these are but a few water-consuming utilities that only in recent years have come into common use.

Equally relevant to the increased water use pattern is the vast movement of people from farm to city or suburb. Sixty-one per cent of our 1900 population lived on farms. Today two-thirds reside in metropolitan areas and the “septic tank suburbs,” as one Public Health administrator describes the new type of urban living. Mass public water supply and sewage disposal problems present themselves when people choose thus to congregate in metropolitan areas.

The exodus from farms has been accompanied by new trends in crop production—big-scale farming. Irrigation looms large in the picture. Some 36 million acres of U. S. farm lands are now under irrigation, using 135 billion gallons of water daily. In many areas deep wells supply the irrigation needs. Underground water tables, notably in the Southwest, are shrinking. Drawing too heavily on the underground supply in some coastal areas has caused still another problem—salt-water intrusion into the fresh-water aquifer.

In his search for more water will man create further discord with his environment? Will artificial rainfall by cloud seeding in one watershed deprive another basin of its precipitation? Could man’s control of evaporation in reservoirs defeat its own purpose by lessening future rainfall? Will the mass eradication of water-consuming plants such as mesquite and willows result in still another upset in nature’s balance?

One practical solution to shortages is water reuse as streams flow, community to community. This is common practice in many areas. It is made possible by filtration and chemical treatment to purify water for drinking and other purposes. But the job of the water-treatment-plant operator becomes more and more difficult because the waters are reaching the filtration plant in a constantly
worse state of degradation. Taste and odor problems in many city supplies testify to this. Removing the wastes from our used waters before they re-enter the streams—sewage treatment—is the only answer.

The more water the Nation uses, the larger its volume of wastes. Growing industry, agriculture, and cities can no longer depend on nature's purification system to dilute their raw, untreated wastes in streams. The volume has become too great. All over the country sewage systems, including treatment plants, installed 30 or more years ago have become worn out, overloaded, inadequate. New products, such as detergents, insecticides, plastics and Petrochemicals, which resist known treatment methods, have created new and complex problems. It has all happened so fast that problems were out of hand before water planners and users realized their magnitude.

Of all the damages by pollution to our waters, none is more disturbing than the loss of natural beauties and recreational uses once there and now gone. Yet we Americans have not lost our appreciation of the esthetic in nature nor our enthusiasm for water sports. Often we must travel farther and farther from home to find clean waters for fishing, boating, swimming, water-skiing—activities growing in popularity. In many places these sports actually are pursued in pollution-laden waters dangerous to health and damaging to expensive equipment. Too frequently fish and waterfowl die or become inedible from polluted waters.

Needed to overcome present and anticipated pollution problems is an annual expenditure of some $575 million by cities for each of the next 5 to 8 years, the Public Health Service estimates. Industry's outlay of funds to treat its wastes should at least equal that of cities. More than 3,000 U.S. communities have no sewage-treatment plants, while many others have outgrown their treatment facilities. Into the streams go their raw or inadequately treated domestic wastes. Meanwhile, industry discharges further untreated wastes into our waterways from an estimated 10,000 factory outfalls.

"We don't stand a chance of meeting the accelerating water requirements," warns Secretary Flemming, "unless we make marked progress in cleaning up our streams and keeping them clean. Such a situation calls for a concerted attack on the part of the Federal, State, and local governments, and private groups."

Women's organizations, in increasing numbers, are leading the way in public information programs and support of water resource and pollution abatement legislation. Among them is the voice of the D.A.R., strong in support of the nationwide clean-streams movement.

President Eisenhower has repeatedly called attention to the pressing needs. Six years ago he said, "It is essential that every drop of water, from the moment that it falls upon our land, be turned to the service of our people . . . . to supply our tremendous and growing domestic and industrial needs in water." At the beginning of 1955 he proposed "strengthened programs to combat the increasingly serious pollution of our rivers."

Again voicing concern a year later when he urged amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, the President pointed out, "Problems of water pollution control grow more pressing with population growth and with industrial development and expansion."

After 1956 passage of the new Water Pollution Control Act (Public Law 660), Mr. Eisenhower followed through, early the next year, with emphasis on the various levels of responsibility. "Our soil, water, mineral, forest, fish and wildlife resources," he stated, "are being conserved and improved more effectively. Their conservation and development are vital to the present and future strength of the Nation. But they must not be the concern of the Federal Government alone. State and local entities, and private enterprise should be encouraged to participate in such projects."

Where there is polluted water, the desire to do something about it must originate locally. Help, financial and otherwise, is obtainable through State water-pollution-control agencies from the Federal Government. But the people of an area must take the first step.

Look at your own community. Are there polluted waters nearby? Does the pollution come from industry? Is your city sewage treated? Is the treatment adequate? Visit your local water and sewage treatment plants. Ask questions. Arrange a tour of polluted areas if they exist. Once you have the basic information, your public appeals and awareness program can begin. Call on your State water pollution control authority (usually the State Health Department) or your State game and fish agency for help. Write the Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, in Washington, D.C. (or its nearest regional office) for its booklet "Good Water Makes Good Neighbors," written especially for women's group guidance.

The D.A.R. voice can extend from local to State to national level in water resources matters. Does your State have suitable pollution-control laws? Many States still lack sufficient staffs and appropriations. Public attitudes in many areas remain indifferent.

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act provides for research, for continuing studies of water quality in our major streams, for cost-share program grants to States wishing to step up their pollution abatement effort. It also authorizes enforcement of pollution control on interstate streams and provides for construction grants to municipalities for sewage treatment plants.

But utilization of the act depends largely on the individual State's willingness to take advantage of national leadership. Congress declared its policy to "recognize, preserve, and protect the primary responsibilities and rights of the States in preventing and controlling water pollution" in section 1 of Public Law 660. Both types of grants provided in the Act have served as incentives to accelerate State and local activity, but the surface has barely been scratched in rolling back pollution.

Leaders in government and industry need citizen backing to wipe out this wasteful and needless destruction of an important resource. They need your help. Sewage and waste treatment costs money—lots of money—and this is an argument frequently used by those who would continue using our streams as open sewers. On this point, Dr. Leroy E. Burney, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, recently commented:

"It is sometimes said that there isn't enough money to clean up pollution. For the wealthiest and most
Molding the Future of America

By Col. W. Bruce Pirnie, USAF (Ret.)

On July 4, 1826, John Adams died. This was the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

John Adams was the second President of the United States. He wrought many and great works in his long life; but the greatest of them was his fearless and successful struggle at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, in 1776, when the thirteen American colonies unanimously adopted the Declaration of Independence from England.

There were fearful and wavering men at that Congress in Philadelphia—among them John Hancock, the presiding officer.

Hancock urged caution, pointing out the benefits to Americans of being subjects of England. But John Adams, stern New Englander, would hear no talk of appeasement or moderation.

Daniel Webster (years later) in a magnificent oration at Faneuil Hall, Boston, gave a dramatic and immortal account of John Adams fighting for the birth of a new nation.

The Declaration had been written and was before the Congress for a vote. John Hancock had just made a persuasive appeal for delay and further negotiations with England. Timid men were shaking their heads in agreement with Hancock’s reasonable arguments. Moderation and restraint were the safe and sensible course.

John Adams got the floor. Pointing a finger at Hancock, John Adams said:

Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, I give my hand and my heart to this vote. It is true, indeed, that in the beginning we aimed not at independence. But there’s a Divinity which shapes our ends. The injustice of England has driven us to arms; and, blinded to her own interest for our good, she has obstinately persisted, till independence is now within our grasp. We have but to reach forth to it, and it is ours.

Why, then, should we defer the Declaration? Is any man so weak as now to hope for a reconciliation with England?

The war must go on. We must fight it through. And if the war must go on, why put off longer the Declaration of Independence? 

Sir, I know the uncertainty of human affairs; but I see, I see clearly, through this day’s business.

You and I, indeed, may rue it. We may not live to the time when this Declaration shall be made good. We may die; die Colonists; die slaves; die, it may be, ignominiously and on the scaffold.

Be it so. Be it so.

If it be the pleasure of Heaven that my country shall require the poor offering of my life, the victim shall be ready * * * but while I do live, let me have a country or at least the hope of a country, and that a free country.

But whatever may be our fate, be assured * * * that this Declaration will stand. It may cost treasure, and it may cost blood, but it will stand, and it will richly compensate for both.

Through the thick gloom of the present, I see the brightness of the future, as the sun in heaven. We shall make this a glorious, an immortal day. When we are in our graves, our children will honor it. They will celebrate it with Thanksgiving, with festivity, with bonfires, and illuminations. On its annual return they will shed tears, copious, gushing tears, not of subjection and slavery, not of agony and distress, but of exultation, of gratitude and of joy.

Sir, before God, I believe the hour is come. My judgment approves this measure, and my whole heart is in it. All that I have, and all that I am, and all that I hope, in this life, I am now ready here to stake upon it; and I leave off as I began, that live or die, survive or perish, I am for the Declaration. It is my living sentiment, and by the blessing of God it shall be my dying sentiment, Independence now, and Independence forever.

Rejecting the caution of John Hancock, the Congress voted unanimously with John Adams and adopted the Declaration of Independence.

As he lay dying on the fiftieth anniversary of that great event, John Adams spoke his last words: “Thomas Jefferson still lives.”

Thomas Jefferson was the author of the Declaration. But there is, indeed, as Adams himself said, a divinity that shapes our ends.

Thomas Jefferson and John Adams died on the same day—July 4, 1826. God bless them. 

Taking stock now, can we say that Americans today are worthy of the heritage of such men as Adams and Jefferson?

The John Hancocks, timid and fearful, are in power; but from border to border and from sea to sea, the heirs of Jefferson and Adams are legion. They are restive; and it is time for them once again to make their voices heard.

For ten years our own government has been using our own money to brainwash us and our children of all loyalty to our ancient ideals and traditions in order to indoctrinate us with the ideals of internationalism— to prepare us for world citizenship and Communism.

Yet Americans in overwhelming numbers still thrill to the sight of the Stars and Stripes. Why?

Between 1790 and 1921, great waves of immigration pounded the shores of America, bringing in 40 million Europeans.

There have always been other places with greater natural resources, with climate as good or better, and with land more fertile and plentiful. But they didn’t go to those other places. They came to America. Why?

America is a fabulous country, the only fabulous country; a place of miracles, a place of exultation and strong joy. America is a place of harsh sun on the Texas plains and the sting of snow in New England.

It is a place of mighty rivers with magnificent music in their names; the Monongahela, the Colorado, the

1 Presented at Faneuil Hall, Boston, Mass., “The Cradle of Liberty,” at a meeting arranged as part of the celebration of Patriotic Education Week, arranged by the Massachusetts C.A.R.
Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Rappahannock, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chickahominy, the Columbia, the Tennessee, the Hudson, the Kennebec, the Delaware, the Wabash, the Rio Grande, the Chicka
confront us today. We should realize:
1. That the Communist program is world conquest.
2. That the Communists ARE conquering the world.
3. That their conquest is proceeding according to their timetable.
4. That that conquest means slavery and death.
5. That many of us are helping in that conquest.
6. That we have a very personal responsibility to stop it.
7. That there is much we can do if we will only face reality.

Truth Best Weapon

Truth is the greatest single weapon in our arsenal today, and we must apply it to the fullest measure. What truth? We believe in God—the Divinity of Christ—and that we were created in God's image. The Ideology of Communism is applied godless materialism.

The three scientific laws of Communism are:
1. "There is no God." They are proudly, unashamedly atheistic in theory and in practice. When they deny God, they simultaneously deny every virtue and every value that originates with God. They deny moral law. They deny absolute standards of truth and righteousness. An entire civilized code of moral and ethical values is destroyed so that they are free to erect in their place new moral and ethical standards as the occasion demands.
2. Man is a material machine. He is matter in motion and nothing more. Man is a body, and he is completely describable in terms of the laws of chemistry and physics. Man has no soul, no spirit, no significant individual value, no continuity of life. He is entirely an evolutionary product, the species Homo sapiens, and subject to modification, adaptation, and transformation by the applied, established laws of animal husbandry.
3. The third law of Communism is economic determination. It states that the qualities of human intelligence, personality, emotional and religious life merely reflect the economic environment; that in the last analysis what we think, what we feel, what we believe, whom we love, and whom we worship are simply an expression of the environment in which we are raised, and since that environment is primarily concerned with economic forces, in the final analysis, man is a determined economic being.

Khrushchev

Khrushchev, as we all know, had charge of the liquidation of the Kulak class. About 10 million of his countrymen were liquidated, what we would call murder; crime of such enormous scope that the average human mind could not begin to comprehend it. In your appraisal of the Communist philosophy and motivation in life, could Khrushchev, as a dedicated Communist, have a twinge of conscience about these murders? None whatsoever. Why? Because these murders were in the interest of the advance of Communist power and world conquest and in the direction of history's will; therefore, they were moral and righteous acts. Any twinge of conscience would be a remnant of Khrushchev's bourgeois upbringing and a failure of his Communist personality.

What do the Communists mean by peace? Certain people in high places in government have professed that the Communist regime in Soviet Russia wants peace. They do want it. What kind of peace do they want? You have to understand that their basic concept is that class war is a fact of being and that peace is the historical synthesis when Communism defeats the remainder of the world and establishes world Communist dictatorship, which is peace. If you ask a true Communist to take a lie-detector test and ask him if he wants peace, he would pass it with ease. He would look at you with a light in his eye and say he longs for peace.

Every act that contributes to the Communist conquest is a peaceful act. If they take a gun, they take a peaceful gun, containing a peaceful bullet, and kill you peacefully and put you in a peaceful grave. When the Chinese Communists murder millions, it is an act of peace. When the Russian tanks rolled into Budapest to butcher and destroy, it was glorious peace. Peace is wonderful and within their framework of ideology whatever helps their conquest is peaceful, good and true.

Communists are waging a stagger-
(Continued on page 276)
Wisconsin’s Heritage

By Margaret Gleason

Louisa M. Brayton Chapter, Madison, Wis.

November 26 to December 25, 1959, was designated Heritage Month in Wisconsin by proclamation of Gov. Gaylord Nelson. In 1954 the State Legislature set aside the period between Thanksgiving and Christmas—that time when thoughts turn most naturally to hearth, home and heritage—as an appropriate month for this observance. Wisconsin was the first State in the nation to officially establish a month-long period devoted to encouraging an awareness of our proud heritage through a study of the history of our State and Nation. Since 1954 other States have followed our example. The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, designates February as American History Month from the conviction that knowledge of and pride and love in one’s country go hand in hand. However, any time is the right one for counting our blessings and appreciating anew those things that we have inherited from our forebears. What is heritage? Webster defines the noun as “that which is inherited and passes from heir to heir, hence the lot, condition or status into which one is born.”

We in Wisconsin have indeed a rich inheritance, which has come to us from the past; and as thoughtful people we turn to the past to understand better the swiftly changing present and the still unknown future. The present State of Wisconsin has theoretically seen three flags other than the American fly over it—the Spanish, the French, and the British. However, it was not until the arrival of Jean Nicolet in 1634 that a white man actually set foot on its territory. Two hundred and fourteen years later (May 29, 1848) Wisconsin was opened to Watertown. And of course her school, may be seen by the visitor to Watertown. And of course Wisconsin would rise to the flag of the United States of America.

In our centennial year, 1948, 34 different committees were appointed to consider the various aspects or activities of our State’s life. These activities ranged alphabetically from agriculture to youth. Many of the services were intertwined with those of other groups, and yet all were independent enough to warrant separate reports. As one considers these various aspects of our State’s first 100 years, an increased appreciation of what Wisconsin’s past has been and the good land and the democratic way of life the present has to offer was afforded. Such a time for re-considering our past would have had small value if the sacrifices and hardships, strivings, and yearnings of the past had not been recognized in the abundance of the good things enjoyed today. Truly those early comers to our State followed the Biblical admonition—a good man leaveth an inheritance to his children’s children.

Tenth Largest Industrial State

On the Wisconsin landscape today the silo and the factory smokestack stand side by side; but had someone painted this picture as recently as 50 years ago—had some one mentioned that Wisconsin would rise to become the Nation’s 10th largest industrial State, he would have been labeled a dreamer, perhaps even ridiculed. The turn of the century had already seen the death of the State’s first industry—lead mining. Even before that, ambitious men had turned to lumber for their fortunes, but by 1900 the forest yield was already dropping and could not survive much longer. To the casual observer it appeared that Wisconsin would settle down to a peaceful agrarian way of life. In part it did; Wisconsin is today America’s Dairyland. It also ranks first in the production of hay, peas, and beets; and high in beans, cabbage, cherries, cranberries and oats.

Wisconsin is, however, known throughout the Nation and around the world for accomplishments in other fields—as the site of the first kindergarten in America. This little building, now restored as it was in 1856 when Mrs. Carl Schurz opened her school, may be seen by the visitor to Watertown. And of course the Milwaukee Braves have put not only their home city, but the entire State on the baseball map. John F. Appleby in 1878 invented the Appleby knotter, which binds nine-tenths of the grain grown in the world today, and Jerome I. Case developed the threshing machine. And it was John Stevens of Neenah who invented the first roller flour mill. He patented it in 1877, and this device revolutionized the milling industry.

To trace Wisconsin’s agricultural history and to display by means of exhibits the work of the craftsmen who supplied our early-day settlers, the first official State farm museum in the country has been established at Stonefield. This unique site is on the grounds of the Nelson Dewey Memorial State Park at Cassville.

Two Wisconsin men from Clintonville patented the four-wheel automobile brake on December 29, 1908. Ten years later Wisconsin began numbering its State routes or highways—the first State in the Nation to use this means of identification. Other States took up the novel idea with rapidity. Back in 1875 our State made history when the Legislature appropriated $10,000 for anyone inventing a machine that would be self-propelled, would travel at least 200 miles on the then existing roads, and be practical enough eventually to replace the horse.

Some Wisconsin “Firsts”

Three years later the first vehicle race in the United States was held from Green Bay to Madison. Only two machines participated—one from Green Bay and the other from Oshkosh. Both were driven by steam power. The Green Bay machine was a horizontal firebox boiler type whose mechanism was very complicated, but it had a front-axle steering knuckle similar to that used on present-day motor vehicles. The Oshkosh entry had a vertical boiler. Its driving chain was similar to that used on motortrucks today. The wheels of the machines were of wood. The Oshkosh vehicle finished the race in 33 hours and 27 minutes, averaging 6 miles per hour. There was some dispute in the legislature as whether these vehicles were “cheap and practical substitutes for the use of horses and other animals on the highway and farms.” Nevertheless, the owners of the winning machine were finally awarded $5,000.

It was in Oconto in 1886 that the world’s first Christian Science Church was built. Christian Science services were held and buildings converted...
into churches elsewhere before this date, but the little wooden Oconto church was the first especially erected for that faith. It remains today almost exactly as it was, except for repairs and an added basement. The Servite Church in America, a mendicant order, was established at Menasha in 1870.

Sixty-one years ago this fall the Gideon Society—that international organization of commercial travelers for united Christian Service—was founded at the Hoffmann House or Hotel in Boscobel. Out of that chance meeting of two devout gentlemen, John H. Nicholson of Janesville and Samuel E. Hill of Beloit, developed the society which since 1908 has distributed 35 million Bibles to hotels, hospitals, prisons, etc.

On September 30, 1882, the first hydroelectric central station in the world went into operation in Appleton. Thus the force of falling water was converted into electric power, and the grandparent of those hydroelectric plants all over the world that now put rivers to work making electricity began functioning. The house that first received electric service from the Appleton Edison Light Co. on that memorable September evening bears the distinction of being the first building in the world, devoted exclusively to residential use, to receive electric service from a central station. Merrill likes to recall that it was a pioneer in electric experiments, also, and that as early as 1913, it had the first trackless trolley in the world.

What home or office can function efficiently these days without a typewriter? It was a resident of Milwaukee—Christopher Latham Sholes—who in 1868 developed the first practical writing machine, the direct ancestor of all standard typewriters now in use. His first model had a piano-like keyboard and was so constructed that the types struck the paper from underneath and pressed the paper up against an inked ribbon.

To Carrie Chapman Catt, native of Wisconsin and leader in the movement for woman suffrage and women's rights, goes much of the credit for the adoption of the 19th amendment to our National Constitution.

Educational Achievements

Wisconsin has been a pioneer in disseminating knowledge to its citizenry. The European immigrant to the west sought education from the columns of community newspapers just as did his American counterpart. Consequently, the foreign language newspapers flourished in our State. The first Norwegian paper in the United States, the Nordlysset, appeared appropriately enough at Norway, Racine County, in 1847, just one year before Wisconsin became a State. At that time half of all the Norwegians in the United States lived in the southeastern corner of Wisconsin.

The first Dutch language paper to be published in our country was started at Sheboygan in 1849.

Many Wisconsin newspapers were forced to stop publication in 1861 when their editors enlisted in the Union Army, but one enterprising individual turned this wartime emergency into the beginning of a new technique which has developed into the newspaper syndicate of today. Ansel N. Kellogg of the Baraboo Republic had the Madison Wisconsin State Journal print one side of each sheet of newsprint with national news, then when shipped to Baraboo he printed the sheets with local news and advertising. This process of buying ready-made matter became known as "patent insides." The idea was quickly picked up and expanded under centralized management of syndicates.

Wisconsin likewise pioneered in other forms of communication. WHA is the "oldest radio station in the nation." Other radio stations have come and gone, but this is the oldest one in continuous operation. It started as 9XM in 1917, with Prof. Earle M. Terry and his physics students sending Morse code messages. Voices and music soon followed. During World War I the station worked closely with the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. In 1919 the station inaugurated a regular broadcasting schedule, and 3 years later it was assigned its new call letters WHA.

Another first in Wisconsin's education story is the celebration of Flag Day. This patriotic observance was initiated in 1885 by Bernard J. Cigrand, a native of Waubeka, Ozaukee County, who as a 19-year-old, was teaching at Stony Hill School. He believed that Flag Day observances should occur each year on June 14, since on that date in 1777 the Continental Congress adopted the Stars and Stripes as our Flag. Cigrand put on a crusade by means of newspapers and magazine stories, as well as through the use of the lecture platform. Finally, on May 30, 1916, President Wilson did issue a proclamation calling for the national observance of Flag Day on June 14 of each year.

The first continuation school in our country, established by State law, was the Racine School, which opened November 3, 1911, to offer evening instruction to adults and children from 14 to 16 years of age who had permits to work during the day.

Stephen Moulton Babcock, University of Wisconsin professor and a pioneer in biochemistry, was the inventor of the milk test for butterfat. Out of his experiments in dairy feeding grew the discovery of vitamins.

If sales indicate the popularity of a piece of music, "A Perfect Day," by Carrie Jacobs Bond, a resident of Janesville, is the world's most loved song; 6 million copies of the sheet music have been sold, and no other song is reported to equal this.

John Muir came to Wisconsin from Scotland over 100 years ago. Happiest when wandering through the woods gathering plants and observing bird life, Wisconsin remembers him also as an inventor, while the Nation recognized him as an explorer and naturalist—indeed, as the father of our national park system.

The first cement building in the country was erected at Milton in 1845 by Joseph Goodrich. This hexagonal landmark, The Milton House, with its 18-inch-thick walls, was a tavern—hotel in today's phraseology—built at the point of crossing of three busy trails—Chicago to Madison, Milwaukee to Prairie du Chien, and Beloit and Janesville to points north. During the Civil War the house was a station on the underground railway.

Wisconsin's Patriots

Wisconsin has contributed to all our nation's wars, both in services and manpower. William B. Cushing during the Civil War, Charles King of Spanish American War days, and Billy Mitchell and Richard Bong of World Wars I and II are names that come quickly to mind. Over 50 Wisconsin soldiers, sailors, and marines have been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, nearly half of this number for heroism in the Civil War.
During World War I, Wisconsin was the first State to aid the dependents of soldiers and the first to give soldiers the right to vote, offering a workable plan for the absentee soldier so that he could register his vote.

The Soldiers Orphans’ Home, opened in Madison following the Civil War, was the first institution of its kind and stimulated interest in the establishment of similar institutions, public and private, throughout the country.

Wisconsin authors have helped to report and interpret our heritage for all to read. Frederick Jackson Turner, "one of America’s outstanding historians," lived all but a few years of his life in our State. Born in Portage in 1861, he was a professor of history at the university by 1889, preaching the theory of the significance of the frontier in American history. Hamlin Garland, born at West Salem, La Crosse County, in 1860, portrayed the people he knew, accurately and seriously. The story of his early life is told in "A Son of the Middle Border," which has been praised as "an autobiography that ranks with the greatest in literature." He followed this in 1921 with "A Daughter of the Middle Border," which was awarded a Pulitzer prize as the "best American biography teaching patriotism and unselfish service." The third book in the trilogy, "Trail Makers of the Middle Border," was published in the fall of 1926. In this series we have a picture of three generations of pioneers who built Wisconsin and the other border States.

I wonder how many of us, when ordering a "malted" at the corner drugstore stop to realize that it was William Horlick of our State who invented malted milk?

Advance weather forecasting is such an accepted feature of present-day living and such a necessary one that we are apt to take the service for granted. But such was not always the case. It was a Wisconsin scientist and author who in 1869 spearheaded introduction of a resolution in the Congress calling for a Federal weather bureau. Chicago became the bureau's headquarters; and Increase Lapham, who promoted the idea, was associated with it from the beginning. The first weather forecast made on a national scale was dated November 8, 1870, and it proved to be accurate, although gathered with apparatus that was quite primitive compared to the elaborate equipment of today.

The March 20, 1854, meeting in the little white schoolhouse at Ripon gave impetus to that movement known as the Republican Party.

Can you name the first millionaire the western frontier produced? It was Hercules Dousman, commissioned to take charge of the American Fur Co.'s trading post at Prairie du Chien in 1826, who earned that distinction. His business education and his success in trading with the Indians of the region, in addition to his lumbering and railroad interests, enabled him to make a fortune for himself. In 1843 he built a beautiful mansion on the Mound, Villa Louis, which, now restored, is one of the showplaces of our State.

William A. Henry, another University of Wisconsin professor, often referred to as the "father of scientific agriculture," introduced the first agriculture short course in America in 1885. Ransom A. Moore fathered the 4H Club movement.

In 1889, when President Benjamin Harrison found himself with a new office to fill in the Secretarieship of Agriculture, he turned to Wisconsin for his appointee—Jeremiah Rusk, who had just served his State as governor for the past 7 years. Rusk’s service was noteworthy in many respects; he did much to give the new department prestige and to make it of real service to farmers. He established a meat-inspection service, encouraged research into animal diseases, and supervised the gathering and publication of agricultural statistics.

Wisconsin’s most famous son, and one whose list of achievements is long, is Robert Marion La Follette. Our first native-born Governor and later United States Senator, he advocated such things as the regulation of corporations and the direct primary—now accepted not only in Wisconsin but by the Nation as well, but which 50 years ago were most radical ideas. To him an informed citizenry was the keystone of democracy; above all, La Follette had faith in democracy, a faith that all of us might well reaffirm, not only during Heritage Month, but constantly, as we reinforce with reason our devotion to the life and culture we have inherited from the past.

Continuing to point the way in social legislation, Wisconsin wrote the first jobless benefit law in the Nation during the special legislative session of 1932, and payments were begun 4 years later. This Wisconsin law again became the model for later Federal legislation.

Wisconsin Folklore

Also woven into the fabric of our heritage are a few myths, proved historically untrue, yet cherished by lovers of Wisconsin lore for their charm. First is the belief that the Indian missionary, Eleazer Williams, who came to Wisconsin with the Oneida Indians, was in reality the "lost Dauphin of France." He himself half believed the legend, although it was disproved by many circumstances. Then there is the love story of Lieut. Jefferson Davis and Miss Knoxie Taylor, daughter of his commandant at Fort Crawford, who objected to their marriage. Prairie du Chien people still give the details of their elopement, although the marriage 2 years later at the home of her aunt near Louisville, Ky., is fully documented.

The Paul Bunyan story is frankly a myth, told and embellished in lumber camps. Popular in Maine, it was transferred to Michigan and Wisconsin, thence to the Pacific Northwest, where tales of Paul and his blue ox, Babe, still flourish in the camps of Oregon and Washington.

President Eisenhower recently said "A people that has no regard for its past will have no future worth remembering." We of Wisconsin should be proud of what our early settlers and more recent pioneers in newer fields have done for us; we sincerely trust we are worthy recipients of this rich inheritance and that we do, in the words of the official Wisconsin centennial prayer,

"pause to give thanks for the sturdy pioneers and those who followed in their paths, who with sacrifice and undaunted courage laid for our beloved State such an enviable foundation on which to build."

The State Regent of Kansas, Mrs. Nelson Kilbourn, has announced that the State luncheon will be held in the Pan-American Room of the Mayflower Hotel, Tuesday, April 19, 1960, at 12:30 p.m. Tickets ($4.00 each) may be obtained from Mrs. L. B. Naylor, 2351 Taum owed, Kansas City 2, Kans. Those planning to attend the Congress are urged to make their reservations early.

[270]
A RIGGSVILLE Saga

By Frances A. (Mrs. Basil E.) Lamb
State Regent of Maine

In front of his fireplace in Gloucester, Mass., Thomas Riggs (1632-1722) taught the 3 R’s to all comers. He kept the church and town records and was Representative to the General Court. Gloucester had 4 R’s: Readin’, ‘ritin’, ‘rithmetic, and Riggs.

His descendant who settled in Maine was Benjamin Riggs, born in Gloucester, March 27, 1759. When Ben was 11 years old he sailed as boy-before-the-mast on fishing schooners out of Gloucester. On one trip the schooner put in to George-town and anchored in a beautiful cove, now Robin Hood. The men went ashore for firewood and fresh water. Ben was too small to wade ashore from the longboat with the men, so they took him on their shoulders, pickaback. How the men joked because he said he was coming back some day and make that spot his home!

In 1780 Ben returned. Vessels of a hundred tons or less were being built on Georgetown Island, and Ben worked in the shipyards until he started the store that now stands at the head of the wharf. In 1782 he married Ruth Pearl of Edgecomb. In 1870 the settlement was made up of about 80 families and was named Riggsville. A church and schoolhouse snuggled together in a central spot. The Riggs children never tired of talking of their locality.

Nesting Time

by ALMA L. GRAY

Under and over, over and under,
Shaping the strands to the curve of her breast,
Calm in a world gone mad with thunder,
A mother bird busily fashions a nest.

Rockets are roaring and satellites orbit,
Man and his minions are off to the moon,
But a melody soars (although winds may absorb it)
And there will be baby birds hatching out soon.

With an unbecoming sneer the guest replied, “Of course not!”
“Our kinisman whom we laid at rest this afternoon was a whaler in his prime. The dishes on this table he brought from Singapore. The years he was at sea, we at home talked of him, pictured him standing in the bow of the whaleboat with his harpoon raised; of the wild ride over miles of stormy ocean towed by the wounded whale; of the big ship hovering near and finally taking the men aboard, the whale securely alongside. There was no excitement in cutting up the whale, and filling the big vats midship that reduced the blubber to oil. That was horrible, smoky, evil-smelling work, but it gave light to the civilized world.”

John Riggs had a silent audience. Crossing one leg over the other he looked out of the window across Robin Hood Cove.

“When our kinisman was about 90 years old he heard a strange, thunderous thrashing ashore one night. Taking his lantern he followed the sound and confirmed his suspicions: A whale was stranded. The next tide would free it, so if the people of Georgetown Island were to have oil for their lamps, the Old Man had to act quickly and alone. He did not have time to round up the younger men of Riggsville to help him. Back in his own shed, and by the light of his lantern, he fashioned a lance out of his experience with the only materials at hand. He sharpened the blade of his scythe and made it fast to an oar. Returning to the shore with his lantern, he braced himself between boulders of our rocky coast and drove his homemade lance into the most vital spot of the thrashing whale, killing the creature with his first stroke. Then my kinisman got some of us together to cut up the whale and reduce it to oil in old iron tubs over wood fires. People from all over Georgetown Island brought every jug and container available and filled them with oil that week. The Islanders had gone back to making candles. Thanks to my old kinisman there was oil for the lamps of our people for many months to come.”

The Riggs children never tired of this tale. What response they expected from the young minister they did not know. Anyway his response surprised them. The dignified young cleric whistled.
New Hampshire Women

By Mrs. Norma M. Currier
Past Regent, Mary Torr Chapter, Rochester, N. H.

S
ome time ago, I decided to study the lives of our grandmothers and aunts who have helped to make New Hampshire the Granite State of today. My search for data was quite discouraging, as so few books offered any information, but it has been a really fascinating study. In order to get a clear picture of the situation, it seems advisable to briefly review our history.

New Hampshire, a part of that vaguely bounded territory granted by James I in 1620 to the Plymouth Colony, called Massachusetts, was first visited by Capt. John Smith on fishing expeditions. The first grants were made to Capt. John Mason and Sir Ferdinando Georges, when New Hampshire became a separate colony in 1629. They then stimulated early settlement of the country, because one of their first undertakings was to establish salt works, without doubt one of their first industries. These were on either side of the Piscataqua River near Portsmouth, then called Strawberry Bank. The gradual and continuous settlement of the Laconia plantation, which later became New Hampshire, named for the Hampshire of the mother country, England, was begun.

In those early days brave, wise pioneer women worked right along with the men of their families, but no record was made of their labors. Then they were seldom called by name. Mrs. Jones, for example, was always referred to as John Jones' wife. On one occasion a detailed account of the bravery of an 18-year-old girl was recorded after one of the garrison attacks, but she was not named—only referred to as the heroine. The first women mentioned in the early records were those included in last wills and testaments, as in 1695, Anne Tufton, granddaughter of Capt. John Mason, was willed 10,000 acres of land. Later it was noted that widows were alluded to by their full names as Mary Jones, widow of John Jones. This emphasizes what a blended part the women played in the lives of the pioneers—their contribution being vital to the success and future of their husbands, but always as a part of, or unit of, his realm.

The first records of women in New Hampshire are found in the days of the Indian massacres. Elizabeth Hull Heard, widow of John Heard, is the first mentioned, at the time of the attack on Dover (first called Northam, then Cocheeco) on June 27, 1689. Just as the attack was going on, Mrs. Heard, her daughter, and two sons, with several others, were coming up the river from Portsmouth. Discovering a disturbance, they rapped at the door of their home, a garrison house, but received no reply. One of the boys climbed up to look in, and saw an Indian facing the entrance with a gun pointing at it. Paralyzed with fright and unable to run away, Mrs. Heard urged her children and the others to leave her. She succeeded in secluded herself in some nearby brush. The next morning a tall young warrior approached. Nearer he came, gazed intently at her, turned away, then returned. After studying her again, he departed. She could scarcely understand this miracle; but it seems that, some time before, she had shielded a wounded Indian, and at that time he had promised her his protection and that of the other Indians. Mrs. Heard's act of kindness saved her during this merciless attack, when Major Waldran was killed.

Many stories are told of the women of those days, so intriguing and gruesome yet admirable in their results. All of our people may take pride in the fact that, during the generations after the first settlements were made and when people of all European countries were so much controlled by the superstitions of the time, no witches were ever executed in New Hampshire. The first public execution was not so complimentary to our sex, however, as it occurred on December 27, 1739, when Sarah Simpson and Penelope Kenney were put to death at Portsmouth for the murder of an infant child.

New Hampshire was still very young when its people were in the midst of the Indian wars. Though 28 new towns were chartered after 1724, it was not until after the final conquest of Canada by the English in 1763 that the settlers were free from Indian attacks. In 1775 the population was 82,200. Portsmouth boasted of 4,000, Londonderry 2,000, and only 12 other towns exceeded 1,000, which means that in most of our communities the rude life of the frontier persisted.

Patriotism burned brightly in these crude cabins, and it was the women who said, "We will drink no more tea." Else Cilley, wife or Capt. Joseph Cilley, mother of two Revolutionary officers and grandmother of two soldiers, lived to be 99 years old. The year before her death she rode several miles to Pautuckaway Mountain on horseback and designed a floral pattern on a quilt for her granddaughter. Else's daughter, Abigail Butler, was as strong as was her mother against the tax on tea. Abigail was the wife of a tavern keeper and gives us the first record I have been able to find of a business woman in New Hampshire. One evening several men rode up to the Butler Tavern. As they were warming themselves beside the open fire, one man said to his friends, "I have a packet of tea in my coat-tail pocket, and we will have a cup before we leave." Just then Madam Butler entered with the dinner on a large platter and with the carving knife cut off the man's coat-tail, saying, "No Tory shall drink tea in my house." With this exhibition of fearlessness, it is easy to understand how Abigail Butler, upon finding that her husband and two sons were to march the next morning to the seat of the war and that they were without adequate clothing, set her maids to work. Two sheep, one black and one white, were caught, and half the fleece sheared from each. Then the wool was carded, spun, and woven into cloth. All night they worked, and by 4 o'clock in the morning, the hour of starting, the garments were cut and made. Mrs. Butler was left sole manager of tavern, farm, and servants, but we are not surprised to learn that everything thrrove under her energetic direction.

Mary Torr, wife of Judge Ebenezer Thompson of Durham, was one of the most active women of the period in working for the Continental
soldiers. Not only did she spin and weave with her own hands, but she directed her household in making clothing to fit out a company for the army. She was a leader in the whole community and a tower of strength to all who came under her influence.

The statement of General Stark, one of New Hampshire's greatest men, just before the battle of Bennington. "Boys, there are the Redcoats; we must beat them or Molly Stark's a widow," reminds us of a memorable incident in her life. This little part played by Mrs. Stark at the evacuation of Boston is not so well known, although she told the story often afterward. She was visiting her husband in camp when Washington ordered a strong force to enter Boston by Roxbury Neck and another force under Gen. Stark to pass over on rafts and carry the battery on Capp's Hill. Gen. Stark directed his wife to mount her horse and, after the embarkation of the troops, to remain in sight and watch the result. If his party were fired upon, she was to ride into the country, spread the alarm, and rouse the people. The troops passed over unmolested, and she watched them land, advance up the heights, and take possession of the guns. There was no more for her to do. The general won the battle, although he lost his favorite horse, which was stolen on the field.

As we leave these pioneers who met peril and privation so patiently, we enter an era characterized by new opportunities for women. When our State became more widely populated, our people from all sections earned distinction; many women of renown were reared in New Hampshire.

Among the first of these of whom we think is Sarah Josepha Hale, born October 24, 1788, and reared in Newport. She is universally regarded as a leading pioneer in literature. Left with a family of children, virtually unprovided for, by the early death of her husband and finding a business venture as a milliner not profitable enough, she turned her attention to writing, in which as a girl she had shown much talent and ability. After contributing to various publications and editing for a time a Women's Magazine in Boston, she became editor of Godey's Lady's Book, published by Louis A. Godey of Philadelphia, long the leading woman's magazine of the country. She held for 40 years this position, besides writing numerous volumes of fiction and poetry and making valuable compilations. As one of her books was entitled "Women's Record or Sketches of All Distinguished Women From Creation to the Present Day," we are impressed with her foresight and efforts for the benefits of her sex.

Mrs. Hale is reputed to be the author of the little poem that immortalized "Mary's Little Lamb," and certainly she exercised a strong, wholesome influence upon American literature, especially as it affected the interests of women. Moreover, her interest in public affairs, the honor and welfare of the Nation, was unsurpassed, and the extent of her influence in this direction is evinced by the admitted fact that it was through her persistent appeal that National Thanksgiving Day was instituted.

Among other New Hampshire authors are Eliza Buckminster Lee, born in Portsmouth 1794, and Sarah Towne Martyn, born in Hopkinton, August 15, 1805, who established and edited the Ladies' Wreath from 1846-51. Others were Sarah Roberts, Portsmouth; Alice Brown, Hampton; Ellen Chapman Rollins, Wakefield; Tabitha Tenney, Exeter; Celia Thaxter (1835-1894), who wrote of the Isles of Shoals in her poems; Eliza B. Thornton, North Hampton; Eleanor Hollowell Abbott, Wilton; Caroline E. Davis; Mary Wiggins Ellsworth; Edna Dean Proctor (1829-1924), Heniker, poet Laureate of New Hampshire; Mary E. Sherwood; and Constance Fenimore Woolson, who was born in Claremont in 1848 and died in Venice in 1894. Also we are pleased to include Eleanor H. Porter, daughter of Francis H. and Luella Woolson Hodgman who was born in Littleton and married in 1892 to John Lyman Porter. Gladys Hasty Carroll, who wrote As the Earth Turns, Dunraven, and other novels, was born in Rochester. A very recent author is Shirley Barker, born in Farmington, the writer of many books, Peace, My Daughters, Swear by Apollo, and others.

We have not contributed so generously to the artists, but are able to include in that group Elizabeth J. Gardner and Phoebe Jenks.

In the music world New Hampshire women have measured favorably with the men in achievement. Abbie Ellen Beal, born in Orfordville, showed her love for music very young, studying in New England and abroad. She married Herbert E. Morey in 1874; soon after returning from study abroad, she organized a chorus and orchestra, which she herself conducted; she was the first woman in America to use the conductor's baton. Martha Dana Shepard (1842) has the distinction of being New Hampshire's first renowned pianist. Laura Wentworth Fowler (1837) had a brilliant career and was the first woman admitted to the Bostonian Society. Others are Marion McGregor, Emilie Grant Wilkinson, Mrs. H. M. Smith, Amy Marcy Beach, Edith Bennett, and Mary Shaw Raynes.

The women of New Hampshire have been particularly conspicuous in education. Helen Peabody, youngest of 13 children, was born in Newport May 6, 1826, and was educated at Kimball Union Academy and Mount Holyoke Seminary under Mary Lyon. Miss Peabody was the first president of one of the first distinctive women's colleges in the country—Western College in Oxford, Ohio (founded 1858), a position she filled with distinguished success for 40 years. She was invited and urged to become president of Wellesley, when that college in New England, founded by Henry Fowle Durant (a New Hampshire native) in 1870, came into existence. She declined, feeling it her duty to carry through to success that which she had already undertaken, but recommended for the position another New Hampshire woman, by whom it was accepted—Ada C. Howard, a native of Temple and a graduate of Mount Holyoke, where many other New Hampshire women had been educated. Julia E. Ward of Plymouth was the head of this school for many years, after Mary Lyon's death.

Especially should we note the brilliant career of Lydia Fowler Wadleigh, native of Sutton, whose great work for many years as principal of the Girls' High School in New York City was duly recognized by having a girls' high school building named for her. Through her persistent efforts the New York Normal College for Girls was finally established.

Again let us not forget that it was a New Hampshire woman, Luella M. Wilson, née Little, native of Lyman,
who was the first in the country to be a city superintendent of schools; she held that office in Des Moines, Iowa, for several years, from 1884. It was said some years ago that "The greatest need of New Hampshire today, a need transcending all others, is that of a college wherein our young women can lay the substantial foundation for an education which fits them for the proper discharge of the higher duties of citizenship. This is a truth which no man can gainsay; and how this need shall be met is the vital question of the hour." This need has been realized in the organization of Colby Junior College, State Teachers Colleges at Keene and Plymouth, and Riviera College.

Women have not long been welcomed in the healing professions but again New Hampshire women have forged ahead. Dr. Martha J. Flanders, a native of Concord, had a long and successful career in the practice of medicine, commencing in that city and continuing for many years in Lynn, Mass. Dr. Emily A. Bruce, a native of Wolfeboro, served the profession many years in Boston, and Dr. Anna B. Cole, born in Whitefield, was alike successful in Somerville. In 1850 (May 18) Dr. Mary S. Danforth of Manchester was born in Derry; she was graduated from the Woman's Medical College in Philadelphia in 1875; commenced practice in Manchester in 1876; and was admitted to the New Hampshire Medical Society in 1878, the first woman to be admitted to any medical society in the United States. In 1927, there were 17 who were members of that society which included Drs. Ellen A. Wallace of Manchester, President of the trustees of the Memorial Hospital at Concord; Marion L. Bugbee of Concord, physician in charge of that hospital; Alice M. Chesley of Exeter; and Inez Ford Nason of Dover. All were prominent in their profession, as well as various lines of organized public activity. Showing the rapidity with which women are entering this field, only a few years later there were about 50 women. Dr. Edna Walk of Dover is city physician and the only woman in the State to have held such a position.

In the Capitol at Concord the picture of a noted person is hung on the wall of the first floor corridor, which was the first of a woman in the State House. This distinction belongs to Miss Harriet Patience Dame, the Florence Nightingale of New Hampshire, who was born in North Barnstead January 5, 1815. An Army nurse in the Civil War, whose record is without parallel, she served as a field nurse 4 years and 8 months. In her 81st year, she was still working in the Treasury Department at Washington.

While the law has not as yet offered opportunity or attractions to New Hampshire women to any great degree, Marilla M. Ricker of Dover, born in New Durham in 1840, after spending some years of study abroad, studied law in Washington and was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia in 1882, taking the examinations with 18 men, all of whom she outranked. She was appointed Commissioner in Chancery by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1884 and was admitted to the New Hampshire bar in 1890 and to the bar of the Supreme Court in 1892. She was the first woman in our State to become a lawyer. Mrs. Ricker early became a believer in equal rights for men and women under the Constitution and offered her ballot at the polls in Ward 3 in Dover in 1870, with her reasons for demanding a voter's privilege. She is the first woman in the State to attempt to vote.

Mrs. Idella Jenness of Pittsfield was the first woman judge in New Hampshire and has served many years. It was only about 1929 that women were permitted to become Justices of the Peace in New Hampshire.

Though we haven't many outstanding women in the ministry, yet we have several who are doing faithful work for their various denominations. Mary Baker Eddy, discoverer and founder of Christian Science, was born in Concord, and the vast numbers who are following her teachings reveal her accomplishments. Mrs. Eddy's portrait also hangs in the Capitol of Concord—the second woman to have this distinction.

Sarah Hall Boardman Judson, born in Alstead in 1803, went as a missionary to James Town, St. Helena, where she translated as well as wrote several books. Melinda Rankin of Littleton went to Mexico, Mary L. Danforth of Colbrook to Japan, Malvina Chapin Rowell of Newport to Hawaii, and Mabel Hartford of Dover and Gertrude Jenness Rinden of Rochester to China, making generous contributions for the spread of Christianity.

Special honor is due Arminia S. White of Concord (1817). Active and prominent for nearly a century in the antislavery, temperance, and equal suffrage causes, she was conspicuous in all, but her activities in the last field commanded more attention than in the other lines, although she was for nearly 40 years president of the New Hampshire Women's Christian Temperance Union. As a suffrage advocate she was a compeer and coworker with Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucy Stone Blackwell, and Mary A. Livermore. If she was not as ready in speech as some of these, her untried work and generous financial aid contributed as much to the final triumph of the cause that came just after her decease at the age of nearly 100.

To Mary Powers Filley we are indebted for prominence in many reform movements. Sponsoring the cause of woman's suffrage, she also labored in its interest, going to Washington to urge the disfranchisement of women before a United States Senate Committee. In her North Haverhill home she entertained Susan B. Anthony.

Our account would not be complete without mentioning Sarah Thompson, Countess of Rumford, who was born (1774) and died (1852) in Concord and was a philanthropist whose contributions to many charitable institutions were much appreciated. Mary Plummer, great-granddaughter of Elder Folsom, a Colonial minister, born in Meredith, married the great French statesman Clemenceau. Mary Ann Johnson of Westmoreland (1808) was assistant matron of the Sing Sing Female State's Prison and promoted many reforms. Jane Means Appleton Pierce, wife of Franklin Pierce, was born in Hampton, March 12, 1806.

In conclusion, I would quote from David Grayson's Adventures in Contentment:

It is easy to rally to the flag in times of excitement. The patriotism of drums and marching regiments is cheap; blood is material and cheap; physical weariness and hunger are cheap; but the struggle I speak of is not cheap; it is dramatized by few symbols. It deals with hidden qualities within the conscience of men.

(Continued on page 329)
Hope Lodge

An outstanding example of Georgian residential architecture, Hope Lodge is situated at Whitemarsh near Philadelphia. This early colonial dwelling, maintained by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, is solid and well-proportioned.

Completed in pre-Revolutionary days, the mansion is an historical monument with an unusual difference. Although Pennsylvania's founders were among the poor and oppressed, Penn also brought to his province men of affluence and influence. Their influence upon architecture laid solid foundations upon which other men could safely build.

Penn made a grant to Major Jasper Farmer in 1683. Farmer's family was among the first residents of the area, following the Delaware Indians. Well-substantiated tradition has Penn personally marking the first corner of the property, which extended from Conshohocken on the Schuylkill to a little beyond Fort Washington, in the Wissahickon Valley.

What makes Hope Lodge appealing is its proportion, balance and function. It is Georgian architecture at its purest and best.

Visitors enjoy the airy rooms, with their handsome woodwork, Delft-tiled fireplaces, and dry, well-lighted cellar. Beautiful vistas are revealed by arched ways leading into the spacious entrance hall.

Although Hope Lodge is surrounded by hills that commemorate Revolutionary War campaigns, the mansion is best known as an example of early architecture. An interesting feature is the unique ventilating system in the spacious attic. Holes in the ceiling act as vents, allowing the escape of summer heat. Space between roof and ceiling captures night air, which cools the area during the greater portion of the daytime. Usually the hottest part of most houses, the attic is the coolest area of Hope Lodge.

Other features of interest to present-day home owners are large and plentiful closets; the handsome mansion also boasts one of the most interesting stairways found in an American home.

The springhouse or dairy room, runnels were fed with water pumped through hollow logs from the outside. Troughs, along the side walls took off the steam on hot days and returned moisture to the runnels. Thus, rafters were prevented from rotting and room moisture remained stabilized. Amusing footnotes not found in modern architecture were

1 Prepared by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.
frogs or trout kept in the runnels to prevent moss from forming.

Named by fourth generation owner James Horatio Watmough for his guardian, Henry Hope of Hope diamond fame, Hope Lodge is now a possession of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Final owners Mr. and Mrs. William Degn took great pride in the handsome property. After their death the Hope Lodge Foundation was set up to preserve the house and grounds for the public to enjoy.

In 1832 the first Jacob Wentz bought Hope Lodge. He was a successful farmer whose descendants, later Jacob Wentzes, kept the farm in the family for 90 years. Today, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Wentz have been appointed custodians and take pleasure in showing visitors over the house that is to them a family heirloom.

By arrangement with the trustees of the Foundation, Hope Lodge is a gift from the Degns to the people of Pennsylvania, with an endowment for the property’s upkeep. It is now administered as one of the historic sites on the “Trail of History” by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

Molding the Future of America
(Continued from page 267)

ing campaign of their “truth” which means that anything and everything that advances the cause of Communism is truth.

Repeat Big Lie

Tell a lie. Make it big. Repeat it often. This was started by Hitler, but the Russians have perfected it. Too many people will believe it.

The great liberal patriots of the American Revolution did not really revolt against the payment of taxes. They revolted against the idea of government that lay behind the taxes; the idea that government had unlimited power to do what government thought proper.

As philosophies of government, modern Liberalism; Communism, and Fascism are all essentially the same. All of them believe that government should have unlimited power to do to and for the people what government thinks good for the people.

Modern Liberals, Socialists, and Communists differ on the superficial questions of how government should get and exercise power; but they agree on the fundamental question of how much power government should have; all of them think that government must have absolute power—in order to promote the general welfare.

The trouble here is that when government has absolute power to promote the general welfare, government must also have absolute power to decide what the general welfare is.

Hitler’s gas chambers and concentration camps were designed to promote the general welfare—as Hitler saw it. Khrushchev killed off whole races, provinces, and economic groups of people inside Russia, and put millions in slave camps—to promote the general welfare—as Khrushchev saw it. Within 5 years after they had taken over China, the Communists had murdered 50 million people—to promote the general welfare, as the Chinese Communist agrarian reformers see it.

It is, of course, true that there are people who simply won’t save for future security unless someone makes them. It’s also true that there are people who won’t brush their teeth properly. But when you start passing laws, or giving private organizations the power to force people to do all the things that are good for them, you are headed for a slave society, whether you call it Socialism, Welfare-Statism, Communism, Fascism, Liberalism, New Dealism, Modern Republicanism, or some more ancient name.

A government which today can (Continued on page 283)
Gen. Levi Casey—Pioneer, Soldier, and Statesman

by Mrs. Andrew J. Darby

Florence, Ala.

There are many heroes of the Revolutionary War whose names have been almost forgotten. One of these is Gen. Levi Casey of South Carolina. Brief biographies in Appleton's Encyclopaedia of American Biography (vol. I, p. 550) and in the Biographical Directory of the American Congress (1949 ed.), page 373, read as follows:

Levi Casey (1749-1807)—An active partisan officer in South Carolina during the Revolution, who rose from Lieutenant to Brigadier General of Militia. He commanded a company with which he assisted in the assault of Savannah, and distinguished himself at Rocky Mount, Hanging Rock, Musgrove's, King's Mountain, Fishing Creek, Blackstock, and the Cowpens, where he performed services of great importance to General Morgan. He was State Senator from Newbury District, and elected to the U. S. House of Representatives for the 8th, 9th, and 10th Congress. He died at the age of 59 in Washington, D. C., on February 1st, 1807, and is buried in the Congressional Cemetery.

Family lore and bits of recorded history from here and there round out the story. Of his forebears we know little. Abner Casey was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, and married a girl from across the Channel in Wales. They emigrated to America toward the middle of the 18th century, settling in Virginia on the Roanoke River, near Edmund Randolph's home. There, their children were born: Moses, of whom I know only that he served as a captain in the Revolution; Randolph, the second son, named for his illustrious neighbor; Levi; and a daughter. Mrs. K. K. White, in The King's Mountain Men, states: "The brothers, Benjamin, Levi, and Randolph were in the Second Carolina Regiment under Col. Elijah Clark. . . ." Family tradition makes no mention of Benjamin, but it is entirely possible he was a brother or cousin of Randolph and Levi.

We wish the name of Abner Casey's daughter had been recorded. The fact that it was not leaves her life shrouded in mystery. Perhaps she died early in life. One theory is that she lived to womanhood and married Samuel Otterson. We can only surmise; we have no proof. Certainly Samuel Otterson was a neighbor, a friend, or a family connection, as his name appears as a witness to various deeds and wills, and also in the family cemeteries in northern Alabama of the Caseys, the Darbys, and the Ducketts. The name "Mrs. Samuel Otterson" appears in a list of South Carolina Revolutionary Patriots. She may well have been the daughter of Abner Casey and his Welsh wife. They were of Celtic origin—a race noted for its stamina and courage.

About 1763, Abner Casey with his family migrated to South Carolina and settled in Ninety-six District, on the Enoree River, near the present city of Spartanburg. Their neighbors were the Caldwells, the Penningtons, the Ducketts, and, nearby on the Bush River, John Barlow and the Boyce brothers. Also nearby lived Robert Cunningham, an outstanding Tory after the fall of Charleston. In 1760, Pennington, one of the first white settlers, built Pennington's Fort on the Enoree, as a protection against the Indians. Before the Revolution, Thomas Duckett bought the fort; and it was still in the hands of this family in 1848, through his son Jacob Duckett, to his grandson, Col. J. W. Duckett. Around 1766, Randolph Casey married Mary Jane Pennington, and, about 1775, Levi Casey married Elizabeth Duckett.

After Charleston fell, the British regarded South Carolina as a conquered but rebellious province. In Annals of Newberry District, South Carolina, by John Belton O'Neall (1858), it was said that "some of the leading men of the upper country, or backwoods, among them General Williamson and Colonel Mayson, came into the (British) garrisons and accepted protection . . . but not so the Pickens, Hammonds, Butlers, Williams, Glen, Casey, Dugan and Brandon, who stoutly refused to accept British protection."

After the death of Capt. Alexander Boyce, his younger brother John attached himself to the company of militia commanded by Capt. Thomas Dugan (later Colonel Dugan) and Lt. Levi Casey (later General Casey). After the battle of King's Mountain, John Boyce had barely reached home and greeted his family when four horsemen appeared at his door, led by William Cunningham and the dreaded Tory, Robert Macomb.

Boyce fled on foot toward the woods but Cunningham overtook him and struck a blow cutting off three fingers, before Boyce could escape into the thicket where the horses could not follow. After Boyce had his wounded hand bound up, he was in the saddle on his way to his commander, Lieutenant Casey. In hot pursuit a small company overtook the Britishers at the Enoree River, and there they paid for their crimes and a common grave was their resting place.

After the Revolution, Levi Casey and his family continued to live in Ninety-six District and took a prominent part in the religious and political life of the State. He and his father Abner Casey are both listed in the 1790 Census with their families. It is presumed Abner Casey died before 1800, as he is not listed in that Census. Randolph had migrated to Georgia around 1788.

Ebenener Mayburton Methodist Church, according to the records, is the oldest continuously organized Methodist Church in Newberry County. Bishop Asbury's Journal records four visits to this community and mentions stopping with the Caseys. Tradition says that Casey's Spring was used by the family as a looking glass to arrange collars and ties before going into the church.

In 1783, an ordinance was passed appointing commissioners to divide the districts of Charleston, Georgetown, Cheraw, Camden, Ninety-six, Orangeburgh, and Beaufort into counties not more than 40 miles square. The commissioners appointed for Ninety-six were: Andrew Pickens, Richard Anderson, Thomas Brandon, Levy Keysey (Casey), Philemon...

1 Greene 62, Range 29, Washington Parish Burial Ground (owned by Charity's Episcopal Church, 500 G St. S.E.).
2 O'Neall's Annals of Newberry District.
3 History of Newberry County, S. C., by Summers, p. 117.
Jacob D. Casey
Born: Nov. 23, 1796
Died: June 11, 1853

Other tombstones indicate that the wife of Samuel Otterson Casey was Rachel Lawson, and that Jacob Duckett Casey's first wife was Charity Whitmire. We believe that John Casey's wife was Amy Shell, as Newberry County records show that a John Casey was appointed as guardian of the minor children of Amy Shell: Elizabeth Casey, Thomas E. Casey, and W. N. Casey.

The writer has a copy of Elizabeth Duckett Casey's will, dated October 22, 1839, probated in Lauderdale County, Ala., willing property "to my daughter Elizabeth Johnson . . .", "to my daughter Nancy Davis . . .", "to my daughter Siner Rhodes . . .", and "to my sons John Casey, Jacob D. Casey, and Samuel O. Casey.

My son Samuel O. Casey and my friend John Duckett" are named as executors. Witnesses: C. Sullivan, Basil Roberson, and WPD Darby.

In 1946, being given the privilege of naming a new D.A.R. Chapter in Dallas, Tex., a descendant of Gen. Levi Casey named the chapter for her illustrious ancestor.

Randolph Casey, second son of Abner Casey, was born about 1744, and during the Revolution was a sergeant under the daring and resourceful Francis Marion, dubbed by the British the "Swamp Fox" because of his lightninglike and deadly forays upon their forces. Randolph was present when two British officers called on General Marion under a flag of truce. The Britshers were treated courteously and invited to stay to dinner—the sole item on the menu being roasted sweet potatoes. In reporting to their commanding officers, the Britshers wrote: "Soldiers content to live on such fare can never be defeated."

About 1788, Randolph settled in Georgia, where he became a charter member of the Society of the Cincinnati—a semibenevolent patriotic organization of officers founded to look after the widows and orphans of their men fallen in battle. His three youngest children were born in Georgia, the youngest in Green County. Around 1805 to 1810, Randolph, with his large family, migrated to Smith County, Tenn., where he died about 1813. It is said that all of his children except one, Hiram, later migrated to Illinois. His youngest son, Zadock, became Lieutenant Governor of that State, was a renowned fighter in the Black Hawk War, and was elected to the House of Representatives, U. S. Congress, for five terms (1833-43).

Children of Randolph Casey and Mary Jane Pennington Casey are as follows:

Levi Casey: Born about 1768, married Mollie Sherrel. He filed a claim for pension (Rejected No. 1,777) while he was a resident of Illinois.

Randolph Casey: Born ca. 1769, married Sallie Perkins.

Zadock Casey: Born 1770, married (1) Elizabeth McKay and (2d) Jennie Bullock.

Abraham Casey: Born 1772, married Nancy Baker.

Charity Casey: Born —, married William DePriest.

Hiram Casey: Born 1790 in Georgia, married Catherine DePriest.

Samuel Casey: Born 1793, married Ruth Gilbert.

Zadock Casey: Born 1796 in Green County, Ga. Married Rachel King. Zadock became Lieutenant Governor of Illinois, distinguished himself in Black Hawk War, and served as a member of the U. S. Congress from 1833-1843. (Note: This may not be all of Randolph's children, as note the big gap in dates of birth from Abram in 1772 to Hiram in 1790.)

Thus, the descendants of Abner Casey, who so long ago fled from the tyranny and persecution of the old country, have, generation by generation, overcome the hardships and toil of a new nation, and have contributed to the settlement of new frontiers. The name "Casey" appears numerous times on the rosters of every American war and, on a number of occasions as members of Congress and leaders in educational, political, and industrial fields.

Bibliography

Will of General Levi Casey, probated Newberry County, S.C., 1807.

Will of Elizabeth Duckett Casey, probated Lauderdale County, Ala., 1840.

Various D.A.R. applications on file in Washington, D. C.:


Annals of Newberry District, S. C., John Belton O'Neill (1858).

History of Newberry County, S.C., Geo. L. Summer, Sr. (1951).

History of the Black Hawk War, Perry Armstrong.

The King's Mountain Men, Katherine Keogh White (1924).
THE course of empire takes its way is one quotation that is probably familiar to more people, old and young, than any other popular phrase. Strange as it may seem, not many know where to find it, or who said it and for what purpose. Its author was not an American, as one might suppose.

Like many things in America's past, it came from across the sea from only a moderately noted personage; at the time Europeans were not yet New World-conscious, thus making the quotation fraught with a meaning its author scarcely intended it to have. It is one, probably the only remembered line, from a poem of six four-line stanzas and was the first line of the sixth verse.

The poem was penned over 200 years ago by George Berkeley, an Irishman by birth who was made Dean of Derry and, in later life, Bishop of Cloyne. It so happened that the poem was written on American soil. Berkeley wrote on many topics, some metaphysical in character.

In his early life, Bishop Berkeley conceived the idea of a school in the American colonies to train young Indians as missionaries to their fellow tribesmen. He selected the Bermudas as the seat of the college for his work. Perhaps the strategic importance of the Bermudas to England was the deciding factor in his choice. As time went on, he became more and more engrossed in the project and had procured a promise from the British Government to let him settle in the colony of Rhode Island and had procured a promise from the British Government to let him settle in the colony of Rhode Island and become the most important thing in his life. Here he wrote the poem whose one line was to become immortal. He called it: "On the Prospect of Planting Arts and Learning in the New World," reviewing events leading up to the Battle of Saratoga (the only one fought on American soil) it was through the sheer stupidity of the English rulers that it did happen.

Berkeley himself was concerned mightily over the fate of his country, England, being depressed by the moral conditions around him. He seemed to look to America for succor, as a last chance to avoid ruin.

Many years later Creasy quoted the sixth stanza of Bishop Berkeley's poem and apparently with the geographic feature uppermost in mind, while at the same time he also seems to consider Berkeley's own meaning of moral support derived from America. He shows this and puts emphasis on it by putting the last line in capital letters: "TIME'S NOBLEST OFFSPRING IS ITS LAST." He thus pays high tribute to the New World.

Bishop Berkeley was to suffer the greatest disappointment of his life at this time; for reasons best known to itself, the British Government did not make the appropriation that it had promised him. Saddened and bitterly disappointed at the refusal, he returned to England and soon thereafter was made Bishop of Cloyne.

America was advancing westward at a rapid rate; English historians took cognizance of it, perhaps with alarm. Creasy quotes the English historian, MacGregor, on the progress that was being made in America. He stated that "By the time any historical work can be published on America's advance it becomes obsolete by the time it is done, so fast does America move!"

Creasy, still in prophetic vein, further enumerates the benefits to the Americans found in the new world and quotes the French statesman, De Tocqueville, in like vein:

"Future events of whatever nature they may be, will not deprive the Americans of their climate, or their inland seas, of their great rivers or of their exuberant soil. Nor will bad laws, revolution and anarchy be able to obliterate that love of prosperity and that spirit of enterprise, which seem to be the distinctive characteristics of their race, or to extinguish that knowledge which guides them on their way.

"It would seem, then, that Bishop Berkeley's prophetic lines were fulfilled manifold, geographically and morally; also that, 100 years later, the historian, Creasy, found real inspiration from the understanding Berkeley, whose ambition for the New World burned with a bright light until suddenly and completely extinguished."
## DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL

### D. A. R. Membership

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Number of Chapters</th>
<th>Membership as of February 1, 1960</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALABAMA</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>3,020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALASKA</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARIZONA</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>1,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CALIFORNIA</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>8,245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CANAL ZONE</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLORADO</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>2,361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONNECTICUT</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>4,651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELAWARE</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>3,780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLORIDA</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>5,327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>6,219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAWAIIAN ISLANDS</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDAHO</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILLINOIS</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>9,744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDIANA</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>7,395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOWA</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>4,287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KANSAS</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>3,577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENTUCKY</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>4,601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOUISIANA</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>2,791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAINE</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>2,118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>1,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MASSACHUSETTS</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>5,397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MICHIGAN</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>4,440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINNESOTA</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>1,804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSISSIPPI</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>3,235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSOURI</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>5,285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONTANA</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEBRASKA</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>2,424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEVADA</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEW HAMPSHIRE</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>1,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEW JERSEY</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>5,215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEW MEXICO</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEW YORK</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>14,052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>5,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH DAKOTA</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OHIO</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>9,347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKLAHOMA</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>2,385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OREGON</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1,455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PENNSYLVANIA</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>13,186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUERTO RICO</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RHODE ISLAND</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1,037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>3,064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH DAKOTA</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TENNESSEE</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>4,359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXAS</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>8,207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTAH</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VERMONT</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>1,292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIRGINIA</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>6,217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASHINGTON</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>1,982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST VIRGINIA</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>3,542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WISCONSIN</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>2,921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WYOMING</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOREIGN: CUBA</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLAND</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRANCE</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITALY</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEXICO</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHILIPPINE ISLANDS</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AT LARGE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| TOTAL | 2,855 | 183,847 | 2,803 | 186,650 |
What Does Membership in the D.A.R. Mean to You?

By Jeanette O. (Mrs. George U.) Baylies
National Vice-Chairman, Northeastern Division

The aim of the Membership Committee is twofold: First, to maintain and develop the prestige and esteem of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in the eyes of the public and to extend the aims of the Society to all; and second, to increase the membership in order to add the stimulus and new ideas the Society needs to expand its work and ideals. If ever there was a time when numerical strength of patriotic women united in a common purpose is needed, it is now! The foundations of our Society were laid many years ago; by their very nature they should attract these patriotic women.

Obviously, the D.A.R. can only be as strong and as effective as the number of people who believe in it. Fortunately most of us as members do believe in it, although some may have imperfect knowledge. Let us hope that both knowledge and belief will grow until that which some people accept lightly will be taken for granted on the basis of our Society’s own unshakable strength.

What Does Our Society Stand For?

WE as members are engaged in a great mutual enterprise. It is great because it seeks to prevent alien ideas from taking over our own way of life by alerting the members to these dangers through our National Defense Committee, which stands strong and courageously in the face of much vilification and ridicule. Our Society has never ceased to work vigorously and conscientiously against these forces alien to our beliefs as true Americans. We must realize that these forces are working at least as diligently to sell their ideas which are seriously undermining our Country and our Society. It is great because it deals in programs designed for our youth, to instill in them patriotism and love of their own country through study of American history and through our committees, Approved Schools and Junior American Citizens. It is great because it works to preserve and protect those things our forefathers with great sacrifice earned and built and cherished and then handed down to us to protect. Its true greatness will be measured by being faithful and consistent to our own beliefs, our work and our dedication to these ideals.

That Is What Our Society Stands For

The above, if for no other reason, should be the best way to attract new members.

However, in our zeal to secure new members, let us not forget that our Society wants desirable ones, those dedicated to the principles for which it stands. This cannot be stressed enough! Many wish to join because it is a patriotic society but too often because they think it is an exclusive society. Beyond that, they have no conception of what it really stands for or know little of its fundamental principles. Our job as informed members is to tell them that. If these prospective members are merely thinking in terms of entertainment or social affairs, a candid answer would probably be “very little” in comparison to the service angle. Our Society is not essentially a social organization but rather a service organization to promote the principles and work of the Society.

We face, as always, an ever-growing challenge to interest new members. Only in an increase in membership can our goals and achievements be realized. Unless we have this continuous growth, how else can the tremendous program of our Society, the scope of which is far reaching, be effective or even exist? Since we are dedicated to educational, historical, and patriotic objectives, membership is cherished by many as an outlet for these endeavors of which there are a wide and varied field.

One of the greatest services we can render our Society is to tell people what we do and what we stand for. Wonderful work is being accomplished through all of our 24 committees. Each of these committees deserves our attention, since each one contributes to the end purpose and the very existence of our Society depends on them and on interested and dedicated members. Many of us have heard people ask us, “What does the D.A.R. do?” Therefore it behooves us to acquaint ourselves with the work of each committee. Only in that way can we tell others. If we wish to sell D.A.R., we must be sold on it ourselves. The Business Office has a valuable pamphlet, “What the Daughters Do,” which you may give to new members.

How many of us have heard some one say, “I think I am eligible to belong.” Don’t treat that as just an idle remark, but make it your duty to follow through.

Often a member will enthusiastically propose someone for membership, and instead of taking her “under her wing” and helping her with her papers or whatever problem she may have, leaves her to “sink or swim.”

At this point, I should like to correct the erroneous impression some people have—that is that once a prospective member’s name has been voted on favorably by the chapter’s executive board and the chapter, this person is automatically a member. The chapter does not elect new members in the usual sense of the word “elect.” It is merely a certification by the chapter that the applicant qualifies so far as the chapter is concerned. After that, the National Society must determine whether the submitted application papers establish genealogical eligibility. Then the National Board of Management elects.

There is always the problem of resignations and members being dropped for nonpayment of dues. Undoubtedly there may be many reasons for both. One big reason could be that many do not attend chapter meetings regularly and therefore lose interest because they are not informed of their Society’s program. Unfortunately, some of these members may be shut-ins and others not interested enough to attend the meetings. So, let’s interest the latter by having stimulating programs that will attract intelligent women. In this day and age so much is being offered and so much going on in our communities that the competition is great; by having interesting programs, good publicity will result.
To maintain the interest of our present members, we must educate them, either at chapter meetings and/or by a yearly letter written by the regent to the chapter membership telling of the work of the chapter, the goals for the following year, and points of interest in what their Society is doing. It is quite unfortunate that many chapters feel that they are an entity unto themselves and consequently go on their own "merry little way" with no thought of their National Organization. In fact, some chapters resent what they term "interference" or "diction" from the National Society. It must be emphasized that we as members are first and foremost members of the National Society and then members of a chapter.

In regard to resignations and delinquent members—if each regent and chapter membership chairman would make a special effort to contact members who have indicated a desire to resign or whose dues have not been paid by the first of the year, I feel sure that with a kind and understanding personal approach, such members could be cut to a minimum. There could be just some small misunderstanding that might be cleared up if we would take the time and interest. Surely, no one would want to be dropped from any organization for non-payment of dues. And surely our Society would want to do everything possible to straighten out any misunderstandings or misgivings they might have about their organization.

Do not forget the Friendly Fund for those members who feel they no longer can afford to pay their dues. There have been many instances where a member, having been approached personally by a chapter regent, has benefited by this fund. It was their personal interest that made it possible for these women to continue as members.

There are members, understandably, who are not completely in accord with the stand that their Society takes. It of course behooves the National Society to educate the members in its policies and the reasons for them; but, by the same token, it is the responsibility of the chapters to educate their members at the chapter level. It is the work of these very members at the chapter level that has helped make our Society great. In many instances some of these members who question the stand their Society takes may not be completely informed. It is healthy to have differences of opinion and express them, so long as everyone has the facts. Each member has the right to express her opinion, and so each chapter has the opportunity and the right to "stand up and be counted" at the time these policies are being voted on at the Continental Congress. Thereafter, until the following year, it is the duty of each loyal member to support and stand behind her Society on that which has been voted on affirmatively by the majority.

One of the most encouraging signs is the interest that younger people are taking in the D.A.R. Many chapters have Junior Groups, those between the ages of 18 and 35. Many of these young girls are either in college or working. Their meetings would necessarily be in the evenings. I would like to see many more chapters forming Junior Groups. Only in this way can we capture this particular age group.

This leads me to the C.A.R. (Children of the American Revolution), which is very close to my heart (since I was a member at the age of 4). This Society is vitally important, since it is the lifeblood of the D.A.R. If a chapter sponsors a C.A.R. Society, it should keep track of all members approaching the age of 18 and urge them to transfer to D.A.R. The Senior President of the society can be of great help on this, since she of course is closer to these members. According to the bylaws of the N.S.D.A.R. "a member of the C.A.R. may become a member of the D.A.R. without payment of application fee upon presentation of a membership card from the C.A.R. The admission may take place any time after the 18th birthday but before the 22d birthday of the applicant." *We need these valuable young members; we must not lose them!*

The National Society sends to each chapter a list of members of the C.A.R. who are approaching the age of 18 or 22. This is a fine opportunity to invite these young members to transfer, and we should make every effort to do so.

**Summation**

1. Know your D.A.R. program, its projects, its principles, AND the work of its committees and then talk it up! (If I were asked to explain briefly the best way to interest prospective members, my answer would be the above.)
2. Have interesting and outstanding programs.
3. Have a morning coffee or a tea for prospective members and new members, with the board serving as hostesses.
5. Make a special occasion of new members coming in to your chapter by having a regular induction ceremony similar to the ceremony inducting newly elected officers. Ask all members to stand throughout the ceremony, and have a prayer at the end. The following is quoted from the Hand Book: "You have been admitted to membership in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. As you wear the insignia may you be reminded that it is the emblem not only of the sacred heritage of your fore-fathers but of the patriotic citizenship which you undertake as a member of the society." "Today, as you take your place in our ranks, let us pledge together our loyalty to our country and to our beloved Society and our best effort in behalf of its patriotic objects." Either one or both of the above can be used when inducting new members. It has a certain dignity that is impressive and serves to make them aware of their responsibilities as members and the honor that goes with it.
6. If your chapter sponsors a C.A.R. society, keep track of all members approaching the age of 18 or 21, and urge them to transfer.
7. If you know of a member-at-large residing in your vicinity, urge her to join your chapter and become an active member.
8. Try to get new members to help serve on committees, the very best way for them to learn the work of their Society. An active member is an interested member and thus a great asset to the organization.
9. Watch resignations and members whose dues are unpaid and make it a point to contact them personally. If a member is resigning because she is moving, suggest she join a chapter in her new hometown. Further than that, write to the regent of the nearest chapter about this member and a warm (Continued on page 352)
Senior American Citizens

By Mary Glenn Newell
Vice Chairman in Charge of Publicity

I hope all of you read the special feature story in the March issue of the Magazine, JUNIOR AMERICAN CITIZENS “Nine Feet Tall,” by Miss Hazel M. Mortimer, about two new J.A.C. Clubs in the Washington Junior High School, Rockford, Ill., sponsored by the Rockford Chapter, D.A.R., of which she is J.A.C. Chairman.

We now have a story from Mrs. Carl William Johnson, J.A.C. Chairman of Hollywood Chapter, D.A.R., Calif., about a J.A.C. Club Director who has for 25 years directed J.A.C. clubs in an elementary school. Judging by her enthusiasm, which has not diminished through the years, I am sure that here again we will find Junior American Citizens, also Club Directors, who feel “Nine Feet Tall.” Mrs. Johnson’s story, which she has cut down to fit our space, is as follows:

J.A.C. at Ritter School

In a southeast area of sprawling Los Angeles is a mixed-race community which is far from blest in this world’s goods, but which is richly blest in the possession of its elementary school. The principal, Mrs. Ruth Baker Norton, is absolutely dedicated to the ideal of inspiring in the students a patriotic love of America, and the faculty cooperates wholeheartedly in guiding these children in the ways of good Junior American citizenship.

Ritter School of the Los Angeles City Schools maintains an average of 600 students divided into 24 classes. Each classroom is a Junior American Citizens Club, organized informally in the lower grades and formally in the upper fifth and sixth grades, with J.A.C. objectives taught as regular classroom procedure. Each club takes the name of a national patriot whose life is studied for fine qualities of American citizenship and patriotism. Visual materials and, wherever possible, crafts and creative work suitable to the J.A.C. theme for the year further delineate the interests and contributions of the patriot.

As a director of J.A.C. clubs for nearly a quarter of a century, Mrs. Norton has accomplished wonders in the application of those principles and in the use of those examples which develop worthy junior American citizens.

At Ritter the Flag of the United States, loved and respected, and glorified through the regular, dignified Flag ceremony, represents the United States Government, which expects loyalty and good citizenship from each Junior American, a commitment usually proudly carried out by these wisely guided children.

Patriotic days are celebrated by student-participation programs which emphasize individual democratic privileges received training in an occupation, and security in old age—get yourself a life term in prison. There you will have Government-guaranteed economic security.

But if you love your fellow man (if you love America), do not support legislation, whatever high-sounding purpose it seems intended to serve,—do not vote for politicians—whatever the party label—whose programs of Government-planned and Government-subsidized housing, health insurance, electrical power, or security in old age will convert the whole Nation into a prison.

All around us frantic men are searching for new concepts and fresh approaches to achieve universal peace and harmony. America needs no new discoveries in the realm of political ideas, or the launching of any new social experiments. Our need now is for rediscovery and renewed understanding of the true and tried principle of Americanism.

In the striking record of our own country, the precious gem of human understanding lies buried. While civilization exhausts itself in fruitless efforts for peace, it would be tragic indeed if the one simple, proved, and effective formula for the peace and happiness of humanity were permitted to lie unheeded in the dusty, unturned pages of American history.

The subtle secret of 1776 might save our fearful civilization today.

National Flower?

The Burpee Seed Co. of Philadelphia is promoting the marigold as the National flower. Members of the National Board were pleasantly surprised to find packets of marigold seeds, sent by David Burpee, president of the company, as favors for the February Board Luncheon. Marigolds are a true American flower. A resolution, sponsored by Senator Dirksen of Illinois, was proposed at the January 11 session of the Senate in favor of the marigold as the National flower.

Whether or not the marigold is the final choice, there will be many a gay bed in D.A.R. gardens throughout the country, thanks to the generosity of David Burpee.

Molding the Future of America

(Continued from page 276)

subsidize your farm or business or send you checks for unemployment or relief can tomorrow seize the bodies and property of your sons and daughters.

The Soviets tried to legislate the perfect society; and today the average Soviet citizen has about as much freedom (and less comfort) as the inmates of American jails.

Of any liberals I might be speaking to, I ask a favor: if you want the Government to provide you with clothing, housing, food, medical care, and individual responsibilities accepted by junior citizens in free America.

In an atmosphere of love and intelligent understanding Ritter School offers the children orderly, purposeful, happy living. In this atmosphere a measure of self-discipline is born, and this fundamental of democracy is unquestionably an acquisition of inestimable value.

Hollywood (Calif.) Chapter, D.A.R., is proud that it has sponsored the J.A.C. clubs that Mrs. Norton has directed through the years, and it wishes that all might observe this singular J.A.C. achievement at Ritter School under the devoted ministry of Mrs. Norton and her faculty.

MRS. CARL WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Hollywood Chapter J.A.C. Chairman

You will soon be leaving to attend the 69th Continental Congress here in Washington, and we wish to remind you again of the J.A.C. Round Table to be held on Monday morning, April 18, at 10:30 in the Assembly Room of National Headquarters. Here we will have our exhibits, including our J.A.C. Publicity Scrapbook. Prizes will be awarded at this meeting. If your State J.A.C. Chairman is unable to be present please see to it that someone is present to represent your State. We want this meeting to be an inspiration to all J.A.C. workers. Your problems and how you overcame them; problems to which you have found no solution; new ideas and suggestions, may be helpful to others. So come prepared to tell us about your work; to ask questions and to answer questions.

APRIL 1960
MABEL E. WINSLOW, Editor


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Position and Highlights</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North Central Division</td>
<td>Mary Nell (Mrs. Earl Melvin) Hale</td>
<td>Member, Eau Claire Chapter, Eau Claire, Wisc. Past chapter regent and State Regent of Wisconsin, Past National D.A.R. Magazine Chairman, Vice President General from 1954-1957.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Central Division</td>
<td>Dorothy H. (Mrs. T. E.) Melton</td>
<td>Charter Member, Long Leaf Pine Chapter, Ruston, La. Past chapter secretary, treasurer, vice regent and regent (chapter was on State and National Honor Rolls during her regency), State Chairman, Magazine Committee, 1958-1960.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeastern Division</td>
<td>Marjorie F. (Mrs. James S.) Graham</td>
<td>Member, Himmarshee Chapter, Fort Lauderdale, Fla. She has served as Chapter parliamentarian and chairman of its Bylaws Committee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Central Division</td>
<td>Bertha K. (Mrs. Samuel) Solina</td>
<td>Member, Colonel Andrew Donnelly Chapter, Welch, W.Va. Past chapter regent and past National Vice Chairman, Motion Pictures Committee. Past State Chairman of Americanism and Good Citizens Committees. Present State Parliamentarian. Cochairman with Mrs. Paul W. Jones for publication of McDowell County History (W. Va.).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**MAGAZINE**

**GERTRUDE A. MACPEEK**, National Chairman, D.A.R. Magazine Committee


![MRS. WALZ](image)

**JUSTINA BOGGS (MRS. GEORGE J.) WALZ**, National Chairman, Magazine Advertising Committee


**National Vice Chairmen, D. A. R. Magazine Advertising Committee**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>North Central Division</th>
<th>South Central Division</th>
<th>Western Division</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Northeastern Division</th>
<th>Eastern Division</th>
<th>Southeastern Division</th>
<th>East Central Division</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
TODAY, the campaign for world government has been shifted to a new area, development of world "rule of law." Several years ago, the then president of the American Bar Association was converted to the need for "the rule of law" in international relations, and since that time the idea has been pressed vigorously at all levels of the American Bar Association. Emphasized at their historic gathering in London in 1957, it was repeated at New Delhi in 1958 and subsequently throughout the United States. May first, proclaimed as Law Day by the President, has resulted in thousands of meetings being held throughout the country. We even find that a center for World Rule of Law has been set up at Duke University by Arthur Larson, a former member of President Eisenhower's staff. The slogan "World Rule of Law" is, indeed, a useful one to put the bourgeoisie to sleep—for who in these United States, a country founded upon a legal system whose roots spread far down into the fertile ground of English common law jurisprudence, would have the temerity to oppose such a noble purpose?

**World Law Idea Is Old**

The idea of entrusting the settlement of international disputes to an impartial authority, which would give a decision on the basis of law, is very old. We find some examples of this idea in the history of ancient Greece, but the modern development of international arbitration dates from the Treaty of 1794 between Great Britain and the United States. This treaty provided for the establishment of mixed commissions for the settlement of a number of disputes existing between the two countries. Each country was to supply an equal number of members appointed by each party and presided over by an umpire.

**Permanent Court of Arbitration**

A further development in the attempt to effect a peaceful settlement of disputes between nations was made by the establishment of the Permanent Court of Arbitration. In 1899, a conference was called at The Hague, in which the participating powers signed The Hague Convention for Pacific Settlement of International Disputes. They agreed to use their best efforts to insure a pacific settlement of international differences with a view to obviating, as far as possible, recourse to force in the relations between states. The outgrowth of this meeting was the creation of the "Permanent Court of Arbitration," a panel of 150-200 members. Each member state was to contribute four persons, from among whom the states could select one or more arbitrators to form a tribunal to settle a particular dispute. The states which submitted to the arbitration of disputes by this Court, of course, wished to arrive at a settlement. They agreed beforehand to submit their dispute to arbitration, the arbitrators to be appointed, and the formulation of questions to be submitted to them.

The creation of an international Prize Court and an Arbitral Court of Justice, discussed at the Second Hague Conference, did not materialize. It is interesting to note, however, that it was in the field of judicial institutions that the nations of the world sought to make a first step in the direction of international organization. A United States delegate to the Second Hague Conference declared, "A court of that kind will deliver its judgments in virtue of the authority of the united nations." (This statement was made in 1907.)

**Permanent Court of International Justice**

The establishment in 1920 of the Permanent Court of International Justice was provided for in the Covenant of the League of Nations. Although the jurisdiction of this court depended solely on the consent of the parties to a dispute, it was a court in the real sense of the term and was ready to function at all times, not only to decide a dispute that had arisen but for all disputes that might arise in the future. For the first time: there existed an international tribunal, having a corporate character, before which a state could bring a dispute by means of a unilateral application calling upon another state to appear before it, without there being any need for the parties to a dispute to reach a prior agreement on the composition of the tribunal and the questions to be submitted to it.

The League of Nations selected the judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice and paid their salaries.

The laws by which the member states were to be bound were made by the League of Nations, which could enforce its decisions by force of arms or economic boycott. The latter was a refusal by League members, during a war, or immediately preceding it, to permit the offending nation to buy from them, sell to them or to conduct economic transactions of any character, such as the payment of debts or interest due the offending nation or its citizens.

**United States a Member With Reservations**

The United States voted to enter the Permanent Court of International Justice with reservations. Senate Reservation 5 provided that, without our consent, the Court could not furnish even an advisory opinion on any question in which the United States might have or claim an interest. This reservation was intended to prevent the Court from broadcasting its opinions on purely American questions, such as the Monroe Doctrine, restriction of immigration, and our import duties and rates.

This reservation was occasioned by the fear that Article VI of the Constitution of the United States would be otherwise abrogated. By the terms of this article, all foreign treaties approved by the United States are the supreme law of the land, and all courts and judges of this country are bound thereby. If this reservation had not been made, the decision of the Permanent Court of International Justice would have become the supreme law of the United States, since our country had agreed by treaty to become a member of the World Court. For example, under Article 69 of the Treaty of League Powers, Austria agreed that the stipulations **so far as they affect persons belonging to racial, religious or linguistic minori-
ties, constitute obligations of international concern and shall be placed under the guarantee of the League of Nations:

Austria agrees that any member of the Council of the League of Nations shall have the right to bring to the attention of the Council any infraction or any danger of infraction, of any of these obligations, and that the Council may thereupon take such action and give such direction as it may deem proper and effective in the circumstances.

It was pointed out by constitutional authorities that this type of agreement could establish a precedent, and that Orientals in California could take their grievances to the League Court, since these Orientals were a minority group, and its decisions could override decisions of the California Courts or our Supreme Court. Other cases might involve religious sects, such as the Doukhobors, Holy Rollers, the House of David, or other religious minorities, or a racial minority, such as the Negroes. Thus the seat of domestic government would be in Geneva, and Americans would be deprived of their rights to decide their own domestic questions. The League Court, they argued, could adjust our tariff rates on the plea that import trade is international and therefore subject to international control. It could, by the same token, determine our immigration policies.

The Permanent Court of International Justice sat for the first time in 1922. World War II, however, interrupted its activities. Between 1922 and 1939 the Court dealt with 51 contentious cases referred to by special agreement of the states or by unilateral application, and 28 cases arising from requests for advisory opinions submitted by the Council of the League of Nations. In 1946, the League of Nations was dissolved, and with its demise the Court also suffered dissolution.

The International Court of Justice

"The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, and functions in accordance with its Statute. This is based upon the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, which it superseded, and is an integral part of the United Nations Charter.

"All members of the United Nations are automatically parties to the Statute of the International Court."

This Court is a successor, in all intents and purposes, to the Permanent Court of International Justice. It was brought into being in 1945. Its statute, excepting a few changes, is identical with the statute of its predecessor. Even its Rules of Court were adopted without any substantial change. In fact, the work of the Permanent Court of International Justice continues uninterrupted in the International Court of Justice. The latter's statute provides that whenever a treaty or convention provides for reference of a matter to a tribunal to have been instituted by the League of Nations, or to the Permanent Court of International Justice, the matter shall be referred to the International Court of Justice.

Members of the Court

Fifteen judges make up the panel of judges of the World Court. They receive an annual tax-free salary of $20,000. They serve a nine-year term. A candidate must receive a majority vote in the Assembly and the Council. If more than one citizen from the same country gets a majority, only the eldest may become a member of the Court. The judges are not bound by oath but make a declaration to exercise power impartially and conscientiously.

The Court may sit en banc or in divisions or "chambers" of three or more judges, and a judgment rendered by any chamber "shall be considered as rendered by the Court." If a judge sits in any case involving his own country, as he may, "any other party may choose a person to sit as judge." And if the Court, in any case, includes "no judge of the nationality of the parties, each of these parties" may likewise choose "a person;" and "persons so chosen "take part in the decision on terms of complete equality with their colleagues." (Art. 31.) No qualifications are prescribed for these "persons."

The members of the World Court: include: Helge Klaestad, Norway (President); Muhammad Zafrulla Khan, Pakistan (Vice President); Abdel Hamid Badawi, Egypt; V. K. Wellington Koo, China; Sir Percy Spender, Australia; Jean Spiropoulos, Greece; Bohdan Winiarski, Poland; Jules Basdevant, France; Roberto Cordova, Mexico; Jose Gustavo Guerrero, El Salvador; Hersch Lauterpacht, United Kingdom; Lucio M. Moreno Quintana, Argentina; E. C. Armand Ugón, Uruguay; Green Haywood Hackworth, United States; F. I. Kojevnikov, USSR.

Secretary Herter and Other World Court Supporters

Among those who supported establishment of the World Court we find our present Secretary of State, Christian A. Herter. Mr. Herter, then a Congressman, introduced a joint resolution under which the President would be authorized and requested by the Congress to accept the jurisdiction of the World Court. Also supporting these efforts were the then Federal Council of Churches, National Council of Jewish Women, National Education Association, League of Women Voters, and American Association of University Women.

To promote World Peace Through Law, advocated by President Eisenhower in his 1959 State of the Union Message, we find such names as Hubert Humphrey, Arthur Larson, Congressman Charles O. Porter, Dean Erwin N. Griswold, Senators Cooper, Kefauver, and Wiley, Henry R. Luce, and Prime Ministers Nehru and Tanaka have joined the World Law bandwagon. The Ford Foundation has announced it will contribute $25,000 to the promotion of World Law Year!

To achieve World Peace Through Law, the past president of the American Bar Association, Mr. Charles S. Rhyme, together with his Committee members, are promoting regional conferences which they hope to hold in Rio de Janeiro, Accra, and New Delhi, culminating probably in a world conference in Stockholm.

Also strongly advocating a World Court are the well-known American Socialist, Norman Thomas, and Donald Harrington, President of the United World Federalists.

Mr. Rhyme, we are told, in a speech in Atlanta, Ga., called for Paul Rever and Patrick Henry to light the way in the minds of the people and to capsule the idea of World Peace Through World Law. These great heroes of the American Revolution, if we believe Mr. Rhyme, would make the world community understand that, if civilization is to survive, mankind must therefore be made to want the rule of law to prevail internationally so strongly that all peoples will rise up and demand and get that rule!

Rule of Law Center

A Rule of Law Center, with Arthur Larson as its Director, has been established at Duke University. Mr.
Larson has been quoted as saying, when a decision is made, a civilized country is going to be very hesitant to flout that decision because of its respect for law. On this element there is hope.

As to Russia, he said,

I can’t escape the feeling that if we and other nations set the right example, Russia might have to come along. Russia is mighty anxious to be regarded as a civilized land.

**Law to Be Applied by Court**

The law to be applied by the Court is contained in Article 38 of the Statute, which reads:

"1. The Court, whose function is to decide in accordance with international law such disputes as are submitted to it, shall apply:
   a. international conventions, whether general or particular, establishing rules expressly recognized by the contesting states;
   b. international custom, as evidence of a general practice accepted as law;
   c. the general principles of law recognized by civilized nations.
   d. subject to the provisions of Article 59, judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists of the various nations, as subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law.

2. This provision shall not prejudice the power of the Court to decide a case ex aequo et bono, if the parties agree thereto."  *

"As practically every lawyer realizes, there are few, if any, settled and universally recognized rules or principles of international law. In certain kinds of maritime matters, such as cases of piracy, salvage, or collision, which probably would not come before the Court, there are fairly well established rules. But, in respect of questions that likely would come before the Court, such as the limitation of actions, national debt, foreign or governmental structure, it actually will be free to apply any rule or principle which may be developed by a majority of the judges through whom, caprice, national pride or interest, greed, envy, or actual hostility. Certainly there is no requirement that the Court be guided by the rules of the Common Law, or of the American System of Constitutional Law, or limited by a written Constitution such as ours.

"The government of the United States is 'a government of laws and not of men.' The law 'is the only supreme power in our system of government.' But where the law is vague, obscure or nebulous, any court which might be able authoritatively to apply it to us would transform this government into one of men—a tyranny which has no existence' in any government 'which has a just claim to well regulated liberty.'" U.S. v. Lee, 106 U.S. 196, 220.

**Effect of Judgments**

A judgment of the Court is binding on the parties; and after the Court has given the judgment, the only procedure available to a party is a request for interpretation of the judgment or application for its revision if a new fact is discovered unknown to the party claiming the revision at the time of the judgment and to the Court. In order to guarantee performance of the international obligation, including the obligation to carry out the judgment of the Court, Article 94 of the Charter provides that if the party fails to perform the obligation incumbent on it under a judgment of the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council which may, if it deems it necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to give effect to the judgment.

The World Court has also power to give advisory opinions at the request of the General Assembly, the Security Council or other organs of the United Nations, and specialized agencies authorized to do so by the General Assembly. Nineteen contentious cases and eleven advisory opinions have been rendered by the Court.

**International vs. Domestic Issues**

Again, as in becoming a member of the Permanent Court of International Justice, the United States, in joining the World Court in 1946, reserved the right to decide for itself which cases involved international disputes and which were domestic issues. Congress was given the specific assurance that the Charter of the United Nations gave the latter no authority over domestic issues. If this authority were given, every one of the roads along which the one worlders have been traveling, political, economic, military, propaganda and welfare, would be further linked by an interlocking network if the International Court were no longer barred from ruling on what are domestic issues.

Nevertheless, we find that Senator Humphrey has proposed to our Congress that this reservation made in 1946 should be revised to allow the International Court to decide what is a domestic issue. Also, President Eisenhower has said that his purpose in the last two years of his administration would be to establish the rule of law in international affairs including reexamination of our relation to the International Court of Justice." In the Economic Council Letter of December 15, 1959, #469, we learn that President Eisenhower said in a letter to Senator Humphrey:

'The Administration supports elimination of the automatic reservation to the court's jurisdiction by which the United States has reserved to itself the right to determine unilaterally whether a subject of litigation lies essentially within domestic jurisdiction.

The President went on to say:

* * * I intend, therefore, on an appropriate occasion, to state to the Congress my support for the elimination of this reservation. Elimination of this automatic reservation from our own declaration accepting compulsory jurisdiction would place the United States in a better position to urge other countries to agree to wider jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

We also find that Vice President Nixon is supporting his Chief and is endorsing the administration's proposal to rescind the agreement under which the United States shall decide what issues are international or national. In fact, Mr. Nixon went further and spelled out a most important application of this line of effort to international investment, saying, "Private investment requires a sound and reliable framework of laws in which to work"—the type of laws respecting special tax treatment, reciprocal tax "sparring" by governments, and government guarantees against certain capital impairments. Mr. Nixon should remember that, as was pointed out in an article, "This World Law Business," of the Economic Council Letter of May 1, 1959, "the wreckage of history is strewn with the corpses of free enterprise systems which died from the deadly embrace of state assistance.”

**Power of States in Danger**

In a report made to the State Bar of Texas, the Chairman of the Committee had this to say in regard to the World Court:

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 over matters such as immigration and interstate commerce, would seem to be "essentially within the domestic jurisdiction" of this country. But whether this alien-dominated Court would so decide is entirely problematical. In fact, the disposition of the General Assembly, as evidenced by its decision in the France-Algeria matter, appears to be to regard every question as international.
There appears to be no international statute of limitations to prescribe such a suit. Americans cannot safely predict what judgment the Court might render in such a case. The question was asked, what law would the Court follow in any given case; and how would the judgment be enforced. Whim, caprice, and national interests might well control the form and substance of the judgment.

As to enforcement of the Court's judgments, the Charter of the United Nations fairly bristles (Arts. 41-48) with provisions for armed force. Those provisions, it will be recalled, brought American troops into battle in Korea, where some claim they were not permitted to win, and whence many who were captured have never returned. It would be tragic indeed if the slogan, "World peace through law," should later require us to resolve the dilemma: Submission adverse to national security v. Arbitration by armed force.

Connally Amendment Jeopardized

During the past few years there has been a drive to soften public opinion to the repeal of the Connally amendment. This became particularly noticeable September 2, 1959, when United States Attorney General Rogers made a speech at New York University Law Center on "International Order Under Law." He attempted to "prove" that the American people could trust the United Nations World Court when he said:

The International Court of distinguished jurists has not engaged, or attempted to engage in usurpation of jurisdiction which does not belong to it. Nor is there any reason to believe it ever would.

Repeal of the Connally amendment would place every citizen of this republic in jeopardy. At any time, in any place, for any trumped-up charge brought by the United Nations against any citizen he would be liable to arrest and trial before an alien tribunal presided over by judges of the World Court (aliens to our national philosophy and way of life). They could pronounce sentence of imprisonment in any foreign land.

Countries Differ Concerning Law Principles

Mr. Nixon has proposed that the International Court be permitted to decide disputes over the meaning of agreements between the Communist countries and free nations. History proves that an agreement by a Communist country is made only when expedient, and to be broken as occasion demands. To the Soviet Union, the basis of our law is scornfully
called "bourgeois morality," and even among nations friendly to the United States, there are differences as to principles of law. For example, under the Status of Forces Treaty, our troops stationed in friendly nations are now subject to rules of trial, evidence, detention, and punishment alien to our concepts of justice.

Blanket Submission to Court Spells Loss of Sovereignty

At present, a dispute between the United States and another nation can be settled by the World Court only if both nations agree to let the Court decide it. Indeed, unless a law similar to the proposed Bricker amendment is adopted forbidding the Executive to conclude an agreement with another country contrary to the Constitution of the United States, any weakening of the power of Congress to decide what issues the United States will submit to the International Court would involve unacceptable risks. A blanket submission to International Court jurisdiction would put the same tool for nullifying the Constitution in the hands of forces outside the United States as would the use of the Treaty Power enabling the Federal Government to evade the Constitution. Has the Supreme Court said that law made by treaty or according to the terms of a treaty besides being immune to tests of unconstitutionality also supersedes 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. The only way to safeguard properly made legislative law and assure the effectiveness of the Constitution is by a constitutional amendment such as proposed by former Senator Bricker, which would require that the provisions of treaties conform to the limitations that the Constitution places on the powers of government.

Guarantees Lacking in United Nations Charter

All will agree that the logical alternative to settling disputes by war is by law. Adoption of a law as suggested above should clear the way for American leadership under law. Then indeed would American citizens be guaranteed the safeguards
and rights for which their ancestors fought! A student of the laws and rights outlined in the United Nations Charter, United Nations Human Rights Declaration, Covenant of Human Rights, and other agreements knows that none contains the serious guarantees of individual freedom or property rights outlined in the American Constitution; but instead the terms are so vague that they can be adopted enthusiastically by Communist nations.

At present, sitting with the United Nations International Court are two prominent Communist judges. Since everything that serves the interest of the Communist Party is legal and the supreme law for every Communist is the party policy directive, how could a state which is party to a case before this Court expect an unbiased judgment? How, moreover, "can a responsible member of the presidential cabinet of the United States believe even for a moment that an international court, having among its members Communist judges, can have jurisdiction over American domestic matters without trying, in one way or another, to further the Communist cause and to propagate Communist aims and purposes? Such irresponsible talk is more than nonsense. It is very dangerous nonsense."

Rule of Law Established by Force

At the present, there is good reason to believe, because of conflicting ideologies among the members of the United Nations, that no agreement on "law" can be reached, since the real problems before the Court do not involve the guilt or innocence of the accused under agreed-upon principles. The conflicts are, in truth, political and not judicial and are concerned with whose law will be uppermost. When the Soviet Union took over Hungary, did it retain the Hungarian law? One wonders how much remains of Tibetan law now that Red China has taken over that country. So far, neither the World Court nor any other body has changed the fact that the rule of law is established by force, not by good will, and that it involves not judicial but political means.

Very few of the nations in the UN have a system of common law, which is part of our British heritage; and fewer yet have our insistence on the natural rights of man, which stems from our religious heritage and forms the bulwark of our liberties. Even France, close as is its civilization to ours in many respects, does not hold a man innocent until proven guilty; and the French "bill of rights" does not protect, as does ours, the rights of the minority members against the "general will." With a dictatorship like Russia, where the individual exists for and at the mercy of the state, we can indeed find little common ground in legal fundamentals.

World Law Is World Dictatorship

The United States during the last 25 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 not reasonable to believe that a World Court 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?

Wherever there is a conflict over what kind of political system is to prevail, there are at least two systems of law, and no legal process will decide which is to prevail.

Although under a system of "World Law" it is possible that this country would keep its President, Congress and courts; that our governors and mayors would continue to be elected to govern our States and cities; that our State legislatures and city councils be allowed to function unless, of course, metropolitan government superseded them, these functionaries would do exactly as the world government would order them to do.

Gone would be American Independence and personal liberty. No citizen could make his own plans. They would be made for him. Every citizen would give up a far greater share of his income than he does now. For much of what we all have would be siphoned off for the Soviet world of which we would then be a part. Christianity would go underground.

World government and world law would be world dictatorship. Khrushchev or someone of that sort would be the dictator.

Twenty-nine years ago, Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, then President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in an address delivered over a coast-to-coast network of the National Broadcasting Company under the auspices of the National Society, asked this question, which our President, Vice President, Congress, and our American Bar Association leaders might well ask themselves before surrendering our independence to the World Court:

What, after all, do internationalists intend to superimpose upon this nation unless it is something destined to rob the Chief Executive of his time-honored authority, to deprive the Supreme Court of its prerogatives and to dispossess the Senate of its actual power? It would be folly to ignore the attacks which are now being made upon our institutions in an effort to discourage the citizens of the United States so that they will lose faith in the future outlook. Propagandists are teaching the young to criticize our existing economic system. Even adults are influenced to the extent of listening to fictitious stories about America's faults. Our Republic is a reality. Some would have us imperil it through abrupt change of policy and complications.

The United States has inaugurated a magic highway for the nations. If other nations come, in time, to believe in traveling this highway, they have the privilege of doing so, but we cannot abandon our destination to sit parked along the roadside until they slowly overtake us!

You are again reminded that material for publication in the Magazine should be typed, not written in longhand; double spacing is preferred. Accounts of chapter activities should not include descriptions of decorations. If it is desired to use a photograph, please send a glossy print; the charge is $10 for each cut, and checks should be payable to the Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R. Because we always have more chapter reports than we can print, and material goes to the printer nearly two months ahead of the publication date, allow about four months at least from the time a report is sent in before it is printed.
STATE ACTIVITIES

NEW JERSEY

Mrs. Ashmead White, President General, was guest of honor and addressed the assemblage in the afternoon at New Jersey's Autumn State Meeting at Cherry Hill Inn, Haddonfield, October 29, 1959. More than 360 New Jersey Daughters and guests were present at one of the largest meetings ever held by the State Society.

Mrs. George C. Skillman, State Regent, presided at the all-day session, which was opened at 10:15 a.m. with Scripture reading by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Albert H. Walker, followed by the invocation by the Rev. Alfred J. Jeffries, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Haddonfield. Mrs. William H. Bitte, Chairman of the Southern District, welcomed the guests, followed by a response from Mrs. Frederick L. Ferris, General Chairman of Conferences. Mrs. Skillman thanked the hostess regents of Abseagami, Captains Joshua Huddy, General Lafayette, John Mathis, Greenwich Tea Burning, Haddonfield, Millville, Red Bank, and Sarah Stillwell Chapters and their assisting members for the cooperation in arranging the conference.

The State Regent presented the honored guests, who were, in addition to Mrs. White, Mrs. Joseph Wright, State Regent of Pennsylvania; Robert Morris, Chief Counsel of United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee from 1956-58; and Kenyon Cull, Headmaster of St. Mary's School for Indian Girls, Springfield, S. D.

Others introduced were: Mrs. C. Edward Murray, Honorary Vice President General; Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow, past Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. Palmer M. Way and Mrs. Ralph W. Greenlaw, past Vice Presidents General; Mrs. Edward F. Randolph, Honorary State Regent; and Mrs. Thomas Earl Reeves, past State Regent. State officers, national vice chairmen and State chairmen were presented also.

Following vocal selections by Mrs. Jack Caplan, of Absegami Chapter, accompanied by Mrs. Vere Bachman, Mr. Morris spoke on The Crises Around Us. A piano prelude by Mrs. Dale Quar-tton opened the afternoon session following luncheon. Mrs. John K. Finley, State Vice Regent, called the roll of chapters, and Mrs. Lionel R. Berman, State Chairman of Credentials, gave a report of registration. A musical interlude of songs from Broadway shows was offered by Joseph A. Thompson, accompanied by Mrs. Doris Jacoby.

In her address, Of What Avail—Should Freedom Fail, Mrs. White said that schools and textbooks have been infiltrated and influenced by Reds, and declared: "Our survival today depends on Christian patriotic education. We must teach not only adults, but far more important, young people, to revere God and love their country with an intense patriotism."

(L to r.) Mrs. John K. Finley, State Vice Regent; Mrs. George C. Skillman, State Regent; Mrs. Ashmead White, President General; Mrs. Mary G. Roebling, hostess.

Following the retiring of the colors, a reception was held for Mrs. White.

MYRTLE C. FERRIS.

WYOMING

NEWCASTLE, Wyoming, was the site of the 44th Annual State Conference of The Wyoming State Organization of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Leonard Hays served as General Chairman, with Mrs. A. H. Edwards in charge of registration. The sister of these two women, Mrs. Irene Dickey, was regent of the hostess Chapter. A unique feature of the meeting was that the hostess Chapter, Inyan Kara Chapter, has only an active membership of nine members, and the Regent travels over 70 miles to attend a meeting.

On Sunday evening, prior to the official opening of State Conference, a reception was held by Inyan Kara Chapter. Colored slides were shown on, "Flags Which Have Flown Over America," and "Historic Spots of Pennsylvania — Revolutionary Landmarks from December 1776 to December 1777." Mrs. Robert E. Middleton, of Cheyenne Chapter, was narrator. The State Conference was officially opened by State Regent, Mrs. Lyman B. Yonkee, Monday morning, September 28, 1959. Distinguished guests included Mrs. Folsom H. Gates, State Regent of the Nebraska society, N.S.D.A.R., and Mrs. Emeline Hughes, State Regent of the Colorado Society, N.S.D.A.R. Honorary State Regents of Wyoming who were present were:

Mrs. Louis J. O'Marr, Mrs. Irving E. Clark, and Mrs. C. A. Allen. State President of the Children of the American Revolution, Mrs. Alexander Simpson, was also present.

After the Invocation, led by State Chaplain, Mrs. Paul W. Schwagier, the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, American's Creed, and National Anthem, Mrs. Irene Dickey, Regent of Inyan Kara Chapter, welcomed members. Dr. H. L. Stephenson, Mayor of Newcastle, also extended a hearty welcome to our "Daughters." Mrs. George W. Campbell, First Vice Regent, responded to these welcomes.

Among the items of business considered and acted upon by the State Society was the decision to purchase a new 50 star United States Flag as soon as possible; authorization of a page ad in the National Magazine, featuring recreational and economic facilities in Wyoming; a donation to the Washington Memorial Chapel, and donations of $50.00 each for Kate Dun-can Smith and Tamassee Schools.

Reports of all State Chairmen of National Committees, and State Officers were given. It was announced that Governor Hickey had issued a Constitution Week Proclamation, and Mrs. John W. Lavery, State Historian, reported that she will contact him for an American History Month Proclamation.

Chairman of the By-laws committee, Mrs. C. W. Axtell, exhibited printed copies of the State By-laws. These booklets were given to State Officers and Chapter Regents.

Mrs. Walter G. Davis, Chairman of the Genealogical Records Committee, turned over to the State Organization microfilm, which will be placed in the files of the State Historical Society. State Vice Regent, Mrs. George W. Campbell, will also place material of the State Organization in the State Library in Cheyenne.

Reports by Mrs. Glenn W. Oliver, National Vice Chairman of the Magazine Committee, and by Mrs. Anthony M. Ries, National Vice Chairman of Approved Schools, were read.

Unusual interest was excited when reports were given by Chapter Regents on the origin of the Chapter names. Facts not generally known were brought to light, and new interest in our own history was revived. Chapter Regents also read reports of Chapter activities.

Chapter Press Scrapbooks were judged by Mrs. Hughson Colorado State Regent, and the award for the best scrapbook was presented by Mrs. C. G. Cypreanson, State Press Chairman, to Fort Casper Chapter, Mrs. Michie, Regent, accepting the award. During the year a contest was held for historical scrapbooks, with the (Continued on page 319)
On the Peace Path

By Virginia B. Johnson
National Chairman, Program Committee

So often our thoughts and impressions of the American Indian are formed, not by fact, but by TV Westerns, with their treachery and warpaint. The TV Indian is a colorful fellow but scarcely representative of the American Indian of today and his many problems.

St. Mary's School for Indian Girls and Bacone College are two institutions where the D.A.R. gives aid to those young American Indians who are today purposefully walking the peaceful path to an educated and respected place in our society.

Springfield, S. Dak., where St. Mary's is located, or Muskogee, Okla., where Bacone College is built, may seem a far distance to travel if we are to visit these schools, but it is totally possible to visit either or both at your next chapter meeting! Don't pack your bags; take your slide projector. Don't obtain a road map and room reservations; reserve a set of 35-mm. color slides of St. Mary's School for Indian Girls or the set of Bacone College or a combination of the two—take your pick, and make your reservation to walk with these young American Indians purposefully on the peace path to education.

Calendar for Congress

By Lynn Brussock
National Chairman, Junior Membership Committee

As final preparations fill Continental Congress week with many exciting and interesting activities the schedule for the Junior Membership Committee's participation offers special features to appeal to every member traveling to Washington for some or all of the Congress sessions. We Juniors urge all Daughters to make their personal calendars for Congress Junior-conscious by means of the following handy reference notes.

By April 15 all packages containing salable items for the Junior Membership Bazaar, sent to Administration Bldg., 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C., should be received at their destination. This note is important to every Junior, for each one is expected to support this part of our Congress program.

April 17 all members of the Junior Membership Committee are invited to the annual Junior dinner to be held in the Colonial Room of The Mayflower at 5:15 p.m. Advance reservations accompanied by a check for $6.50 payable to the Junior Membership Committee must be made by April 15. Reservations from the Program Office, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Check for $1.50 payable to the Treasurer General must accompany reservation. Please specify which set of slides you want. Advance reservations recommended.

Spanish moss and azaleas thrive in Mobile, Alabama. Bellingrath Gardens or Clarke Gardens may be seen on color slides. Order either set from the Program Office, N.S.D.A.R., 1776 D St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Rental, $1.50. Checks payable to the Treasurer General, N.S.D.A.R.
with the CHAPTERS

Ocklawaha  (Eustis, Fla.). Four generations of Daughters are found in the pioneer settlers family of Mary Josephine Sadler Simpson. This family had a prominent part in the life of the Mount Dora-Tangerine (Fla.) area.

The four generations include (I. to r.) Mrs. David S. Simpson (Josephine Sadler), mother of the regent of Ocklawaha Chapter, Mrs. Henry W. Land, Tangerine, Fla. (Abby Jo Simpson), with her daughters, Mrs. Poyson N. Sullivan of Orlando, Fla., and Mrs. J. W. Hooten, Jr., of Gainesville, Fla., with little Catherine Elizabeth (Beth) Sullivan, a prospective C.A.R.

Mrs. Emma Josephine Sadler, the mother of Mrs. Simpson, was a charter member of the National Society and was assigned the number 736 on October 15, 1891. Mrs. Simpson (Mary Josephine Sadler) was a member at large from 1903 until 1916, when she became a charter member of Ocklawaha Chapter, and served as regent in 1924–26. Mrs. Land, the present regent, became a D.A.R. member in 1932. She served as a page at Continental Congress in 1936.

Mrs. David S. Simpson, the great grandmother, was one of the five members of Ocklawaha Chapter signally honored at the May meeting who had been members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, for more than 50 years. Mrs. Simpson and Mrs. Land are also members of the Florida and U.S.A. Daughters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and have already had their first meeting.

Among their ancestors was Mary Dyer, a Quaker, who was put to death for her religious belief in 1661. They own a "History of the Quakers," printed in 1722. The Sadler family took residence in Pennsylvania.—Mrs. O. B. Koonce.

John Wallace  (Bedford, Ind.). In January 1959 at the Beaux Arts Hall, Birmingham, Ala., Miss Edris Hughes, a member of the chapter, was presented the Mamie Fogarty Award by William Spencer, president of the Birmingham Art Museum Board. Mr. Spencer, in making the award, stated, "Because this artist has given her talents to aid and inspire the physically handicapped . . . to restore hope to the hopeless through her discovery and application of the therapeutic power of art, she has been selected as 'Artist of the Year.'" Miss Hughes was the first recipient of the award. The Mamie Fogarty Award is given for sharing art with others.

In May, at the 40th anniversary banquet of the Birmingham Business and Professional Women's Club, this modest woman, who gives of herself, seeking no honors, was presented the Woman of Achievement Award by Mrs. Dorothy Woodall, president of the State Federation of Business and Professional Women. Miss Edris Hughes was born in the Hoosier State—Indiana. She attended high school in Seymour, Ind., and Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.; she received her art degree from Herron Art Institute, Indianapolis, Ind., and B.S. degree in education from the University of Alabama. She was also awarded a scholarship—3 months travel in Europe, studying arts and crafts. She has an outstanding record of teaching and has been honored with membership in Delta Kappa Gamma and Kappa Kappa Gamma. In 1950 she was in the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation, of the Birmingham, Ala., State Board of Education. At the present time she is State Designer for Alacrafts. Miss Hughes will not talk about herself; however, we know that her interests include Spastic Aid of Alabama, the Alabama Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Junior Red Cross. She is a consultant on decorations, and plans and makes costumes under the Rehabilitation Program for the civic ballet, Beaux Arts Ball, club house, and many other affairs. She is a member of Birmingham Beautification Board and the Chamber of Commerce; a member of Altrusa, Business and Professional Women's and University Women's Clubs. She belongs to the Southside Baptist Church. She was guest speaker at the Fruits of Freedom Luncheon, Crystal Ballroom, Greystone Hotel, opening the 1958-59 Season of the John Wallace Chapter year, charming the group with her sincerity; her exhibition of artcraft by the handicapped created great interest. The State Officers of Indiana Daughters were guests at the luncheon.

The members of our chapter congratulate Miss Hughes, and wish to introduce her to you in these paragraphs. We are indeed fortunate to have this truly unselfish, honored woman as a member of our chapter.—Alice Ingalls.

Grave-marking ceremony of Ninian Edwards Chapter, October 11, 1959. (L. to r.) Andrew Turner (descendant), Mrs. J. F. Schlafly, Jr. (regent), Mrs. R. F. Kurz (historian), Mrs. Charles Clarke (Flag chairman).

The chapter meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Kenneth B. Jacoby. Mrs. Johnson spoke on Faith of Our Fathers, Living Still, and stressed a renewal of our faith in our church, our home, our country, and our Society. At the meeting, Mrs. C. E. Sargent reported that nine of our members had attended the recent D.A.R. Division Meeting in East St. Louis and that they had thoroughly
enjoyed Mrs. Johnson’s new plan of devoting the afternoon session to seminars on different phases of D.A.R. work. Patriotic music was supplied by two of our talented members (Mrs. Robert T. Lenhardt, soprano, and Mrs. John A. Brockway at the piano). Ninian Edwards Chapter was able to report to our State Regent that our C.A.R. society had received the Illinois cup given annually to the society with the most new members. We were also able to report to our State Regent our many activities during Constitution Week arranged by our National Defense Chairman, Mrs. Horace I. Ash. Our community project for the past five years has been to send lawyers to all the senior and junior high schools during Constitution Week to speak on the United States Constitution. This program has been well received by both teachers and pupils, and a special assembly is always scheduled during Constitution Week. Our mayor proclaimed Constitution Week, and our ministers and newspapers were also contacted.—Mrs. I. F. Schaffy, Jr.

Dewalt Mechlin (Chicago, Ill.) has had a busy year sponsoring many unusual historical events. Karen Matti won our National D.A.R. History Essay Writing Contest, and received a Theodore Roosevelt bust, and a gold bracelet to display the belt of the Illinois Governor. The Army Engineer Divisions (33 chapters and State Officers), we ended the day with the Portage Trail Marker Dedication. This important Indian Trail led into Lake Calumet. Judge Walker Butler who created much of the legislation which made the Chicago Regional Port District possible was our speaker. We were gratified to be among the many community organizations honoring him, when the Pennsylvania Railroad named their newly built dock after him with elaborate ceremonies, with 2500 people present. These began with an Indian Tribal Dance and ended with guns and salutes from the foreign vessels in the Port.

Thus did our active efforts and interests in the Portage Trail fade into History and Tradition before the terrific impact of the new era of Foreign Trade.—Kathryn B. Cramer.

Guilford Battle (Greensburg, N. C.). At our November meeting we awarded the Americanism medal to Robt. P. Schneider, one of our former naturalized citizens, who for many years has assisted new immigrants who reside in this area. We also entertained and presented pins to our nine (9) Good Citizens in September. They were our guests at the District Good Citizens' tour and luncheon at Old Salem.

Our Junior Members sponsored and organized the Nathanael Greene Society, C.A.R. Our enthusiasm has netted them four new members, with three papers pending. They have received the following gifts: A 12 by 17 forty-nine-star silk United States Flag in an ebony holder; a C.A.R. Flag of the same size; a leather history book; and a cherry gavel and stand, having a brass plate engraved with the name of the Society.

Our Genealogical Committee has compiled 121 pages of Bible and family records, and one of our members, Jessie Peden, has written “The Peden Genealogy,” which is being published this year.

We honored our organizing regent, Mrs. Chas. Van Noppen, by having a full-page picture of her in the magazine.

Our annual Christmas meeting in celebration of the chapter's 58th anniversary was a gala tea. The program, entitled “American Music, Its Contribution to Christmas Carols,” was given by two of our noted musicians: Mrs. Hugh Watson and Mrs. Oliver Beaman. A handmade booklet containing 38 carols was given to each member.—Miriam MacFadyen.

John Rhodes (Luray, Va.) salutes its oldest Daughter, Mamie Rhodes (Yager) McKay, a charter member who celebrated her ninety-third birthday on November 26, 1959.

A daughter of the late distinguished Brigadier-General William Overall Yager, 1st Texas Cavalry, and Mary Elizabeth Rhodes of Boonville, Missouri, Mrs. McKay was born in Sequin, Texas, but removed to Luray when six months old. A descendant of the Hite, Ashby, Tutt and other pioneer families, she is also a member of the Rhodes family for whom the Chapter is named. Mrs. McKay received her schooling in Washington, D. C. and at Von Bora College in Luray.

In 1893, Mamie Rhodes Yager was united in marriage with Henry Relfe McKay, a descendant of the settler Robert McKay and a son of the Virginia families of Strother, Kenney and Houston. One son was born to them, William Kenney McKay, a Luray druggist who has one daughter, Penelope Houston Whitfield McKay, an active Junior D.A.R. who has paged several times at both State Conference and Continental Congress.

Mrs. McKay has long been a loyal member of St. Mark's Lutheran Church and many were the altar pieces she herself embroidered and donated. A capable civic worker, she held for thirty years, the post of Treasurer for the Page County Memorial Hospital Association.

One of the few nonagenarians left, Mrs. McKay is widely known as a genealogist and historian. For many years, she was the Historian of John Rhodes Chapter. Although her eyesight is poor, her keen memory is an invaluable and inexhaustible source of material for stories of the Past. Through her knowledge and efforts, twenty-eight Daughters from many states are indebted to her for their membership in the organization.

Mrs. McKay takes a lively interest in both Virginia and National Affairs, and enjoys a wide correspondence.

Long may her banner wave!—Elizabeth McKay.

Oliver Wetherbee (Coronado, California). Keeping the Regency of the D.A.R. in the family are Mrs. Archer McCall (seated) and her daugh-
several of her State Officers and two
ter, Mrs. James R. Layton, Jr. With
the opening of the D.A.R. season this
past fall, Mrs. McCall began her duties
as the new regent of the Oliver Wether-
bee Chapter in Coronado, California.
At the same time her daughter assumed
the same duties as the new regent of
the Merion Chapter, Merion, Pennsyl-
vania.—Ruth M. Busey.

Arrowhead (Redlands, Calif.). Dur-
ing a summer visit to the State capital,
Mrs. Earl D. (Maurine) Minnock, a
member of Arrowhead Chapter, with a
long line of D.A.R. ancestors in her
background and a second grade teacher at
the McKinley Elementary School of
Redlands, acquired a 49-star United
States Flag, that had flown over the
Capitol Building in Washington, D. C.;
on November 10, 1959, it was unfurled
and raised in an impressive ceremony
at the McKinley School grounds.

After a series of contacts in Wash-
ington, D. C., the Flag was acquired
through George Stewart, a Capitol
Architect, and United States Senator
Thomas H. Kuchel.

In preparation for arrival of the Flag
at McKinley School, the pupils gave
programs dealing with the history of
the Flag. At one of these programs, the
Arrowhead Chapter regent, Mrs. Frank
Greenway, and several chapter members
were guests of Mrs. Earl D. Minnock
and enjoyed the pupils' Flag Program.

The pupils were versed in the meaning
of the Grand Union Flag and the first
Stars and Stripes of 1777 and the
meaning of the red, white and blue.
The new State of Alaska, the 49th State,
and Hawaii, the 50th, were discussed,
as well as the story of 15 stripes and
the return later to 13 stripes and a star
for each State. The pupils also out-
lined the respect that should be shown
the United States Flag. Before arrival
of the Flag, the San Bernardino Marine
Corps Recruiting Station presented a
program for the entire school on "How
to respect and display our National
Flag."

November 10 was a beautiful sunny
morning in Redlands. The groups of
marching children, the patriotic music,
and the first unfurling and raising of
the Capitol Flag at the McKinley Ele-
memtary School were memorials, not
only to the school and its affiliations,
but to the Arrowhead Chapter mem-
bers, Daughters of the American Revo-
lution, present at the ceremony.—Eunice
Bowen (Mrs. V. C.) Hubert.

Frances Scott (Washington, D. C.). Honoring their regent, Mrs.
Maude Spade Tormohlen, the mem-
bers of Frances Scott Chapter marked
the stone of their great-grand-
father, John Fluegal, a Revolutionary
soldier, on October 31, 1959. The ritu-
alistic D.A.R. service was conducted by
the chapter chaplain, Mrs. Arthur
Maupin, and Mrs. Tormohlen. The
marker was unveiled by little Carrie
Beth Tormohlen, granddaughter of the
regent, who placed the wreath on the
grave.

John Fluegal is buried with his wife,
Margaret, in the beautiful old ceme-
tery of Emanuel's (Baust) United
Church of Christ, Westminster, Car-
roll County, Md. On the stone are his
dates—November 7, 1762-September 3,
1845. He enlisted at the age of 161/2
years and served as fife-major in Cap-
tain Welsch's company. Later he
helped to built the first church on the
site of the present lovely building.

Immediately after the rites at the
grave, 300 descendants of John Fluegal
assembled in the church to hear the
Fluegal family history for the past
eight generations, given by Mrs. R. A.
Fluegal Kennedy, historian, who
planned the entire day. She said, "We
are the links of the past to the future,
from the days of Valentine Fluegal's
pilgrimage from Germany because of
religious and political persecution
there, to America and his son's and
doughter's fight with the wilderness,
among these hills."

Rev. Miles Reifsnyder, the pastor,
reviewed the church history; the church
was founded in 1769. A beautiful num-
ber was sung by the Fluegal ladies'
quartet.

Mrs. Ellsworth Clark, D. C. State
Regent, gave greetings. With her were
several of her State Officers and two
Vice Presidents General.—Dorothy Col-
lius.

Fort Rosalie (Jackson, Miss.). The
Natchez Trace Society, C.A.R., a
recently formed society in Jackson, Miss.,
sponsored by the Fort Rosalie Chapter,
presented a unique color-slide program
for children early in December in the
War Memorial Building Auditorium.
The program, "Christmas at Rosalie,"
told the story of this historic Natchez
home and how the late hostess, "Miss
Annie" Rumble Marsh, spent her child-
hood and Christmases there. The house
has been owned as the State shrine of
Mississippi Society, D.A.R., since 1938,
and Mrs. Marsh lived there until her
passing.

[L. to r.] Mrs. Tormohlen, Mrs. Maupin, and Carrie Beth Tormohlen.
L. Crouch; Lynn Runyon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Runyon; Shawn Harper, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lex Harper; Lyndal Jones, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Sidney Jones, Jr., Memphis, Tenn.; and Bradley and Webster Harrison, twin sons of Mr. and Mrs. James Harrison.—Ruth Wroten Crouch.

Dolly Madison (Washington, D. C.): Our State Regent, Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark, was honored during Constitution Week by the receipt of a 49-star Flag, flown for a day over the United States Capitol and given by the regent of Dolly Madison Chapter, Miss Gertrude P. Davis, for presentation to Hillcrest Residence, location of the original orphanage where James E. West grew up. The historic flagpole on the residence grounds, in the James E. West District, is dedicated to Dr. West, who is considered the father of modern Boy Scouting.

Presentation of 49-star Flag to Hillcrest residence, former home of James E. West, by Dolly Madison Chapter, Washington, D. C. (L. to r.) Miss Faustine Dennis, retiring Treasurer; Mrs. John J. Wilson, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark, State Regent; Mrs. Allen R. Wrenn, Vice President General; Miss Gertrude P. Davis, regent, Dolly Madison Chapter.

Present also at this ceremony on September 18, 1959, were Mrs. Allen R. Wrenn, Vice President General; Miss Faustine Dennis, Retiring Treasurer General; Mrs. John J. Wilson, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark, State Regent; Mrs. Allen R. Wrenn, Vice President General; Miss Gertrude P. Davis, regent, Dolly Madison Chapter.

When the Congress granted a Charter for the Boy Scouts of America in 1910, Dr. West was appointed Chief Scout Executive, a position he held until shortly before his death in 1944.—Gertrude P. Davis.

Joseph McDonald and Sylacauga (Sylacauga, Ala.). The Sylacauga and Joseph McDonald Chapters of Sylacauga, Ala., were joint hostesses for a luncheon November 13, 1959, honoring the State Regent, State Officers, and Honorary Life Regents of Alabama. Mrs. M. K. Murwin, regent of Joseph McDonald Chapter, officially greeted the guests and introduced Mrs. Leonard C. McCravy, State Regent. Mrs. Murwin is a descendant of Joseph McDonald, whose name the chapter proudly bears.

After the luncheon both chapters reconvened at the new Health Center, where Mrs. A. S. Jay, regent of Sylacauga Chapter, presided. The guest speaker, the Alabama State Regent, was introduced by Mrs. J. O. Luttrell, former State Regent and past Vice President General. Mrs. McCravy thanked the chapters for the artistic money corsage given her, which will go to the Doris Pike White Auditorium-Gymnasium Fund. She gave an inspiriting speech on "How We Measure Our D.A.R. Work." Service and faith in God—therein lies the secret of 69 years of success of the D.A.R. Mrs. McCravy pointed out. In the work the organization has performed in education and in its emphasis on national defense and love of country, the D.A.R.'s service to country is exemplified.

Mrs. Luttrell then introduced the following State Officers and honor guests: Mrs. John T. Clark, Vice President General from Alabama; Mrs. John C. McDermott, Second Vice Regent; Mrs. Hugh F. Bigler, Recording Secretary; Mrs. W. Tarver Rountree, Treasurer; Mrs. Thomas W. Colman, Registrar; Mrs. John R. Latham, Historian; Mrs. Noel R. Beddow, Librarian; Mrs. H. Grady Jacobs, Honorary State Regent and past Vice President General; Mrs. D. T. McCall, Chairman of Alabama D.A.R. news; Mrs. Winston Legge, regent of Andrew Jackson Chapter, Talladega; Mrs. Virgil Adams, regent of Bienville Chapter; and Mrs. T. F. Gray, regent of Chinnabee Chapter, Anniston. A special tribute was given to Mrs. J. H. Lane, Honorary State Regent and active member of the Sylacauga Chapter, by Mrs. Jay. Lane Chapel at Kate Duncan Smith School bears her name because of her many years of devoted service given in erecting this building.

Mrs. Hewry Grady Jacobs, State Chairman of Approved Schools, gave an exciting report on the building plan for the Doris Pike White Auditorium-Gymnasium and the enthusiasm with which the project is being supported in Alabama.

Marquis de Lafayette (Montpelier, Vt.): On August 15, 1893, a chapter was organized in Montpelier, Vermont's capital city, and named for the Marquis de Lafayette. On June 28, 1825, the famous soldier and benefactor of America had visited Montpelier, and when the D.A.R. chapter was organized a few elderly citizens still remembered his visit. Lafayette spent the night at the old Pavillion Hotel; at the entrance to the present Pavillion Hotel a plaque installed by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter in 1903 commemorates the event. On June 29, Lafayette went to the Congregational Church, where the ladies of Montpelier were waiting to receive him. The local newspaper had printed a notice to the effect that the ladies were requested to assemble at the Meeting House at the ringing of the first bell. The address of welcome was given by Mrs. Erastus Watus, a talented and attractive resident. The Marquis left later that day for Burlington, where he was met by Governor Van Ness; while there he laid the cornerstone of one of the college buildings. From Vermont, he went to Washington, D. C., where he was received and honored by John Quincy Adams, then President of the United States.

Three costumes modeled at the fashion show arranged by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter, Montpelier, Vt., as part of the 350th anniversary of Champlain's discovery. (L. to r.) Mrs. Therón Morse, modeling a brown and white dotted swiss, with black velvet bonnet and cape, worn at the reception to Marquis de Lafayette in 1825; Miss Judith Ripley, displaying a green taffeta costume worn at President Lincoln's second inaugural; and Mrs. Harry E. Parker, posing in a blue taffeta gown worn at President Grant's inaugural.

The 350th anniversary of the discovery of Lake Champlain was celebrated throughout Vermont last summer. Montpelier's part was a style show of early American fashions, a food sale, and an antique show, as well as a display of pictures of early days in Vermont. These displays were shown in the windows of a local department store and were sponsored by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter. The chapter regent, Mrs. Richard Fitzgerald, was in charge of arrangements, assisted by the vice regent, Mrs. Harry E. Parker. Mrs. Laura Converse supervised the food sale. The fashion show featured a blue taffeta gown worn by Mrs. Parker and a green taffeta gown modeled by her niece, Miss Judith Ripley. These gowns were originally the property of Mrs. Fanny Huntington, whose husband, William S. Huntington of Washington, D. C., was treasurer of the First National Bank of Washington. This bank figured prominently in financing of the Civil War. Mrs. Huntington had worn the blue taffeta gown (which was made in Paris (Continued on page 322)
Marriages and Deaths of Springfield, Mass.

(Continued from March)

Mrs. Mary Ann Barlett, wfe. of Seth Barlett, d. Jan. 19, 1847 at Southampton, aged 72 yrs.


Mary Harrington (widow), aged 70 yrs. formerly of Williamsham, d. Jan. 14, 1847 at Chicopee Falls.


Luther Burt, aged 74 yrs. d. Jan. 18, 1847 at East Longmeadow.

Lester Winchell, aged 42 yrs., formerly of East Granby, Conn., Jan. 28, 1847 at Southwick.

Mrs. Lucy Dibble, aged 79 yrs., widow of the late Reuben Dibble, d. at Southwick.

(Previously printed in Springfield Republican as of Feb. 6, 1847)


Mrs. Ruhams, aged 85 yrs., relict of the late Simeon Guilford, d. Jan. 26, 1847 at Pittsfield.


William R. Woodruff, aged 21 yrs. d. at East Hartford, (published in paper as of Feb. 6, 1847).

Mrs. Abigail L. Harwood, aged 31 yrs. wfe. of Sylvester Harwood of Stafford, d. Jan. 24, 1847 at Tolland, Conn.


Rev. Timothy F. Rogers, aged 66 yrs., senior Pastor of the Unitarian Church at Bernardston, d. there Jan. 26, 1847.

Mrs. Mary Robbins, aged 44 yrs., wfe. of Robert Robbins, Esq., Jan. 16, 1847 at Wethersfield, Conn.


Mrs. Sarah Francis, aged 86 yrs., wfe. of Capt. Robert Francis, d. Jan. 1, 1847 at Pittfield.


Frank Day Stearus, aged 1 yr. 8 mos., only ch. of T. C. Stearus, d. at Boston, Mass., Jan. 28, 1847.

Mrs. Charlotte Tolman Moore, aged 41 yrs. wfe. of Charles W. Moore, Esq., d. Jan. 7, 1847 at Charlestown.


Henry Luddington, d. Jan. 4, 1847 at Cabotville.

Cynthia Rogers, aged 78 yrs. relict of Abner Rogers, formerly of West Spring-
Children's Children (FRENCH)
Abigail to
Loomis
Betsy
Eben C.
Sophia Comings to Amos Richardson, Feb. 24, 1814
Children's Children (RICHARDSON)
Sarah to L. T. Herrick
Amos, Jr. to Salome R., Sept. 4, 1845
Sophia L., William T.
Charlotte to C. H. Blood

Abigail to
Children's Children (RICHARDSON)
Lucy, 3rd wife, b. July 6, 1747, d. 1832.
George W.
Sally, b. Oct. 31, 1787, d. Feb. 18, 1817
Cordelia J.
Charlotte to C. H. Blood

Jonathan Morse, May 23, 1763
Children of Grandchildren (MORSE)
Nelly Wench, Dec. 15, 1768, died Dec. 30, 1805
Melinda b. Apr. 2, 1792,
Amarillis b. July 17, 1794, d. Oct. 21, 1825
Lucy, 3rd wife, b. July 6, 1747, d. 1832.
George W.
Sally, b. Oct. 31, 1787, d. Feb. 18, 1817
Cordelia J.
Charlotte to C. H. Blood

Lucy, 3rd wife, b. July 6, 1747, d. 1832.
George W.
Sally, b. Oct. 31, 1787, d. Feb. 18, 1817
Cordelia J.
Charlotte to C. H. Blood

Jonathan Morse, May 23, 1763
Children of Grandchildren (MORSE)
Nelly Wench, Dec. 15, 1768, died Dec. 30, 1805
Melinda b. Apr. 2, 1792,
Amarillis b. July 17, 1794, d. Oct. 21, 1825
Lucy, 3rd wife, b. July 6, 1747, d. 1832.
George W.
Sally, b. Oct. 31, 1787, d. Feb. 18, 1817
Cordelia J.
Charlotte to C. H. Blood

Jonathan Morse, May 23, 1763
Children of Grandchildren (MORSE)
Nelly Wench, Dec. 15, 1768, died Dec. 30, 1805
Melinda b. Apr. 2, 1792,
Amarillis b. July 17, 1794, d. Oct. 21, 1825
Lucy, 3rd wife, b. July 6, 1747, d. 1832.
George W.
Sally, b. Oct. 31, 1787, d. Feb. 18, 1817
Cordelia J.
Charlotte to C. H. Blood

Jonathan Morse, May 23, 1763
Children of Grandchildren (MORSE)
Nelly Wench, Dec. 15, 1768, died Dec. 30, 1805
Melinda b. Apr. 2, 1792,
Amarillis b. July 17, 1794, d. Oct. 21, 1825
Lucy, 3rd wife, b. July 6, 1747, d. 1832.
George W.
Sally, b. Oct. 31, 1787, d. Feb. 18, 1817
Cordelia J.
Charlotte to C. H. Blood

Jonathan Morse, May 23, 1763
Children of Grandchildren (MORSE)
Nelly Wench, Dec. 15, 1768, died Dec. 30, 1805
Melinda b. Apr. 2, 1792,
Amarillis b. July 17, 1794, d. Oct. 21, 1825
Lucy, 3rd wife, b. July 6, 1747, d. 1832.
George W.
Sally, b. Oct. 31, 1787, d. Feb. 18, 1817
Cordelia J.
Charlotte to C. H. Blood

Jonathan Morse, May 23, 1763
Children of Grandchildren (MORSE)
Nelly Wench, Dec. 15, 1768, died Dec. 30, 1805
Melinda b. Apr. 2, 1792,
Amarillis b. July 17, 1794, d. Oct. 21, 1825
Lucy, 3rd wife, b. July 6, 1747, d. 1832.
George W.
Sally, b. Oct. 31, 1787, d. Feb. 18, 1817
Cordelia J.
Charlotte to C. H. Blood

Jonathan Morse, May 23, 1763
Children of Grandchildren (MORSE)
Nelly Wench, Dec. 15, 1768, died Dec. 30, 1805
Melinda b. Apr. 2, 1792,
Amarillis b. July 17, 1794, d. Oct. 21, 1825
Lucy, 3rd wife, b. July 6, 1747, d. 1832.
George W.
Sally, b. Oct. 31, 1787, d. Feb. 18, 1817
Cordelia J.
Charlotte to C. H. Blood

Jonathan Morse, May 23, 1763
Children of Grandchildren (MORSE)
Nelly Wench, Dec. 15, 1768, died Dec. 30, 1805
Melinda b. Apr. 2, 1792,
Amarillis b. July 17, 1794, d. Oct. 21, 1825
Lucy, 3rd wife, b. July 6, 1747, d. 1832.
George W.
Sally, b. Oct. 31, 1787, d. Feb. 18, 1817
Cordelia J.
Charlotte to C. H. Blood

Jonathan Morse, May 23, 1763
Children of Grandchildren (MORSE)
Nelly Wench, Dec. 15, 1768, died Dec. 30, 1805
Melinda b. Apr. 2, 1792,
Amarillis b. July 17, 1794, d. Oct. 21, 1825
Lucy, 3rd wife, b. July 6, 1747, d. 1832.
George W.
Sally, b. Oct. 31, 1787, d. Feb. 18, 1817
Cordelia J.
Charlotte to C. H. Blood

Jonathan Morse, May 23, 1763
Children of Grandchildren (MORSE)
Nelly Wench, Dec. 15, 1768, died Dec. 30, 1805
Melinda b. Apr. 2, 1792,
Amarillis b. July 17, 1794, d. Oct. 21, 1825
Lucy, 3rd wife, b. July 6, 1747, d. 1832.
George W.
Sally, b. Oct. 31, 1787, d. Feb. 18, 1817
Cordelia J.
Charlotte to C. H. Blood

Jonathan Morse, May 23, 1763
Children of Grandchildren (MORSE)
Nelly Wench, Dec. 15, 1768, died Dec. 30, 1805
Melinda b. Apr. 2, 1792,
Amarillis b. July 17, 1794, d. Oct. 21, 1825
Lucy, 3rd wife, b. July 6, 1747, d. 1832.
George W.
Sally, b. Oct. 31, 1787, d. Feb. 18, 1817
Cordelia J.
Charlotte to C. H. Blood

Jonathan Morse, May 23, 1763
Children of Grandchildren (MORSE)
Nelly Wench, Dec. 15, 1768, died Dec. 30, 1805
Melinda b. Apr. 2, 1792,
Amarillis b. July 17, 1794, d. Oct. 21, 1825
Lucy, 3rd wife, b. July 6, 1747, d. 1832.
George W.
Sally, b. Oct. 31, 1787, d. Feb. 18, 1817
Cordelia J.
Charlotte to C. H. Blood

Jonathan Morse, May 23, 1763
Children of Grandchildren (MORSE)
Nelly Wench, Dec. 15, 1768, died Dec. 30, 1805
Melinda b. Apr. 2, 1792,
Amarillis b. July 17, 1794, d. Oct. 21, 1825
Lucy, 3rd wife, b. July 6, 1747, d. 1832.
George W.
Sally, b. Oct. 31, 1787, d. Feb. 18, 1817
Cordelia J.
Charlotte to C. H. Blood

Jonathan Morse, May 23, 1763
Children of Grandchildren (MORSE)
Nelly Wench, Dec. 15, 1768, died Dec. 30, 1805
Melinda b. Apr. 2, 1792,
Amarillis b. July 17, 1794, d. Oct. 21, 1825
Lucy, 3rd wife, b. July 6, 1747, d. 1832.


The Special Meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Ashmead White, at 12 noon, Monday, February 1, 1960, in the National Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Stribling, offered prayer, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, led by the First Vice President General, Mrs. Erb.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Seimes, called the roll and the following members were recorded present: National Officers; Mrs. White, Mrs. Erb, Mrs. Stribling, Mrs. Seimes, Mrs. Brewer, Miss Burns, Mrs. Hayward, Mrs. Hoke, Mrs. Hager, Mrs. Maddox, Mrs. Humphrey, Mrs. Cagle, Mrs. Wrenn, Mrs. Lange; State Regents: Miss Downing, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Tuthill, Mrs. Biel, Mrs. Shramek, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Heaton, Mrs. McConkey, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Riggs, Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Holcombe.

The Treasurer General, Miss Burns, moved that 190 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Baker. Adopted.

The Treasurer General reported the following changes in membership: Deceased, 609; resigned, 882; reinstated, 190.

Miss Burns moved that, because of the impossibility of processing all mail received by February 1, the reinstatement of all former members who have met all requirements by this date be accepted and included in the count approved at this meeting, thereby preventing any chapter from losing its rightful representation at Congress on this account. Seconded by Mrs. Baker. Adopted.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Hayward, read her report.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of this office since my last report, December 2, 1959:

Number of applications verified, 1,548; number of supplementals verified, 34; total number of papers verified, 1,582. Since October 16, 1959: Papers returned unverified: Originals, 23; supplementals, 5; new records verified, 139; permits issued for official Insignia, 284; miniature, 316; ancestral bars, 267; letters written, 2,680; postals written, 2,472; photostats: papers, 747 (2,988 pages); pages of data, 418; total pages, 3,506.

Martha B. Hayward,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Hayward moved that the 1,548 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Hager. Adopted.

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

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from December 2nd to February 1st:

Through their respective State Regents the following two members At Large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Margaret Thompson Dorman, Huntsboro, Alabama; Miss Virginia Boyd Buxton, Nashville, Arkansas.

The following four organizing regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Grace Lyon Hobbie, Needles, California; Mrs. Lillian Burke Foltz, Carlinville, Illinois; Mrs. R. Gladys Vernon Dickerson, Monroe, Louisiana; Mrs. Frances Carnahan Chapman, Big Rapids, Michigan.

The following reappointment of three organizing regents is requested through their respective State Regents: Mrs. Lillian Burke Foltz, Carlinville, Illinois; Mrs. R. Gladys Vernon Dickerson, Monroe, Louisiana; Mrs. Frances Carnahan Chapman, Big Rapids, Michigan.

The following three chapters are presented for official disbandment: Captain John Pulling, Whitman, Massachusetts; Watonga, Watonga, Oklahoma; Katherine Houseman, Taylor, Texas. (The membership of this chapter has been below the required minimum for the period of one year.)

The following four chapters have met all requirements according to the Bylaws and are now presented for confirmation: Governor Thomas Ford, Piper City, Illinois; Captain Jacob Warrick, Boonville, Indiana; Old Robinson Road, Carthage, Mississippi; Yantacaw, Nutley, New Jersey.

Elizabeth H. Baker,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Baker moved the confirmation of two organizing regents, reappointment of three organizing regents, disbandment of three chapters and confirmation of four chapters. Seconded by Miss Burns. Adopted.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Seimes, read the minutes which were approved as read.

Mrs. White welcomed the unusually large number of members attending this special meeting.

The meeting adjourned at 12:20 p.m.

Betty Newkirk Seimes,
Recording Secretary General.
The Regular Meeting of the National Board of Management of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, convened in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., at 9:30 a.m., Mrs. Ashmead White, President General, presiding.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Thomas Earle Stribling, offered prayer. The assemblage joined in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, led by Mrs. Harold E. Erb, First Vice President General.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes, called the roll. The following members were recorded present: National Officers: Mrs. White, Mrs. Erb, Mrs. Stribling, Mrs. Seimes, Mrs. Brewer, Mrs. Baker, Miss Burns, Mrs. Hayward, Mrs. Hoke, Mrs. Hager, Mrs. Maddox, Mrs. Humphrey, Mrs. McClougherty, Mrs. Cagle, Mrs. Wrenn, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Lange, Mrs. Warner. State Regents: Mrs. McCrary, Alabama; Mrs. Tippett, Miss Downing, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Tuthill, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Biel, Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Lamb, Mrs. Shramek, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Heaton, Mrs. McConkey, Mrs. Skillman, Mrs. Cuff, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Tompkins, Mrs. Lipscomb, Mrs. Morford, Mrs. Riggs, Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Frick.

The President General, Mrs. White, read her report.

My gratitude is expressed to the members of the National Board, and to the National Chairmen who attended the October Board Meeting. Particularly do I thank the State Regent of the District of Columbia, Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark, and her fine committee, for the beautiful reception which was given in my honor on the evening of October 14th, at the Mayflower Hotel. This was an unforgettable occasion and I am delighted that our many Board members were present to enjoy the evening. The cooperation and the loyalty as evidenced by our various State Regents and their members are a matter of great encouragement, and even at such an early date in this administration great progress is shown in our projects, as well as acquiescence by the State Regents in planning their respective State Conferences at a time to coincide with my schedules. By late November, we had heard from all of the states and the President General’s Travel Schedule for the three-year period had been confirmed. This is a matter of great satisfaction, I assure you.

Following the Board Meeting several busy days were spent in the office. On the afternoon of October 21st I drove to New York City with Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, National President General’s Travel Schedule for the three-year period had been confirmed. This is a matter of great satisfaction, I assure you.

Following the Board Meeting several busy days were spent in the office. On the afternoon of October 21st I drove to New York City with Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, National President General’s Travel Schedule for the three-year period had been confirmed. This is a matter of great satisfaction, I assure you.

On the evening of November 30th I was the guest of Mr. Paul Wootten for dinner at the Metropolitan Club. This dinner was in honor of Mrs. Ann Hawkes Hutton, author of the book PORTRAIT OF PATRIOTISM, the story of the painting of Washington Crossing the Delaware. Mrs. Hutton visited our National Headquarters the next day and was photographed with the President General and the First Vice President General, Mrs. Harold E. Erb, in our D.A.R. Museum. The highlight of the picture is the mask of General Washington, a gift to the D.A.R. Museum, used by Leutze, the artist, in the painting “Washington Crossing the Delaware.” Afterwards Mrs. Hutton entertained at luncheon at the Mayflower Hotel in honor of the President General.

Mrs. James M. Haswell, Chairman, National Board Dimmers Committee, entertained the Executive Committee at dinner in her home on December 1st.
The Special Board Meeting and Executive Committee Meeting were held on December 2nd. After these meetings the Board members were driven to the United States Marine Barracks where the President General presented the annual D.A.R.-sponsored Platoon Leaders Class Leadership Award—a military wrist watch—to Sergeant Vincent S. Coll of the U. S. Marine Corps School at Quantico. Following a parade on the grounds, General R. McC. Pate, Commandant, entertained for us at tea.

On that evening, the President General was a guest of Mr. James T. Gallahorn, Jr., Administrative Principal of the Americanization School, 19th and California Streets, Washington, D. C., for dinner and the annual bazaar.

Six officials from the American Legion Headquarters visited the President General Thursday morning, December 3rd. Over coffee, there was interesting discussion of patriotic work, followed by a tour of our Buildings.

Mrs. McCook Knox, Chairman of the Art Critics Committee, entertained with a delightful tea at her home on December 4th. The guests included the other members of her committee with their wives, as well as those of our staff who assisted in making “The Century of American Needlecraft” such a success. The Congress Banquet Committee was delightfully entertained at a meeting and luncheon at the home of the Chairman, Mrs. E. Ernest Woolen, in Baltimore on December 8th. Your President General was a guest that evening when she received at the Dolly Madison Chapter Reception with Miss Gertrude P. Davis, Regent, at the Chapter House.

On December 9th Mrs. Benjamin Harrison Lingo was hostess to the members of the National Defense Luncheon Committee and the President General for luncheon at the Army and Navy Country Club. Later in the afternoon, the President General was the guest of the All States Insurance Company and Mrs. Agnes Beaton at the opening of their new Traffic Safety Division Headquarters.

Your President General was a guest for luncheon and the speaker at the December 11th meeting of the Susan Reviere Hetzel Chapter, Mrs. Frederick W. Butler, Vice Regent; and on Saturday afternoon, December 12th, she and Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark, State Regent of the District of Columbia, poured at the annual Doll Tea given by the Salvation Army Auxiliary.

On December 16th the Executive Committee entertained the members of our staff with a Christmas Party held in the Assembly Room. The Christmas tree, wall decorations and the refreshment table were especially lovely. Christmas carols were sung by all.

On December 18th I left for Lubec to spend the holidays at home.

I returned to the office early in January, and on the evening of the 8th it was my pleasure to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Y. Martin at a delightful dinner party at the Washington Club, after which we went to the Chapter House for a meeting of the National Defense Committee of the District of Columbia, arranged by Mrs. Martin, who is State Chairman of National Defense for the Washington area. Mrs. Wilson K. Barnes, National Chairman, National Defense Committee, made the address of the evening.

On the evening of January 9th I was the guest of Captain and Mrs. William S. Kenyon at the Joint Annual Meeting of Washington Chapter #3 and Walter Reed Chapter #403 of the National Sojourners, given at the Walter Reed Officers Club.

On January 20th your President General was a guest of Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield for the dedication of the first stamp in the American Credo Series held in the Palladian Room at Mount Vernon. This stamp will bear a facsimile of the first President’s signature, with a patriotic admonition. The second stamp in the series is to be dedicated in Philadelphia on March 23rd, featuring Benjamin Franklin. A set of the six stamps of the American Credo Series will be sent to us later.


Accompanied by Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, Recording Secretary General, I attended the Forty-sixth Anniversary reception of the Keystone Chapter, Mrs. Roy W. Gilbertson, Regent, on January 27th, at the District of Columbia Chapter House.

Sunday, January 31st, Mrs. T. Earle Stribling, Chaplain General, Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes, Recording Secretary General, Mrs. F. Claggett Hoke, Historian General, Mrs. Austin C. Hayward, Registrar General, Miss Marian Burns, Treasurer General and Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark, State Regent of the District of Columbia, visited with me the members of the District of Columbia who were making money cassettes for the Doris Pike White Auditorium Gymnasium. Afterwards the members of the Board were entertained by Mrs. Anna Sandt at her home for supper.

The members of the National Board were entertained at a delightful tea in honor of the President General at the home of Mrs. Eliot C. Lovett, Chairman of the Approved Schools Survey Committee, at her home on the afternoon of February 2nd.

To give you a brief summary of accomplishments, I report the following:

The National Board of Management at its October 1959 meeting approved the construction of an Auditorium-Gymnasium for the Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School at Grant, Alabama, as a project of the Approved Schools Committee on a basis of voluntary contributions—this building to be known as the Doris Pike White Auditorium Gymnasium. To date $25,442.49 in cash has been received in the Treasurer General’s office for this project. Mrs. Paul R. Greenlease, National Chairman, Approved Schools Committee, recently wrote me that the amount of $44,752.00 has been pledged.

I am happy to report regarding our D.A.R. Magazine. Subscriptions are now 35,102. We are striving for and hope to obtain a subscription count of 40,000.

Membership is of vital importance. All states and chapters are urged to encourage potential members to come into the ranks of our Society. While there are increases in our membership rolls, we constantly lose many members by death each year.

Concentrated efforts have been made at National Headquarters under the direction of our Historian General, Mrs. F. Claggett Hoke, and the National Chairman, Mrs. Kenneth G. Maybee, to emphasize the importance of American History Month to be nationally recognized during the month of February.

By vote of the National Board of Management our committee reports cover work from March 1 to March 1. It is the hope of your President General that many chapters now know that they have attained the Honor Roll for this year. Please bear this timing in mind for 1961 in planning for next year’s Honor Roll attainments.

The December 1959 Executive Committee voted to begin the planting on the C Street side of our property in February, in accordance with the plan submitted by our landscape architect. Donations for this work are being received by our National Conservation Committee, which Committee is undertaking the financing of this special project. States and chapters are now selecting trees and shrubs for special projects. Arrangements for these special projects may be made with Mrs. George B. Hartman, Chairman of Buildings and Grounds at National Headquarters.

To keep our buildings in proper repair, the Executive DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE [ 302 ]
Committee authorized the contract for the “pointing up” of the stonework. This repair work which has been completed is necessary expense, and brings to mind the importance of our Investment Trust Fund—which Fund we wish to increase yearly inasmuch as the proper maintenance of our National Headquarters becomes a “must” for every administration. Your continued cooperation and support is asked in promoting the Investment Trust Fund throughout your respective tenures of office.

It is with sadness, that I report the death of Mrs. Joseph G. Forney, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Official Reader at Continental Congress, Past State Regent of Pennsylvania and Past First Vice President General of the National Society, who died on October 27, 1959. On the same date the husband of our Corresponding Secretary General, Mr. Edward Cage Brewer of Mississippi, passed away; on November 6th, we lost by death our Honorary Vice President General, Mrs. Frank Madison Dick of Maryland, and on December 22nd, our Honorary Vice President General, Mrs. John Whittier Hodge of California, passed away. Our Society feels the loss of these fine leaders and we express sincere sympathy to the bereaved families.

Your President General will leave Washington on February 17 to make her official round of State Conference visits to eleven states, namely Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Alabama, Georgia and Florida. My genuine appreciation is expressed to those State Regents who have arranged their dates and plans to permit consecutive travel within a limited period of time.

My gratitude is expressed to each of you for your fine efforts to further our accomplishments.

DORIS PIKE WHITE,  
President General.

The First Vice President General, Mrs. Harold E. Erb, filed her report.

Since the October Board meeting your First Vice President General has been extremely active with the duties of her office. Many social affairs were attended. Speaking engagements were fulfilled and of course work was continued on the 13th edition of our D.A.R. Handbook.

The social side began while in Washington for the October Board meeting, with the delightful reception given by the Daughters of the District of Columbia in honor of our President General and the members of her cabinet.

On November 13th this officer was a guest of honor of the Ex-Regents Association of New York State at the Biltmore Hotel in New York City. Mr. Paul Wooten entertained at a dinner in honor of Mrs. Ann Hawkes Hutton, author of the book Portrait of Patriotism, on November 30th at the Metropolitan Club in New York City.

The First Vice President General has tried to tell of the “Deeper Meaning of the D.A.R.” Mrs. Eliot C. Lovett entertained the members of the National Board at a beautiful tea in her charming home on February 2nd in honor of the President General.

Work on the D.A.R. Handbook is well under way, but as several decisions will have to be made in April which will affect some of the information in the book, in the interest of economy the printing of the handbook will be held until after Congress.

ADÈLE WOODHOUSE ERB,  
First Vice President General.

Mrs. Erb reported informally on the work relative to revision of the Handbook and stated that since further revisions would be necessary as the result of changes in the Bylaws at Continental Congress in April, it is planned to delay printing the new edition until after Congress. She added that copies of the present Handbook are still available and urged the members to avail themselves of it in seeking answers to their questions.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Thomas Earle Stribling, reported.

I have no formal report today and will not take time to list all services and duties performed. But I do wish to express my appreciation to the States for their letters, Christmas Greetings, Chapter and State Yearbooks.

The response to my request for original prayers has been very gratifying. All of these will be considered and the ones best suited for our use will be compiled in the booklet. There are copies of our very fine prayers compiled by Mrs. Barker still available. These can be secured from the Business Office at 35¢ each. The Ritual is 25¢. Please take both home with you.

Announcement has been made of the Chaplain’s Breakfast, Easter Day, Chinese Room of the Mayflower Hotel, 7:30 A.M., tickets, $3.50, reservations to be made with Mrs. Leonidas I. McDougle, 3713 Woodley Road, N.W., Washington 16, D. C. Following the Breakfast transportation will be furnished to Arlington and Mount Vernon for the placing of wreaths.

The Memorial Service is Sunday, April 17, in Constitution Hall at 2:30 P.M.

May I urge the State Regents to encourage the members to attend this impressive service for our beloved dead. In this way we can express our respect and gratitude for these faithful members who gave years of devoted service to our Society. The state boxes should be filled. Thank you for giving me this opportunity of serving you. I have enjoyed every part of it.

LENAMAE F. STRIBLING,  
Chaplain General.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes, read her report.

The minutes of the October and December Board meetings were prepared for publication in the D.A.R. Magazine and proofread. Verbatim and minutes were indexed and bound in the permanent records.

Motions adopted were typed and copies sent to National officers and committees affected. Motions were copied for the Statute Book and an index made.
The minutes of the Executive Committee meetings held in October and December have been typed and copies mailed to all members of this committee; copied for the permanent record book and indexed. Motions affecting the work of each office and committee were typed separately and delivered.

Notices of the December and February meetings of the Executive Committee and National Board of Management were mailed to the members.

Since the October report, 3,212 membership certificates have been prepared and mailed to new members.

All requests for information and research have been given prompt and careful attention.

It has been a privilege and a very real pleasure to work with and for you, Madame President General, and our wonderful Society during this period.

The Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Edward Cage Brewer, read her report.

This report covers the work accomplished in my office for the four-month period from September first through December thirty-first, 1959.

A numerical accounting of supplies issued to chapters and individuals requesting this service follows: Application blanks, 18,120; Working Sheets, 12,228; Ancestral Charts, 1,921; What the Daughters Do pamphlets, 4,137; Highlights of Program Activity booklets, 373; Welcome Cards for New Citizens, 2,819; Membership Cards, 21,700; Resolutions, 600; Directory of Committees, 174; Library Booklets, 110; Postals, 308; Is That Lineage Right booklets, 310; D.A.R. Patriotic Education booklets, 897; Miscellaneous leaflets, 1,057; Total, 71,425.

Orders for the D.A.R. Manual for Citizenship have been prepared and mailed to new members.

In addition to the above notifications, 1,651 letters have been answered.

May I again stress that you urge your chapters to avail themselves of the helpful material available. This material has been prepared by your National Officers and Chairmen—both present and past—to assist you in educating your membership as well as nonmembers regarding the objects of our Society and its accomplishments, and may be had at a nominal fee.

Please write to headquarters for all supplies. Orders are filled at headquarters—writing me at home only delays the shipment. When requesting supplies, please be sure to give full name and address of person to whom order is to be sent. Thank you for your cooperation.

Letters of sympathy to the families of the Honorary Vice Presidents General and other letters of sympathy were written.

The Treasurer General, Miss Marian Ivan Burns, read her report.

The financial report submitted today will give you the complete totals for a ten-month period, March the 1st through December the 31st, 1959.

In previous years the statements dated December 31 reported totals for four months or from September the 1st, the date of the last report to this Board, through December the 31st.

As receipts and disbursements vary markedly from month to month we believe you can make a better evaluation of our finances by reporting the totals for the full ten months of this fiscal year.

I hereby submit the Summary Statement of Current and Special Funds for the ten months ended December 31, 1959, and the supporting schedule thereto:

### SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CURRENT AND SPECIAL FUNDS

FOR THE PERIOD MARCH 1, 1959 TO DECEMBER 31, 1959

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Balance 2/28/59</th>
<th>Cash Receipts</th>
<th>Cash Disbursements</th>
<th>Appropriations</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current Funds (Schedule 1)</td>
<td>$448,184.67</td>
<td>$435,140.67</td>
<td>$368,723.29</td>
<td>$(61,725.00)</td>
<td>$452,877.05*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Funds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriation Funds:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committee Maintenance</td>
<td>$15.99</td>
<td>$130.00</td>
<td>$2,107.04</td>
<td>$2,000.00</td>
<td>$38.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good Citizens</td>
<td>3,829.53</td>
<td>4,129.38</td>
<td>6,844.95</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
<td>4,144.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior American Citizens</td>
<td>5,956.99</td>
<td>827.55</td>
<td>3,812.41</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
<td>5,975.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americanism and D.A.R. Manual</td>
<td>5,251.31</td>
<td>1,002.32</td>
<td>9,988.98</td>
<td>15,000.00</td>
<td>11,263.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approved Schools</td>
<td>5,810.75</td>
<td>1,022.85</td>
<td>85,067.55</td>
<td>4,000.00</td>
<td>5,975.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Defense</td>
<td>19,960.75</td>
<td>16,874.75</td>
<td>36,838.88</td>
<td>25,000.00</td>
<td>25,005.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Press Relations</td>
<td>1,909.95</td>
<td>77.70</td>
<td>4,781.53</td>
<td>8,000.00</td>
<td>5,206.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groves Cottage</td>
<td>6,300.83</td>
<td>2,222.52</td>
<td>4,235.11</td>
<td>4,284.64</td>
<td>4,284.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indians</td>
<td>2,178.84</td>
<td>16,938.30</td>
<td>16,770.46</td>
<td>2,346.68</td>
<td>2,346.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classified Index</td>
<td>4,543.51</td>
<td>528.25</td>
<td>1,941.33</td>
<td>3,130.43</td>
<td>3,130.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$123,599.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Consisting of

- Investments (Schedule 4) $123,599.00
- Cash $329,278.05
### SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CURRENT AND SPECIAL FUNDS (Continued)

**FOR THE PERIOD MARCH 1, 1959 TO DECEMBER 31, 1959**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funds participating in Combined Investment Fund:</th>
<th>Balance 2/28/59</th>
<th>Cash Receipts</th>
<th>Cash Disbursements</th>
<th>Appropriations</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Consisting of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ada W. Frazer...</td>
<td>7,642.34</td>
<td>115.32</td>
<td>120.08</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,637.58</td>
<td>Investments (Schedule 4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agnes Carpenter..</td>
<td>26,766.91</td>
<td>406.23</td>
<td>421.65</td>
<td></td>
<td>26,750.49</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anonymous...</td>
<td>5,263.75</td>
<td>80.36</td>
<td>84.01</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,250.10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caroline E. Holt</td>
<td>28,317.06</td>
<td>408.39</td>
<td>425.04</td>
<td></td>
<td>28,300.41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dixon Medical..</td>
<td>4,514.06</td>
<td>3,900.38</td>
<td>123.10</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,913.28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edna Crist...</td>
<td>2,321.33</td>
<td>36.38</td>
<td>36.38</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,320.18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El nors Coro...</td>
<td>755.29</td>
<td>14.32</td>
<td>14.32</td>
<td></td>
<td>754.98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fannie C. K. Marshall</td>
<td>16,154.16</td>
<td>244.94</td>
<td>254.80</td>
<td></td>
<td>16,144.30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gertrude O. Richards</td>
<td>1,565.01</td>
<td>32.27</td>
<td>24.24</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,573.04</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Jubilee..</td>
<td>59,160.88</td>
<td>2,664.74</td>
<td>2,949.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>58,876.62</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grace Brossenau</td>
<td>1,500.00</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grace C. Marshall</td>
<td>10,969.55</td>
<td>181.34</td>
<td>173.07</td>
<td></td>
<td>10,977.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grace H. Morris..</td>
<td>4,914.71</td>
<td>74.56</td>
<td>77.79</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,911.48</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Griddle Adams...</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>14.32</td>
<td>14.32</td>
<td></td>
<td>999.99</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helen Pouch..</td>
<td>6,493.19</td>
<td>3,899.23</td>
<td>6,207.34</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,185.08</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hillside School..</td>
<td>2,582.00</td>
<td>39.17</td>
<td>40.58</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,580.59</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. V. Washington</td>
<td>28,480.07</td>
<td>420.07</td>
<td>863.88</td>
<td></td>
<td>28,036.20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment Trust..</td>
<td>131,938.66</td>
<td>14,033.64</td>
<td>9,083.69</td>
<td></td>
<td>123,945.06</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isabel Anderson..</td>
<td>4,923.90</td>
<td>4,028.80</td>
<td>58.96</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,969.84</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julia C. Fish...</td>
<td>23,749.97</td>
<td>1,700.43</td>
<td>1,184.82</td>
<td></td>
<td>23,735.88</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary E. Brown Ferrell</td>
<td>2,897.81</td>
<td>43.91</td>
<td>45.66</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,896.06</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total special funds</td>
<td>522,409.97</td>
<td>302,066.25</td>
<td>351,663.77</td>
<td>61,725.00</td>
<td>354,567.85</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total current and special funds</td>
<td>$970,594.64</td>
<td>$737,236.92</td>
<td>$720,386.68</td>
<td></td>
<td>$987,444.90</td>
<td>$493,113.52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The current fund balance at December 31, 1959 includes $299,824 received for 1960 dues which will not be available for use in the operations until March 1, 1960. In addition $25,311 in dues and fees had been received from applicants and is not available for operations until the applicants are admitted to membership.

### Schedule 4

**SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS**

**AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1959**

**CURRENT FUND**

90 day U.S. Treasury Bills (maturity value $125,000 due at various dates from February thru March, 1960) ........................................... $123,599.00

**SPECIAL FUNDS**

- **National Defense Committee**
  Eastern Building and Loan Association ........................................... $ 5,000.00

- **Charles Simpson Atwell Scholarship Fund**
  97 shares Detroit Edison Company ........................................... 3,375.60
  204 shares Texas Company ................................................ 5,600.00

- **Doris Pike White Auditorium and Gymnasium**
  10 shares Ford Motor Company ........................................... 840.00

**APRIL 1960**
### Combined Investment Fund

#### U.S. Government Securities:
- U.S. Treasury 3% Bonds, due 2/15/95: 60,602.78
- U.S. Treasury 3 1/2% Bonds, due 6/15/83: 10,027.81
- U.S. Treasury 4% Bonds, due 10/1/69: 15,798.13
- U.S. Treasury 4% Notes, due 8/1/61: 10,081.25
- U.S. Treasury 4 3/4% Notes, due 5/15/64: 54,201.56

#### Corporate Bonds:
- Appalachian Electric Power Co. 3 1/2% Bonds, due 12/1/70: 12,005.00
- Commonwealth Edison Co. 4 1/4% Bonds, due 3/1/87: 10,290.00
- International Bank for Reconstruction 3 1/2% Bonds, due 10/1/81: 11,375.00
- New York Telephone Co. 4 1/4% Bonds, due 5/15/91: 15,505.00
- Pacific Gas & Electric 3% Bonds, due 6/1/74: 14,102.50
- Pennsylvania Power & Light Co. 3% Bonds, due 10/1/78: 12,150.00
- Southern California Edison 4 1/4% Bonds, due 2/15/82: 15,505.00
- Union Electric Co. of Missouri 3 1/2% Bonds, due 5/1/71: 7,845.00

#### Corporate Stock:
- 40 shares American Can Co. 7% preferred: 1,680.45
- 150 shares American Tel. & Tel. Co.: 8,694.65
- 100 shares Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co.: 3,198.56
- 50 shares Detroit Edison Co.: 1,900.00
- 137 shares duPont (E. L.) de Nemours & Co.: 24,163.37
- 100 shares General Electric Co.: 6,066.03
- 100 shares General Food Corp.: 5,536.75
- 177 shares General Motors Corp.: 854.25
- 34 shares Kansas Power & Light Co.: 10,747.41
- 200 shares Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey): 11,327.96
- 200 shares U.S. Steel Corp.: 5,658.00
- 104 shares Virginia Electric & Power Co.: 3,497.00
- 104 shares Washington Gas Light Co.: 3,497.00
- Uninvested principal cash: 16,128.46

Total investments—Special Funds: $369,514.52

Total investments—Current and Special Funds: $493,113.52

**Note:** The securities in the Combined Investment Fund owned at December 31, 1957 are recorded in the accounts at the closing market price on that date. Subsequent purchases as well as securities of the other funds are stated at cost.

**Marian Burns,**
Treasurer General.

(Copies of the complete report of the Treasurer General may be obtained by writing to her office.)

As Trustees of the Pension Trust Fund of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, we here-with submit the accompanying statement of cash receipts and disbursements for the ten months ended December 31, 1959.

**Doris Pike White,**
President General, N.S.D.A.R.

**Marian Burns,**
Treasurer General, N.S.D.A.R.

**Janie H. Glascock,**
Clerk to Personnel Committee

**TRUSTEES, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION PENSION TRUST FUND**

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements

March 1, 1959 to December 31, 1959

**RECEIPTS:**
- Contribution from the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution: $16,339.79
- Employees Contributions: 1,032.32
- Net income from investments: 849.57

Total receipts: $18,221.68

**DISBURSEMENTS:**
- Insurance premiums: 25,064.18
- Portion of Society contributions paid to employee withdrawing from fund: 881.10

Total disbursements: 25,152.28

Excess of disbursements over receipts: (6,930.60)
Balance at March 1, 1959: 17,855.15

Total balance: 10,924.55

**[ 306 ]**

**DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE**
Balance consists of:
Cash—The Riggs National Bank:
  Trustees Account .................................................. $ 572.19
  State Mutual Assurance Company Account .......................... 852.36

Investments:
  U.S. Treasury Bonds, 2% due 9/15/61 ............................ 2,000.00
  U.S. Treasury Bonds, 3% due 2/15/65 .......................... 500.00
  U.S. Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness, 4% due 5/15/60 .... 7,000.00

The report of the Finance Committee was read by Mrs. John Morrison Kerr, Vice Chairman.

The Finance Committee met January 30, 1960, and examined the records of the vouchers signed by the Chairman from September 1, 1959 through December 31, 1959. We found them to be in accord with that of the Treasurer General.

For a detailed report see the Treasurer General’s report. During the four-month period from September 1, 1959, to and including December 31, 1959, vouchers were approved in the amount of $189,123.98.

FRANCES WASHINGTON KERR,
Vice Chairman.

Mrs. Henry J. Walther, Chairman of the Auditing Committee, read the report of the Auditor, F. W. Lafrentz & Company.

F. W. LAFFRENTZ & CO.
Certified Public Accountants
EXECUTIVE OFFICES NEW YORK CITY
TOWER BUILDING
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution
Washington, D. C.

Mesdames:
We have examined the recorded cash receipts and disbursements of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the ten months ended December 31, 1959, and verified the resulting balances of cash and investments. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the accompanying report of the Treasurer General summarizes fairly the recorded cash receipts and disbursements of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the ten months ended December 31, 1959, and the cash balances and investments at that date. Cash receipts and disbursements do not include disposition and acquisition respectively of securities except for gains and losses thereon.

Very truly yours,
F. W. LAFFRENTZ & CO.
Certified Public Accountants.

Mrs. Seimes moved the adoption of the Auditor’s Report. Seconded by Mrs. Hager. Adopted.

Miss Burns reread her February 1st report on membership.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Austin C. Hayward, read her report.

I have the honor to report 90 applications presented to the Board.

MARTHA B. HAYWARD,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Hayward moved that the 90 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Maddox. Adopted.

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

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from February 1st to February 3rd:

Upon the resignation of the State Regent of France, Mrs. George S. Eveleth, Jr., the State Vice Regent, Countess Mary Koutouzow Tolstoy succeeds to the State Regency and her name is presented for confirmation.

Through their respective State Regents the following three members At Large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Beatrice Ray Metcalfe Wendell, Darien, Connecticut; Mrs. Dona Lee Dickson Gallagher, Beeville, Texas; Mrs. Hazel Moss Irby, Clarksville, Texas.

The resignation of Mrs. Alma Grace Harris Pentecost as Organizing Regent in Devine, Texas has been received.

The State Regent of Iowa requests a six months extension of time for Madrid Chapter in Madrid which is below in membership.

The following chapter is presented for official disbandment: Rome, Rome, Italy.

The following four chapters have met all requirements according to the Bylaws and are now presented for confirmation: Unobee, Taylorsville, Mississippi; Taneycomo, Forsyth, Missouri; Jane Parks McDowell, Matthews, North Carolina; Princess Timpanogos, Salt Lake City, Utah.

ELIZABETH H. BAKER,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Baker moved the confirmation of one State Regent, the confirmation of three Organizing Regents, extension of time for one chapter, the disbandment of one chapter and the confirmation of four chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Brewer. Adopted.

The Historian General Mrs. F. Clagett Hoke, read her report.

Plans are going forward with much success for the designation of February as American History Month throughout the Nation. Every effort has been stressed in directing our endeavors toward this observance.

Promotion of this designated month and the writing of historic essays on the subject, “Historic Trailways” has gone forward with enthusiasm and zealous dispatch under the capable direction of Mrs. Kenneth G. Maybe, National Chairman for American History Month.

In this promotion we have had the good fortune to have had the interest and fine cooperation of the Press Relations Committee and the Radio and Television Committee with special assistance in the research required in making up the daily February spot announcements by members of the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia. Able assistance is always given by our two efficient secretaries, Mrs. Mackey and Miss Gravatte.

Letters of instruction, suggested proclamations, press releases and Radio-TV spot announcements, with special TV APRIL 1960 [ 307 ]
slides emphasizing February as American History Month, have been sent throughout our country. Orders for the American History Month stickers have greatly increased.

The American Weekly, the Ladies Home Journal, the National Guardsman, Promenade Magazine, The Sunday Star Magazine of the Sunday Evening Star of D.C. are among the national magazines that are cooperating with us for this special month.

Twenty-one railroads are reproducing the American History Month symbol on their dining car menus. Among the national organizations cooperating with us are the National Restaurant Association, the National Hotel Association, the National Retail Merchants Association and the National Education Association. As of this report, the following stores will either carry window displays or reproduce the American History Month symbol in their advertisements: Julius Garfinckel and Company, and Woodward and Lothrop of the District of Columbia; Hochschild, Kohn of Baltimore, Maryland, and R. H. Stearns and Company of Boston, Massachusetts, and the Southern Optical Company of Louisville, Kentucky. The hotels asking for the symbol as of this date are the Curtis House, Woodbury, Connecticut; Lord De La Warr Hotel, Wilmington, Delaware; Hotel Markham, Gulfport, Mississippi. The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company will carry the symbol on their February billings.

The final reports on the work accomplished for American History Month will reach us shortly from the State Historians who will base the States' reports on the Questionnaires furnished to their Chapter Historians by the National Committee. These will show the over-all response particularly in connection with the school superintendents and principals of the Junior High Schools and the Elementary Schools. It would seem that many who had heretofore declined to participate in the historic essays programs are demonstrating warm interest. Many are expressing their conviction that there is no more important work to be accomplished than in the directing and assisting in the training of young Americans, thus giving to our future leaders a firm foundation and knowledge of their country's history, with a deeper awareness and appreciation of their heritage.

Congressmen and Senators have been alerted relative to the reintroduction of a bill in the Congress in the hope that we may have a National Proclamation authorizing the President of the United States to designate the month of February as American History Month. We have been informed of twenty-one State Proclamations and statements.

Your contributions to the American Fund are greatly appreciated. Because of these we plan to add an additional section to the double, floor-type museum case for the preservation and display of the original documents to be found in our Americana collection.

Please continue to encourage the young students of American history by the purchase and presentation of our D.A.R. American History Medals and our D.A.R. Certificates of Award.

Our portfolio of original signatures of the first Governors of the States has received to date signatures of the Governors of Alaska, Arizona, Connecticut, Hawaii, Ohio and Oklahoma.

Your Historian General had the pleasure to share with the State Regent, the State Historian and the Daughters of West Virginia, in the beautifully impressive rededication ceremony in the State Capitol, of the plaques—relics of the heroic U.S.S. West Virginia—which were reaching their last harbor on the walls of the Capitol Building at Charleston.

Our meeting for historians and all other interested members will be on Monday, April 18th, in the Archives Room, at 9 a.m.
can Revolution State Badge": Lord Sirting Chapter, Mrs. Claude S. Williams.

FRANCES BRYAN HOKE, Historian General.

The Librarian General, Mrs. Rose Boring Hager, read her report.

Many valuable contributions have come to the library through the efforts of the State, Librarians and the members. Contributions for my special project, Library Rebinding Fund, have been very gratifying and most welcome. We are fast bringing down our list of 500 books to be bound. It is very important that these worn books be replaced as soon as possible for the use of the genealogists in verifying application papers.

A letter has been sent to each State Librarian, accompanied by a questionnaire, asking for report of the year's work to be returned to me not later than March 15th.

The meeting of State and Chapter Librarians will be on Monday morning, April 18th, at 9 A.M. in the National Officers Club Room, Second Floor of Administration Building. This will be an informal meeting for the discussion of library work.

I attended the District of Columbia Library Committee meeting and visited several Maryland chapters. It was a pleasure meeting the members.

The following list of accessions to the Library numbers 141 books, 177 pamphlets and 11 manuscripts.

BOOKS

ALABAMA

ARIZONA
- Memoir of Life and Character of Mrs. Mary Anna Boardman With Historical Account of Her Forefathers. J. F. Schroeder. 1849. From Tucson Chapter.

ARKANSAS

CALIFORNIA
- Wells and Allied Families of Eastern Shore of Maryland and Delaware. 1959. Compiled and presented by George W. Wells through Delaware D.A.R.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FLORIDA

GEORGIA

ILLINOIS
- Sarah Margaret Lurian, Her Ancestors and Descendants. M. S. Devanny. 1959. From Abraham Lincoln Chapter.

INDIANA
- Souvenir of Crown Point's 125 Years of Progress 1834-1959. From Mrs. Weldon A. McBride through Julia Washington Base Chapter.

IOWA
- From Iowa Society Daughters of the American Revolution. 1958-1959. From Iowa D.A.R.
- Colonial Families of the Southern States of America. S. P. Handy. 2nd ed. 1958. From Iowa D.A.R.

KENTUCKY
- Following 2 books from Shreveport Chapter: Descendants and Connections of William Montgomery and Jones Somerville. F. Montgomery. 1897.

LOUISIANA
- From Miss Katherine Brownback through Kik•Tha•We-Nund Chapter.

MAINE

MARYLAND
- Notes on the Maddox Family of St. Mary's and Charles Counties, Maryland; Carroll County, Md.; Roman County, N.C. into Patuxen and adjoining Counties of George, Baltimore, and the Far West. F. M. Wedemer. 1957. From General Smallwood Chapter.

MICHIGAN

MISSISSIPPI

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NEW JERSEY

NEW MEXICO
- Following 2 books from Miss Maude L. Mesin through Jacob Bennett Chapter:

NEW YORK

NORTH CAROLINA

OHIO

PENNSYLVANIA
- Western North Carolina Historical and Biographical. 1890. Mrs. A. H. Wells, Mrs. T. A. Bjorg and Mrs. R. N. Illis, III.

RHODE ISLAND
- D.A.R. Ohio State Conference, 1859. From Ohio D.A.R.

SOUTH CAROLINA
- Centennial History of Madison County. J. J. Nettaville. 2 vols. 1925. From Miss Katherine Brownback through Kik•Tha•We-Nund Chapter.
- Biographical History of Eminent and Self-Made Men of Indiana. 2 vols. 1860. From Mrs. Mary W. Dennis through Major Hugh Dinwiddie Chapter.
- Abstract of Wills and Inventories, Fairfield County, Pa. 1748-1801. E. E. King. 1939. From Mr. & Mrs. W. G. Cogwell in memory of Laura B. Entry through Bloomington Chapter.

SOUTH DAKOTA
- Early Bloomfield and Greene County. 1959. From West Fork Chapter.

1907. From Mrs. Virginia Breen through Deborah Knapp Chapter.

1959: From the compiler, Lorraine Anderson through Long Leaf Pine Chapter.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Early History of Valley Station, Kentucky, From Martha Porter Miller through Mary Washington Chapter.

Following 2 pamphlets from Mrs. Eleanor Lindblom Woodford through Army and Navy Chapter.

History of St. John's Church, Richmond, Virginia, E. W. Moore.


Our Great Grandmother Horses-Judge Family, N. P. Lattes, 1953. From Mrs. Nellie P. Lutes through Victory Chapter.

Following 25 pamphlets from Mrs. Parry Bungstrom through Col. John Washington Chapter.

The American Genealogist, Vol. 9, No. 4, 1953.


Magazine of New England History, 1891.


The Massachusetts Magazine. Vol. 4, No. 3; Vol. 5, No. 2-4; Vol. 9, No. 3; Vol. 10, No. 4; Vol. 11, Nos. 3, 4.

Bleedpool Newspapers. Vol. 3, Nos. 6, 8, 9, 10; Vol. 4, Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 1948-1953.

GEORGIA

History of Thomas County, W. I. MacIntyre. 1923. From Thomasville Chapter.

INDIANA

Roster of Indiana Genealogists. Mrs. C. E. Wheeler. 1959. From Indiana D.A.R.

Inland Plate Book and Business Guide of Floyd County. From Plainfield Chapter.


MARYLAND


Our Town, Brecksville. 1955.


Rhode Island. Record of Line of Descent from Robert Quinby. S. E. Quimby. 1910. From Daniel Webster Chapter.


Missouri

The White Family Record. 1957. From Montgomery Chapter.


NEBRASKA


NEW JERSEY


New York

Following 3 pamphlets from Kate C. Eells through Mary Weed Marvin Chapter.


125th Anniversary of Original Consecration of Christ Church, Walnut, N.Y. 1834-1959. 1959.

150th Anniversary of Organization of First Congressional Church, Walnut, N.Y. 1793-1943. 1943.

Following 3 pamphlets from Mrs. C. A. Messner:


Niagara Frontier. Vol. 4, No. 4; Vol. 6, No. 2. 1959.


Record of Line of Descent from Robert Quinby, S. E. Quimby. 1910. From Daniel Webster Chapter.

The White Family Record. 1957. From Montgomery Chapter.


Virginia

Will of Otis Norcross of Boston, 1879. From Mrs. Arthur S. Parsons through Dr. Eliseh Dick Chapter.

WEST VIRGINIA

OTHER SOURCES


MANUSCRIPTS
ILLINOIS

LOUISIANA
Following 3 manuscripts the bequest of Mrs. John F. Hild through Pelican Chapter: History and Genealogy of Desha Family. D. C. Nogues. Mary Desha. The Fostering Mothers. OKLAHOMA


OTHER SOURCES

MICROFILMS
INDIANA
Biographical Record of Bartholomew County. 1904. From Indiana D.A.R.

NORTH CAROLINA

Troy Family History. From Mrs. Boyce Farris.

OTHER SOURCES

CHARTS
LOUISIANA
Family of Enoul deLivaudais. From M. G. G. deColigny.

OTHER SOURCES

APRIL 1960

GENEALOGICAL RECORDS COMMITTEE

BOOKS
INDIANA

MARYLAND

MASSACHUSETTS

MICHIGAN

MICHIGAN

LOUISIANA
Following 3 manuscripts the bequest of Mrs. John F. Hild through Pelican Chapter: History and Genealogy of Desha Family. D. C. Nogues. Mary Desha. The Fostering Mothers. OKLAHOMA


OTHER SOURCES

MICROFILMS
INDIANA
Biographical Record of Bartholomew County. 1904. From Indiana D.A.R.

NORTH CAROLINA

Troy Family History. From Mrs. Boyce Farris.

OTHER SOURCES

CHARTS
LOUISIANA
Family of Enoul deLivaudais. From M. G. G. deColigny.

OTHER SOURCES

ESTHER W. HAGER, Librarian General.

In the absence of the Curator General, Mrs. O. George Cook, her report was filed.

Three months have passed since your Curator General rendered her last report during which time efforts on behalf of your National Society Museum have continued.
Our Curator has occupied himself with the planning of special displays in observation of American History Month. One display will be at the Woodward and Lothrop Department Store, using furniture and accessories belonging to the New York, Illinois and Indiana State Societies. The cooperation of these Societies is appreciated. Items from the Museum proper will also be employed in this display.

Another display will be in the Julius Garfinkel Store one week in February. In a series of window displays there will be shown a group of the artistic efforts of Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, taken from the Museum.

We are grateful to our President General, Mrs. Ashmead White, and our Public Relations Department for the publicity given our Museum.

Recently the President General appeared twice for photographs, wearing the gown of Caroline Scott Harrison, our first President General, which we have in our Museum. I have been told that the beauty and elegance of the gown was enhanced by the wearer as well as being complimentary to our President General. 

Another photograph of interest was taken in the Drawing Room section of the Museum when Mrs. Ann Hawkes Hutton, author of the book Portrait of Patriotism, presented her book to our President General who accepted it on behalf of our National Society. Also present was our First Vice President General, Mrs. Harold E. Erb.

In addition, a series of photographs of the Museum and State Rooms was taken recently to be used in a Sunday edition of a Washington newspaper early this year in a special article, the subject of which will be History and the National Society Museum.

The publicity the Museum is receiving through the help of our President General is in accord with the interest that all our past Presidents General have shown in the Museum.

In the Museum proper work continues on the furnishings of the permanent display honoring Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison. Also being considered is the construction of a large alcove case for the display of our silver collection. Plans also include the building of a special wall case to contain the hooked bed rug made by Mrs. Molly Stark in 1773 for her niece. As now displayed part of the rug is folded under and is not shown to best advantage. The new case will enable this rare historic handicraft to be shown in its true form and entirety. These two additions will be presented for the approval of the Executive Committee.

Our department is busy on the completion of the three sets of slides mentioned last year. One set will be of Museum items, one of the State Rooms and one of the Art in the National Society buildings. The State Room set is not complete and awaits the refurbishing of some of the rooms. The sets will also include various general views of the buildings which will be of interest to our members who are unable to visit Washington, D. C.

The supply of the beautiful colored Museum folders, of which there were some 50,000 published three years ago, is completely exhausted. It is hoped to republish these with additions and some necessary changes. These folders, a visual representation of some of the specimens in the Museum and of some of the State Rooms were received most enthusiastically and requests for them continue to be received. Experts have praised these folders for their artistic excellence. The Curator is to be highly commended for this achievement. The Curator General recommends that in view of the comparative low cost of publishing another supply be obtained as early as possible.

State Rooms that are being repainted are Maine, Kentucky and Ohio. These should be ready before the next Continental Congress. In the Maine State Room the handsome window, furniture fabrics, Oriental rug, paint and general rearrangement, approved by our President General in consultation with the Curator, should meet with great enthusiasm. Indiana is active in refurbishing major items of furniture. Alabama is planning new upholstery work. Delaware has added an American 18th century Chippendale style Pembroke table of mahogany and an early 18th century tavern table of walnut to its room. These items were secured from the collection of the late Mr. T. B. O'Toole of Wilmington, Delaware, who was a collector of note.

The Special Committee, Friends of the Museum, continues to create and increase interest in the Museum. Through the loyal work of the State and Chapter Chairman and Vice President General, this committee through voluntary contributions has collected since the 1st of October, last year, the sum of $1,108.14.

The following gift list carries only those items acquired or accepted prior to December of 1959. At the Executive Committee meeting it was decided to ask an Art Critics Committee to pass upon all proposed purchases as well as gifts for the Museum. This action may delay the formal acceptance of all items, but it is hoped such action will achieve a consistently higher quality of items accepted for the Museum.

MUSEUM GIFTS

Arizona—$3.
Arkansas—$19; Friends $115.
California—$78; Art $12; Friends $44.
Colorado—$142; Friends $173. American Sandwich glass plate, c. 1840, Mrs. Festus Caruthers, Peace Pipe Chapter.
Connecticut—$50; Art $2; Friends $56.
Delaware—Art $2.
District of Columbia—$2; Friends $57. Bronze medal, 1900, American, having likeness of William Henry Harrison, Mrs. Martha Harrison Williams, Mary Washington Chapter.
Florida—$22; Friends $1. Note written by William Coles to Col. Isaac A. Coles of Emmsworth, March 10, 1836, Mrs. Marion Coles Talley, Jr., Lake Wales Chapter. Silver comb, possibly American, 1830, Mrs. R. B. Buchanan, Lake Wales Chapter. Porcelain inkwell, French, late 18th century, Mrs. Harold S. Norman, Lake Wales Chapter. Side chair, American c.1810, Mrs. H. Helene Congdon; Book Human Nature, 1797, Mrs. Mary Belle Reese East; History of the Bible, printed Cooperstown, 1839, Mrs. John Cannon; Abigail Wright Chamberlain Chapter. Table, cherry, American, c.1810, Mrs. Clyde W. Fisher, Seminole Chapter.
Georgia—Friends $5.
Illinois—$48.46; Friends $32. Hymnal, published 1802, N. Y., Mrs. F. B. Courtright, Streator Chapter.
Indiana—$34; Friends $31.
Iowa—$11.
Kansas—$6; Art $1.
Kentucky—$50; Friends $19.
Louisiana—$1; Friends $50.
Maine—$10. Spectacles (7 Pairs) and 2 spectacle cases, American, c.1800, collected by Dr. Presson, father of donor, Mrs. Cora Partridge, Koussinoc Chapter.
Maryland—$70.50; Friends $14. History of the Bible, 1823; Medal (2) made from copper spikes taken from historic frigate, U.S. Constellation, first ship of the U.S. Navy, Old Kent Chapter.
Massachusetts—$61; Art $6; Friends $65.
Michigan—$40; Art $6; Friends $17.
Missouri—$85.55; Friends $37.
Montana—$82.
Nebraska—$32; Friends $10.
New Hampshire—$15; Art $2; Friends $24.
New Jersey—$50. Silver spoon, dessert size, American, c.1800; pair of silver spoons, serving size, American,
c.1830; wooden doll cradle, c.1820, Miss Mary Amy Allen, through General Frelinghuysen Chapter.

New Mexico—$11.
New York—$131; Art $3; Friends $167.
North Carolina—$2.
North Dakota—$7.
Ohio—$11; Friends $46.
Oklahoma—$1; Friends $14.
Oregon—$3; Friends $2.
Pennsylvania—$90; Art $1; Friends $67.
Rhode Island—$8; Art $2; Friends $1.
South Carolina—$7.
South Dakota—Friends $7.
Tennessee—$23.
Texas—$22.25; Art $2; Friends $31.
Vermont $2.
Virginia—$32; Friends $8.
Washington—$53; Friends $4.
West Virginia—$6.
Wisconsin—$13.50.

MUSEUM PURCHASES

Books—Who’s Who in American Art; The Antiques Treasury of Furniture and Other Decorative Arts; English China and its Marks.
Silver—Cream jug, American, c.1790; Cup, American, c.1800.
China and Pottery—Cups and saucers (4), English Staffordshire, c.1820; jug, pottery, English, c.1790; jug, pottery, English Pratt ware, c.1780; plate, pottery, English Whieldon tortoise ware.
Glass—Pair of blown glass cruets, possibly Amelung product, American, c.1790; pair of blown glass cruets, American, c.1790; blown glass candlestick, American, c.1800; blown glass stand, American, c.1800; pair of blown glass decanters, American, c.1800; blown glass beaker, American, c.1820; blown glass cruets, American, c.1800.
Miscellaneous—Brass snuff box, Dutch, 18th century; wrought iron pick, possibly American, 18th century; embroidery, framed, signed Josephine Content 1829.

STATE ROOM GIFTS

Delaware—Walnut tavern table, American, c.1730; mahogany Pembroke table, Chippendale style, American, c.1750, State Society.
Michigan—Shaving bowl, pottery with Delft glaze, blue ground with floral decorations, Mrs. Ralph W. Newland, Algonquin Chapter.
Missouri—Writing desk, mosaic panels with ormulo trim, Col. Theodore Barnes.

VERNA HAMILTON COOK, Curator General.

The Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, Mrs. Jack F. Maddox, read her report.

The material for the 62nd issue of the report to the Smithsonian Institution covering the work of the Society for 1958-1959, edited by Mrs. Parker, was sent to the Smithsonian in time for the volume to be printed for the members of the Congress now in session.

The interest in locating and marking the graves of Revolutionary soldiers is increasing. Our office is concerned with obtaining the name, birth date, date of death, cemetery name, town or county and state in which the grave is located plus any information on service rendered during the American Revolution.

Of the 1,296 names received last year, only 962 were classed as newly reported graves while 264 had been previously reported. A total of 70 names either carried insufficient data for inclusion in the listing or were wives and daughters of Revolutionary soldiers.

Our office should be sent the reports of newly located graves in this category by March 1st.

The condensed reports that make up the Smithsonian Report are those sent in by State Regents. These should be written in story form so that the Congressmen will find them interesting and will read them. They are interested in what we are accomplishing in the fields of our goals. These reports should be double-spaced, typewritten and are limited to 620 words. May we have your reports by March 15th? We do not want to return them for re-writing but if they do not conform to the requirements stated that will have to be done. This delays our work and complicates compiling our annual report to the Smithsonian Institution.

I have made visits to several chapters. I have talked on the relationship of our National Society to the Smithsonian Institution and have shown the slides of the “First Ladies” that come from there. I have explained our positions as given in the resolutions given at the last Continental Congress and have brought out what we have done and are doing in our fields of history, education and patriotism.

I thank my office group for the splendid work they are doing and for the help they are giving me.

MABEL S. MADDOX, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution.

The report of the Buildings and Grounds Committee was read by Mrs. Arthur C. Houghton, Vice Chairman.

The Buildings and Grounds Committee’s October report listed three maintenance projects, which it considered important for the proper care of our buildings: 1. Repointing of the stonework of the buildings; 2. replacement of rotting window frames in Memorial Continental Hall; 3. installation of new electric wiring.

I am glad to report that part of the first project has been completed. With the approval of the Executive Committee, a contract was let for the repointing of the stonework of the North and South porticoes of Memorial Continental Hall. These porticoes, floored with marble slabs, are exposed to all kinds of weather, and the pointing on the floor and by the balustrade had washed away. During freezing temperatures, water accumulating in these openings had frozen and expanded, forcing the balustrade walls out of line. Later, we hope to have other sections of the stonework pointed. While the workmen were here, we also had cracks at the base of the columns of the 17th Street entrance repointed. It has been twenty years since our buildings have had a thorough job of repointing, and the work just completed was most vital.

During the fall and early winter, our work consists primarily in handling general maintenance jobs, the daily routine chores which keep our buildings operating smoothly. Many of these jobs may sound trivial, but, replacing a bulb, fixing a chair, moving a desk, opening a stuck window, keeps our building crew busy. In addition, our men have painted the clerks’ dining room and pantry and several basement corridors. They removed one radiator from the National Defense Offices, Buildings and Grounds Department, and Constitution Hall Offices. The cleaning and handling of events in Constitution Hall had to be taken care of too.

The roofs of all three buildings have been given their semi-annual inspection. We try to check them thoroughly...
Each spring and fall, as changes in temperature affect the metal seams, causing them to expand and leaks develop. All were in good condition.

During each October we clean, oil and place in storage the approximately fifty electric fans used in the various offices. In November, one of our routine jobs is the refilling of the sixty soda and acid fire extinguishers. This job takes many days, and is one on which the Fire Marshal’s office checks very carefully.

I wonder how many of you visited our buildings during the Christmas season. You would be surprised at the changes in the appearances of the offices. Many little Christmas trees and other decorations appear on desks, files, and bookcases, and hundreds of gay Christmas cards from “Daughters Around the World” decorate every available space. The Buildings and Grounds workers decorated a Christmas tree for the lobby at the D Street entrance for all to enjoy.

This year the Executive Committee was hostess at a Christmas Party on Wednesday afternoon, December 16, in the Assembly Room for all the employees. Buildings and Grounds handled the arrangements, and a lovely tree, trimmed with balls of one color, was placed there (later moved to the lobby). Mrs. White, our President General, spoke briefly, extending best wishes for her cabinet members and wishing all a Merry Christmas. A large table at one end of the room, decorated with a small tree and red berried pyracantha branches, was used for the refreshments, which were served by Mrs. Ross Hager, Librarian General, Mrs. Wilson Barnes, National Defense Chairman, Mrs. Dowdell, Mrs. Haswell and Mrs. Kenyon. Carols were sung, and all enjoyed the rich voices of the men from the Receiving and Shipping Room and Print Shop.

Two meetings have been held with the landscape architect engaged by the last administration. It is our plan to proceed with the work on the C street side the first part of March. We have received promises of funds for trees and shrubs to be given in honor of members, and some contributions to the general landscaping project, but we do need so much more. Plans are being made to hold a presentation exercise during Congress for those making contributions. Detailed landscape plans are on display in the Buildings and Grounds Office. If you wish to stop by and see them, we shall be glad to show them to you and answer any questions you may wish to ask.

Constitution Hall is having one of the busiest seasons since its opening in 1928. During January twenty-nine events were held which equals the largest month on record. As the reservations are being scheduled for the month of March, we hope to be able to report another large month. A new forty-nine star flag has been placed on the platform. In the past, we have had many complaints about the drafts in the Hall. We now have a ventilating company trying to balance the system, and, we trust, eliminate some of the metal seams, causing them to expand and leaks develop. All were in good condition.

Because of this, by November we were able to pay all of our outstanding bills. On November 30 our cash balance was $19,584. I looked at that figure long and prayerfully. On December 10 I wrote our President General to ask if she thought we dared risk paying off the $9,722 loan immediately instead of deferring it to February as we had planned. She gave me a “yes” on the next mail and on December 15 the debt was cleared—the nicest Christmas present we could give to the National Society, thanks to all of you.

And then in the same letter characteristically she said “Now we must build up a surplus.” She is always one step ahead and sets the goals high. But she is right, of course, for we cannot continue to operate on a month to month basis. Our next task is to work out a program whereby we can squeeze out a little surplus each month for future needs. It is my fond hope that we can get through the summer without borrowing, for when our activity ceases, there are still salaries to pay and office expenses and printing bills to meet. We cannot afford to lessen the pace.

Therefore, as of January 31, I can joyfully report to you that all of our bills are paid and we have a cash balance of $32,008.90. Magazine subscriptions as of January 31 is now at home recuperating. Our best wishes for a speedy recovery.

Ethel D. Hartman, Chairman.
GERTRUDE A. MACPEEK, 
Chairman.

Mrs. George J. Walz, Chairman of the D.A.R. Magazine Advertising Committee, read her report.

The second report of the D.A.R. Magazine Advertising Committee is presented with deep gratitude to you who make it possible.

Two circumstances combined to delay the start of our advertising campaign, namely, the closing of one Administration, and the beginning of another, and the fact that our revised rate and space information could not be released until July. The response to the emergency call for aid to our magazine has really been amazing, and we are thrilled to announce that the total amount received for advertising in the office of the Treasurer General from March 1, 1959 to February 1, 1960 is $46,704.76; $40,460.01 of that total has come in since May 1, 1959. Inasmuch as money for copy reaches the Treasurer General's Office two months or more before actual publication date, the figures in the account there, and the advertising total in the monthly issues is never the same.

Many fine comments were received after the release of the December 1959 issue which contained $5,093.50 in advertising and sponsored space. January 1960 followed with $3,861.00 and the February issue is really terrific with a total of $11,523.50. We are eager to give you a good magazine each month, but we can print only what we can afford. After the June-July issue, our first sponsoring state was in November 1959. In December we had three sponsoring states; in January 1960, four and in February, seven. A reference to monthly income clearly indicates that state sponsorship does create increased interest and participation by chapters in those states. The magazine is a major source of greatly diversified information and there are many opportunities for effective advertising. Historical, educational and honorary space continue to be very popular.

Looking forward to next year we need state sponsors for specific issues. If you have not already done so, please select a month and write to the Magazine Office for confirmation. It is not possible to make our plea too strong for your response to that request. Won't you personally promote our advertising program in your visits to State Conferences, district and chapter meetings?

Over six hundred personal letters have been released by your National Chairman and seven National Vice Chairmen since May. Countless letters have been sent from the office by our loyal and efficient Mrs. Florence Checcia. She and the others on the staff have cooperated beyond the call of duty.

Please patronize our advertisers, and when you do, tell them that you saw their advertisements in the D.A.R. Magazine.

"Magazine Advertising News" first appeared in the December issue of the magazine. Read what the states are doing for advertising, then go out and do likewise, or better! The article includes the total amount of advertising for the month divided between sponsoring states and miscellaneous, as well as suggestions and instructions. We hope our "News" will prove interesting and inspiring.

When working hard for advertising, remember that it helps make possible the publication of our magazine which is the best medium for releasing facts in regard to D.A.R. activities, articles of historical and current interest, and is a forceful medium to instruct our membership and the reading public to strengthen the National Defense program, and to combat communism.

We've been busy, but keep us busier. We'll love it! JUSTINA BOGGS WALZ, Chairman.

Miss Mabel Winslow, Editor of the D.A.R. Magazine, read her report.

The January magazine marked the first year of the larger format, although combination of the June-July and August-September numbers meant that only ten issues were published. As you know, the four summer months usually are extremely low in advertising; in view of this, the savings made by the combination issues were gratifying. Also in the interest of economy, the number of pages in the magazine was decreased to bring expenses more in line with income. We still wonder why more do not subscribe—we are giving more space to committee work, and chapter officers and committee chairmen will be better informed regarding the Society's program if they read the magazine each month.

The feature stories now in prospect should have wide appeal. The March issue, for example, includes an account of the founding of the Society of the Cincinnati, an article on the revolution for pure waters, the story of Virginia's navy in the Revolution, and a well-prepared review of the organization of J.A.C. clubs in an Illinois junior high school, as well as Mrs. Barnes' usual thought-provoking National Defense material and her testimony on the Connolly Act amendment before a Senate committee last week. The March number will also contain information on Continental Congress program and committee and state meetings.

In spite of the varied reading matter we try to have for you each month, we received a letter from a subscriber about a month ago who finds the Magazine dull; she stated flatly that it contained nothing interesting, and insisted that all articles should be written by members of the Society. I wrote to her promptly, asking her what type of material she would like us to publish, but she has not replied as yet. Perhaps some of you members of the National Board also find the Magazine dull. If so, will you tell us what subjects would interest you? We endeavor to publish material within the threefold educational, historical, and patriotic field of the National Society. Will you help us to maintain the standards that have always governed our magazine?

MABEL E. WINSLOW, Editor.

Mrs. Lovett, Chairman of the Approved Schools Survey Committee, read her report.

The Approved Schools Survey Committee began its work last fall by asking two of its members to visit one of the colleges which we felt had not theretofore been adequately surveyed. We believe that the National Board should and would be interested in hearing the questions which we use in our surveys. Only then may the procedure that we follow be fully appreciated. These are the questions:

1. Does the college need and merit D.A.R. approval?
2. Is it for underprivileged young people who otherwise would not have an opportunity for an education?
3. Is it for foreign-born students or students of foreign parentage?
4. Does it teach sound American principles? And do you consider the educational standards to be high?
5. Does it need financial assistance from the D.A.R.?
6. Is the college accredited? What degrees does it confer?
7. What is the size of the campus? How many buildings are there? Give the specific purpose and condition of each.
8. What is the enrollment, the source and type of student body?
9. What is the tuition? How may it be paid or earned? What, if any, scholarships are available?
10. What are the other student costs, such as for board, room, and activities?
11. Does the college receive any State or Federal aid? If so, how much?
12. Are there any endowments, educational grants, or funds in trust? If so, how are the investments handled?
13. How is the business management delegated? Are all of the acts of the business administration subject to prior or subsequent approval of the Board of Trustees?
14. Of what does the religious life of the student body consist? Are there any religious organizations on the campus; if so, what are they?
15. Does the college fly the American Flag from any building or pole on the campus? Is the Flag displayed in any of the buildings?
16. Of what do the library facilities consist? Include the number of volumes.
17. What are the educational qualifications of the teachers? Give a list of the faculty members, showing where each was educated.
18. Give a list of the textbooks used, also their authors, especially in the fields of science, history, and government.
19. Is a course in American history required for graduation?
20. Describe the living quarters available to the students.
21. Give the names, addresses, and occupations of the Board of Trustees.
22. Have the alumni generally amounted to anything? Have they become sound American citizens and taken a respectable place in their respective communities?

As you must realize, this is no small undertaking, for the Committee member making the survey must spend several days at the institution and bear all of her expenses.

The members of the Committee have been very cooperative and willing to do all that they can. However, your Chairman hesitates to carry on these surveys if there is to be no action such as the results may warrant. We believe that it is wiser first to learn how the National Board feels about such surveys before proceeding further. In other words, if our report is merely to be read and filed, then we see no reason to expend more time and money in a conscientious effort to make possible a wise decision in the interest of the National Society and of its principles. Archives are but a bottomless pit!

Since the October Board meeting your chairman has visited Tamassee, attending the Founders' Day exercises and supporting only its own schools, Kate Duncan Smith, and Tamassee. Dr. Cain and Mr. Cary the book "Brainwashing in the High Schools" by E. Merrill Root, which discusses 11 currently-used books which are highly objectionable because of their

That each Board member inform the chapters in their state about our moral and financial obligations from the standpoint of the National Society and from the standpoint of approved schools; this information will be helpful whenever a decision is to be made regarding the schools on our approved list.

A list has been obtained showing the amounts of endowments enjoyed by all of our Approved Schools with the exception of Crossnore and Blue Ridge. Berea tops the list with $20,000,000. Three others are in the million-dollar-plus class (Berry $5,394,000, Maryville $2,654,000, and Lincoln Memorial $1,295,000). Each of four others has endowments exceeding $300,000 (Northland $726,000, American International $497,000, Hindman $473,000, and Pine Mountain $331,000). Only one has less than $100,000 (Hillside $81,000).

It is interesting to note that Northland, with an endowment of more than $726,000, is expecting an additional $10,000,000. Perhaps many of you read the article in the November 9th issue of TIME magazine (p. 50) about Northland. It said that six years ago "Gus Turbeville inherited a huddle of Victorian buildings, an unaccredited school without entrance requirements, a refuge for flunkies from other colleges. More than one trustee said to him: 'I'd like to resign as soon as possible.'"

As some of you may know, Northland has been on our approved list for more than 20 years! With its changed financial outlook, its president says that in ten years they'll be able to hire the best teaching brains in the world and, "pay them $25,000 yearly."

Now a word about the Pine Mountain Settlement School, which is affiliated with Berea College. One of the Maryland Chapters (General Mordecai Gist, Baltimore) had been sending their Christmas packages to Pine Mountain for many years, but in 1959 decided to send them to Tamassee instead. Upon receipt of a letter so informing him, the Pine Mountain Director replied (December 11, 1959) that the action fitted right into their situation, that —

"Last year we felt that it was time to change our Christmas practices. For the first time since our program changed to the consolidated elementary school we did not give packages of gifts to the individual students. With an ever-increasing enrollment, and with several children receiving very adequate Christmas gifts from other sources, we felt that the Christmas package from school was no longer a vital need. We tried to let all the others who have helped us, by sending word to National Headquarters, to be circulated among the Chapters."

Last December a District of Columbia Chapter (Dorothy Hancock) passed a resolution favoring the stopping of "all aid by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to all of the schools on the approved list and supporting only its own schools, Kate Duncan Smith and Tamassee." It went on to say that "By concentrating its entire efforts on the schools for which it is responsible, it can improve the standards and the efficiency of these schools and make them model institutions worthy of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

About six weeks ago your Chairman sent the material on the textbook study compiled by our National Defense Committee to Dr. Cain at Tamassee and to Mr. Cary at Kate Duncan Smith, asking them to check the list of unsatisfactory textbooks and report how many, if any, of them were in use in either school. Dr. Cain gave a very complete report and stated that they are using six of the books on the objectionable list. These are "State adopted," which is a controlling factor under existing circumstances.

Your chairman sent, with her compliments, to both Dr. Cain and Mr. Cary the book "Brainwashing in the High Schools" by E. Merrill Root, which discusses 11 currently-used books which are highly objectionable because of their...
distortion and perversion of American history in order to attain socialistic objectives. Mr. Cary replied (January 25, 1960) that some of these books are being used at Kate Duncan Smith but that every effort is being made to have them removed from the State-adopted list. He observed that, “Some of the material is so subtly and cleverly planted that I feel that most of our teachers at one time or another have unwittingly contributed to the end that the authors have in mind.”

The State of Tennessee, where D.A.R.-approved Maryville College is located, includes among the books listed for use in its schools eight of the 11 objectionable textbooks reviewed in Mr. Root’s book. I might add that some of these eight are used in the schools of every state in the union.

The National Defense Committee sent out an article, reprinted from the American Mercury, entitled “Webster’s Isn’t Webster’s Anymore.” Your Chairman also sent copies of this reprint to Dr. Cain and Mr. Cary. It points out that there are now two Webster’s Dictionaries, one being “Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary” and the other “Webster’s New World Dictionary,” and then states: “We are accustomed to the fact that textbooks throughout the United States have been tampered with, history rewritten, and encyclopedias perverted to suit the purposes of the social planners. Now it appears that the dictionary has been captured as well.”

The “New World” dictionary is now used at Kate Duncan Smith, but Mr. Cary is calling its objectionable features to the attention of the principal.

It would thus appear that our own two schools need our undivided attention as well as our undivided support. Inasmuch as patriotic education is a fundamental objective of our Society, should we approve of textbooks that are not giving our youth a correct picture of American history? However, so long as our D.A.R. schools are forced to work with the State Boards of Education, there is very little that we can do.

Every day that we delay the correction of this deplorable situation, the enemy drives another wedge into the minds of our young Americans with our virtual blessing. If our Society should concentrate on Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith to the exclusion of all other schools, most of which do not even need our financial aid, we would be able to support our own schools as privately owned and operated. We would then be able to improve the standards and the efficiency of these schools and make them model institutions worthy of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

HELEN L. LOVETT, Chairman.

The report of Mrs. Robert Greenlease, Chairman, Approved Schools Committee, was read by Mrs. Anna B. Sandt, Vice Chairman for the Eastern Division.

From March 1, 1959 through December 31, 1959, a total of $85,067.55, has been sent through the Treasurer General’s office to the Approved Schools.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American International</td>
<td>$434.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berea</td>
<td>348.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berry Schools</td>
<td>395.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Ridge</td>
<td>2,714.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crossnore</td>
<td>9,078.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hillsdale</td>
<td>2,963.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindman</td>
<td>869.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln Memorial</td>
<td>1,192.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryville</td>
<td>608.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northland</td>
<td>1,751.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine Mountain Settlement School</td>
<td>530.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School</td>
<td>22,727.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamassee D.A.R. School</td>
<td>41,455.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$85,067.55</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cash received for the Doris Pike White Auditorium-Gymnasium—K.D.S., from the following states:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>$2,351.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>$335.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>$198.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dist. of Columbia</td>
<td>$348.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>$7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>$40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>$28.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>$158.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>$160.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>$500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>$437.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>$66.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>$71.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>$283.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>$60.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>$56.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>$26.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>$22.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>$51.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>$62.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bequests:

- Estate of Grace H. Brosseau .......................... $1,000.00
- Estate of Grace B. Morgan .......................... 10,000.00

Total as of December 31, 1959—$16,361.15

PLEDGES TO THE DORIS PIKE WHITE AUDITORIUM-GYMNASIUM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northeastern Division</td>
<td>$18,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama - Stage</td>
<td>15,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California - Scoreboard</td>
<td>1,072.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio - Front Windows</td>
<td>4,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia - Wall Girls’ Locker Room</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida - Vent Fans</td>
<td>800.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Benton Chapter, Kansas City, Missouri — Footlights</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City Chapter-Border Lights</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey - Outside doors</td>
<td>280.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebras</td>
<td>400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland - 12 doors - gymnasium</td>
<td>600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia - Lighting Boys’ Locker Room</td>
<td>800.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Pledges for Doris Pike White Auditorium-Gymnasium ........................................... $44,752.00

OTHER PROJECTS AT TAMASSEE AND KATE DUNCAN SMITH D.A.R. SCHOOLS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter, Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Detroit, Michigan — Moorney-Goddard Cottage</td>
<td>$40,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan - Furnishings for Cottage</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida - Permanent Scholarship Fund</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey - Special Cabinets &amp; Mirrors</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania - Improvements for Pennsylvania Health House and Endowment for building</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia - Scholarship Endowment Fund</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina - Playground at South Carolina Cottage</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana - Sound system and special lighting</td>
<td>850.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Pledges to Tamassee ........................................... $70,150.00

KATE DUNCAN SMITH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York - Teacherage</td>
<td>$8,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida - Science and Math Books</td>
<td>250.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey - Two circular reading tables</td>
<td>120.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana - Modernizing Dairy Barns</td>
<td>3,200.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Pledges to Kate Duncan Smith ........................................... $11,570.00

Total Pledges to Doris Pike White Auditorium-Gymnasium .......................... $44,752.00

Grand total pledges to K.D.S. ........................................... $56,322.00
Special praise goes to the Louisa St. Clair Chapter of Detroit for their 67th anniversary report that their project, the raising of $4,000 to be added to the Mooney-Goddard bequests, has been successfully completed. The Mooney-Goddard Cottage for Little Boys at Tamasssee is a project of the Louisa St. Clair Chapter.

The Alabama Daughters, as well as pledging $15,000.00 to the Doris Pike White Auditorium-Gymnasium, have completed a very successful letter-writing campaign. Each chapter regent in the United States has received a letter from Alabama telling of the wonderful work done by K.D.S. and the D.A.R. This was not a request for money, just a way of conveying the school message to far-away places. This was a tremendous task, well done!

All of the Vice Chairmen of the Approved Schools Committee are participating in a project to try to establish “dead head” freight to our two D.A.R. schools. This is a very complicated procedure, but is well under way. The Vice Chairmen will report on this at the Approved Schools Luncheon in April.

May I reiterate the plea to this Board to recommend to Continental Congress in the spring that we eliminate a few schools, who no longer need our aid, from our list of Approved Schools, in order that we may give concerted efforts to our own D.A.R. schools. The need is becoming more apparent, substantiated by voluminous correspondence received by this Chairman.

May I take this opportunity to express my appreciation to the Executive Board, the National Board of Management and the staff for their kind assistance, without which the work of the committee could not be accomplished.

VERA L. GREENLEASE, Chairman.

Mrs. Barnes, Chairman of the National Defense Committee, presented an informal report.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Seimes, read the recommendations of the Executive Committee, and moved their adoption:

To recommend to the 69th Continental Congress: That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution give to the Georgia State Society Meadow Garden, the former home of George Walton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, with the understanding that Meadow Garden shall be returned to the National Society in case the Georgia State Society, at any time, wishes to relinquish ownership of it. Seconded by Mrs. Maddox. Adopted.

To recommend to the 69th Continental Congress: To amend Article XI, Section 3 of the Bylaws of the National Society by striking out “two” and inserting “three,” so that if adopted Section 3 will read:

The annual National dues of a member of a chapter shall be three dollars, which shall be sent by the chapter treasurer to the Treasurer General on or before the first day of January.

Seconded by Mrs. Hayward. Adopted.

That Question 12 of the Honor Roll be changed to read: Did your chapter contribute a minimum of $5 to the Investment Trust Fund this year?

Seconded by Mrs. Hoke. Adopted.

The meeting recessed at twelve o’clock and the members were invited to view the portraits of the Founders which had been restored and were on display in the Alabama Room.

The afternoon meeting was called to order by the President General at 1:45 p.m.

Mrs. Morford moved to rescind the appointment (June 7, 1958) of the Art Censorship Committee, appointed to pass judgment on objects of art offered for presentation to Memorial Continental Hall. Seconded by Mrs. Stewart. Adopted.

Mrs. Cuff moved that the Art Critics Committee be appointed by the President General to pass judgment on objects of art to be purchased by the National Society or offered for presentation to the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Wright. Adopted.

Mrs. Seimes read the Standing Rules for the Sixty-ninth Continental Congress.

STANDING RULES FOR THE SIXTY-NINTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

RULE I.

a. The Resolutions Committee shall recommend to the Continental Congress no more than twenty resolutions, not including courtesy resolutions. (By direction of the National Board of Management, October 15, 1958.)

b. All resolutions recommended shall be approved by a two-thirds vote at a meeting of the Committee.

c. At its discretion, the Resolutions Committee may report to the Continental Congress without recommendation any resolution approved at a meeting of the Committee by a majority vote that is less than two-thirds.

d. By a two-thirds vote, the Committee may decide not to report a resolution submitted for its consideration.

e. The Continental Congress may, by a majority vote, order the Committee to report at a specified time a resolution which the Committee has voted not to report.

f. The Resolutions Committee may give the proposer of a resolution an opportunity to explain its purpose and import to the Committee, if so requested by the proposer.

g. Resolutions presented by the Committee shall be read to the Continental Congress one day and voted upon the following day, with the exception of courtesy resolutions which may be voted upon immediately after presentation to Congress.

h. No resolution or any part of its tentative content shall be for press release until after it has been officially acted upon by the Continental Congress.

RULE II.

a. Recommendations in the reports of National Officers and National Chairmen submitted to the Continental Congress shall be referred without debate to the Resolutions Committee, which shall formulate resolutions covering these recommendations and report them to the Congress.

b. Recommendations submitted by the National Board of Management shall be presented direct to the Congress.

RULE III. Each motion offered during Continental Congress shall be in writing, signed by the maker and the seconder, and sent immediately to the Recording Secretary General. The maker of the motion shall rise and give her name and that of her Chapter and State.

RULE IV. No member shall speak in debate more than twice at one time, without leave of the Assembly, granted by a two-thirds vote without debate.

RULE V. All reports and other material for the printed Proceedings of the Continental Congress shall be typed, ready for printing, and sent immediately to the Recording Secretary General.
RULE IV. Reports of State Regents shall be limited to two minutes each. If both State Regent and State Vice Regent are absent, the report shall be filed without being read, except that in the case of a State Regent whose residence is geographically outside the United States the report may be read by the Chairman of Chapters Overseas.

RULE VII. Any business unfinished at the time of recess shall be resumed at the next business meeting.

RULE VIII. There shall be no public presentation of petitions during a meeting of the Congress other than those provided for in the official program.

RULE IX. Nominating speeches for candidates for national offices shall be limited to one nominator’s speech of two minutes.

RULE X. Doors shall be kept closed during all meetings of the Congress except when opened by the presiding officer or the Chairman of the House Committee. They shall be opened briefly before each major feature on the program.

RULE XI. Registration shall close one-half hour after adjournment of the afternoon meeting on the day preceding the election of officers.

An alternate registered before the official closing of registration may be transferred from alternate to delegate upon compliance with the requirements of the Credentials Committee at any time during the business meetings of the Congress.

RULE XII. Election of officers shall take place on Thursday, April 21.


An address by the Honorable Rodney M. Guthrie, Judge of the District Court, Sixth Judicial District of Wyoming, awakened members to some of the facts and figures regarding the youth of our nation. He cited the need of our members to continue to stand and work for the ideals for which our forefathers fought.

Resolutions of interest to all members of the National Society were considered. Mrs. Glenn W. Oliver, a member of the State and National Resolutions Committees, presented the resolutions. Among those adopted were resolutions opposing the infringement of government on Constitutional rights of individuals; opposing the usurpation of established rights of citizens in National Forests and lands within the United States; respect to the Flag during the singing of the National Anthem; and the importance of every member of the D.A.R. receiving the National D.A.R. Magazine. National Resolutions of April, 1959 were also considered, and endorsed.

The first Americanism award to be given in the State of Wyoming, it was announced, would be awarded to Mrs. Rose Marie Eck, of Thermopolis, Wyoming. Mrs. Eck was formerly a citizen of Holland, and since coming to the United States has been very active in Civil Defense, work in various women’s organizations, organizer of the philatelist club, director of dance programs for various charities, and other activities. She is now working in the local schools in connection with the rheumatic fever control program.

Climaxing the meeting was the election of State Officers, with the following women elected: State Regent, Mrs. George W. Campbell, Casper, Wyoming; First Vice Regent—Mrs. J. R. Porter Kennedy, Sheridan, Wyoming; Second Vice Regent—Mrs. C. O. Edgington, Laramie, Wyoming; Chaplain—Mrs. Paul Brewer, Wheatland, Wyoming; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Glenn W. Oliver, Cheyenne, Wyoming; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. John W. Lavery, Casper, Wyoming; Treasurer, Mrs. Leonard Hays, Newcastle, Wyoming; Registrar, Mrs. Paul W. Schwaiger, Cheyenne, Wyoming; Historian—Mrs. Walter G. Davis, Casper, Wyoming; and Librarian—Mrs. R. T. Helvey, Sheridan, Wyoming.

Medicine Wheel Chapter, of Powell, extended an invitation for the 1960 State Conference to be held at Powell, which was accepted by the State Organization. State Conference closed with all present singing, “Blest Be the Tie That Binds.”—Mrs. Lyman B. Yankee.

State Activities
(Continued from page 291)

State Regent’s Award going to McCormick Junior High School, Cheyenne, for the student award, and to Washakie Chapter and Elizabeth Ramsey Chapter, which tied for first in the Chapter of Our Fathers” was her topic, and the importance of every member of the D.A.R. receiving the National D.A.R. Magazine. National Resolutions of April, 1959 were also considered, and endorsed.

The first Americanism award to be given in the State of Wyoming, it was announced, would be awarded to Mrs. Rose Marie Eck, of Thermopolis, Wyoming. Mrs. Eck was formerly a citizen of Holland, and since coming to the United States has been very active in Civil Defense, work in various women’s organizations, organizer of the philatelist club, director of dance programs for various charities, and other activities. She is now working in the local schools in connection with the rheumatic fever control program.

Climaxing the meeting was the election of State Officers, with the following women elected: State Regent, Mrs. George W. Campbell, Casper, Wyoming; First Vice Regent—Mrs. J. R. Porter Kennedy, Sheridan, Wyoming; Second Vice Regent—Mrs. C. O. Edgington, Laramie, Wyoming; Chaplain—Mrs. Paul Brewer, Wheatland, Wyoming; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Glenn W. Oliver, Cheyenne, Wyoming; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. John W. Lavery, Casper, Wyoming; Treasurer, Mrs. Leonard Hays, Newcastle, Wyoming; Registrar, Mrs. Paul W. Schwaiger, Cheyenne, Wyoming; Historian—Mrs. Walter G. Davis, Casper, Wyoming; and Librarian—Mrs. R. T. Helvey, Sheridan, Wyoming.

Medicine Wheel Chapter, of Powell, extended an invitation for the 1960 State Conference to be held at Powell, which was accepted by the State Organization. State Conference closed with all present singing, “Blest Be the Tie That Binds.”—Mrs. Lyman B. Yankee.
The Capitol Dome Was RED!

By Mabel E. Winslow

Descendants of '76 Chapter, Washington, D.C.

While driving along the Mount Vernon Highway several weeks ago I looked across the Potomac to the Capitol. To my horror, the dome was red! Of course, it was only an undercoat protecting the metal after some 25 layers of pale gray paint had been scrapped off, but it was a shock, nevertheless. Most of you have seen news pictures of the steel girdle that has been surrounding the dome and the unfamiliar East Front with the pillars down. Will the renovation ever be completed in time for Inauguration in January 1961?

To a child brought up, as I was, on Capitol Hill (a village in itself within our Capital City) the Capitol Plaza was a social center. In fall, winter, and spring, before the advent of automobiles, large chunks of Congressional parking places, and one-way roads, we roller-skated around the broad avenues and even (if very daring) down the hill to Pennsylvania Avenue. In summer a teen-age female always met her boy friend at the Marine Band concert along the East Front of the Capitol on Wednesday evening and strolled round and round the bandstand with him until the music stopped.

Perhaps the first change near the Capitol itself was removal of a seated statue of George Washington, clad in a Roman toga (an unlikely costume that doubtless would have horrified the Father of Our Country) and facing the Capitol.

Changes in our Capital City, however, began in earnest during World War I, when numerous “temporaries” were built on spare plots of Government land. Some D.A.R. members will recall that the Council of National Defense occupied the present site of Constitution Hall and the administrative offices, and the Fuel and Food Administrations the present site of the Interior Department. Fortunately, most of the “temporaries” are gone, and L’Enfant’s “green carpet,” running from the Washington Monument to the Capitol, has emerged at long last, but the Navy and Munitions Buildings, with several dependencies that sprang up during World War II, cling doggedly to the south side of Constitution Avenue.

Perhaps Washington has been changed most of all by the many office buildings that now dominate former residential neighborhoods. Some of them, built by unions and other organizations, replace beloved old homes that were bought and wrecked before protests could be organized. One of the most unfortunate is the AFL-CIO building, just beyond historic St. John’s, “Church of the Presidents,” a structure that an architect has termed “in incredibly poor taste” that overpowers the beautiful church spire.

D.A.R. members, don’t plan to eat at Allies’ Inn or the Tally-Ho, when you come to Washington for Continental Congress; the first is gone, and the second is now the site of another office building. Did you look forward to a seafood meal at Herzog’s, the Flagship, or other quaint waterfront restaurants? Many are being wrecked in the course of the huge Southwest Redevelopment Project.

The AFL-CIO building is only one of the many that are ostensibly the headquarters of unions—the Carpenters, the Machinists, the Operating Engineers, and the United Mine Workers are only a few of them. Organizations that formerly had small or rented quarters now occupy handsome structures of their own—the American Association for the Advancement of Science, B’nai B’rith, Brookings Institution, and the National Coal Association (being built across the street from the Mayflower) are representative examples.

You will note that I have not mentioned new Government Buildings. There have, of course, been additions to the Senate and House office facilities, but, since completion of the Federal Triangle (except for the place where the old City Post Office raises its anachronistic clock tower), virtually the only new permanent Government office building in the city itself is that of the State Department, now nearly completed and running from 21st and 23rd streets.

This lack of Government construction explains the epidemic of new, privately owned office buildings. They are good investments because much of the space is rented to the scores of Government units that have either been squeezed out of inadequate Department buildings or are independent agencies without a “mother” Department to cling to. For example, Agriculture’s Public Roads Bureau and State’s Passport Division are both in the Matomick Building at 17th and H Streets. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation is in the National Press Building; and so it goes! Look at the directory of occupants of one of the new buildings, and you may think you are in a Government-owned structure.

Our transportation systems are changing inexorably, too; many of our comfortable street cars have been replaced by buses, and by 1962 we will have an all-bus system. The Pennsylvania Railroad is now the only one with Washington-New York service; planes and buses attempt to make up for the lost B. & O.

These alterations in Washington’s way of life may represent progress, but old-time Washingtonians don’t like it a bit. As my grandmother used to say regretfully, “Washington used to be such a nice place to live!”

Colonel John Danielson Chapter, D.C., D.A.R. salutes our State Regent Mrs. Elsworth E. Clark

In Memory of

Mrs. PIERCE CLARKE HOOD
Deborah Knapp Chapter, D.C. D.A.R.

In Honor of

MRS. JAMES SHERA MONTGOMERY
Livingston Manor Chapter, D.C. D.A.R.

Greetings from

Louise Adams Chapter, D.C. D.A.R.

Compliments of

Magruder Chapter, D.C. D.A.R.

HONORING MISS HELEN J. Towson
State Historian 1959-1960
Margaret Whittenot Chapter, D.C. D.A.R.

Greetings from

Patriots Memorial Chapter
Washington, D.C.

Greetings from

THIRTEEN COLONIES CHAPTER
Washington, D.C.

Honoring
Mrs. Willoughby S. Chenevy, Mrs. Fred W. Holt,
Mrs. R. Winston Holt
Charter Members of Captain Molly Pitcher Chapter D.C. D.A.R.

In loving memory of

MISS HARRIETTE WOOD
Deceased November 26, 1959
Elizabeth Jackson Chapter, D.C. D.A.R.

Honoring the Memory of

Miss Virginia Patterson, Vice Regent
National No. 29196, Deceased July 1958
Miss Marie Joffre, Past Regent
National No. 29196, Deceased November 1958
Mrs. John W. Beall (Nellie Vinson),
Chaplain National No. 27788, Deceased 16 January 1959
Lucy Holcombe Chapter, D.C. D.A.R.
Honoring

MRS. ELLSWORTH E. CLARK
State Regent of the District of Columbia
1958-1960

With Admiration and Affection
By her 60 Chapters
and cost $300 in gold) at President Grant's inaugural. The green taffeta was worn by Mrs. Huntington at President Lincoln's second inaugural; with it Miss Ripley carried a parasol of black thread lace over white silk, with a hand-carved ivory handle and wore a necklace and bracelets of chrysolite and amethysts. The gowns were loaned for the occasion by Parker Huntington, of Redland, Calif. Mrs. Theron Morse modeled a costume actually worn by Miss Betsy Morse, a relative of her husband, at the reception for Marquis de Lafayette when he visited Montpelier in 1825. The gown was of brown and white dotted swiss, with a black velvet cape and hat.

The antique show included many photographs of the early days of Montpelier and vicinity and are part of the collections of Oren Hills of Montpelier and E. A. Luchine of Barre. Numerous antiques were loaned by members of Marquis de Lafayette Chapter and other Montpelier residents.—Aurelia S. Ripley.

Fort San Nicholas (Jacksonville, Fla.) celebrated its tenth anniversary in November 1959 with a luncheon at the Woman's Club of South Jacksonville. Mrs. Tom G. Brown, regent, assisted by three past regents, was narrator for a patriotic skit, "The Art of Being American. After the prologue she introduced the regents in order of their service.

Mrs. Robert W. Perdue, organizing and first regent, read two letters, one written September 13, 1774, by Samuel Smith of New York to his niece, which gives news of the family.

Political matters wear a sad aspect. We had an account very lately of the Parliament declaring the Colony of Massachusetts Bay to be in a state of rebellion and the other Colonies abetting and assisting, but by the ships arrived here yesterday we had a private account that all these acts are suspended for a time to know if the Colony will raise a sum to be improved by the Finance toward the expense of the Nation which gives many hopes for a Reconciliation.

The other letter was from the niece to her cousin in N. Y. dated November 1774, telling of their new home in North Carolina and of family life.

The highlighted of this regime were the distribution of the first yearbook, the making of the Gold Star and Three Blue Star Honor Rolls for the National Building Fund, and the organization, by the regent, of Hibernia Society, C.A.R., in June 1951.

The second regent, Mrs. William L. Getzen, read a poem written in 1801, entitled "A Frog He Would A Wooing Go." She told of walking with her friend William Cullen Bryant one evening and seeing the bird that he wrote about in his poem, "To a Waterfowl," and she read the poem.

The press scrapbook received the $5 award, for the 2 years, from the state. Programs, with speakers on radio and TV valued at $497.20 were given. The building fund quota was paid.

Mrs. Getzen's corsage symbolized the rise of culture in the Colonies. Using a palette for the background, small mums dyed black representing music notes were placed on it. A treble clef was mounted on the center, and a streamer with several bars of music on it fell from the palette. Colored mums on the palette represented the colors used by artists.

A very interesting paper telling of a visit to New York when she and her sister met many interesting people, was read by Mrs. Raymond E. Gormly, the third regent (1954-56). Among these were naturalist John J. Audubon, who became an authority on bird-life; John Ericsson, from Sweden, at the age of 18 had invented many things from a saw mill to a steam fire engine; James Gordon Bennett, a Scot founded the New York Herald.

Highlights for these two years were attainment of the Gold Honor Roll and the $5 State award for the Press Relations Scrapbook. Outstanding work

(Continued on page 326)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CHAPTER REGENTS

Mrs. G. Paul Campanaro
Ann Hill

Mrs. Walter Stanley DeLany
Army and Navy

Mrs. Evelyn B. Bell
Capitol

Mrs. George B. Furman
Captain Molly Pitcher

Mrs. Wayne Birdsell
Colonel James McCall

Florence Caroline Adams
Colonel Thomas Marshall

Mrs. Adelaide H. Reynolds
Constitution

Mrs. Richard L. O'Bannon
Deborah Knapp

Miss Gertrude P. Davis
Dolly Madison

Mrs. George E. Frazier
Katherine Montgomery

Mrs. Roy W. Gilbertson
Keystone

Mrs. Charles S. Miller
Manor House

Mrs. John A. Cotton
Marcia Burns

Mrs. Rosy McFall Monroe
Martha Washington

Mrs. Alfred Schuster
Mary Desha

Mrs. Cloyd Heck Marvin
Mary Washington

Mrs. Randall V. Oakes, Sr.
Monticello

Mrs. Harold H. Donovan
Potomac

Mrs. Herman Schwertner
President Monroe

Mrs. Jean Liddell Kough
Ruth Brewester

APRIL 1960
is ready for Spring

... and for you. Ready and waiting with its smart Fashion Shops crammed with the new excitement of a promising season. Kann's Virginia is so convenient, too. All roads lead to this young, new store and its vast-free parking area. Charge Accounts are invited. ... And to make your shopping still easier, the store is open every Monday and Friday evening 'til 9:30. We promise you new shopping pleasure at Kann's, Virginia

N. Fairfax Dr. and N. Kirkwood
Telephone: District 7-7200

Kann's Washington Store
Penn. Ave., 7th, 8th, D Sts., N. W.
Honoring

MRS. CLOYD HECK MARVIN, Regent

Mary Washington Chapter, Washington, D. C.

In sincere appreciation of her devoted services to the Chapter.

Sponsored by the Executive Board.
Schools

NATIONAL CATHEDRAL
School for Girls
Washington 16, D. C.
A college preparatory school emphasizing Christian education. Located on the 58-acre Cathedral Close it combines city advantages with a country setting.
Day Boarding
Grades 4-12
Boarding
Grades 8-12
Sports—Music—Art—Dramatics—Riding

The American University
in cooperation with
American Society of Genealogists
Maryland Hall of Records
National Archives and Records Service
announces its
Tenth Institute of Genealogical Research
July 11-July 29, 1960
Director, Meredith B. Colket, Jr.
Associate Director, Frank E. Bridgers, Jr.
For information write: Ernest Pooser
The American University
1901 F Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

The Vice-Regent, Mrs. Forrest W. Kirby presented an outstanding program in November, 1959. Paul and Marion Miller, husband-wife team and nationally known undercover agents for the FBI, spoke to the Chapter.

Mrs. John J. Champieux, State Regent, was honored at a luncheon in October, in which three other Chapters participated.

A Flag which has flown over the Capitol was presented by Mrs. Bennett Iler, Regent, to the Ramsey Military School in Santa Monica.

We won second place in California for distribution of D.A.R. manuals, due to the activity of Mrs. A. H. Lehman, Americanism and D.A.R. Manual Chairman. During the year we presented 2 R.O.T.C. Merit Awards; 4 thimbles; 4 Citizenship Medals; 2 History Medals; and 3 Good Citizen Pins. We were also on the Gold Honor Roll.

Official proclamation naming week of September 17-23 as Constitution Week in Santa Monica is signed by Mayor Ben Barnard as Mrs. Bennett Iler, Regent of San Vicente Chapter, D.A.R., watches.

Mrs. Charles Christin of San Francisco, past State Regent and past Vice-President General, visited the Chapter and spoke on “The D.A.R. Student Loan and Scholarships.” We welcomed and heard with interest talks by Mrs. Clyde Prouty, State Chairman of National Defense; Mrs. James Dietrick, State Chairman of American Music and Mrs. D. L. Young, State Chairman for Conservation.

(Continued on page 329)
In the Grand Old
American Tradition . . .
SHIFT to THRIFT
with
THE FRIENDLY FOLKS
at the
SITE FOR SAVERS
The First Federal
Savings in Washington
First Federal Savings and Loan
Association of Washington
610 - 13th St., N.W. (Between F & G)
Bethesda Branch
8216 Wisconsin Avenue
Bethesda, Maryland

Louise Hand Laundry
Table Linen, Laces, Silks, Curtains,
Blankets, Furniture Covers,
Gentlemen’s Apparel
Our Exclusive Hand Process Protects & Lengthens
the Life of All Your Cherished Fabrics
Located Between Q & P Streets, N.W.
1405 12th N W (Dupont) 7-7700
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CAPITOL FURS
Paris—Washington
1208 Geo St., N W.
RE 7-5454

W. R. McCall, Jeweler
909 - 15th St., N W.
Washington, D. C.

Compliments of
MARLOW COAL CO.
811 E St., N W.
Washington, D. C.

FAHREHT VALET INC.
1720 23rd St., N W.
Washington, D. C.
ML 5-3065

GEOEGE W. ALLEN & CO., INC.
LA 5-2900
Printing
296 Riggs Rd., N E.
Washington, D. C.

COMPLIMENTS OF
DEAL FUNERAL HOME, INC.
4312 Georgia Avenue, N W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

HUFF Duplicating Company, INC.
1019 15th Street, N W.
Washington, D. C.

Greetings
AMERICAN LIBERTY CHAPTER, D. A. R.
Washington, D. C.

Compliments of a Friend—H. F.
Washington, D. C.

Have you renewed your Magazine
subscription promptly?

APRIL 1960
Restaurants

Sholl’s New Cafeteria
Live Well
For Less Money
1433 K STREET, N.W.
NEAR STATLER HOTEL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sholl’s Colonial Cafeteria
1032 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W.
NEAR MAYFLOWER HOTEL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Only 2 Blocks from Constitution Hall

All States Dining Room
514 19th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Lilas Shomber Jones, Owner Ph. NA. 8-9344

Delicious Home Flavor Food
Served Cafeteria Style

Hours—Monday-Saturday
Breakfast 6:45-9:00
Luncheon 11:00-2:00
Dinner 4:30-7:30

Sundays-Holidays
Breakfast 8:00-10:00
Dinner 12:00-4:00

Delicious home made cakes, cookies and pastries. Also sandwiches and box lunches made to order to carry out.

OPEN EVERY DAY
Dally..............11:45 A.M. to 9:00 P.M.
Sunday............1:00 P.M. to 9:00 P.M.

SEAFOOD RESTAURANTS
9th and Maine Ave., S. W.
A FAVORITE SPOT
AMONG THOSE WHO PREFER TO DINE WELL . . . LEISURELY
FAMOUS FOR FINE
Seafood
HOGATE’S

REEVES
QUALITY
LUNCHEONS
CANDIES
BAKERY PRODUCTS
1209 F Street, N.W. District 7-3781

SCHAFFER’S RESTAURANT
835 17th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Compliments of
DUKE ZEIBERT’S RESTAURANT
1730 L St., N.W.
Washington, D.C.
ST 3-1730

News Notes

You name it and the Watsons of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, will have it—if it’s an animal. Kathy, 14, Roy 13, and Sherman, 16, children of Dr. and Mrs. Sherman Watson, are raising animals to earn money for college. Since 1949, Sherman has made more than $4,000 with his Persian cats which sell for $30 (registered) and $15 (unregistered) each. He also raises dachshunds. Kathy’s college funds at present total $2,000 from the sale of French poodle puppies, black or silver. Roy’s specialty is rabbits—New Zealand Whites. In business since Easter, he is counting on four litters a year—at $30 profit a litter. Mrs. Watson, State Vice Regent of Iowa, will be remembered as National Chairman of Junior Membership under Mrs. James B. Patton and National Chairman of Approved Schools under Miss Gertrude S. Carraway.

Textbook Decision in Mississippi

A report by the general legislative investigating committee handed the 1960 Mississippi legislature recommended that 14 textbooks be labeled unsatisfactory and stricken from Mississippi classrooms.

The six-man probe group based its findings on a study of 27 textbooks made by E. Merrill Root, Richmond, Ind., professor of English at Earlham College, at the committee’s request.

It is expected that the report may elicit stormy debate at future sessions of the House and Senate where the report is more than likely to prompt bills calling for clearance of textbooks of “unsatisfactory” materials.

The study was brought about after the National Defense Committee of the Mississippi Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, made complaints about certain subject treatment in textbooks used in Mississippi schools. Mrs. H. A. Alexander, Past State Regent, is State Chairman of the National Defense Committee.

The D.A.R. Magazine Office is in need of February 1960 issues of the magazine. May we have your copies if you do not plan to keep them for binding or reference?

Urgent!

The D.A.R. Magazine Office is in need of February 1960 issues of the magazine. May we have your copies if you do not plan to keep them for binding or reference?

B&B Catering Service
exclusive caterers
for D.A.R. & C.A.R.
in Washington, D. C.
Taylor 9-8640 - 8645
Florists

105th ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS
Growing since 1855
Member Society of American Florists

SMALL'S
COMPLETE FLORAL SERVICE

Decorations
Designs
Centerpieces
Corsages

OFFICIAL FLORISTS for D.A.R. CONGRESS
Local and OUT-of-TOWN Service

DUPONT 7-7000
1501 Conn. Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

New Hampshire Women
(Continued from page 274)

Women have gained influence rapidly in these later years. If I leave with you but one thought may it be this self-evident fact, that good government is but the lengthening shadow of good citizenship, and the quality of your citizenship is your challenge and your opportunity. ♦

With the Chapters
(Continued from page 326)

As a Christmas project, canned food and wrapped gifts for all ages were donated by the members for the Indian Center of Los Angeles. Mrs. Steve Standingbear, Director of the Center spoke to our group.—Gertrude J. Wrohart.

Fort Industry (Toledo, Ohio) celebrated the 50th anniversary of its founding on December 5, 1959, at a luncheon meeting in the Commodore Perry Hotel, Toledo. The chapter takes its name from the old stockade erected as a trading post and Indian supply station, established about 1670, later rebuilt by United States troops in the spring of 1803. It served as the site for the “Treaty With the Aborigines” on July 4, 1805 (American State Papers, Aborigine Affairs, vol. 1, p. 695), when the chiefs of the Wyandotte, Ottawa, Chippewa, Delaware, Shawnee, and Potawatami Tribes ceded their entire claims to land to the United States, in and for the consideration of an annuity of $1,000, in addition to $16,000 paid them by the Connecticut Land Company.

The chapter regent, Mrs. Edwin S. Grogan, presided. Mrs. Stanley L. Houghton, State Regent of the Ohio Society and honor guest, addressed the assembly on the subject, “The Daughters of the American Revolution, Fifty Years Ago and Today.” A trio composed of piano, viola, and violin entertained with selections from Vivaldi’s works for the occasion. Mrs. Jessica Truesdall Horne, one of the two living charter members, spoke briefly of that day in December, 1909, when 15 young women gathered for luncheon at the Toledo Club and organized Fort Industry Chapter. Five past regents were present to take their bows and appreciation for their continuing service to the chapter.

The regent announced formation of a new Junior group within the chapter membership, headed by Miss Marilyn McClintock and Mrs. E. J. Lucas, Jr.—truly the finest birthday gift any chapter could receive. Mrs. Thomas E. Craig, the chapter National Defense chairman, spoke on the policy of our Society regarding UNESCO, as well as reciprocal trade agreements. Other officers of the Ohio Society present were: Miss Marilyn McClintock and Mrs. E. J. Lucas, Jr.—truly the finest birthday gift any chapter could receive. Mrs. Thomas E. Craig, the chapter National Defense chairman, spoke on the policy of our Society regarding UNESCO, as well as reciprocal trade agreements. Other officers of the Ohio Society present were: Miss Amanda Thomas, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Weber Schneider, State Treasurer and member of Fort Industry Chapter; Miss Laurabel Mooney, State Librarian; and Mrs. (Continued on page 330)
“We are as near to you as your nearest Mail Box”
We pay the postage both ways.
It happened fifty years ago . . . when long gowns swished down F Street . . . when a hat was a creation of magnificent proportions . . . when Jelleff's was founded! Its policy—to serve Washington women with what they want, when they want it at prices they can afford to pay. And that policy is still the same today—abreast of the times!

Vincent et Vincent
Hair Stylists

Washington's Couturier of Hair Styling
welcomes visiting members of the D.A.R. to the nation's capital and invites you to drop in at whatever salon is most convenient. Let us style your hair in the newest fashion for a lovelier, more radiant you.

Shampoo and style cut, $3
Permanent Waves, $10 up (cut additional)

Conveniently located Salons to serve you

511 11th St., N.W. NA 8-1572
Marriott Motor Hotel and Other Suburban Salons

Consult Your Directory for Our Other Suburban Salons
Compliments of
MARTIN'S
fashion originals
coats, suits and dresses
922 ellsworth drive—Silver Spring
Maryland

FINE PAPERS FOR
PRINTING
OFFSET LITHOGRAPHY
DUPLICATING

FRANK PARSONS PAPER COMPANY, INC.
1550 Okie St., N.E., Washington, D.C.
Telephone—Lawrence 6-1200

1941 1960
Wm. Demaine and Sons
FUNERAL HOME
Successor to the firm that buried
GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON
and
AMERICA'S ORIGINAL STATESMEN
located
In Old Alexandria,
on Mt. Vernon Boulevard
520 South Washington Street
Alexandria, Virginia

WM. ROSENDORF
furs
National 8-8663
1215 G Street, N.W.
National 8-7343
Washington, S, D.C.

A Trip to North Carolina
North Carolina, from the coast to the peak of Mount Mitchell, is the gift of the North Carolina chapters. Now you may visit historic Edenton, tour the Tryon Palace Restoration—said to be the most beautiful building in the colonial Americans—visit the campus of the oldest State university, tour Old Salem, and climb to the top of the highest mountain in the east—all at your next chapter meeting! Do order the new North Carolina slides; your chapter will love them. Reservations $1.50, with the Program Office, N.S.D.A.R., 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Checks payable to the Treasurer General.

BE SURE TO VISIT...
SCOTLAND HOUSE
607 South Washington Street
(Mount Vernon Blvd.)
Alexandria, Virginia
Temple 6-8855

Authentic Tartan yard goods in 100 Clans
Sterling silver Scottish jewelry
Clan neckties in 100 Tartans
Ceramic tile coats of arms
Shetland and Cashmere sweaters
Kilted Tartan skirts
Books, dolls, prints—Many other gift items

We Use Ivory Soap Exclusively
BERGMANN'S
LAUNDRY
“BECOME QUALITY CONSCIOUS”
625 G Street, N.W.
Republic 7-5400
Washington, D.C.

Complete Line of Nationally Famous
FOUNDATION GARMENTS
Fitting by Professional Consultants
Any garment made to fit
doctor's specifications
MARY SIMPSON, INC.
1729 L Street at Connecticut Ave.
ST 3-1638

Compliments of
Banning & Sons Motors, Inc.
5800 Baltimore Ave.
Hyattsville, Maryland
UNion 4-3130
DODGE DART
DODGE TRUCKS

Compliments of
BOB BANNING
PLYMOUTH, INC.
5720 Baltimore Ave.
Hyattsville, Maryland
WA 7-0900
PLYMOUTH VALIANT

STOCKS—MUTUAL FUNDS—BONDS

Investment Bankers of
America, Inc.
1522 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.
DEcatur 2-2500

Painting - Papering - Decorating
Window Shades - Venetian Blinds
2807 14th St., N.W.
Washington, D.C.

[ 332 ]
Maryland's *Other* Charles Carroll

On October 19, 1959, at Annapolis, Md., the Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter unveiled a commemorative tablet on the house that was the birthplace of Charles Carroll, barrister, a famous Revolutionary patriot. This building, which had been erected by his father, Charles Carroll, chirurgeon, was situated in what is now the center of the Annapolis business district. In 1954 this property was sold, and the new owner expressed his intention to build a business structure on the site. In view of the historic character of the house, he offered to give it to the civic organization known as Historic Annapolis, Incorporated, on condition they would remove it from the site. Accordingly, a fund-raising drive was organized, and sufficient funds were received to move this lovely old home to an attractive location on the Campus of St. John's College. Here, through the efforts of Dr. Richard D. Weigle, President of the college, it has been completely restored.

All D.A.R. chapters of Maryland, under the personal leadership of Mrs. Thomas S. George, then State Regent, participated actively in the raising of funds for this project and thereby contributed materially to its success. Those chapters received the sincere thanks of Historic Annapolis, Incorporated, for their cooperation. Charles Carroll, barrister, like the well-known Charles Carroll of Carrollton, was educated abroad, completing his study of law at the Middle Temple, London. Soon after his return to Maryland, he became active in Colonial affairs and, upon the death of his father, succeeded him as a delegate in the Lower House of the Assembly. He also became a member of the vestry of St. Anne's Catholic Church, where he participated industriously in church matters. In 1763 he was married to Margaret Tilghman, of the Eastern Shore, and together they supervised the construction of the beautiful mansion, Mount Clare, on his lands bordering Baltimore.

After passage of the Stamp Act in 1765, and the increasing difficulties with the Mother Country, Charles Carroll was one of the leading spirits in demanding justice for the Colonies. In 1774 he was a leader in The Council of Safety and Association of Freemen, and is credited with the major work of drafting the famous Declaration of the Freemen of Maryland. This declared the independence of Maryland before the news had been received from Philadelphia of similar action by the Continental Congress.

Throughout the Revolutionary War he was active in Maryland affairs as a member of the State Senate and also served on the various patriotic bodies that guided the transition from Colony to State. In 1777 he was offered the post of Chief Justice of the State's highest court but declined because of failing health. At the close of the Revolution, Charles Carroll was the guiding spirit of The Committee to Propose a New Constitution and Bill of Rights for the new State. He is generally credited with the major authorship of the latter. Because of his strength of conviction and power of expression Charles Carroll, barrister, stands out in Maryland history as one of its most fearless and staunch supporters of the principles of freedom and justice, which have formed the basis of America's way of life.
HONORING THE OFFICERS OF
CHEVY CHASE CHAPTER, N.S.D.A.R.
MARYLAND

Reading left to right, front row: Mrs. Victor H. Harding, Treasurer; Mrs. Robert E. Kline, Jr., First Vice Regent; Mrs. Walter B. McEachern, Regent; Mrs. Jesse W. Nicholson, Librarian; Mrs. Louis M. Denit, Chaplain; Mrs. Edwin A. Merritt, Special Delegate; Mrs. Roger J. Whiteford, Editor; second row: Mrs. Duncan Wall, Historian; Mrs. Robert L. Jarnagin, Second Vice Regent; Mrs. Wales E. Finnegan, Registrar; Mrs. Warren P. Willett, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Alexander M. Walker, Corresponding Secretary (absent).

With the Chapters
(Continued from page 330)

ing members as these past years have supplied, to maintain our devotion to the principles of our beloved Society.

Gaviota (Long Beach, Calif.) opened the year's activities with participation in observance of Constitution Week; the five local D.A.R. chapters and Colonial Dames of the Seventeenth Century joined in a display of antiques at historic Los Cerritos Ranch House, September 16-20. The event was open to the public, a patriotic program was given, and groups of children from the Long Beach Recreation Department danced in costume on the lawn. Of especial interest were the costumes worn by the little Japanese dancers. At the conclusion of the program refreshments were served. Constitution Week displays were arranged in local store windows by Mrs. A. H. Lyon, National Defense chairman of Gaviota, and more than 20 spot announcements over the local radio stations were arranged by Miss Myrtle Graves, Radio and Television chairman. The newspapers printed editorials on the Constitution.

In October, during the first meeting of the year, the guest speaker was Col. Clifton H. Troxell of Nevada, whose topic, "Our Gold," emphasized the importance of holding a gold supply in ratio to the expanding economy. The meeting was held in the home of Mrs. Jack Cassedy; and during the business session, conducted by Mrs. Russell M. Brougher, regent, the budget (including gifts to various State and National D.A.R. projects), was approved. Music was furnished by the D.A.R. Chorus, composed of members of Southern California D.A.R. chapters, under the direction of Miss Theo Verlyn. At the conclusion of the meeting, tea was served by Mrs. Norman Abell and her committee.

On November 10, Gaviota was joined by the other four local D.A.R. chapters in a special bus trip to the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios in Culver City, where they viewed the picture, "The Battle of Gettysburg." A brief meeting, preceding the showing of the picture, was conducted by Mrs. Robert N. Clingan, president of the Regents' Club, and Mrs. Brougher, regent of Gaviota. The invocation was given by Susan B. Anthony Chapter, the Pledge to the Flag by Los Cerritos Chapter, The American's Creed by Western Shores Chapter, the report on National Defense by Gaviota Chapter, and the

(Continued on page 337)
Built in 1833, six miles west of Cumberland, Maryland, on what was then the National Pike and now is known as U. S. Route 40, the old Toll Gate House is the only surviving one of its type in Maryland.

Purchased in 1956 by the State of Maryland, the "Toll House" was assigned to Allegany County Historical Society for maintenance and custodianship. Working in close cooperation with the Historical Society, along with several other organizations, both in restoring the exterior of the old building and in assembling furnishings for the interior has been Cresap Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Ruth A. Clauson,
Regent, Cresap Chapter

Sponsored by the following chapters in Maryland

Ann Arundel
Baltimore
Brigadier General Rezin Beall
Captain Jeremiah Baker
Carter Braxton
Chevy Chase
Colonel Tench Tilghman
Colonel Thomas Dorsey
Conococheague
Cresap
Frederick
General Mordecai Gist
Janet Montgomery
John Eager Howard
London Bridge
Major William Thomas
Old Kent
Peggy Stewart Tea Party
Thomas Johnson
William Winchester
No matter when you come, Atlantic City is always ready for you with the greatest array of seashore attractions... the famous Boardwalk with its shops and shows and ocean piers... the brilliant beach always ready for you with the greatest commodate your budget.

Greetings from

Atlantic City

For Health! For Pleasure! For Everyone!

Mrs. Benjamin Ogden Martorelli
New Jersey State Chairman, American Indians and Mrs. Benjamin Ogden Martorelli

and hundreds of fine hotels to accommodate your budget.

Atlantic City

MRS. GROVER C. SPILLERS

Oklahoma State Regent

When traveling Turner Turnpike and Hwy. 66 stop and visit Chief Sapulpa's Indian Cemetery. Sponsored by Nancy Green Chapter, D.A.R.

SAPULPA, OKLAHOMA

COURTESY

TULSA CHAPTER D.A.R.


Phillipia University

“Fully Accredited”

• COLLEGE OF THE ARTS
  Dr. J. Clifford Shirley, Dean

• COLLEGE OF THE BIBLE
  Dr. Robert G. Martin, Acting Dean

• THE GRADUATE SEMINARY
  Dr. Stephen J. England, Dean

  “Christian Education, the Hope of the World”

  For Information Write—
  DR. EUGENE S. BRIGGS, President
  Enid, Oklahoma

ABIGAIL PHILLIPS QUINCY CHAPTER

WILLASTON, MASS.

Honors City of Presidents, Quincy, Massachusetts

In appreciation of our organizing regent, Edna Behrman

AMOS MILLS CHAPTER, Wellesley, Mass.

JOSEPH COOLIDGE CHAPTER, D.A.R.

OF WATERTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS

Compliments of

LEXINGTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Compliments of

LYDIA COBB CHAPTER, D.A.R.

OF TAUNTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Compliments of

MANSFIELD CHAPTER

MANSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Greetings from

MARGERY MORTON CHAPTER

OF LEXINGTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Honoring Past Regents

PEACE PARTY CHAPTER, D.A.R.

PITTSFIELD, MASS.

Compliments of

BREWER TREE EXPERT CO.

WINCHESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

IVY LAWN GUEST HOUSE

On Historic Nantucket Island

Mrs. Wesley A. Fordyce, 3 Darling St.

NANTUCKET, MASS.

Attend

All American Indian Days

A Western Spectacle—Doc. SHERIDAN, WYO.

Record all ancestors, simple booklet, make gift copies. Typed entries. $1. ANCESTORS ALL.

Wilson O. Clough, 415 So. 11th, Laramie, Wyo.

MAGAZINE BINDERS

If you wish to keep your D.A.R. Magazines in order, you may purchase attractive navy blue binders, lettering in gold, from the D.A.R. Magazine Office at D.A.R. Headquarters. These are available in both the "old" and "new" size at $3.00 each, with date 40¢ additional, with name 70¢ additional or both for 90¢. Lettering, however, is not available in the old size binders.

MAGAZINE INDEX

New Mexico Society

Daughters of the American Revolution

honors

Mrs. Jack F. Maddox
Honorary State Regent

and

Reporter General to the

Smithsonian Institution

1959-1962

Photo—Courtesy of Hessler Studio

In loving appreciation of her years of loyal service and devotion to the Ideals of our Society.

Butterfield Trail Chapter
Coronado Chapter
Dona Ana Chapter
El Portal Chapter

With the Chapters
(Continued from page 334)

President General’s Message by Long
Beach Chapter.

During the December meeting the theme will be approved schools, and colored slides of Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith will be shown. Gifts for the support of approved schools will be received as a Christmas offering. The programs throughout the year have been planned to include reports from the various committees and guest speakers whose topics follow the themes of the national D.A.R. projects.—Virginia Swenson.

Thronateeska (Albany, Georgia), unveiled and presented to the city a bronze marker honoring Albany’s founder, Col. Nelson Tift, January 14, 1960, on the lawn of the Dougherty County Courthouse in the center of Albany. Mrs. Wallace Crouch, regent, presided. Maurice W. Tift, 90 year old grandson of Col. Tift, unveiled the plaque. Mrs. Frank Faulk of Albany, State Historian, placed the wreath. The Albany High School Band furnished the music; Columnist H. T. McIntosh gave the opening prayer; Dan Gibson, S.A.R. President, led in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag; Mayor Asa D. Kelly, Jr., made a short address and the Rev. J. Frederick Wilson of the First Methodist Church, pronounced benediction.

The wording on the plaque is:

“Nelson Tift, founder of the City of Albany, was born at Croton, Connecticut, July 23, 1810. In 1835 he established a mercantile business in Augusta, Georgia. After a sojourn in Hawkinsville, he moved to Albany, then in Baker County, in 1836. Politically active, Col. Tift served as a justice of the peace; delegate to the State Convention, 1840; judge of the Inferior Court; member Georgia House of Representatives for several terms; member of Congress, 1868-1869. He was re-elected but was not seated the next term. He was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention in 1877.”

Founder of the Augusta Guards in 1835, Tift was elected Col. of the Baker Co. Militia in 1840. During the War Between the States he operated a beef and pork packing plant in Albany without remuneration.

Col. Tift owned an extensive plantation, operated lumber, flour and cornmeal mills, promoted building several railroads, and edited and published the Albany “Patriot.” He died November 21, 1891 and is buried in Oakview Cemetery. Tift County is named for him.—Gladys Tracy Cox.

Old Topanemus (Interlaken, N. J.). On Veterans’ Day, the chapter marked the grave of Miss Emily G. Reynolds in Riverview Cemetery, Trenton, N. J. Miss Reynolds, for whom the new junior high school in Hamilton Square (N. J.) is to be named, was an organizing member of the chapter and died (Continued on page 350)
Compliments of

CHARLOTTESVILLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

GODWIN ELECTRIC COMPANY

CHARLOTTESVILLE LUMBER COMPANY

BLUE RIDGE SCHOOL

NEW DOMINION BOOK SHOP

GILMORE, HAMM & SNYDER, INC.

C. H. WILLIAMS, INC.

MONTICELLO DAIRY

MARY L. HOLLAND

Ladies Ready to Wear

THE MICHIE COMPANY

MOWEN Opticians

HILL & IRVING, INC.

Funeral Service

CITIZENS BANK & TRUST CO.

NATIONAL BANK & TRUST CO.

PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK

CITY MORTGAGE & INSURANCE COMPANY
The red brick, white pillared Albemarle County Courthouse shelters memories of over one hundred and fifty years. A century ago the front portion of the Courthouse was added to the northern wing which was built in 1803.

Inscribed on stone tablets—one on either side of the front door of the Courthouse—is the following:

"COURTHOUSE—FIRST PORTION BUILT BETWEEN 1763-1781—ADDED TO IN 1803 AND 1860—REMODELED AND RESTORED 1938"

"ALBEMARLE COUNTY—FOUNDED AD 1744 FROM A PORTION OF GOOCHLAND COUNTY—NAMED FOR THE SECOND EARL OF ALBEMARLE—INSCRIBED BY ALBEMARLE CHAPTER D.A.R. 1938"

The present courtroom is in the northern (1803) part of the building. In early days this room was used for religious services and civic meetings as well as a court of law. Mr. Jefferson worshipped here and called it "the common temple." It is intimately connected with three Presidents of the United States, viz: Thomas Jefferson, James Madison and James Monroe. A portrait of each of the three gentlemen hangs on its walls. No other pictures will ever be placed in this room.

Olivia Taylor, Regent
Albemarle Chapter, D.A.R.
Letitia Todd was born on the 7th of October 1828, at Stockdale on Burkes Branch, Shelby Co., Ky.

Henry Clay, son of Charles S. and Letitia Todd was born on the 5th September 1830 at Stockdale on Burkes Branch, Shelby Co., Ky.

Letitia Shelby, dau. of C. S. and Letitia Todd was born on the 28th Dec. 1832 at Stockdale on Burkes Branch, Shelby Co., Ky.

Ann Maria, dau. of C. S. and Letitia Todd was born on the 13th Nov. 1834 at Stockdale.

Virginia Shelby, dau. C. S. and Letitia Todd was born on the 16th Nov. 1836 at Stockdale.

Charles Henry, son of C. S. and Letitia Todd was born on the 6th Nov. 1838 at Stockdale.

2nd Generation


Charles Stewart Todd son of Thos. and Jane Todd, born on Clair Creek, Shelby Co., Ky.


Henry Smith, son of Thos. and Jane Todd, b. 19th Aug. at Stockdale 1843.


To whom Baptism was administered at Shelbyville Church by Rev. W. Mathews 10th June 1849.

Sarah, dau. of F. W. Wall and Sarah S. Wall, born Stockdale, 28th May 1849.

Laura Griffin, dau. of I. S. Todd and Sarah W. Todd was born at Owensboro, Ky., 12th April 1855.

Deaths

Henry Clay Todd, son of C. S. and Letitia Todd, d. 30th May 1832.

Charles Stewart, son of C. S. and Letitia Todd, d. 31st May 1832 at Stockdale.

(Continued on next page)
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

One of America's Finest New Motor Hotels

"A Knott Motor Hotel"

Wonderful Food—Air Conditioned

RESERVATIONS REQUIRED—Telephone 2-7101

Complete Facilities — Swimming Pool

CHARLOTTESVILLE AUTO AND TRUCK DEALERS
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

BRADLEY PEYTON III
858 West Main Street
Pontiac-Cadillac-Paxsmall

HARPER MOTORS, INC.
Preston Ave., at Ninth Street
Authorized Dealer for Fallstrom
R. M. DAVIS MOTORS, INC.
1211 West Main Street
DeSoto-Plymouth-D K W
CHARLOTTESVILLE MOTORS
836 West Main Street
Ford Cars and Trucks
MACCREGOR MOTORS, INC.
416 West Main Street
Lincoln-Mercury-Continental
Edsel-English Ford-Bergard

RUSSELL MOONEY OLDS SALES & SERVICE
315 West Main Street
Oldsmobile-G M C Trucks

DOMINICK CHEVROLET CORP.
100 East Water Street
Chevrolet Cars and Trucks

H. M. GELEASON AND CO., INC.
Garrett Street
International Trucks and Equipment

COGGINS MOTOR CO., INC.
330 Preston Avenue
Chrysler-Plymouth-Imperial
Studebaker Cars and Trucks-Mercedes

VANCE BUICK INC.
900 Preston Avenue
Buick-Opel

WRIGHT WRECKING YARD
1320 East Market Street
Diamond T. Trucks
Allis Chalmers Farm Equipment

WILHOIT MOTORS
464 East Market Street
Dodge-Fiat-Simca

PIEDMONT TRACTOR CO., INC.
Route 250 West
Willys Jeep-John Deere Equipment

BETTY KING
Gifts—Imported & Unusual—Gifts
Located on U.S. 29 in
7 Day Shopping Center near
Thomas Jefferson Inn
Phone 6-6532 Charlottesville, Va.

Susana Hart Todd, dau. of C. S. and Letitia Todd, d. 6th June 1832 at Stockdale.
Ann Maria, dau. of C. S. and Letitia Todd, d. 15th Sept. 1835 at Stockdale.
Mrs. Jane Todd, wife of Thomas Todd, departed this life Oct. 15, 1855 on Clear Creek, aged 25 yrs. 3 mo. 17 dau.
Finley W. Wall, d. 7th Feb. 1852, aged 32 yrs., Owensboro, Ky.
John H. Todd, departed this life Aug. 1852 at Owensboro, Ky., aged 26 yrs.
Susan H. Todd, wife of Thomas Todd, departed this life 3rd Sept. 1853 at Stockdale, aged 25 yrs. 2 mo. 19 dau.

Letitia S. Wall, 2nd dau. of Sarah S. and Finley Wall, departed this life at Owensboro, 12th Jan. 1854, aged 3 yrs.
C. S. Todd, Jr., son of Thomas and Jane Todd, fell in defense to his Country 31st Dec. 1862 at Murfreesboro as Capt. 6th Ky.
Letitia S. Carter, dau. of John and Letty Carter, departed this life at Owensboro 13th July 1864, aged 4 yrs.
Died at New Orleans 30th Sept. 1867.
Laura Beverly, infant dau. of John and Letitia S. Carter, born 19th Feb. 1866.
Departed this life at Owensboro, Ky. 22nd July 1868, Mrs. Letitia Todd, aged 69 yrs. 6 mo. 11 days.

BLAIR HOUSE
CHARLOTTESVILLE
VIRGINIA
Traditional Atmosphere
Route 29 North & 250 By-Pass

Queries
Arnold—Northrup—Want name of wfe., parents, and dates of Job Arnold of Coventry, R.I., who had dau. Deborah, b. 1766, mar. in Coventry, R.I. 1794 to Jeremiah Gould Northup, b. 1771, s. of Judge John Northup of North Kingston, R.I. abt. 1800 Jeremiah and wfe. removed to Pa., settled on farm near Scranton, Pa.
—Mrs. 0. L. Trenary, 806 - 63d Place, Kenosha, Wis.

Wilson—Huffstutter—Want to corres. with desc. of Nancy—Wilson, b. 1792 Ind., had two Wilson ch., Nathaniel and Polly, when she mar. Louis Huffstutter, mar. in Morgan, Harrison or Washington Cos., Ind., and d. 1870 in Tenn., buried near Elbridge, Tenn., in Huffstutter cemetery. Also want parents, dates, and places of Nancy.—Mrs. Pearl U. Hamilton, 3626 First Ave., La Crescenta, Calif.

(Continued on page 355)
NOW RELEASED
"WILLIAMSBURG: THE STORY OF A PATRIOT"

vivid color motion picture, 16mm sound, viewing time: 36 minutes

Praised by the thousands of visitors to Colonial Williamsburg, who have seen it at the Information Center Theatre, this inspirational film is now available to educational institutions.

Rental: $5.00 for three days
Lease: $200.00 for life of print

Write to: Film Distribution (D.S.)
COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG
WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA

Greetings from
ARLINGTON HOUSE CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Arlington, Virginia

Compliments of
ADAM THOROUGHGOOD CHAPTER
Norfolk, Virginia

Courtesy BLACK'S FORT CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Arlington, Virginia

Greetings from
CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH CHAPTER
Arlington, Virginia

Compliments of
COLONEL JOHN BANISTER CHAPTER
Fredericksburg, Virginia

Greetings from
CONSTANTIA CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Suffolk, Virginia

Elizabeth McIntosh Hammett Chapter, Manassas, Va.
Mrs. Robert E. Boyd, Organizing Regent
Mrs. Thomas R. Casner, Regent

Honor new Chapter Regent
MRS. LAWRENCE M. BROWN
Fairfax County Chapter, Fairfax, Va.

In Memory of MRS. H. E. JONES
Organizer of Fort Chiswell Chapter, Bristol, Virginia
1922-1949

Greetings from
GEORGE PEARS CHAPTE, D.A.R.
Gloucester County, Virginia

Henry Clay Chapter, Annandale, Va.
Honors its Organizing Regent
MRS. HENRY HICHERSON DUCK

Honor new Chapter Regent
MRS. GEORGE L. TAYLOR
Organizing Regent of Lovellady Chapter
November 9, 1946, Pennington Gap, Va.

Greetings from
LEEDSTOWN RESOLUTIONS Chapter, D.A.R.
Monterey, Virginia — Westmoreland County

Portsmouth Anniversary Year
RAINBOW RIDGE Chapter
Clifton Forge, Va.

Greetings from
THOMAS LEE Chapter
Arlington, Virginia

Compliments of
HICKS REALTY CO., INC.
REALTORS
306 Mt. Vernon Ave.
Alexandria, Virginia
KING 9-1669

The following Chapters unite in presenting this tribute to Hampton:

COL. FRANCIS MALLORY

COL. WILLIAM ALLEN

COMTE DE GRASSE

DR. JOSEPH DICKS

EASTERN SHORE OF VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

PRINCESS ANNE COUNTY

SARAH CONSTANT

HAMPTON HOTELS, INC.

Richmond, Virginia

St. John's Church built in 1728. This church uses communion silver bearing a hallmark of 1618, believed to be the oldest in continuous use in America.

Hampton, Virginia, the oldest continuous English-speaking settlement in America, is celebrating its 350th Anniversary this year.

The English received their first friendly reception in the New World as guests of the Kecoughtan Indians on April 30, 1607 at the present site of Hampton. Its buildings suffered destruction in the American Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Civil War. But each burning was followed by reconstruction and the town continues to grow.

magazine chairman

If you wish to have a complete list of the subscribers in your chapter, please send a list of your members with their addresses —chapter year books may be used—to the Magazine Office, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. The staff will note the date of expiration of the ones that are subscribers. NOW is the time to send in your list as this can be done for you during the summer months ONLY.
The following article contains a short account of at least one spot of historical interest in each of the six districts of the Kentucky Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. We hope they will tempt you to come to see our State.

Ruth C. (Mrs. Fred) Osborne
State Regent, Kentucky

JOHN JAMES AUDUBON

Along the banks of the Ohio River in Western Kentucky, John James Audubon knew some of his happiest hours as a man and spent some of his greatest hours as an ornithologist. Yet in Henderson County both he and his family knew the deep despair of personal tragedy. It was to the tiny village of Henderson that Audubon, his wife, Lucy, small son, and business partner came by flatboat in the first decade of the 19th century.

Audubon did not prove himself an adequate business man and preferred to take his helper on expeditions of watching birds and collecting specimens rather than tend the store. What may have seemed even worse to his distressed partner was that he bore no remorse for such behavior. Due to the economic conditions of the frontier it is doubtful that a good business man could have prospered at that time, but Audubon persisted, often in need yet never in poverty or want, until the failure of a steam mill in 1817. This enterprise was an unprofitable business allowed him to send his family to the large city of New York, where, it was bought by a group of farsighted citizens who knew and loved the family and the house, and who venerated its traditions. Liberty Hall has taken its place along with Mount Vernon, Gunston Hall, and other comparable shrines to be preserved for posterity.

Mrs. Bailey P. Wootton,
Frankfort Chapter, Second District;
State Parliamentarian; National
Vice-Chairman, Good Citizens Com-
mittee, East Central Division

HISTORIC FRANKFORT

In all of Kentucky, with its history, its beauty, and romance, there is no more interesting spot than that section of Frankfort lying in the bend of the Kentucky River, bounded and intersected by streets bearing the names of Washington, Wilkinson, St. Clair, Montgomery (now called Main), and Wapping.

In 1786, 6 years before Kentucky became a State, Gen. James Wilkinson was authorized to establish a town at this place. This he did and had the land drained and streets laid out; he named most of them for generals of the American Revolution, all of whom had been his friends and comrades in arms. He then launched a campaign to interest desirable people who would build homes and live permanently in this new settlement.

He planned well, for those who built their homes in this area were people of substance. Many of their houses still stand, and some of them have been occupied only by the families that built them and their descendants. It is the locale of Miss Alice Elizabeth Trabue’s interesting history called “A Corner in Celebr-ities”—a title well-chosen, for no town has a more valid claim to a monopoly in celebrities. In this small area, according to Miss Trabue, “there dwelt two Supreme Court Justices, two Cabinet Officers, nine United States Senators, eight Governors, six Congressmen, seven representatives to foreign posts, and it is here that three Admirals of the Navy first saw the light of day.”

By far the most outstanding of the old homes is Liberty Hall. This fine old house, which counted among its distinguished guests the Marquis de Lafayette and five Presidents of the United States, was designed by Thomas Jefferson for his friend, John Brown, first United States Senator from Kentucky. Built of bricks burned on the place, with glass for the windows and fine old pieces of furniture brought over the mountains on muleback, it is now a shrine. No one ever lived in Liberty Hall except Senator Brown and his descendants; and when the last occupant died and the only surviving heir was forced by circumstances to live elsewhere, it was bought by a group of farsighted citizens who knew and loved the family and the house, and who venerated its traditions. Liberty Hall has taken its place along with Mount Vernon, Gunston Hall, and other comparable shrines to be preserved for posterity.

Mrs. Bailey P. Wootton,
Frankfort Chapter, Second District;
State Parliamentarian; National
Vice-Chairman, Good Citizens Com-
mittee, East Central Division

BIG SPRING

Big Spring at Georgetown, Ky., was first seen by white men on July 9, 1774. Record of its discovery is found in the journal of Thomas Hanson, one of John Floyd's surveying party.

(July 9th ... Mr. Floyd and Nash went in search of a spring which they found ...)

July 20th: We began Mr. Floyd's survey of 1,000 acres about his spring ... the largest I have ever seen in the whole country. ...

Although the title to the tract can be traced from Floyd (who did not settle there) directly to Elijah Carig, founder of Georgetown, yet another pioneer was associated with the spring. John McClelland, with a group of Scotch-Irish settlers, came down from Pennsylvania in 1775 and founded a station on the banks of Royal Spring (sic), the first permanent settlement north of the Kentucky River. During the “peace year” (1775–76) “swarms” of settlers flocked into the frontier from the east until the Indians, resenting the intrusion of the whites, began late in 1776 to attack one lonely settlement after another. McClelland's Fort was doomed. In December 1776 a party of Indians under Chief Pluggy attacked the fort, mortally wounding
McClelland. As told in the diary of George Rogers Clark:

January, 1777:
6. John McClelland died of his wounds.
30. Occupants moved to Harrodsburg from McClelland's Fort.

Five years of silence—then new settlers came to Big Spring from Virginia. Members of the famous Traveling Church, under the leadership of Elijah Craig, moved into the Big Spring tract deeded to Craig by Floyd's heirs, calling it first Lebanon Town, and later (December 16, 1790) Georgetown after George Washington. The town prospered, became the site of a college, developed many “manufactories” about the Big Spring—among them a distillery, the first fulling mill, and a famous paper mill.

The Big Spring, marked (1920) for its historical significance by the Daughters of the American Revolution, is today the source of the water supply for Georgetown and much of Scott County. Georgetown, over the years, has cherished the Big Spring as a precious heritage which will never be allowed to lose its place of dignity and importance in the life of the community.

(Mrs.) Dorothy Garrett Mezler, Big Spring Chapter, Third District, Georgetown, Ky.

FORT HARROD

The student of history who comes either to Fort Harrod in Harrodsburg, the first permanent settlement in Kentucky, or to Constitution Square in Danville, where Kentucky's statehood was brought about in 1792, must free himself from the enchantment of the manmade majesty of large cities before he can realize the significance of early Kentucky forts.

In Fort Harrod the historian is in another century, another world—that of Capt. James Harrod and his 30 men (listed in Draper's mss.), who came by the Ohio River route, up Kentucky River, and up Salt River to a big spring nearby, where they made camp and founded Harrodstown, June 16, 1774.

Emigrants previous to 1786 were the McAfees, Thompsons, Adams, Curry, Wood, Hagggin, McBride, Mosby, Smith, Bowman, Buchanan, Moore, Prather, Wilson, Caldwell, Rice, Harbison, and Hite.

Because of Indian ravages, the frontiersmen organized their activities to the smallest detail on a war basis. Settlers of each community were grouped in a fort or barricaded settlement within one enclosure, with cabins, stockades, and blockhouses.

Visitors to Fort Harrod were Daniel Boone, Gen. George Rogers Clark (who there planned the conquest of the Northwest), and Joseph Bowman, hero of Vincennes, whose stone fort stands today next to David Rice's home where Transylvania Seminary was established.

Inside the narrow confines of Fort Harrod were the elements that have made Kentucky great, namely, industry, as shown by Anne McGinty who brought the first spinning wheel over the Alleghanies; education, as taught by Mrs. William Coomes, the first school teacher in the Wilderness; courage and loyalty, demonstrated by the first four mothers to enter the Wilderness—Mrs. Boone, Mrs. Hogan, Mrs. Denton and Mrs. McCary; courage and kindliness of Boone, Harrod, and Benjamin Logan; statesmanship, as shown by Col. John Todd and John Bowman, the first military governor of Kentucky County; keen military insight, possessed by General Clark; and religion, as lived by Lewis Craig of the Traveling Church that stopped at Gilbert's Creek and by Rev. John Lythe and William Hickman.

EULA CONLEY MOORE
(Mrs. Bacon R.)
Honorary State Regent, Kentucky Society, D.A.R.; Member of Resolution Committee, National Society, D.A.R.; Harrodsburg, Fourth District.

DUNCAN TAVERN HISTORIC CENTER

"In the story of this tavern lies the history of the city of Paris, the State of Kentucky, and even that of the painful birth of the United States."

Four years before Kentucky was a State, while still a part of Virginia, this majestic inn went under the sign, "The Goddess of Liberty." Built of native rock and the finest hardwoods of the forests, it stands three stories high, an original and perfect example of the finest workmanship of the Revolutionary period.

Joseph Duncan, an officer in Col. Daniel Morgan's famous rifle regiment, was proud of his tavern, a stone's throw from the log courthouse that served almost one-third of the Kentucky Territory, as 33 counties eventually were carved from this county of Bourbon in the then State of Virginia. Because of over-lapping claims to land, thousands of suits were filed here, and most of the pioneers in this "Gateway to the Northwest" congregated at this focal point. Among these were Daniel Boone, Simon Kenton, Michael Stoner, and Col. James Smith, "first Rebel of the Revolution." Add to these the thousands of others who came for rest and refreshment or meals supplied from the huge kitchens where venison was always turning on spits to whet the appetite of weary travelers.

Restored in 1940 by the Kentucky Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, when the city of Paris presented it to the Society, it is now the headquarters of the State organization, a shrine, museum, and library named in memory of John Fox, Jr., beloved Kentucky author. The tavern is dedicated to Mary Desha, one of the four founders of the National Society.

In 1955 the Kentucky Society acquired the old home built about 1800 by Anne Maria (McLaughlin) Duncan, widow of Major Duncan. Here she moved with her six small children when compelled to lease the tavern. As in the old inn, the work is exquisitely beautiful, with great mantels and cupboards of hand-carved cherry and paneling executed by Joel T. Hart, who became Kentucky's greatest sculptor.

Both buildings are complete with authentic 18th century furniture and open to the public.

Mrs. William B. Ardery, Chairman of Restoration and Development, Duncan Tavern Historic Center; Fifth District, Paris, Ky.

PIONEER HISTORY OF THE SIXTH DISTRICT

The Sixth District, Kentucky Society, D.A.R., serves an area rich in history that reposes permanently on the pages of historians and in the hearts and minds of the pioneers' descendants.

John Filson's map of "Kentucke," made before adoption of the Federal Constitution, shows the provinces of this district, the "Gr. Sandy" and "Tigerts C."

Christopher Gist entered Kentucky at the northern terminus of the Warriors' Path and spent a night in 1751 at the site of Fullerton, Greenup County. Gabriel Arthur, accompany-

(Continued on page 346)
Kentucky National Vice Chairmen, East Central Division

Compliments of
Paducah, Capt. John McKinley, Bland Ballard, Capt. John Lillard, Frankfort, the past
Vice President General and Frankfort Chapters

Mrs. Thomas A. Briles
*Americanism*

Mrs. Walter Payne Coleman, Sr.
*Conservation*

Mrs. Clara Clendenin Davis
*Honor Roll*

Miss Laura Dickerson
*Program*

Mrs. Charles Hobson
*Genealogical Records*

Dr. Winona Stevens Jones
*Friend of Museum*

Mrs. Bailey P. Wootton
*Good Citizens*
The first of a series of volumes of cemetery and Bible records, this valuable genealogical reference tool contains cemetery records from over 100 counties, the latter alphabetically arranged; complete index of cemetery names and full names of individuals; and some additional notes of genealogical and/or historical interest.

Over 488 pages, cloth-bound, price $10.00, plus 25¢ per copy for postage (lots of 5 or more copies to one address, postage prepaid).

Order from Miss Virginia Wilson, Treasurer, Kentucky Records Research Committee, D.A.R., 114 Woodland Avenue, Lexington, Kentucky.

Bits of Kentucky History (Continued from page 344)

ing a party of Cherokees in 1764, was wounded and captured by Shawnee in this area, taken to Shawnee country in Ohio, adopted by them, and later released to return to the Cherokees in Tennessee. Over the Warriors' Path Arthur made his way back to Virginia. The oldest village in this area was Alexandria, Greenup County, with about 20 cabins, built by Shawnees and French traders about 1773. In 1773 Simon Kenton, with Michael Tyger, was scouting near the Big Sandy as he journeyed to Washington, Mason County. Daniel Boone was undoubtedly a resident of Riverton, Greenup County. Poage Chapter serves the foregoing area.

Harman Station Chapter and Indian Mount Chapter claim members from the area with the following history: Dr. Thomas Walker's party, traveling northward over the Warriors' Path, turned eastward over a trail to the site of present Salyersville to Mud and Paint Licks; at Harman Station at the mouth of John's Creek on the Big Sandy, Jen-
Greetings and Best Wishes to 123 members

HART CHAPTER
Daughters of the American Revolution
MRS. BILL J. BROWN, Regent
CODELL CONSTRUCTION CO.
Headquarters—Codell Building  Winchester, Kentucky

Greetings to Hart Chapter on 52nd Anniversary

The Winchester Bank
WINCHESTER, KENTUCKY

MEMBER F.D.I.C.

Compliments of
THE CLARK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK
WINCHESTER, KENTUCKY
Member F.D.I.C.

Compliments of the
WINCHESTER BUILDING & SAVING ASSOCIATION
Winchester, Kentucky

Compliments of the
PEOPLES STATE BANK & TRUST CO.
WINCHESTER, KENTUCKY

MEMBER F.D.I.C.

nie Wylie was captured, with ensuing horrors of Indian reprisals.

John Graham Chapter, Pikeville Chapter, Jane Owen West Chapter, and Louisa Chapter cherish the following conglomeration of historic facts: John Swift in 1760 headed Englishmen, Frenchmen, and Shawnees into a nebulous silver mines plan, and built a charcoal furnace near the Breaks of the Big Sandy; Daniel Boone’s party camped at a salt lick near Preston’s Station (Prestonburg); John Graham in 1787, surveyed 100,000 acres of land in the headwaters of the Big Sandy for Col. John Preston who never came to the area but later transferred his principal surveys to Graham; Vancouver’s Fort, near Louisa, was established in 1787 on a 15,000-acre tract granted to Charles Vancouver but was abandoned following Indian warfare and reestablished about 1792.

Youths, fresh from the Revolution, came down the Ohio River, up from the Wilderness Road, following gaps

(Continued on page 351)
PROJECT OF PETER EARLY CHAPTER 1959-1960
DEVELOPMENT OF FANNY ASKEW WILLIAMS,
D.A.R. MEMORIAL PARK
BLAKELY, GEORGIA

GREETINGS FROM

Compliments of
FARMERS GIN & WAREHOUSE CO.
S. G. MADDOX, SR
BLAKELY, GEORGIA

FIRST STATE BANK
Blakely, Georgia

BANK OF EARLY
Blakely, Georgia

BLAKELY PEANUT CO.
Blakely, Georgia

FELDER & SON
Blakely, Georgia

HALL DRUG CO.
Blakely, Georgia

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Blakely, Georgia

GULF OIL PRODUCTS
H. M. Richardson
Distributor

THOMPSON MOTOR CO.
Blakely, Georgia

QUAIL MOTEL
Blakely, Georgia

DEEP SOUTH MOTEL
Blakely, Georgia
HONORING
MRS. FRANK FOY FAULK
GEORGIA STATE HISTORIAN
By
THRONATEESKA CHAPTER, D.A.R., ALBANY, GA.
In Sincere Appreciation

Albany
Housefurnishing Co.
Fine furniture

Merry Acres
Town House Motels

Davis Brothers
Restaurant

Radium Springs Motel
4 miles So. of Albany

Victory Club
Good Food

Crouch Lumber Co.

Chas. H. Smith, Jr.
Realtors
MAKE MORE MONEY
FUND...RAISING
IS EASY WITH
ATKINSON'S SHELLED PECANS

Yes, it is easy to raise funds for your church or civic group when you sell Atkinson's new crop, shelled pecans and pecan products. These delicious nuts are much in demand during the holiday season, as you will see when you add up the big profits!

Build Your Treasury the Easy Way—Send Write now for information and special church and civic-group promotion price list.

Clip Coupon and Mail Today

Atkinson's Pecan Products
Post Office Box 701
Gorffiel, Georgia

Please rush full information on your Easy Fund Raising Plan.

Name ____________________________________________
Address __________________________________________
City ____________________________________________ State .

Organization _______________________________________

Compliments of

Pineland Telephone Cooperative

Metter, Georgia

E. L. Britt, Manager

Compliments of

Jake Williams Drugs
Fort Early Chapter, D.A.R.

Fort Early, Georgia

Compliments of

Norman B. Davie
Senator—48th District

Georgia

Compliments of

Kitchings Bookkeeping Co.
Tax Consultants, in conjunction with
Four Area Motor Courts, Madison, Georgia

History of Jones County, Georgia, 1103 pages
with records from 1857 to 1917, Order from
Mrs. C. C. Williams, Round Oak, Ga. $15.00

Greetings from

The Commercial National Bank
Cedarock, Ga.

Compliments of

Ward's Drug Store
St. Simon's Island, Ga.

Compliments of

Sowega Bonded Warehouse
Albany, Georgia

Twigg's County (Ga.) History
Price $10.00—Mail check to:
Mrs. J. T. McCormick, Treasurer
Maj. Gen. John Twiggs' Chapter
Box 279, Dry Branch, Ga.

BORDEN'S
Augusta, Georgia

—If it's Borden's, it's got to be good—

Located on highway 441

Moon Motel
Swimming Pool—Restaurant
Homerville, Georgia

Best Wishes

GEORGIA D.A.R.

ATLANTA BILTMORE

With the Chapters

(Continued from page 337)

in November 1957 after having taught 44 years at the Kuser School in Trenton.

The ceremony was conducted by Mrs. James S. Avati, chapter chaplain, and Mrs. Henry DeLand Strack, regent. Mrs. E. Howard Jeffrey, organizing regent of the chapter, unveiled the

D.A.R. marker. Miss Reynolds and Mrs. Jeffrey, her cousin, shared a Revolutionary ancestor—Samuel Burk— who fought at the battles of Trenton, Princeton, and Monmouth.

Others present were Miss Anne M. Stommel, National Vice Chairman of Revolutionary ancestor—Samuel Burk—who fought at the battles of Trenton, Princeton, and Monmouth.

Others present were Miss Anne M. Stommel, National Vice Chairman of Georgia Chapters, D.A.R.

D.A.R. marker. Miss Reynolds and Mrs. Jeffrey, her cousin, shared a Revolutionary ancestor—Samuel Burk—who fought at the battles of Trenton, Princeton, and Monmouth.

Others present were Miss Anne M. Stommel, National Vice Chairman of Revolutionary ancestor—Samuel Burk—who fought at the battles of Trenton, Princeton, and Monmouth.

Others present were Miss Anne M. Stommel, National Vice Chairman of Revolutionary ancestor—Samuel Burk—who fought at the battles of Trenton, Princeton, and Monmouth.

Others present were Miss Anne M. Stommel, National Vice Chairman of Revolutionary ancestor—Samuel Burk—who fought at the battles of Trenton, Princeton, and Monmouth.

Others present were Miss Anne M. Stommel, National Vice Chairman of Revolutionary ancestor—Samuel Burk—who fought at the battles of Trenton, Princeton, and Monmouth.

Others present were Miss Anne M. Stommel, National Vice Chairman of Revolutionary ancestor—Samuel Burk—who fought at the battles of Trenton, Princeton, and Monmouth.

Others present were Miss Anne M. Stommel, National Vice Chairman of Revolutionary ancestor—Samuel Burk—who fought at the battles of Trenton, Princeton, and Monmouth.

Others present were Miss Anne M. Stommel, National Vice Chairman of Revolutionary ancestor—Samuel Burk—who fought at the battles of Trenton, Princeton, and Monmouth.
GREETINGS
TO
MEMBERS AND FRIENDS
OF
NATIONAL SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION
FROM
the FIVE CHAPTERS of
"DYNAMO OF DIXIE"
CHATTANOOGA,
TENNESSEE:

HONORING

Mrs. Orin Alva Stevens
Past State Regent and
Fifty-one years a member of the
Daughters of the
American Revolution
In appreciation of her devotion
to the Society

Dacotah Chapter
Fargo, North Dakota

These chapters are listed above in the chronological order of their founding. They bear names which are significant in national as well as local history. They work together through the Chattanooga Regents' Council of which the chairmanship is rotated in the same order annually. Jointly they own and maintain Brainerd Mission Cemetery, a cherished local site. They observe the special patriotic anniversaries, with one chapter being sponsor for certain days. Award of medals in schools is cleared through the Council so that there will not be duplication and omissions.

They work together for good of the Cherokee District, D.A.R., and in turn, the Tennessee Society, D.A.R. They serve their Community of Today and at the same time, honor the heroes, events and places of pioneer records.

North Carolina Land Grants in Tennessee 1778-1791
Approx. 5,000 early land holders and settlers listed with date and county. 1,500 N. C. Revolutionary Soldiers in Appendix. 200 pages fully indexed. Cloth. A source book for Tennessee genealogy and history. $12.50—Order from:
Gardiner-Cartwright, 4533 Park Ave. Memphis 17, Tenn.

MRS. THOMAS BURCHETT,
Poage Chapter, Sixth District, Ashland, Ky.
What Does Membership in the D.A.R. Mean to You? (Continued from page 282)

(Continued from page 282)

welcome could await her in perhaps strange surroundings.

10. Try to make it your goal to have at least one prospective member’s name to present at each meeting. Some chapters are doing this with some success.

So What Does Membership in the D.A.R. Mean to You?

It means an awareness of our responsibilities as Americans. It means not only service to others, the purpose for which it was founded but its deep and invaluable friendships and close bonds with one another. The more often we are gathered together, the closer these bonds become in working for a common purpose. There is so much in D.A.R. of which we can all be proud, not simply because we are privileged to belong, but because of its fine work. Finally it means that being a part of this great organization which works so diligently for the America we all want is a high privilege.

DO support it by knowing what it does, what it stands for and by taking an active part to help further its objectives. Talk it up, and know that the prestige and the respect that it holds as a patriotic society in our country today are unequalled.
Honoring Mrs. Folsom H. Gates of Gordon, Nebraska
STATE REGENT OF NEBRASKA

The following chapters pay tribute to our State Regent:

Point of Rock, Alliance, Nebr.
Elizabeth Montague, Beatrice, Nebr.
Nikumi, Blair, Nebr.
General Geo. A. Custer, Broken Bow, Nebr.
Lone Willow, Gordon, Nebr.
Platte, Columbus, Nebr.
Captain Christopher Robinson, Crawford, Nebr.

David City, David City, Nebr.
Quivera, Fairbury, Nebr.
Reavis-Ashley, Falls City, Nebr.
Omaha, Omaha, Nebr.
Kitkibaki, Superior, Nebr.
Butler-Johnson, Sutton, Nebr.
David Bryant, York, Nebr.
CATEECHEE CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Invites You to
ANDERSON, SOUTH CAROLINA
Home of
ANDERSON COLLEGE

PROUDLY PRESENTED BY THE FOLLOWING FRIENDS

CITY OF ANDERSON
CALHOUN HOTEL-MOTEL
ORRMILLS-LYONS DIVISION
SULLIVAN-KING MORTUARY
GENE ANDERSON'S, INC.
MeLESKEY-TODD DRUG CO.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF S. C.
COCHRAN'S
FOREST LAWN MEMORIAL PARK

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
CAROLINA TERRACE MOTEL
ABNEY MILLS
McDOUGALD FUNERAL HOME
GALLANT-BELK CO.
SMITH'S CUT-RATE DRUGS
LAWRENCE & BROWNLEE AGENCY
ANDERSON HARDWARE CO.
HAMMOND HEATING & AIR CONDITIONING CO.

ANDERSON INDEPENDENT & DAILY MAIL
Replica of Fort built in 1780 by that hardy band of pioneers who established the settlement that has become the Capital of Tennessee. The leaders of the settlers, General James Robertson and Colonel John Donelson, named the Fort in honor of their friend, Francis Nash, a North Carolina General in the Revolutionary War.

The reproduction was sponsored by the Daughters of the American Revolution

Davidson County Chapters
D.A.R.

THE ANDERSON SQUARE 1875

Showing B. F. Crayton and Son’s Store (upper right hand) which was looted by the infamous BROWN'S RAIDERS during Civil War who kept the village terrified by killing, shooting, torture and robbery for three days.

Hudson Berry Chapter, Anderson, South Carolina

Queries
(Continued from page 341)

McCarroll—Caldwell — Want parents, dates, and places of these McCarroll ch. b. Pa., between 1790-1808: Maria Jane; Susanna; Jane; Elizabeth Armstrong; Thomas; Sarah; Hannah; Ann; Mary. Which Caldwells left Washington, Pa. at early date for Johnstown, Licking Co., Ohio, thence to Delaware Co., Ohio? Will ex inf.—Mrs. Ira M. Thompson, 1227 Linden Ave., Wahoo, Nebr.

McCammon—Purdue—Want full inf. on the McCammon and Purdue ances., Samuel McCammon, father of John McCammon, d. 1826, buried Shirleyburg, Pa.; John mar. Katherine Purdue (b. Jan. 14, 1793, d. July 23, 1882 Westerville, Ohio), she is a sister of John Purdue who gave his name to Purdue Univ., Purdue fam. moved to Ohio 1765—Mrs. Rayburn Irwin, 2002 Smith St., Lincoln 2, Nebr.

Mason—Everett—Were Robert Mason, member Col. Ass. of Md. in 1600's and Geo. Mason, who acquired Gunston Hall site in Va., brothers? If not, what relation? Were Chas. and Christopher Everett, who came to Va. abt 1635, the same man? Which was bro. to Aaren in New Eng.?—Mrs. J. R. Burney, 1006 E. 40th St., Savannah, Ga.

Good-Smeltzer—Want ances., bros., sisters, dates, and places of John Good, b. 1788, d. 1847 and wfe. Susanna Smeltzer, b. 1790, d. 1885, came to Bose Co., Ind., 1834 from eastern Tenn., prob. Geo. Co., known to be desc. of Lorentz Guth, Sr., who came to Phila. Sept. 19, 1738, and settled in Lehigh Co., Pa.—Vella Good, 809 North Jackson St., Frankfort, Ind.

Smith—Rountree—Jones—Hammett—Schumacher—Want ances., parents, dates, and places of (a) Sgt. William Smith, n. Va., 1759 and wfe. Mary (who?), b. Va., migra. to Caswell Co., N.C., and Lincoln Co., Tenn., d. 1830, Also of (b) Thomas Rountree, b. 1778, d. 1828, 1st wfe Mary (who?), 2d wfe. Sarah (who?), buried Lynchburg, Tenn. Also of (c) James Randle Jones, b. 1832 Macon Co., migra. to Texas, ca 1852, had bro. Wiley and (Continued on page 356)
Honoring

Mrs. Verne D. Caldwell

National Number 64,639
Organizing Regent—February 22, 1918
Shining Mountain Chapter
BILLINGS, MONTANA
State Regent 1924-1926
A FIFTY YEAR MEMBER
OF D.A.R.

ASSINIBOINE CHAPTER
HAVRE, MONTANA

BITTER ROOT CHAPTER
MISSOULA, MONTANA

MILK RIVER CHAPTER
GLASGOW, MONTANA

MOUNT HYALITE CHAPTER
Bozeman, Montana

GRO FINGO CHAP.EL.
HELENA, MONTANA

SILVER BOW CHAPTER
BUTTE, MONTANA

Come to Scenic Montana
MILK RIVER CHAPTER
GLASGOW, MONTANA

Greetings from
MOUNT HYALITE CHAPTER
Bozeman, Montana

Greetings from
GRO FINGO CHAPEL, D.A.R.
HELENA, MONTANA

Greetings from
SILVER BOW CHAPTER
BUTTE, MONTANA

DIAMONDS
WATCHES
Sutherland Jewelry
18 North Fourth Street
Great Falls, Montana

SOUTHERN BOOK COMPANY
530 N. Charles St. Baltimore 1, Md.

Niagara Falls, 1678–1960
The New York Historical Society, 170 Central Park West, New York City, announces a special exhibition of material on the history of Niagara Falls, beginning with a drawing and description by Father Louis Hennepin, a French priest who traveled with La Salle in 1678; these were published in London in 1679.

OFFICIALLY APPROVED
FINEST CAST BRONZE
LAY MEMBER MARKERS

PAN AMERICAN BRONZE CO.
4452 KUGLER MILL ROAD
CINCINNATI 36, OHIO

EDITH TUNNELL, 1 Jacobus Place, New York 63, N.Y.

H. B. Howell who ans. query 11717 in March 1924 magazine or any inf. Samuel Howell and Jane Vanderbilt are my direct ances.—G. C. Griffith, 4337 15th Ave., N.E., Seattle 5, Wash.

GENEALOGICAL BOOKS
We specialize in
County histories and records
Family histories and genealogy
Revolutionary rolls and pension lists
We also have in progress
a program of reprinting
BASIC GENEALOGICAL
REFERENCE BOOKS
Catalogs free upon request

You are invited to list your wants with us

SOUTHERN BOOK COMPANY
530 N. Charles St. Baltimore 1, Md.
INDIANA

The chapters of the southern district of Indiana dedicate this page with pride and affection to the four members of the Indiana State Board from the southern district.

Mrs. Wm. G. Cogswell
Treasurer
Bloomington

Mrs. Glenn E. Wheeler
Registrar
Vincennes

Mrs. Arthur Payne
Librarian
New Albany

Mrs. Reed Boggs
Southern District Director
Salem

Chapter Regents of Southern District

Ann Rogers Clark, Jeffersonville
Mrs. Elmer L. Hochn
Bloomington, Bloomington
Mrs. F. W. Faris
Christopher Harrison, Salem
Mrs. Garrett Qualkinbush
Col. Archibald Lochry, Lawrenceburg
Mrs. Benjamin Harris
Cradle of Liberty, Petersburg
Mrs. Alfred James
Dubois County, Huntingburg
Mrs. J. W. Huffman
Fort Vallonia, Seymour
Mrs. Wm. B. Harrell
Francis Vigo, Vincennes
Mrs. Howard N. Greenlee

Gen. John Gibson, Princeton
Mrs. Ray Hylop
Green Tree Tavern, Charlestown
Mrs. Clarence Y. Myers
John Paul, Madison
Mrs. Edward Jeffery
John Wallace, Bedford
Mrs. Robert S. Ingalls
Joseph Hart, Columbus
Mrs. H. O. Becker
Lafayette Spring, Tell City
Mrs. Hubert R. Bruce
Lone Tree, Greensburg
Mrs. T. H. Shannon

Lost River, Orleans
Mrs. Lee W. Taylor
Nathan Hinkle, Sullivan
Miss Faustine Cook
Piankeshaw, New Albany
Mrs. Elmer Ehalt
Spier Spencer, Rockport
Mrs. Matticlyde Parsley
The Hoosier Elm, Corydon
Mrs. G. B. Sappenfield
Vanderburgh, Evansville
Mrs. George F. Singer
West Fork, Bloomfield
Mrs. Guy Benham
White River, Washington
Mrs. H. B. Hunter
Porteous Mitchell & Braun

Northern New England’s Largest Shopping Center

THE EASTLAND

“Maine’s Largest Hotel”

Meeting Rooms Banquet Hall
Business Meetings Wedding Parties
Banquets and Equipment Displays

TWO DINING ROOMS

Air Conditioned Ample Parking
Reasonable Rates Telephone SPruce 5-5411

FRANCES DIGTON WILLIAMS CHAPTER
BANGOR, MAINE

Affiliated with: Lincoln Trust Co., Lincoln
Millhocket Trust Co., Millhocket

Compliments of

EASTERN TRUST & BANKING COMPANY
Bangor — Machias — Old Town

FRANCIS DUTTON WILLIAMS CHAPTER
BANGOR, MAINE

GREETINGS FROM

MARY DILLINGHAM CHAPTER
LEWISFORD, MAINE

REBECCA WESTON CHAPTER, D.A.R.
DEXTRE, MAINE

SILENCE HOWARD HAYDEN CHAPTER
WATERVILLE, MAINE

TIBBYS MASON CHAFTER, D.A.R.
MONSON, MAINE

Honoring

Mrs. Lawrence F. Shaler, Jr.
Regent 1958-1960
GENERAL KNOX CHAPTER
THOMASTON, MAINE

In Memory

MRS. ZENAS GILLESPIE, REGENT, 1843-1846
Mrs. A. M. Hadlock, Regent

VISIT TRINITY EPISCOPAL BOOK STORE
Books — Gifts — Novelties — 1921 Stanford

ROGERS-HICKMAN GAS COMPANY
NEW ALBANY, MISSISSIPPI

PLANTATION BELL MOTOR LODGE
P.O. Box 457
Materville, Mississpippi

Greetings from

TALLAHATCHIE CHAPTER, D.A.R.
CHATHAM, MISSISSIPPI

Compliments to

David Thompson Chapter D.A.R.
Farmer’s Exchange Bank
CENTREVILLE, MISSISSIPPI

TOYABE CHAPTER
O. R. Wong, President

Las Vegas, Nevada

the “CONVENTION CAPITAL”

WELCOMES

Mrs. Ashmead White, President General
MARCH, 1961

Compliments of

CARROLL CHAPTER, MOUNT CARROLL, ILL.
Honors its Regent

MRS. C. R. COLEHOUR

CAPT. SAMUEL FELT CHAPTEK
Dowagiac, Michigan

IDEAL GIFT ITEMS, SOUVENIRS

UNIQUE FISH PLAQUES
FOR SPORTSMEN, AUTHENTIC, FULL COLOR

Authentic and attractive FULL COLOR fish plaques from Heddon’s famous collection. Prints mounted rustically on an oval slab of picturesque Michigan jackpine. Eight favorite sport fishes of fishermen all over America, including Walleye, Muskegenna, Smallmouth Bass, Largeglossy preservative, washable, and equipped with rustic rawhide loop for hanging in dens, cottages, breezeways, lodges. Individual plaques, packed in corrugated box, ready for reshipment or gift wrapping.

Individual Plaques $1.25 each
Gift pack of four $5.00

NANCY ANDERSON CHAPTER

BREWER, MAINE

FLAGS

50-STAR FLAGS

Now available in all sizes

Write for our new colored circular

K AND L SPECIALTIES

2803 21st Street

Lubbock, Texas

Compliments of Dey Star Motel and Grill
1129 W. Ed., Pecos, Texas
Mrs. Nelle Rutherford, Owner and Prop.

LA VILLITA CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Lufkin, Texas

Honoring Mrs. Robert Fulenwider, Jr.
Regent of Uvalde de las Eneinas Chapter, D.A.R.

CAPT. SAMUEL FELT CHAPTER
Dowagiac, Michigan
Greetings from CASWELL-NASH CHAPTER D.A.R. 
Raleigh, N. C.

Greetings from COL. ALEXANDER MCLINNCHER CHAPTER 
Snow Hill, N. C.

Greetings from DORCAS BELL LOVE CHAPTER 
Waynesville, North Carolina

Greetings from JOHN FOSTER CHAPTER 
Monroe, N. C.

Greetings from the YADKIN RIVER PATRIOTS CHAPTER 
Albemarle, N. C.

Greetings from WILBRICK HOTEL 
Sanford, North Carolina

Greetings from ANDREW JACKSON CHAPTER 
Talladega, Alabama

Greetings from COL. ALEXANDER McALLISTER CHAPTER 
Snow Hill, N. C.

Greetings from STEPHENS CHAPTER 
Deatur, Alabama

Greetings from TOHOPEKA CHAPTER, D.A.R. 
Dadeville, Alabama

Greetings from JOHNNY FOSTER CHAPTER 
Monroe, N. C.

Order Knox Family Record
By Hattie S. Goodman
From M. Emma Goodman
Mount Ulla, N. C.
Price $7.50

UNION TRUST 
COMPANY
North Carolina
“Where Customers Send Their Friends”

Banking — Trusts — Ins.
Shelby — Boiling Springs — Ellenboro
Forest City — Spindale — Rutherfordton
Fallston — Lawndale

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

WALL FURNITURE 
COMPANY

Karastan Rugs

SPRAY, NORTH CAROLINA 
Phone MAIN 3-3851
Heritage Drexel Henredon

UNION TRUST 
COMPANY
North Carolina

Banking — Trusts — Ins.
Shelby — Boiling Springs — Ellenboro
Forest City — Spindale — Rutherfordton
Fallston — Lawndale

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

BANK OF DADEVILLE 
Main Office—Broadnax Street
Dadeville, Alabama
Robert Wilder, President
Interest on Savings—3% Paid Semiannually

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

COMPLIMENTS, PIPER ICE CREAM CO. 
619 S. 25th Street
Birmingham, Alabama

Compliments of 
American Refractories & Crucible Corporation
NORTH HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

All success to 
Sarah Ludlow Chapter
And Signed 
THE SEYMOUR MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Seymour, Connecticut

“Chronics of Saratoga” $3.75
Early History and Legends of Saratoga County,
By Evelyn Britten, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
City Historian and Past Regent.

OFFICIAL D. A. R. FLAGS
National, State and Chapter, American and State Flags.
Badges, Banners, and Supplies for all organizations.

Write for Prices 
THE CINCINNATI REGALIA CO.
145 W. 4th St. Cincinnati, O.

“GENEALOGICAL SERVICE 
WITH CITED AUTHORITY” 
(american and Foreign)

By 
THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL COMPANY, INC. 
GENEALOGISTS AND PUBLISHERS
80-90 EIGHTH AVE., NEW YORK 11, N. Y.
Continuing a half century of work in Family Research, 
Coats of Arms, Privately Printed Volumes
Publishers of "Colonial and Revolutionary Lineages of America" and other historical and genealogical serial volumes. Correspondence or interviews may be arranged in all parts of the United States.

PLEASE WRITE
for catalogs of markers and tablets.

OFFICIAL! AUTHENTIC!
Official design Lay Member Grave Markers by Newman...famous for finer quality since 1882...in bronze or bronzed aluminum.

5 SIZES
...each in traditional Newman quality...each individually produced with infinite attention to detail.

Newman 
BROTHERS, INC. 
674 W. 4th St., Cincinnati 3, Ohio

Judd & Detweiler 
INCORPORATED 
(Founded in 1868)
PRINTERS 

This Magazine is from Our Presses 

FLORIDA AVE. & ECKINGTON PLACE 
WASHINGTON 2 • D. C.

FLORY, FLORA, FLEURY FAMILY — $5.00
Compiled and Edited by W. Q. Bunderman
2038 Bellevue Road, Harrisburg, Pa.

Compliments of 
THE DELAWARE COUNTY CHAPTER 
Chester, Pennsylvania

SEND FOR Free Folder 
“IS YOUR NAME HERE?”
listing names of American family histories for sale by the world’s largest dealer in American Genealogies.

Write to 
Goodspeed’s Book Shop 
DEPT. D, 18 BEACON ST. 
BOSTON 8, MASS.
Books of All Kinds Bought and Sold 

APRIL 1960 [ 359 ]
Welcome to April with its shower of $8,379.00 in advertising and sponsored space. The efforts of six States sponsoring portions of this issue account for $4,514.00 as follows:

- **District of Columbia**—50 of 60 Chapters, $2,748.50. Continental Dames Chapter first, $400. Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark, State Regent; Mrs. William H. Schreinert, State Chairman.
- **Kentucky**—37 of 73 Chapters, $735.00. Hart Chapter first, $142.50. Mrs. Fred Osborne, State Regent; Mrs. Barnard Southgate, State Chairman.
- **Maryland**—31 of 34 Chapters, $547.50. Chevy Chase Chapter first, $157.50. Mrs. Frank Shramek, State Regent; Mrs. Harry F. Buckingham, State Chairman.
- **Nebraska**—30 of 44 Chapters, $235.00. Mrs. Folsom H. Gates, State Regent; Mrs. Raleigh Barker, State Chairman.
- **Montana**—9 of 14 Chapters, $190.50. Powder River Chapter first, $77.50. Mrs. Frank D. Neill, State Regent; Miss Bessie Bryte, State Chairman.
- **New Mexico**—11 Chapters sent $110. Mrs. Harold Kersey, State Regent, Mrs. Burl Sears, State Chairman.

In addition, 30 States sent miscellaneous advertising with a value of $3,865.00. In this group **Virginia** is first with $1,035.00, of which $670 came from Albemarle Chapter. Mrs. Frederick T. Morse is State Regent, Mrs. T. E. Dickenson, State Chairman. **Georgia** sent $832.00, $237.00 of which was received from Thronateeska Chapter. Mrs. Harold I. Tuthill is State Regent, Mrs. J. C. Holton, State Chairman.

Thank you, thank you, thank you! You’ve all been so wonderful that I’ve just about run out of “thank you’s,” but I’m building up a new supply, so keep the ads rolling in.

Please do remember that the figures given are only for the Issue of the Magazine in which the News Article appears, and due to the deadline date for the printer, can be based only on the reports in the office at the time the article is written.

The State totals for the entire year will appear in a later issue, and are now being computed. National prizes will be based on total advertising from February 1, 1959 to February 1, 1960, not including money sent for cuts and mats. Want to know the names of the lucky winners? Well, you come and hear the report of this Committee at Congress. Also, don’t forget our Committee Meeting in the Assembly Room of the Administration Building, 8:30 A.M., April 19th. See you then!

Mrs. George J. Walz
National Chairman
Exquisite little luxuries make distinctive gifts. Sleep mask, 9.50; lace-frilled neck roll, 24.50; elbow pillows, 15.00 set; brocade-covered address and engagement book, 13.95; Limoges dish, 7.50.
Carlin Shop, Seventh Floor.
The Official Jewelers
and Stationers
to the
NATIONAL SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
will have on display
The Official Insignia, Stationery and Souvenirs
at the Sixty-ninth Continental Congress
Constitution Hall

* Delegates and Visiting Members are assured of a cordial welcome
at this exhibit where members of the Caldwell staff
will be in attendance

* Illustrated folder of Official Insignia mailed upon request

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.
Jewelers • Silversmiths • Stationers
CHESTNUT & JUNIPER STREETS, PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.