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OUR Society’s debt to youth is acknowledged in this issue of the Magazine. We gladly present to you the essay-poem of the first National Good Citizen given at Continental Congress in April; the prize-winning essays in the Historian General’s National Trailways Contest; several articles that have been deemed worthy of chapter awards; and an account of the Constitution Day celebration of Junior American Citizen’s Clubs in Rockford, Ill., with plans for the winter that may help JAC leaders. Even though our backlog of feature stories by “grownups” is large, we felt it most worthwhile to dedicate much of this issue to the young people who will soon “carry the torch.”


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Photograph of diorama at Kings Mountain National Military Park, South Carolina, showing British troops under Maj. Patrick Ferguson, on October 7, 1780, making a bayonet charge against the patriot mountain men, commanded by Isaac Shelby, John Sevier, William Campbell, and others. A large proportion of the British taking part in this battle were Tories; after repeated charges from the crest of the mountain, they were dispersed by the deadly, accurate fire of hunting rifles. Soon after the centennial observation of the battle, in 1880, ownership of the battlefield was transferred to the Kings Mountain Chapter, DAR, of York, S. C., which donated the 40 acres of battleground over which it had acted as custodian to the Federal Government on September 24, 1935. Kings Mountain National Military Park was established by act of Congress on March 3, 1931; it is administered by the National Park Service.
ON OCTOBER 23, we celebrate United States Day, a day on which all Americans should pause to consider what it means to be an American. We have so much to be thankful for—greater personal freedom and a higher standard of living than the people of any other nation in the history of the world.

How many Americans stop to consider that our freedoms are the result of the belief of our forefathers in the principle of the God-given rights of man? Knowing that all rights stem from our Creator, our forefathers recognized that governments are instituted solely to protect our unalienable rights of “life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.” Today many groups in this country no longer believe in the American ideals of individual freedom. They are willing to give up Constitutional guarantees for temporary material security. They are willing to exchange individual determination for Government planning. They prefer Government control and regulation to the free enterprise system. This development strikes at the very roots of the American philosophy of individual freedom.

Therefore, United States Day is an opportune time to re-awaken our people to the fundamental principles underlying our Nation’s greatness and to warn them of the influences that are working to undermine the very foundations of our inherent, God-given rights.

October has many anniversaries of special importance and interest to the Daughters of the American Revolution. On Sunday, October 9, members of our Society will make an annual pilgrimage to Kings Mountain in commemoration of the battle and victory that occurred there, October 7, 1780. The frontispiece of this issue of our magazine is a photograph of the diorama at Kings Mountain Military Park.

On October 17, 1777, occurred the victory at Saratoga where General Burgoyne surrendered to General Gates, the surrender that marked the turning point of the Revolutionary War. This was the first major victory for the Americans and it gave to them a new confidence in their efforts for independence. And, on October 19, 1781, General Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown to General Washington. The surrender of Cornwallis marked the end of the long war and Great Britain acknowledged the loss of her thirteen colonies and the independence of the United States of America.

By this time, I am sure chapter regents and committee chairmen have made working plans for the national committee work as set forth in the packet of letters sent to all chapter regents this past summer from National Headquarters. Through your cooperation and leadership, I anticipate an expansion of our Society’s achievements.

Each of us must take time to serve her country for this is the Price of Freedom.

DORIS PIKE WHITE
President General, N.S.D.A.R.
Old and New Faces at Tamassee DAR School

“The Place of the Sunlight of God”

By Vera L. Greenlease (Mrs. Paul R.)
Chairman, DAR School Committee

“MANY years ago, in a mountain village of the Cherokee Indians, there lived a famous fire prophet. His wisdom and his power of healing were attributed to the possession of an unusually large ruby. With their gift for picturesque nomenclature, the Indians called this glowing ball of fire, The Sunlight of God. They came from far and near to consult with the prophet and to be made strong. His influence was mighty and far-reaching. At his death the Indians obeyed his parting injunction and buried him with the stone clasped to his breast. The knoll where the grave lay was called Tamassee, the Place of the Sunlight of God.” This is the beautiful legend of Tamassee, according to the Tamassee Sun Dial, which further states: “After more than two hundred years, Tamassee is again a place where the Sunlight of God goes forth into many lives to bless and to strengthen them. Once more, to this spot come those whose need for it is great. This light must never again be extinguished. Tamassee must ever continue true to the beautiful meaning of its name.”

No more appropriate name or location could have been chosen by the South Carolina Daughters when establishing a school for underprivileged mountain children. This school, which has brought education and security to so many, may well be called The Place of the Sunlight of God.

Tamassee’s Early Days

In 1914, the South Carolina Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a foresighted group numbering 1,000 in all, voted at its State Conference to establish a school for underprivileged mountain children. This school, which has brought education and security to so many, may well be called The Place of the Sunlight of God.

The success of Tamassee is due largely to the years of faithful service, love, and devotion of Dr. Cain. Ralph Cain was the oldest boy in a family of six girls and two boys. After the early death of his parents he found it necessary to help support his large family. Through the help of relatives he was able to complete one year at Clemson College before entering the army in the First World War. After being out of school for 10 years, marrying, and having a little daughter, he took a countywide competitive examination, won a 4-year scholarship, and reentered Clemson College. He finished the 3 years work at Clemson in 2 years, was commissioned a second lieutenant in the ROTC, and received the Trustees’ Medal for the best college speaker.

Dr. Cain received his Master of Arts from Cornell University, Honorary Doctor of Education Degree from Clemson, and Doctor of Laws Degree from East Texas Baptist College. He is an active member of the Presbyterian Church; Past President of the Walhalla Rotary Club; Chairman of the Local Red Cross and T.B. Seal Sales Campaign for many years; Chairman of the Boy Scout Troop Committee; President of the Oconee County Cooperative Dairy Breeding Association; charter member and director of Oconee County Education Association; member of South Carolina Education Association, The South Carolina and American Association of School Administrators, Masonic Lodge, American Legion, and Sons of the American Revolution; and President of the Oconee County Historical Society.

Immediately upon his graduation from Clemson College, the Cains came to Tamassee with the promise that they would try it for a year; this was truly a “missionary assignment” and, with the untiring help of Mrs. Cain, who has served the school in many capacities, he was able to survive the first few years of hardships—that “first year” has grown to 34! Ralph Cain is not only beloved by Daughters throughout the country but by his own Oconee County people. It is through our Superintendent, whom newswriters have described as “modest to a fault,” that the Daughters of the American Revolution have been able to realize a dream and accomplish their purpose in establishing this school. To him and to his wife,
Distinguished Career of Miss Lola Wilson

Another staff member who has played a most vital part in the development of Tamassee, who has worked hand-in-hand with Dr. Cain, through the lean years, often going far beyond the call of duty in her role as Executive Secretary-Treasurer, is Miss Lola Wilson. "Miss Lola," as she is known to many, has a warm, friendly personality that endears her to all who have had the pleasure of knowing her. Much that has been accomplished is due to her courage, stamina, and faith in Tamassee. Not only has she been instrumental in having the school incorporated, setting up a system of bookkeeping, and keeping the school in a sound financial condition, she has been a guiding influence to the many students and graduates of Tamassee. In her own words, Miss Wilson states "My roots are very, very deep at Tamassee, and I hold it always first in my heart."

After resigning an important position, Miss Wilson assumed the position of Secretary-Treasurer at Tamassee in 1931, a position that she has held for nearly 30 years. Miss Wilson has also served the South Carolina Society, DAR, well for the past 30 years, including 6 years as State Treasurer, 3 years as Second Vice Regent, 4 years as Executive Member-at-Large, 12 years as Chairman of Approved Schools, 10 years as State President and Organizer of the CAR, 4 years as National Vice-President of the CAR and National Vice Chairman of Tellers of the National Congress. Miss Wilson has also organized a CAR Society and a Garden Club at Tamassee; is a member of the Pilot Club; and has worked with the American Red Cross, Cancer Drive, and Civil Defense Program.

We regret, very much, that Miss Lola is leaving Tamassee to take a well earned vacation. She feels that, after so many years of hard work, the time has come when she must retire. Many tributes have been paid Miss Wilson, but none higher than that of her successor upon assuming office—

Tamassee DAR School has been fortunate to have the guiding hand of Miss Lola Wilson to handle the finances. Her master mind is enclosed within the walls of this institution and in the lives of the students who have played a part on Tamassee's stage. I hallow the name of Miss Lola Wilson as one who has given fruitful years and noble efforts to this beloved school.

(Signed) W. L. Jones, Business Manager and Treasurer.

Our President General, Mrs. Ashmead White, states in a letter to Miss Wilson,

For the National Society I do appreciate your devoted service as Treasurer of the School. You are leaving things in excellent condition for your successor.

Mrs. Robert K. Wise, in a letter of appreciation from the Board, says:

Your excellence as Treasurer, your good will ambassadorship, your loyalty and love for all concerned with the school are things that cannot be measured. The Board feels its association with you is, like a beautiful sunset, one of "Life's Extras."

Appointment of W. Lincoln Jones as Business Manager and Treasurer

As always in the case of a resignation we must have a successor. Again the Tamassee Board is to be congratulated upon its wise selection of W. Lincoln Jones as Business Manager and Treasurer. Mr. Jones, a native of Oconee County, S. C., comes to Tamassee very highly recommended. He received his Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration and Education from the University of South Carolina. Later he received his Master's degree in School Administration from the University of South Carolina. In addition, he has taken courses that would lead to a doctorate. Mr. Jones served several years as elementary and high school principal of schools in Oconee County. In 1940 he was elected Superintendent of Education of Oconee County, holding that position and living in Walhalla, S. C., until 1951, when he resigned to accept the post of Executive Secretary of the South Carolina Industrial Commission. Columbia, S. C. After 8 years with the South Carolina Industrial Commission he resigned to accept work with the Greenville City Schools, Greenville, S. C.
Tamasssee is also fortunate because Mrs. Jones will join the staff. She will act as Librarian. For the past year she was one of the two full-time librarians at Parker High School, Greenville, S. C. Prior to that time she was full-time librarian in Columbia City Schools, Columbia, S. C., for 8 years. Mrs. Jones was a member of the Walhalla School faculty, Walhalla, S. C., while her husband was Superintendent of Education of Oconee County. She is a graduate of Winthrop College and received her Master's degree from the University of South Carolina. She studied library science at Emory University, Atlanta, Ga. The Joneses have one daughter, Glenda Kay, who recently completed the 10th grade at Greenville Senior High School. Mr. Jones has issued this statement in regard to his new position:

Enshrined in this hallowed institution are the dreams of Daughters of the American Revolution from everywhere. One of the noblest ways to help humanity is to brighten the lives of boys and girls—today's youth but the hub of tomorrow's world. In deep humility I state that I am very grateful to be a part of Tamassee DAR School.

The DAR and Tamasssee are indeed fortunate because both Mr. and Mrs. Jones have joined the staff. Mr. Jones, with his wide experience and fine ability, will be able to assume many of the duties and lift many of the burdens from the shoulders of Dr. Cain, thus affording him an opportunity to devote more time to the actual duties of Superintendent.

Important Role of South Carolina Daughters

Remaining quietly in the background is a small group of South Carolina Daughters, known as the Tamasssee DAR School Board. Most of these women have served at some time as State Regent (a time-consuming job in itself), as well as Chairman of the Board. Few Daughters realize the responsibility this small group has carried, through the years of hard work and heartache in developing the complex institution that stands today from a one-room, struggling school. As mentioned earlier, the State Regent and Chairman of the Board when Tamasssee was established was Mrs. Grace Ward Calhoun, whose wisdom and guidance are as forceful today as they were 40 years ago. The present State Regent and Chairman of the Board is Mrs. R. E. Lipscomb of Mullins, S. C., whose devotion is unsurpassed and demonstrated by the many miles she travels and the many hours she spends at Tamasssee to maintain its smooth-running operation.

Tamasssee's Needs

Many of us, cognizant of the years this group has devoted to Tamasssee, realize that, as the school continues to grow, it will be necessary for other States to assume part of the responsibility. Although the States have been very generous through the years in their financial support, so necessary to development of the school, it is this group that has had to make all major decisions alone.

Tamasssee is a very unique and complex institution. The physical plant and the boarding department are entirely owned and operated by the DAR. The salaries of the Superintendent and the teachers are paid by Oconee County and the State of South Carolina and merely supplemented by the DAR. The harmony between the Tamasssee DAR School Board and the Oconee County School Board which has persisted all through the years is unique in character and cherished by all concerned. The National Society, DAR, is grateful to Oconee County for the years of support and will do everything to see that this spirit of harmony continues.

Tamasssee has prospered and grown and will continue to do so as long as Daughters throughout the land continue their support. Many changes have been made—many more will come. As suggested by the Peabody Survey, sponsored by the National Society in 1950, the school should have a full-time maintenance engineer, a trained social worker, full-time housemothers, and a registered nurse. The need for improvement to be made in the physical plant continues; of especial importance is complete renovation of All States Dormitory. All of this takes funds! The work at Tamasssee must go on!

Tamasssee DAR School is a living memorial to the Daughters of the American Revolution, carrying out the purpose for which our Society was originally established.

Please see page 586 for three other Tamasssee DAR School “Faces”: (These were received too late for inclusion in the story)

Mr. W. Lincoln Jones
Mrs. W. Lincoln Jones
Miss Lola Wilson

The National Society regrets to report the deaths of: Honorary Vice President General, Mrs. Henrietta Dawson (Harper Donelson) Sheppard. She resided in Hanover, Penna. and was a member of the Gettysburg Chapter before she passed away on June 6, 1960. She served our National Society as State Regent of Penna. from 1935 to 1938; Vice President General from 1938-1941 and was elected Honorary Vice President General in 1943.

Ex-Vice President General, Mrs. Alice C. Briggs (T. Frederick) Chase of Rumford, Rhode Island. Prior to her death on July 2, 1960, she was a member of Gaspee Chapter in Rhode Island. Offices held were those of State Vice Regent, 1938-41; State Regent, 1941-44 and Vice President General, 1946-48.
A Museum Exhibition Honoring Maryland

By Frank E. Klapthor
Curator, DAR Museum

All of the items quickly assembled for a special showing in your National Society Museum during the 69th Continental Congress belonged to 18th century ancestors, and many were made by craftsmen of note in those days. It is thought that this exhibition of items from one State may be the first of a series to be continued each year. We do not yet have space for exhibiting a large group of loan items and hesitate to delete permanent displays from our Museum to obtain such space. Insofar as possible, we have shown items already in the Museum collections; but, as you will find, we have relatively few objects in the three categories selected—paintings, silver, and furniture.

The portrait of Gen. William Smallwood, attributed to Robert Edge Pine, was loaned from the Mellon Collection by the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C. The Chippendale-style side chair was one of a set of 12 owned by the General; 3 of these have been returned to the handsomely reconstructed residence in Charles County, Md., which is maintained as a house museum. The chair was loaned by the Maryland State Parks Service. General Smallwood served three terms (1785, '86, '87) and was the fourth Governor of the State. Robert Bowie, 12th Governor of Maryland (1803, '04, '05, also 15th in 1811) was represented by a portrait by Charles B. J. F. Saint Memin, as well as a miniature by the same artist. A bit of the eglomise work for which Saint Memin was well known was shown in the likeness of Miss Caroline Bowie, daughter of the Governor and his wife, Priscilla. This item is a rarity, as it is reputedly one of very few examples extant today. There was also an interesting mourning locket made for Mrs. Bowie (1755–1822) as a memento of the deaths of two children, an infant known only as "R.H.B." and Caroline Bowie, age 14.

Among the handsome silver now owned by members of the Bowie descendants was a can by William Bayley of London (1783–84), which was owned by Governor Bowie. A chocolate pot (also London, c. 1750) was the property of Robert Bowie. Another silver can by Fras Crump (London, 1772–73) was owned by Thomas Contee. An English tankard, possibly made by John White (London, 1716–17), was owned first by William Worthington. Engraved on it are the direct descendants and their respective marriage dates, even to the name of a member of the next generation, without a date, as he was a young boy.

Allen and Ruth Bowie of The Hermitage, Prince Georges County, were represented by six American silver egg spoons and an especially handsome pair of sugar nippers, also American silver of the 18th century. Two other interesting 18th century items were side chairs owned by the Rev. John Bowie of The Hermitage. These chairs are not identical, although used apparently at one time as part of a large set. They show the differences that cabinet makers of

Example of eglomise work by Charles B. J. F. Saint Memin—a portrait of Caroline Bowie.
Tankard, possibly by John White of London, owned by William Worthington, with list of descendants and marriage dates; can by William Bayley of London, owned by Governor Bowie; can by Fras Crump of London, owned by Thomas Centee; and chocolate pot, owned by Governor Bowie.

the time were likely to evolve.

We borrowed an English silver ladle and tablespoon (London, 1793-94), possibly the work of Richard Crossley, which were owned by the younger brother of Maryland’s first Governor, Thomas Johnson. Joshua Johnson was Consul to the Court of St. James’s at the time he acquired the silver bearing the crest of the Johnson family.

The Courtenay family, of Baltimore County in the 18th century, was represented by a charming likeness of one Edward. This miniature was framed in gold painted on ivory and is attributed to Robert Field. The back is very attractive, being of translucent white enamel over engine-engraved gold; the center has the initials “E.C.” entwined with a lock of hair and pearls.

The display also featured an American side chair of Chippendale design in mahogany; a double-top table of American Hepplewhite design, also of mahogany with inlay; and an unusual set of silver comprised of coffee pot and stand, tea pot and stand, cream jug and sugar basket—all the work of William Ball (Baltimore, 1795), which came from Good Hope, the Courtenay seat in Baltimore County in the 18th century. Another interesting item was a likeness of James Campbell by Saint Memin.

The Maryland Society loaned from its State Room a good Maryland side chair of Chippendale design, once owned by the Key family of St. Mary’s City, and one of a pair of side chairs owned in the 18th century by the Digges family of Green Hills.

A silver mote owned by Francis Newman of La Grange, Charles County, in the 18th century came from our Museum collection, as did a cream jug in silver by Standish Berry of Baltimore (1784). In addition, a silver cup by William Faris of Annapolis (1757), another cream jug by Standish Berry of Baltimore (1784), and a man’s silver shoe buckle by Caleb Shields of Baltimore, (1773) represented the Museum silver collection. A side chair of Sheraton design, attributed to Baltimore workmanship, was also from the Museum.

(Continued on page 574)
"O, thus be it ever"

A story of the evolution of

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER

By Mrs. Susan D. Tiffany

Once upon a time a bright young immigrant arrived in America and wanted to swear allegiance to the Flag. But first he determined to understand more about it.

"Why," he asked, "is the Flag of the United States of America made the way it is? And what does it stand for?" And forthwith he set out to get all the facts.

First, he found that the constellation of stars originally placed on the Flag represented the birth of a new nation—the first nation on earth dedicated to personal and religious liberty, a sanctuary in which men, women, and children the world over—oppressed because of religious and other beliefs—might take refuge and enjoy "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

He found that the colors represented: Red for courage; white for purity; and blue for loyalty.

And he found that men—yes, and women too—from the time of America’s first bitter struggle for freedom from oppression, had fought against tyranny and sacrificed their lives that the Stars and Stripes might continue to wave “o’er the land of the free and the home of the brave.”

He found, further, that all manner of people had prospered under that Flag and were given equal justice in courts of law over which the Flag proudly floated.

And so the bright young immigrant studied and became a "new citizen," and swore allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America.

And then he prospered and in time he, too, joined the ranks of the brave men and women and fought—perhaps against the flag of his native country—for the liberty he cherished and which had lured him to America.

And who among us, who have lived within sight of shipping on bays or oceans, have not at some time seen our Navy boys busily "flapping" flags from the decks of ships, large or small? Flags as we know them today are the result of many centuries of evolution and development. The earliest known national symbols were figures of purple silk richly embroidered with gold. This usually hung from a Saxon "Fleogan," meaning "to float," or "to fly," in the wind. It has the same meaning in any language.

From time immemorial, flags have been used for many purposes. At first they were insignia for individuals or for family groups and tribes. Later they were adopted as standards emblematical of nations. They have been used as distinguishing marks for land armies and for ships at sea—naval, merchant marine and private yachts.

Each of our States has its own flag, which floats on the flagpole just beneath the Stars and Stripes when the two are displayed together.

Besides the National Emblem, various other standards are used in different departments of the Government, and of course the flag of our President is displayed when appropriate.

In the Army every regiment carries not only the Stars and Stripes but also its own distinguishing flag. Among the most colorful sights of our Army in years gone by were the regiments of horse cavalry. No more thrilling sight could be imagined than troop after troop of high-stepping cavalry horses, beautifully groomed and accoutered, and perfectly controlled by hundreds of immaculately uniformed troopers—flags and guidons gaily fluttering in a stiff breeze and while a stirring march was played by a military band. This was replaced by certain mechanized equipment but was still called the "Cavalry." It was undoubtedly more merciful for horseflesh but sadly lacking in romance and pageantry.

At sea, flags are borne on the masts of vessels to designate the country to which the ships belong, and on war vessels to show the rank of the officer by whom the ship is commanded. When a naval ship enters the port of a foreign nation, it hoists the flag of that country and fires a 21-gun salute.

Flags vary in color as they do in design, and each color has a meaning. A white flag is used as a token of surrender or a sign that one of the combatants wishes to communica...
horizontal crossbar, but at a later period it was sometimes attached to the side of a staff, thus constituting a flying flag. It is supposed that the waving flag originated with the Saracens, and this came into general use during the Middle Ages.

The story of our own beautiful National Emblem begins with the early months of the Revolutionary War. The human craving for a battle standard was exemplified even in those critical days of the struggle, and history describes an interesting and rather bizarre assortment. Every colony had its own particular emblem, in addition to which were local flags that individual soldiers proudly carried as they marched off to war. The Army and Navy of the united Colonies at first displayed a variety of flags, some colonial, some regimental, and others designed for special occasions.

At the battle of Concord in 1775 a standard was unfurled that bore in Latin the motto "Conquer or die," and at Bunker (or Breed's) Hill the same year, the pine tree flag of New England inspired the American troops.

Early in 1775 a so-called "Union Flag," believed to be the first American flag bearing thirteen red and white stripes, was presented to the Philadelphia Light Horse by Capt. Abraham Markoe, a Dane. A "Union Flag" is also mentioned as having been displayed at a gathering at Savannah, Ga., in June 1775.

Our earliest naval flag exhibited thirteen alternate red and white stripes, some with a pine tree upon them, and others with a rattlesnake stretched across the field of stripes and beneath it the sinister warning: "Don't tread on me."

The rattlesnake seems to have been a popular symbol for the mood of the colonists, for it is recorded that the Culpeper minute men who marched with Patrick Henry toward Williamsburg carried a flag showing a coiled rattlesnake ready to strike, and again the ominous warning: "Don't tread on me." Above this were Patrick Henry's immortal words: "Liberty or death." The object of this march was to demand instant restoration of powder to the old magazine or payment for it by Governor Dunmore. This powder had been appropriated for the royal cause.

The London Chronicle, in its issue of January 1776, gave the following description of the flag of an American cruiser that had been captured: "The field is white bunting. On the middle is a green pine tree and upon the opposite side is the motto: 'Appeal to Heaven.'"

On January 2, 1776, six months before the Declaration of Independence, Washington raised over his camp at Cambridge, Mass., the first ensign of the colonies. This was known as the "Grand Union (or Cambridge) Flag." On its field were the combined crosses of St. Andrew of Scotland and St. George of England, and it bore thirteen alternate red and white stripes. The king's colors on the blue field showed that the colonies still acknowledged the sovereignty of Great Britain, and the stripes represented the thirteen Colonies.

After the Declaration of Independence it was felt that a National Emblem of unity and independence should be chosen, and on June 14, 1777, Congress adopted the following resolution: "Resolved: That the flag of the Thirteen United States shall be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, that the Union be thirteen white stars on a blue field * * * *." And so was born our Stars and Stripes.

Everyone is familiar with the story of Mrs. Betsy Ross, who gained an honored place in history as the reputed maker of our first National Flag: the flag made by her had thirteen white stars in a circle on a blue field and thirteen alternate red and white stripes.

Her work was so satisfactory that the Government contracted with her to provide all of its Flags, and the business was continued by her daughter for more than 20 years after her death. The old Ross home at 239 Arch Street, Philadelphia, is still standing and has been made a permanent memorial by the Betsy Ross Association.

History gives us amusing descriptions of two of the first National Flags with stars and stripes. One was hastily extemporized out of a white skirt, an old blue jacket, and some strips of red cloth from the petticoat of a soldier's wife. This crude emblem is presumed to be the first National Flag that was ever floated on the breeze at a military post and was displayed at old Fort Stanwix, N. Y., in August 1777.

At Fort Schuyler, on the site of the present city of Rome, N. Y., equal ingenuity was required to make the flag according to the prescription of Congress. The fort was besieged, and the garrison had no flag. The available materials consisted of white sheets, which were cut up to form the white stripes and the stars; pieces of scarlet cloth were used for the red stripes; and the blue ground came from a cloth coat belonging to Capt. Abraham Swartout, of Dutchess County, New York. This flag was also unfurled in August 1777.

Although the Continental Congress passed the resolution adopting the National Flag on June 14, 1777, there was delay in officially displaying it. For some reason the resolution was not signed by the Secretary of the Congress until September 3, 1777, though it was previously published in the newspapers. This was more than a year after the colonies had been declared free and independent.

The gallant John Paul Jones was the first of the naval heroes to make our National Flag a symbol of glory. Placed in command of the Ranger on the same day the Flag was adopted by Congress, he sailed for Portsmouth, N. H., on July 4 to raise the Flag on his ship. As the Naval Committee presented the banner to him, he said: "That Flag and I are twins, born the same hour. We cannot be parted in life or death. So long as we can float, we shall float together." In February 1778 his Flag received from the French fleet the first salute given the Stars and Stripes by a foreign nation, and in the following April, when the Ranger met the British warship Drake, the Flag floated for the first time in naval battle.

The first battle after it was officially adopted was on September 11, 1777, on the banks of the Brandywine; history states that it was probably unfurled there in actual battle for the first time.

It first appeared over a foreign stronghold on June 28, 1778, when Captain Rathbone of the American sloop-of-war Providence, with his crew and some escaped prisoners, captured Fort Nassau in the Bahamas. The captors were menaced by the people when the Stars and Stripes were nailed to the flagstaff in defiance.

John Singleton Copley, the American painter in London, claimed to be the first to display the Stars and
States—December 5, 1782—Copley

Stripes in Great Britain. On the day in the background of a portrait of Elkanah Watson, an American patriot visiting in London.

To Captain Mooers, of the whaling ship Bedford, of Nantucket, is doubtless due the honor of first displaying the National Flag in a port of Great Britain. He arrived in the Downs with it flying at the fore on February 3, 1783. It was first carried to the East Indies in the Enterprise (an Albany built vessel) by Capt. Stewart Dean in 1785.

After Vermont and Kentucky were added to the Union, Congress passed an act on January 13, 1794, increasing the stars and stripes from 13 each to 15 each.

On April 4, 1818, another act was passed permanently fixing the number of stripes and the arrangement of additional stars. The red and white stripes were to represent the 13 original States, and a star was to be added on the admission of every State to the Union, such addition to take effect on the 4th of July next succeeding such admission.

Until 1896 different arrangements of the stars were used, but in that year Secretary of War Daniel Lamont ordered their arrangement in six rows. In 1912, after Arizona became the 48th State, President Taft issued an executive order authorizing the stars to be placed in six rows of eight stars each.

Finally the big question of where to place the 49th star for Alaska was answered, and on January 3, 1959, it was proclaimed that our Flag would have seven rows of seven gleaming white stars. Since then Hawaii has become a State and a new Flag will display 50 white stars.

Without doubt the most famous episode in the history of our Flag was immortalized by Francis Scott Key on September 14, 1814.

Key was born in Frederick County, Md., on August 9, 1780. He was educated at St. John's College, Annapolis, and began to practice law in the town of Frederick in 1801. He eventually moved to Washington and became district attorney of the District of Columbia, where he was living at the outbreak of the War of 1812. He was not only a successful lawyer, but also a poet, and a collection of his poems was published after his death in Baltimore on January 11, 1843.

How he came to write “The Star-Spangled Banner” is a story we have all known from our earliest childhood. But as the years go by with their stress and strain of daily living, it is thrilling to hear again the story of the birth of our beloved National Anthem and to be stirred anew with patriotic fervor as we retrace the anxious hours so vividly described by the author.

After the capture and burning of Washington by the British in August 1814, Dr. William Beanes, an influential and well-known physician of Upper Marlboro, threw three British refugees into jail, and for this he was arrested by the English forces and taken as a captive aboard a warship in Chesapeake Bay. His friends begged for his release, but Admiral Cockburn, the British Admiral, refused to give him up and sent him aboard another warship—the flagship of Admiral Cochrane.

Francis Scott Key was well known for his affability of manner and was requested by American patriots to go to Admiral Cochrane to intercede for the release of Dr. Beanes. Key consented, and permission was granted by Secretary of State James Monroe for Key and a companion, John S. Skinner, also of Washington, D. C., to undertake the mission.

The two men embarked on the cartel-ship Minden under a flag of truce. They found the British ships at the mouth of the Potomac River and boarded the English vessel just as it was preparing to bombard Fort McHenry, the chief protection of Baltimore.

Admiral Cochrane agreed to release Dr. Beanes but refused to allow him and his two friends to return to shore until after the battle, for fear they would tell the plans to the patriots on land. They were then placed on board another British ship, the Surprise, where they were courteously treated.

When the British fleet moved up the Bay, the three Americans were sent back to the Minden, the ship on which Key and Skinner had originally embarked. Here they were kept under guard by a detachment of Marines.

The Minden was anchored within sight of Fort McHenry, and from her decks the three friends observed the fierce bombardment of the fort. The bombardment began on Tuesday, September 13, 1814, and continued that day and all night. To Key and his companions it seemed impossible that the fort could survive the attack, as its guns were small and its defenders few. All night they paced the deck in anguish and did not know whether or not the fort had surrendered.

The bombardment ceased before dawn, but even after the first dim light, they could not discover the outcome because of haze and smoke. But suddenly, at 7 o'clock, a momentary rift in the mists disclosed the flag. A gaping hole had been shot through one of its stars, and, though tattered and torn, it was triumphantly waving over the fort.

The three Americans soon learned the fate of the land expedition against Baltimore and preparations of the discomfited British for speedy departure. When the fleet was ready to sail, Key and his friends were released and returned to the city.

It was during the excitement of the bombardment and when pacing the deck of the Minden between midnight and dawn of September 14th, that Key composed “The Star-Spangled Banner,” the first verse of which so aptly expressed the feelings of thousands of eye witnesses of the scene.

The rough draft of the song was written hurriedly on the back of a letter Key had in his pocket. The original words, “clouds of the fight,” were later changed to “perilous fight,” and so it has come down to us.

That night, after his return to Baltimore, he wrote it out in full and read it to his uncle, Judge Nicholson, one of the defenders of the fort, and asked his opinion of it. The judge was so pleased that he took it to the printing office of Capt. Benjamin Edes and caused it to be printed in handbill form. Samuel Sands set the song up in type, printed it, and distributed it among the citizens.

During the day Key’s brother-in-law suggested that the words be set to the old English drinking tune, “Anacreon in Heaven,” which was already familiar to Americans as the air for a political song entitled “Adams and Liberty.”

A few days later it was first sung in public by an actor named Charles Durang at a restaurant next door to the Holliday Street Theater in Baltimore, to an assemblage of patriotic (Continued on page 609)
From the Desk of the National Parliamentarian

HOW TO CONDUCT A CHAPTER MEETING

HERBERTA ANN LEONARDY
Registered Parliamentarian

Parliamentary Authority

The adopted parliamentary authority of the National Society is Robert’s Rules of Order Revised, and the rules contained therein govern, except where the rules are not consistent with or compatible with the bylaws. This is also true of the chapters and State organizations. General Henry M. Robert also wrote Parliamentary Law. He says in the preface to Parliamentary Law, “The two books are in complete harmony; one is adapted to the needs of societies as their rules of order, and therefore is condensed and easy of reference; the other is not suited for such a purpose, but, since it abounds in illustrations, can be read without difficulty by one ignorant of parliamentary law.”

Each chapter should purchase for the use of the regent Robert’s Rules of Order Revised and Parliamentary Law. The regent must be familiar with the Bylaws of the National Society, of the State organization, and of the chapter.

Order of Business

If your chapter has patterned its bylaws on the model form, there will not be an Order of Business set out. Your chapter should follow the Order of Business set out in R.O.R., p. 262. The ceremonies preceding the reading of the minutes, of course, may vary.

1. The Chapter Called to Order.
2. Scripture and Prayer.
3. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America.
4. The National Anthem.
5. Reading of the President General’s Message.
6. Reading and Approval of the Minutes of the Preceding Meeting.
7. Reports of the Chapter Officers.
8. Recommendations from the Executive Committee.
9. Reports of Standing Committees.
10. Reports of Special Committees.
11. Special Orders (if any).

The chair calls the meeting to order with one rap of the gavel and says, “The meeting will come to order. The scripture and prayer will be given by the chaplain, Mrs. ________.” Each piece of business is announced by the regent.

REGENT: “The secretary will read the minutes of the last meeting.” The secretary reads the minutes and does not address the chair before doing so.

REGENT: “Are there any corrections to the minutes?” If no corrections are made the regent instantly says, “There being none, the minutes stand approved as read.” If there are corrections, “The minutes stand approved as corrected.”

Reports of the officers are read and filed, and no action is taken.

The treasurer’s report is handled somewhat differently. After the report of the treasurer is given, the regent asks, “Are there any questions concerning the report of the treasurer?” After allowing time for questions, the regent says, “The treasurer’s report will be referred to the auditing committee” (R.O.R. p. 223).

It is well to ascertain before the meeting the officers and committee chairman who have reports to make and call upon them. It is neither necessary nor desirable to call on every officer and committee chairman each meeting. There are committees, such as the National Defense Committee, that will need to report every meeting. It is the duty of the regent to ascertain these facts in making up the agenda for the meeting. (The word “agenda” comes from Latin and means “things to be done.”)

The chair should say, “The next business in order is the reports of the standing committees. Have these committees any reports to make?” The chair now calls for the reports she knows are ready to be made. This same method is used for special committees, etc. The chair announces the next business in order until all business is disposed of and a motion to adjourn is in order.

The program is usually an integral part of the meeting and is handled in this manner. The regent is in the chair throughout the meeting and may introduce the program, unless by agreement it is done by the program chairman or some other member.

The regent never turns the meeting over to another officer, but if the program chairman is to present the program, the regent presents the chairman, who in turn presents the speaker, musicians, etc. When the program is concluded the chairman says, “Madam regent, that concludes the program.”

The regent thanks the chairman and those who participated.

It is more important that the presiding officer have kindliness, common sense, and tact rather than to insist on the exact letter of the law. A knowledge of basic parliamentary procedure is a prerequisite for holding the office of regent (R.O.R. p. 241).

It is the duty of the regent to preserve order, to make parliamentary decisions and rulings, and expedite business in every way possible as long as it is compatible with the rights of the members. For a fuller discussion, see R.O.R. pp. 236-244; P.L. pp. 302-310. If you are using the model Bylaws, Article VI, Section 2, sets out the specific duties.

When business is finished the meeting may be adjourned in two ways:

1. By general consent. “Is there any further business to come before the meeting? If not and there is no objection, the meeting will stand adjourned. The meeting is adjourned.”
2. Upon the motion to adjourn. REGENT (when the motion to adjourn is made): “It has been moved and seconded that we adjourn. All those in favor of adjournment say ‘Aye’; those opposed say ‘No.’ The ayes have it, the motion is carried, and the meeting stands adjourned.”

(Continued on page 602)
Introducing Our National Chairmen

MARGARET TURNER (Mrs. Frank R.) HELLER
National Chairman, National Chairman,
The Flag of the United States of America Committee
Margaret Heller, a member of Wendell Wolfe Chapter in Washington, D.C., has held many chapter offices and was its regent from 1949-51. She has served for several years and was State Chairman of Pages from 1939-42, as well as State Chairman of Junior Membership for two 2-year terms. She was an officer (Secretary, then Chairman) of the Middle Atlantic Junior Membership Conferences from 1940-42. She has been, in addition, State Vice Chairman of three committees—Printing, Entertainment, and Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship. At the national level, Mrs. Heller has been a Press Page and Platform Page at Continental Congresses, a member and later a Vice Chairman of the Marshal Committee, and twice Chairman of the Junior Membership Breakfast. She was State Senior CAR President, 1940-42. Chairman of the Committee for Celebration of George Washington's Birthday, National Assistant Organizing Secretary, and National Organizing Secretary.

HELEN L. (Mrs. Elliot C.) LOVETT
National Chairman, Approved Schools Survey Committee
Helen Lovett has been a member of the National Society, DAR, for 36 years, first joining Dorothy Hancock Chapter, D.C., where she served as corresponding secretary, then regent; she was also State Vice Chairman of the Entertainment Committee. Mrs. Lovett is now a member of Chevy Chase Chapter, Chevy Chase, Md., where she has lived for 31 years, and has served this chapter as corresponding secretary, vice regent, regent, and chairman of the Approved Schools Committee. She has also been State Chairman of that committee. She is now State Vice Regent of Maryland and a member of the Board of Trustees of DAR School. This year she completed her term as President of the State Vice Regent Club. She has been a member of the Continental Congress Banquet Committee for over 20 years and has been its Vice Chairman. In her community, Mrs. Lovett is a member of the Advisory Committee for the Juvenile Court of Montgomery County.

GERTRUDE FLORY (Mrs. Charles E., Jr.) DINKEY
National Chairman, Transportation Committee
Gertrude Dinkey's family holds active membership in various patriotic societies. Her husband is Past President of the Pittsburgh SAR, and her two sons are also members. The two grandchildren in the picture, Charles E. Dinkey IV and Mary Anne Dinkey, are members of John Hart Society, CAR. Both Mrs. Dinkey and her mother-in-law are members of Pittsburgh Chapter, Pa. In her chapter, she has been active in reorganizing and maintaining the Cradle Roll, a director, chairman of the Approved Schools Committee, and registrar. At present she is Chairman of the State Conservation Committee. One of her main interests is portrait painting; she has exhibited in New York City, Newark, N.J., and Pittsburgh. The Bible pictured was printed in Nuremberg, Germany, by Johan Andrea in 1765 and is illustrated with steel engravings.
There are many stories of shipwrecks, but few are as fascinating to Floridians as the disaster that overtook Jonathan Dickinson on September 23, 1696. With the passengers and crew of the barkentine Reformation, he was run aground on Jupiter Island, Fla., by a hurricane at sea. The group was seized by hostile Indians, who threatened their lives; their vessel was plundered and burned. They made their way north on foot and by boat during cold weather, many ill, all nearly naked, encountering one hostile Indian tribe after another that treated them cruelly. The story is told in Dickinson’s journal, God’s Protecting Providence, Man’s Surest Help and Defence. The book is believed to have survived because it was a widely printed Quaker tract of suffering. It has provided historians and archeologists with much information about early Florida Indians, their life and customs.

An earthquake and tidal wave affected the economy of Port Royal, Jamaica, so the residents shipped their products to American ports. The Reformation had sailed from Port Royal a month earlier, in convoy with 12 or 13 other vessels, to escape the French fleet. During that month, they had dodged strange ships and become separated from the convoy and had endured two tornadoes, one of which broke the leg of the Reformation’s captain, Joseph Kirle. Twenty-five passengers and crew were aboard—among them Dickinson’s wife and 6-month-old son, and aged, ailing Robert Barrow, a noted Quaker missionary. When the hurricane struck, the ship ran aground on a strange shore where no trees grew; there were just rolling sand hills covered with spiky palmetto. As the sick and lame warmed themselves by a fire, the first Indians discovered them; they were the Hobe, part of the Indian group called the Tegesta who had been so intractable 175 years earlier that Spanish friars did not attempt to Christianize them.

First Contacts With Indians

The savages’ appearance was terrifying! They were naked, except for breechcloths and plaited fibers which arched from their bodies in back like horses’ tails; their hair was done in a roll, skewered with bones; they foamed at the mouth and grabbed several of the men who wanted to resist with guns.

But I persuaded them otherwise, and desired them to be quiet, showing their Inability to defend us from what would follow, but to put our Trust in the Lord, who was able to defend to the uttermost.

They departed with gifts of tobacco and pipes but were soon followed by many additional Indians, running along the beach and shouting. They plundered the Reformation as 30 more, led by their king or Casseekey, surrounded them, brandishing Spanish knives and shouting, “Nickaleer?” (English?) and “Espainia?” (Spanish?). The shipwrecked people knew the Indians feared and respected Spain, so they declared themselves Spaniards, hoping for better treatment. Even then, the Indians were upon them, tearing their clothes; each passenger had an Indian knee in his back, his head arched back with a Spanish blade poised above it; the Indians waited for the king or Casseekey’s signal to begin. Jonathan Dickinson and his group never resisted but waited, “being freely given up to the Will of God.” This is believed to have saved them.

They questioned the Indians and the Casseekey through Solomon Cresson, a sailor who spoke Spanish. They wanted to go north to St. Augustine and St. Lucie, but the Casseekey insisted that they lay south, and when they reached St. Lucie, “we should have our Throats and Scalps cut, and be shot, burnt and eaten.” Seeing they were even more determined to go, the Casseekey said they must first go to his town. The next day, stripped of their posses-
sions and most of their clothing, forced to carry the Indians' plunder, they were marched barefoot through the deep sand 5 miles south to an inlet. They were ferried across to the Indian village of Hobe on the top of a large shell mound. This name still exists, for Hobe Sound is near Jupiter, Fla.

The Cassekey built them a hut beside his; it was the height of a man, thatched with palmetto, with a platform about 4 feet above the ground. The shell mound was formed by generations of Indians who ate and then discarded the oyster and clam shells; when the pile of shells was level with the platform of their huts, the Indians rebuilt their homes in another location, and the shell mound grew. These mounds are now called kitchen middens, for often bits of pottery and bones of fish and animals are found in them.

The kitchen midden at Jupiter, Fla., is believed to have been about 600 feet long, 30 feet high, and 1500 to 2000 years old. Much of it was used to build the first shell roads in Florida. A house now stands upon the remainder of the vine-covered mound adjacent to the DuBois Fishing Camp. Mrs. Bessie Wilson DuBois, an authority on Florida history, showed me many artifacts taken from the mound.

Traveling North From Hobe
Jonathan Dickinson and his group stayed with the Hobe Indians 3 days, always fearful of destruction; then they started north—some on foot, some in the Reformation's boat. The nights were damp and cold; mosquitoes and bugs annoyed them. They had little to eat; Indians from other towns harassed them, but no one was harmed.

At St. Lucie Inlet, the Indians furiously greeted Jonathan Dickinson and the other survivors, tearing the few rags the Hobe Indians gave them; these Indians were divided in their desire to kill them, but all were handled roughly; some were knocked down; sand was forced into the child's mouth. Suddenly, the Cassekey's wife showed compassion for Mary Dickinson and her child, and they were all sheltered in the Cassekey's house for 2 days. They lay on thin mats while vermin crawled over them, listening to the Indians' wild singing and dancing as the chief and his advisors drank casseena, a black drink, out of conch shells. The child was nursed by Indian women as it had been at Hobe and would be again, which saved its life many times. They were given a mouthful of fish and palmetto berries which tasted like "rotten Cheese steeped in Tobacco Juice." The Indians were convinced the travelers were Spanish and friends and told them of the six men and one woman, all English, shipwrecked and captured by northern Indians, who would be put to death before Jonathan Dickinson and his group could reach them.

They walked north through deep sand with an Indian guide, pausing briefly in the cold night to rest. South of the Fort Pierce Inlet on October 2, they sighted the Nantwich, a barkentine that had sailed in convoy with the Reformation and been wrecked in the same storm. The old Cassekey greeted them south of his town, Jece, sympathized with their treatment by southern Indians, and said the Spanish were his friends; however, he had captured the English from the wreck. At Jece, the Indians welcomed them with gestures of friendliness; their bruised feet were bathed, and their rags were replaced with canvas and crocus ginger bags from the wreck; Indian women fed them coco-plums, palmetto berries, sea grapes, and drum (fish). The Dickinson group was sheltered with the survivors of the Nantwich (John Smith, master), who said they had been unable to convince the Indians they were Spaniards.

Journey to St. Augustine
Before guiding them to St. Augustine as he had promised, the greedy old Cassekey took 2 "Cannoos" and 10 Indians south to recover for himself the articles kept by the Hobe Indians. A northeast storm of wind and rain flooded the sound around which Jece was built; the Indians, the Dickersons, and Robert Barrow fled to the high ground of Indian mounds. There was no food for days, but Indian women rarely refused to nurse the child. When the Cassekey returned, he charged the knife, hatchet, and chests were English and therefore the Dickinson group was, too; however, they were able to convince him these had been received from the English, but that they and their money were Spanish.

Several days later the Cassekey started north to St. Augustine, expecting to be gone a month; he would take only one of the group with him, and Solomon Cresson was chosen because he spoke Spanish. During the Cassekey's absence, the people from both ships suffered from cold, hunger, and Indian cruelty.

Sometimes they would look upon us as though they had some ill Intent towards the whole of us; at other Times they would tell us (who were nominally Spaniards) how in what Manner those of Smith's Company should be put to Death... Sometimes Doubts would arise amongst ourselves, concerning what would be the End of us, and what Manner of Deaths we should pass through... But some there were whose Hope never failed, they trusting in the Lord, to work for our Deliverance.

Sixteen days after his departure the Cassekey, his Indians, and 10 Spanish soldiers, led by Capt. Sebastian Lopez, returned to the village. News of the shipwrecks had been carried north; the Governor of St. Augustine thought the Spanish wreck was that of a supply ship sent to Havana and dispatched soldiers to guide the Spaniards north through hostile Indians. At the same time, the Governor sent soldiers to an Indian town north of one of the shipwrecks where an Indian tribe had murdered their Christianized chief and one of 3 friars. Jonathan Dickinson and his group spoke in halting Spanish to the soldiers, for Solomon had been sent north to St. Augustine. When the Indians realized they had been tricked, they would have killed all the survivors without the soldiers' protection. The arrival of the Spanish soldiers protected the Nantwich survivors from the Indians' death sentence and assured both groups of safety on their journey to St. Augustine.

The Dickinson and Smith groups started north separately: Robert Barrow and 16 others left Jece November 2 with 4 Indian guides in a vessel made by lashing two Indian "Cannoos" together. Three days later the Dickersons, the rest of the survivors and the Spanish soldiers started in the recovered Nantwich and Reformation's boats. It took them 10 hard days to reach St. Augustine; during that time, food was so scarce they even ate the detested palmetto berries. At their first Indian plantation, "pompions" (pumpkins) grew, "but the Spaniards were too quick for us, and got most of them before us: nevertheless some of us got a few as big as one's Fist."
Soldiers from St. Augustine joined Captain Lopez to search Hobe for the Reformation's cargo; one soldier remained as a guard. They received shelter from the cold northwest rain at an Indian town where 12 months earlier, according to early records, the Indians had killed and devoured several shipwrecked Dutchmen. The Indian guides ran off with the “Cannoos,” and some were forced to go ahead on foot; near the present site of Ormond Beach the ships' boats had to be abandoned. “The North-West Wind was violent, and the Cold such, that the strongest of us thought we Should not out-live that Day.” That day was November 13, and 5 died on the beach from bitter cold, hunger, and exhaustion. The rest kept walking at their own pace knowing that “if we ceased from travelling, we should instantly be benumb’d and move no further.” Three Spanish sentinel houses lay south of St. Augustine, and the Dicksons, Robert Barrow, and other weary, footsore people stayed overnight at several. The cold had increased, and hard frost covered the ground the morning of November 13; after they crossed the Mantanzas Inlet, hail fell before they could reach the third sentinel's house. The governor sent a “Cannoosh” and four Spaniards to take them the 5 or 6 leagues to St. Augustine.

We had such a continual Shivering and Pain in our Bones, that we were in violent Anguish. Our poor Child was quiet, but so black with Cold and Shaking, that it was admirable how it lived.

Arrival in St. Augustine

They arrived in St. Augustine November 15; the Governor and townspeople opened their homes and provided food, clothing, and shelter. Solomon, Joseph Kirle, and others were already there. Solomon said the Jee Cassekey and his Indians were furious when they discovered on the way to St. Augustine that he was no Spaniard; he expected to be killed, but the Spanish soldiers arrived and he was sent north with their Indians, who later deserted him. At the request of the Governor and the royal examiners, the survivors wrote and signed an account of their shipwreck, the money, and articles lost, and the hardships they experienced with the Florida Indians. The Governor gave them credit for the provisions needed on their trip to Carolina; they asked that Captain Lopez and his men be paid 100 pieces of eight for rescuing them from the Indians.

The Town (St. Augustine) we saw from one End to the other; it is about three Quarters of a Mile in length, not regularly built, nor the Houses very thick, they having large Orchards, in which are Plenty of Oranges, Lemons, Pome Citrons, Limes, Figs and Peaches; the Houses are most of them old Buildings, and not half of them inhabited.

St. Augustine was poor, its garrison equally maintained by the King of Spain and the Roman Church. All men were employed by the government or worked as sentinels. No ship had been there for 3 years, but supplies were brought from Havana or Porto Bello, Panama.

At the North-end of the Town standeth a large Fortification, being a Quadrangle with Bastions, and each Bastion will contain thirteen Guns; but there was not past two-thirds of fifty-two mounted. . . . The Wall of the Fortification is about thirty Feet high, built of saw’d (sawed) Stone, such as they get out of the Sand between the Sea and the Sound. This Stone is only Sand and small Shells connexed together, being not very hard till exposed to the Sun. The Fort is moated round; they would not admit us to come near the Fort. . . .

The reason they were not allowed to examine it was the ships’ survivors were Englishmen, and England and Spain were not friendly at this time.

On to Georgia and Carolina

The Dickinson and Smith parties left St. Augustine November 29 in “Cannoos” under the protection of Capt. Francisco De Roma and six soldiers. They made overnight stops at the Indian town of Santa Cruz, at a sentinel's house, and at the Indian town of St. Wan's. They crossed the St. John’s River and stayed four nights at St. Mary’s, Indian town and garrison. These northeast Florida Indians were the Timucua, whose lands extended into Georgia; they were Christians and attended church as faithfully as the Spaniards. Friars lived with them and schooled the young boys. The Timucua were agriculturists and raised corn, peas, garlic, peppers, hogs, and chickens. The men wore colorful plaited breechcloths of fibers, while the women made petticoats and gowns of Spanish moss, “which, at a Distance, or in the Night, looks very neat.”

At St. Mary’s they stayed from the second to the sixth of December, making preparations for the trip north. They received 60 roves of corn (half of it ground into corn meal) and 10 roves of peas, garlic, and peppers to season their food; wooden trays and spoons were made and rushes plaited into ropes for building temporary shelters in inclement weather;

we had seven large Cannoos provided to carry us, being in all about sixty Persons; eighteen of us and six of Smith's Company, seven Spaniards, and thirty odd Indians, which were to row the Cannoos and be our Pilots. We had some Indians from all the Towns, and two Casekeys.

If they were unable to stay overnight at Indian towns, they built shelters of boughs, branches, and grass banked with dirt to keep out the cold wind and rain. The Indians supplied game of deer, hogs, and rabbits for everyone. The Dickinson and Smith groups wanted to send messages to their friends and to the Governor of Carolina in order that the large plantations south of Charles-Town would not be alarmed at the size of the party coming north. At St. Catalena a Yemassee or Carolina Indian family, prepared for a winter of hunting, agreed to carry letters from Captain De Roma and Jonathan Dickinson.

December 15 the Spaniards celebrated their Christmas near St. Catherine's Sound, just south of the present city of Savannah, Ga. They accompanied their singing and ceremonies by “tinkling on a Piece of Iron” and begging for tomorrow from the Indians who begged from (Continued on page 604)
When the first colonists reached our eastern shores, they found an abundance of fish in the lakes and streams; berries, nuts, fruits and game in the forests. Later they discovered the mineral wealth and learned how to use it. When virgin forest land was cleared for their farms rich top soil was uncovered. Yes, God had been good to this land of ours.

Then man, through ignorance and waste, depleted these resources. Once fertile farms lost their topsoil through improper planting and cultivation. Forests were cut, and watersheds were left exposed to the elements. The rains and melting snow carried the rich topsoil to the rivers. Hardy pioneers moved westward seeking new fertile land and uncontaminated streams.

As man progressed steadily westward the pattern was repeated. After the forests, the heavy buffalo grass of the prairies was removed, leaving the rich topsoil exposed to erosion by water and blown away by the wind, creating dustbowls. It requires 300 to 1000 years to build 1 inch of topsoil and this can be washed or blown away in only one severe storm. Vegetation breaks the force of rain and retards runoff of surface water as well, as it prevents removal of dry soil by wind.

With loss of fertile land went natural food. Even the mighty bison or buffalo almost became extinct. In the 16th century an estimated 50 million buffalo ranged this vast land of ours from the Appalachian Mountains in the East across the Great Plains and into Mexico. By 1895 only an estimated 800 remained. In the United States human progress has been largely instrumental in the destruction and curtailment of the once vast horde of game. Game was an important food item to the pioneers. But the forests and plains where game once ruled supreme have become man’s domain, turned into logging camps and farms. Great cities have sprung up on their old habitat. Pushing ever westward the growing torrent of humans invaded and despoiled our natural resources.

Drastic measures were necessary to save the remainder of these resources. Conservation and the need for it were presented to the people, and the uphill struggle began. Many selfish persons believed it applied to their neighbors but not to themselves.

Conservation and the Laws of Nature
Conservation is not just a sentimental hobby or a hope of idle dreamers, of hunters, of fishermen, or bird lovers; conservation is a science whose principles are written in the oldest legal code in the world—the laws of nature. It has taken scientists longer to discover and interpret those laws than it has taken the archaeologists to unearth the story of the Egyptian Pyramids and King Tut. In spite of their greater significance to man, King Tut received the publicity! More people know about him and his unearthed treasures than know why the region where he lived is now a desert; but the latter item is much more important.

Ignorance of the laws of nature has been, and still is, more responsible than willful destruction. Before any real progress toward conservation can take place we must learn how to interpret natural laws. It is obviously hopeless to divert our mass population from their ingrown destructive habits when they are not aware of the dire consequences of their violation. Every year in this desert area of Nevada we are warned not to pick the desert holly, but still people bring in armloads of it. If it were cut so the roots remained undisturbed there would be no damage done. But NO—in their haste people pull it out by the roots. Soon desert holly will go the way of the buffalo, the prairie chicken, the passenger pigeon, and many other forms of bird, animal and plant life.

The rise and fall of civilization is marked by unwise exploitations and consequent exhaustion of natural resources. Neglect or abuse of one bears on all others; for our soil, water, and vegetation are interdependent, and all are fundamentally essential to the well-being of man and the peace and security of the world. Fertile soil and pure water provide the essentials of life. Planned management and wise use of these resources insure their continued productivity and the economic security of the nations of the earth.

Any nation is rich as long as its supply of resources is greater than the needs of its people. All of us, wherever we live and whatever we do, get our living from the soil. Our food comes from it, our clothing, our homes, all the things we use every day. Cotton in our dresses comes from the soil; wool comes from the sheep that eat the grass that grows from the soil; our zippers and snaps come from ore that is mined from the earth. Soil must provide the vast amounts of raw materials required by our industries. Man and animals, both domestic and wild, depend entirely on the soil.

Irreparable Damage to Our Land
Our land has been greatly changed since the time of the first settlers. A good part of it is seriously and irreparably damaged. Continuous cropping has caused soil deterioration on a wide scale; much of the humus and organic matter has been burned out of the naturally rich soil. When forests were stripped from the slopes and grasslands were plowed, the soil was left unprotected—an easy prey to wind and water. Erosion set in on millions of acres of rich soil. Half of our land has been affected in varying degrees by man-made soil erosion.

Today many people agree that we must stop further damage to our soil resources. But population is increasing, and most of our good land is in use. Acre yields from the damaged lands are too low, yet demands for products are not lessening—they increase each year. The Census Bureau estimates that there may be up to 226 million Americans by 1975. Many countries are looking to America for food and materials. One of the American objectives is a world free from hunger, and for an unspecified length of time a large part of the food supplies for other countries is to be furnished by America.

Look at history, and you will see nation after nation march across its pages to rise and flourish on the rape of a fertile land and then pass on into a national decay or to oblivion with the depletion of fertility. Look at history, and you will see that civilized man has always misused the land. There are many starvation-
riven lands that once adequately fed great nations—China, India, and Greece, to name a few.

Van Loon defines history in this manner: "The history of man is the story of a hungry animal in search of food." Man's hunger engulfs the entire array of human desires, and he uses the land to satiate that desire without much respect for the future. Man's philosophy with respect to the soil has been, "Rip it off the hills; gouge it out of the soil; get it into the bank in one generation if possible."

America is young. This land of ours has been under our control about 300 years. For the past 100 years it has been used intensively. Tonnage yields to feed the world have been the goal. We have produced, but we have also ruined, partly or completely, over half the fertile topsoil we possessed. It took China 10 times as long to do as much to China. When the land fails to produce the desired tonnage, we fix things up with chemical fertilizers. But we pay no attention to the warnings of scientists whose long experience leads them to say that chemical fertilization is only a delusion—a stopgap, a tonnage producer that does not restore essential life-giving elements inherent in a fertile soil. We live on and from the soil. Mismanagement of soil and water evicts man and his culture from the land, destroying the farm, the city, and the Nation.

When our overworked corn lands lost much of their fertility and ability to produce we came forth with hybrid corn. Corn yields sky-rocketed; but history will record hybrid corn as being the corn that has the ability to take fertility out of the soil twice as fast as any previously grown.

Our Spendthrift Civilization

M. O. Steen of Missouri made this statement: "The truth is, Americans, that your own land use history records you as the greatest spendthrift of all times. You have developed bigger, better, and faster ways of using up soil fertility than has any other nation in all the world. You are the champion playboy of all history, and your extravagance is exceeded only by your disregard of the consequences."

At the present time, prices of farm products are very high, and the economic incentive to squeeze every last pound of production out of the land is great. Our land is being squeezed, and productive cover is reduced to a minimum. The immediate effect is to increase erosion and reduce wildlife, but the serious and long-time effect is to reduce land fertility, and hence all production. A very interesting article by Peter Farb regarding use of the multiflora rose as protective cover was published in the September 1957 issue of Coronet Magazine. To quote, "Multiflora rose hedges are proving a multiple boon to the American farm. They cut wind velocity for hundreds of feet around them— reducing moisture evaporation, and helping crops to grow big."

The Illinois Natural History Survey found that yields of corn were as much as 33 percent greater near the multiflora rose hedges than in the center of the same fields.

Surface-water runoff from barren land reaches stream channels more rapidly because the denuded soil has lost its capacity for infiltration of moisture. Soil recently cleared of its forest cover may retain much of its permeable topsoil, but if left uncovered, this soil will quickly wash away or be scattered by the wind. This washoff not only robs our soil of its valuable crop-producing medium but sieves in lakes and rivers as well. Proper planting of young trees and other ground cover not only prevents erosion of our valuable soil but will clear muddy streams and save water in our underground basins.

Remedial Measures

But now, through the efforts of conservationists, America's green mantle of forests, shredded by a growing Nation hungry for raw materials, is again spreading. More wood is being grown than cut. Last year over 1 billion trees were planted. Trees have become a farm crop like cotton or corn. Owners of small woodlots, who control 60 percent of the Nation's wood resources, are becoming more and more aware of the possibilities of well-managed forests. Indicative is the growth of the Tree Farm System, a private program to encourage good forestry. It is sponsored by the American Forest Products Industries, Inc., an association of wood users, which offers professional advice and arranges technical assistance for woodland owners.

The famous cartoonist "Ding" Darling said "Steak and potatoes, roast duck, ham and eggs, and bread and butter with jam on it are being washed down our rivers every year in the form of soil erosion."

Most people do not realize what an accurate index wildlife is to the prosperity of man. When wildlife begins to disappear from an area, that area must immediately come under suspicion. When wildlife vanishes from an area, man had best look to his own survival, for he can seldom live where animals and birds cannot.

Their requirements are much the same—a sound soil, water, and cover.

The simple truth is that the growth, vigor survival, and reproduction of all life are wedded to the soil by unbreakable bonds. America should maintain, without impairment, the fertility of all her land. To do otherwise is unthinkable and will eventually lead to disaster. It is not crops and wildlife alone that hang in this balance, it is America herself that is at stake—YOUR AMERICA and MY AMERICA.

Those who know our Honorary President General, Mrs. Russell William Magna, will want to send her a greeting since she has had the misfortune to break her hip. We are sure each day will bring improvement in her condition, but meanwhile she will be glad to hear from her many friends. Her address: 178 Madison Avenue, Holyoke, Massachusetts.
Another Message
From the Registrar General

ATTENTION: State and Chapter Officers

By Mrs. Austin Carl Hayward

As Registrar General, I have become familiar with many of the problems that trouble you. Also, I know that many of them result in even greater problems for the staff when there are misunderstandings on the part of applicants and chapter officers as to the purpose of the staff workers.

The workers in the Clerical Division stand ready to help insofar as is possible for them to do so. However, no staff worker is permitted to render a preliminary decision on line, service, or evidence to be submitted. If this were attempted, the Society would be swamped with requests for such decisions before records were submitted.

Then, too, the National Society cannot be responsible for any decision or opinion given before a record has been formally submitted and examined with other evidence that may be available here. This is true especially of published references, for when a record is examined here with other evidence, it is frequently found that some portion of that published reference, applicable to the record under examination, is in error. Whenever and wherever such an error is found, it must be marked as such, even though the reference as a whole may be sound and still considered generally acceptable.

In this connection, just as the staff workers cannot do research and supply information from histories, genealogies, etc., to prospective applicants or members, they cannot check them to determine whether or not changes have been made in any part of them. This comes under research for which the descendant is responsible.

Most of you are familiar with the nature of certain help that can be given by the Registrar General's Office; this is, that if sufficient identifying data regarding a Revolutionary ancestor are supplied, if the record is found on file, and if there is an active member credited with it, the name and address of the member will be supplied. Correspondence with that member may be of help; or a copy of the paper may be secured by sending the written permission with the $2.00 fee for copying and an order for the copy to the Treasurer General. However, it must be stressed that if a member refuses permission for a copy of her paper to be supplied, the Society cannot supply it.

Rectifying Errors in Data

Also, if an applicant or a member working on a supplemental record is extended the privilege of securing such a copy and finds therein data she believes incorrect, she should not attempt to have that record changed or marked incorrect only on her statement of this belief. She should prepare the prospective application for membership or additional recognition as she believes is correct in accordance with the best available proof. Then it should be submitted with a certified, attested, or photostatic copy of each piece of unpublished proof and full reference by title, author, edition, volume, and page to any published authority used in preparing the record.

Information to Be Supplied by Applicants

Our staff genealogists know that any organization depends upon membership. They also know that our organization in particular must continue to grow, and it is my sincere belief that each genealogist begins the examination of every record with an earnest desire to verify it. However, it must meet at least minimum requirements, and the time that can be given to each record is limited. Therefore, it is important that each record be made as complete as possible as to names, dates, places, and connections between generations, then checked for correctness, and finally submitted with full proof for line and service. Published authorities always should be fully cited—by title, author, edition, volume, and page; and one certified, attested, or photostatic copy of each piece of unpublished data, covering the line from the grandparents through the Revolutionary ancestor, should be submitted. A request that this evidence be returned only results in delay, as it must be placed on file here. If such proof has been submitted with earlier papers, additional copies are not needed, provided enough information is given to locate the data previously submitted.

One point on which I find some misunderstanding is that the National Society passes on eligibility, not desirability. If an applicant is not personally acceptable to a chapter, or to the endorsing members and State Officers, her application should not be sent to headquarters in the hope, or with the suggestion, that it be rejected. If a record stands up under examination and can be verified as to line and service in accordance with the requirements of the Society, it cannot be rejected.

Duties of Chapter Registrars

No registrar should sign an application that does not give the full date and place of the applicant's birth, with the date of the parents' marriage, or citing a proved fact showing the marriage of the parents prior to the birth of that applicant. If an applicant is known to be illegitimate, or if she is adopted and not a lineal descendant of the ancestor on whose record the application is based, the application should not be sent in. It cannot be passed. This is in accordance with the rules of the National Society, and the examining genealogist has no jurisdiction over these points.

I believe it would be of great help to the chapters and to the National Society if each chapter registrar would make it clear to every prospective applicant that, when her application is submitted to headquarters, she may be requested to supply more evidence or to clarify some point or points in her application, regardless of whether or not she is applying on a new record or one previously accepted for some relative. It may become necessary to ask for additional data even on an accepted record because insufficient data have been submitted at an earlier date, or because some error has been found in an accepted record. It should be stressed in the beginning that if additional evidence is requested, it does not indicate a question as to the (Continued on page 607)
SEASONED WITH SALT

By Hazel M. Mortimer
Chairman JAC, Rockford Chapter, and Head Social Studies Department, Washington Junior High School, Rockford, Ill.

"Let your speech be alway with grace, seasoned with salt, that ye may know how ye ought to answer every man."
Colossians 4:6

SEPTEMBER brings Constitution Day; and, with zest unlimited, George Washington and Andrew Jackson Junior American Citizens began plans for it in June. When school closed in the spring, these young people, in the ninth and eighth grades, respectively, looked confidently toward the future. JAC Clubs began to make plans and to initiate activities that could be brought to fruition by the new club members and officers who would be taking the seats they vacated. Bridging the summer was at Washington Junior High School a vital and exciting adventure. Ninth graders leaving Washington to become sophomores in high school expressed pride in plans for coming events.

Constitution Day Ceremonies

A glorious new 50-star flag flown over the United States Capitol in Washington, D.C., on July 4, 1960, was dedicated. September 16 was the first assembly of the school year 1960–61 at Washington Junior High School, and it was preplanned in considerable detail to make it the school’s most outstanding Constitution Day assembly in 21 years of service. Illinois U.S. Senator Everett Dirksen pledged the 50-star flag and the Washington, D.C., ceremony. Mrs. Irene Campbell, State Vice Regent of the Illinois DAR, and National Chairman of the JAC Committee, firmly committed herself to attend at 10:00 a.m., and placed September 16 on her official schedule. Fully cognizant of the magnitude of the plans, Irene Campbell helped to bring to culmination the project of the Junior American Citizens presenting this historic flag to the school.

State Senator Robert Canfield presented a 15-minute speech on the Constitution. A new Illinois State Flag was also dedicated and placed in the school auditorium. Rockford Chapter, DAR, has the honor of having submitted the design chosen for the Illinois State Flag.

Another DAR guest who accepted the invitation to attend the ceremony was Mrs. Theresa Ferguson, past State Chairman of the committee, JAC; she inspired the writer’s enthusiasm and zeal in planning timely activities of outstanding significance with Rockford JAC Clubs. Mrs. John DeLong, Illinois State Vice Chairman, JAC, and junior past Rockford Chapter regent, was introduced in assembly. Invited also were Mrs. Louis H. Benson, Rock Island, new State JAC Chairman, and Mrs. Theodore Corrington, past JAC Chairman. Convocation and dedication of the flags by Frederic W. Lippert, youth director of Court Street Methodist Church; the Pledge of Allegiance, Star-Spangled Banner, and the singing of Pledge of Allegiance constituted the remainder of the program. The Constitution Day Ceremony was a good example of planning that was seasoned with salt.

George Washington Provides a Guide

An illustrated handbook applicable to the George Washington JAC Club was planned in group sessions. Linoleum block prints showing Washington’s varied activities were hand-pressed for seventy copies, to care for the anticipated enrolment in that particular club. Activities were planned to correlate with the theme centered around George and Martha Washington’s lives.

George Washington, as a 14-year-old boy surveyor, led to the listing of various surveys youth today could make. George as a youth had wanted to go to sea, and salty good sense was evidenced in his early years.

With the block print of Martha Washington were activities concerned with a study of women’s contributions to the life of our Nation. Here were: Sacajawea, Indian mother; Martha Washington, woman of charm; Susan B. Anthony, champion of women’s rights; Clara Barton, nurse; Marian Anderson, singer; Rockford’s own Julia Lathrop of the U. S. Children’s Bureau; and Jane Addams, of Hull House, who attended Rockford College and is remembered as a humanitarian.

When completed in the fall months, this handbook was filled with enough suggestions for a full citizenship course. With the block print of George Washington taking the oath of office, there is sketched a biography study of Presidents, starting with his contributions on through the growth of republican government and American freedom under such men as Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, and Andrew Jackson, and continuing to Dwight D. Eisenhower.

George Washington’s Rules of Civility, written in his copybook at the age of 14, provided an outline for the study of courtesy.

Our Own Particular Constitutions

The Andrew Jackson JAC Constitution devised last year was brought up for revision and readoption. Authentic mock court trials will again be featured this year after visits to Winnebago County Circuit Court.

Both clubs plan to enter the historic doll contest. Work by a pupil on clothing for Martha Washington has continued during the summer. Other details, including a study of Martha Washington, will be resumed by October, thus both the old and the new club groups since February will have shared in making the ward-
robe and in research connected with her life and activities.

**Plans Await the Ballot**

Other exciting plans awaiting the approval by vote of the newly installed clubs as a new school term gets under way are: The Great Lakes Waterway, Uniforms of American Service Men, and Flags of Our Land. Obviously the club members will add other studies, perhaps wanting to repeat a Conservation Project that won a second place national JAC award, a Press Scrapbook that won a third place national JAC award, and an Activities Scrapbook that won a first place national award for its class for the State of Illinois. A freehand drawing of Washington at Prayer won a State award.

Since the club year runs February 1960 to March 1961, the gala party we had following the winning of State and National awards should be mentioned. It creates a problem, too, because the second semester club must send out its little ship filled with glowing plans and hope at the end of a summer that the new first semester club will see the ship come safely in and will welcome its cargo of ideas.

**A Salty Adventure**

Application to adopt a ship has been made by the George Washington JAC, sponsored by the writer. The Propeller Club of the Merchant Marine makes available a limited number of ships for adoption by classes in grades 5 through 12. This arrangement means that a Captain of one of the ships attached to the United States Merchant Marine will personally answer or supervise the answering of individual student letters, and the teacher will supervise the letters to avoid duplication of questions. Questions must bear directly on the ship, destination, and cargo, or information of value in the classroom. George Washington JAC Club will follow the course of the ship through maps, audiovisual aids, oral reports, and the making of logs or booklets. Letters are to be sent every 4 or 6 weeks from September until May 30. The same ship may be readopted in May for the following year; otherwise, it is open for some other school.

**Historic Gavels Passed On**

Miss Carmen Berchekas, 8th grade history teacher, has plans of equal originality for Andrew Jackson JAC Club as the group assembles in September. A new JAC emblem has been ordered, and it will not be necessary to share this year. A hickory gavel from Andrew Jackson's Hermitage will be ceremonially presented for the use of the new president. In like manner, the walnut gavel from grew on the Mount Vernon Estate will pass on to George Washington Club officers. A fine portrait of Andrew Jackson, gift to the club from George Washington JAC, will be placed in a wooden frame this year. Viola Floyd's gift of an autographed book and clippings concerning Jackson will be passed on to the newly assembled group.

Since these 2 very young JAC Clubs started out with zeal, Nine Feet Tall (see DAR Magazine, March 1960) in dreams of service and plans for citizenship training, their achievements have been heralded in Rockford newspapers and Illinois State DAR News, as well as Washington Junior High's "Hatchet."

**Rockford Won a Freedoms Award**

JAC Clubs share the anticipation of the students of Rockford's 39 public schools to see the Freedoms Library won as a national second place award by a System-Wide Citizenship Project on the theme, Great Days, Great Deeds, and Great Documents. One part of the entry told the story and explained the work of Andrew Jackson and George Washington JAC Clubs, being a booklet entitled, The American Way of Life. It was the privilege of the writer, our JAC Chairman, together with Miss Helen Ray, to coordinate the winning entry and help to write the connecting explanatory script.
to hear our own Illinois U. S. Senator Paul Douglas speak. The Past President of Rockford College, Dr. Ashby Cheek, was of special interest since she had been president when the writer had taught a summer session at Rockford College.

George Washington Assembly

The history of Washington Junior High School from the occasion of choosing its name was written by Miss Martha Elder's history class. Many surprises came from a mock Rockford Board of Education Meeting, through a parade of year books for the 20 years unfolded.

The appearance of George Washington, represented by Ransom Bradley of Pecatonica, with impressions he had formed as a silent but present observer, was a high point. Then suddenly 3 teachers, including the writer, who had been original members of Washington's faculty, were escorted to the stage by officers of Student Council and other groups to receive hand-lettered parchment certificates of achievement.

Like Salt, Emblem of Fidelity and Friendship

JAC Club service continues. Shut- 

Museum Exhibition

(Continued on page 560)

(Continued on page 560)

Gen. Mordecai Gist was represented by a low-back Windsor armchair. A shield-back side chair of American origin is one of a set of six owned by your Museum. The unusual American Hepplewhite-design side chair having an oval back ins who were able have written notes thanking Thatcher Award Winner Tanya Stephenson for her cheerful words and appropriate gifts and told Jackie Hawes, cosecretary, their appreciation of cheer cards on such occasions as Valentine's Day, St. Patrick's Day, Easter, and May Day.

Other Thatcher Award winners were Gail Baker and Vicki Hammond for service in preparing contest entries.

Merit Awards were given to over two-thirds of the 2 JAC Club members; the highest (over 200 points) were won by Marva Askew, George Cooper, Bonita Browning, Gail Baker and Barbara Greer.

Americanism Calendar Looks to the Future

Waiting to be placed in the little white squares on our Americanism Calendar are anticipates plans for courtesy, service, program, and special days. September was our month for further planning and looking to the future as Junior American Citizens.

Publicity Since February

National DAR Magazine

Nine Feet Tall (feature article), March 1960.

has also a history of Baltimore origin and 18th century ownership. The following members and friends were kind enough to lend their heir-


I l l i n o i s S t a t e D A R N e w s

Junior American Citizens in Action (with picture), February 1960.

JAC Club in Action (with picture), June 1960.

Rockford Morning Star—Register Republic

Send Historic Gavels Here (with picture), 2/21/60, Star.


Washington Spoke Here, 2/22/60, Register Republic.

39 Sworn in as Citizens, 4/14/60, Star.

39 Granted American Citizenship, 4/12/60, Register Republic.

48 New Citizens to Hear Students, 4/12/60, Star.

Students in Original Skit Participate in Centennial (with 3 pictures), 4/29/60, Star.

Rockford JAC Chapters Earn U. S. State Awards, 5/8/60, Sunday Star.

JAC Clubs Win Honors, 5/29/60, Star.

Prairie Sportsman

Juniors Follow Coon Hounds—JAC Member Bonita Browning, March 1960.

Raising Pigeons, April 1960.

Hatchet, School Paper

JAC Gleanings, March 1960.

Rockford Public Schools Are Good, March 1960.


CHALLENGE

(From Patrick Henry)

BY LOUISE DARCY,
Biddeford, Maine

"Give me liberty or give me death!"
The brave words ring with passion down the years,
Rousing the minds of men to freer breath.
To stifle tyranny when it appears.

The tree of liberty bears precious fruit
And we who pick a later harvest now
Cherish the ones who planted first the root.

Through many a changing season, thriving still,
Through wars and threat of wars the tree has stood;
With selfless vigilance it ever will
While men are dedicated to the good.

A leader from the past still plays his part.
Listen! He rises, then he takes his place
And with immortal words that stir the heart,
He hurls the challenge men must ever face.
“Faith of Our Fathers—Living Still”

By WALLIS WILDE
First D.A.R. National Good Citizen, Wauwatosa High School, Wauwatosa, Wis.

Wallis Wilde, first D.A.R. National Good Citizen. Wallis was sponsored by Annis Avery Hill Chapter, Wauwatosa, Wis.

ON a small vessel off the scarred New England coast
The men aboard agreed to a compact
Which put the general welfare above individual desires.
These men had nothing but a rugged faith
Stronger than the tyranny of kings.
And they trusted each other with their freedom.

This trust burgeoned and grew,
Nourished not by the rocky soil
But by the people themselves.
It grew in the town meetings around pot-bellied stoves.
It sprang up in Rhode Island, and Maryland,
and Pennsylvania
When freedom to worship became a reality.
These people’s faith in a new land and an eternal God held them steadfast.

There was faith as strong as iron
When John Hancock scrawled his bold signature
Upon the parchment page.
There was faith
That the people would band together for freedom.
There was faith in a dream born that day
Around the mahogany table in the hot Philadelphia hall;
Faith that freedom was right;
Faith that to none should be denied
The right to worship—and to speak—and to govern;
Faith that unjust taxes would not be imposed;
Faith that the individual was important enough to get a fair trial.

The men around the mahogany table told King George this.
And the people said it again
At Lexington, Princeton and Saratoga,
And the faith in freedom emerged victorious.

The new States did not have faith in one another.
But the founding fathers did.
And their faith united the 13 into a government
By and of and for the people.

The young Nation grew
Like a sprawling giant to the west.
The settlers breathed life into the old faith.
They took democracy westward,
And Andrew Jackson tracked it into the White House with his muddy feet.

The country learned by its mistakes.
The Civil War exploded, but freedom’s flame grew brighter.
The slaves were freed.
Abe Lincoln held the ramparts together
And the Nation reunited.
Faith does not snap in the first strong wind.
We believed and fought for freedom,
And freedom won again.

Freedom manifested itself in free enterprise
And invention, railroads spanning the continent.
We were a lithe power now,
A power that bridled monopolies
And dressed in steel girders and drove model T’s;
A power that carried a big stick
But was moved by the same faith.
This faith took us into two world wars and won both.
But as the smoke settled, the flame flickered.
This faith must again become bright—
As bright and shining as our cars;
More powerful than our bombs,
Not just in a big city parade but on a quiet country road.

We know our system isn’t perfect,
But we have come closer than any other nation to the dream.
There are new frontiers of the mind to explore
And an ideological war to win.
We have apathy to contend with.
But we have kept the faith.
The great freedoms of the founding fathers are still a living legacy.

Wallis presented this award-winning essay-poem before the Sixty-Ninth Continental Congress in April.
THE Natchez Trace

By Susan Hudson

Winner of Historian General’s Historic Trailways Contest for Fifth and Sixth Grades

ONE DAY, not too far from now, automobiles may travel from Natchez, Miss., to Nashville, Tenn., in a single day over a route that used to take nearly a month. The people riding in these automobiles will travel over a hard-surface road which closely follows a route not planned by modern road builders. This route was originally beaten into a path by the hooves of countless buffalo returning year after year to their historic feeding grounds and salt licks. With nothing but their instinct to guide them, the huge beasts created a path followed first by the Natchez, Choctaw, and Chickasaw Indian Tribes. Later, it was used by flat-bottom-boat men, adventurers, frontiersmen, highwaymen, soldiers, settlers, missionaries, and the United States Mail. This most famous of roads in the State of Mississippi was first known as the Notchey Trace from the notches cut in trees to mark the way. Later, it was called the Natchez Trace.

The Natchez Trace, which is about 520 miles in length, starts at Natchez, Miss., and runs diagonally through the State of Mississippi, crosses the Tennessee River near Muscle Shoals, Ala., and then runs direct to Nashville, Tenn. The Mississippi portion of the Trace is 323 miles long and goes through or near the present towns of Washington, Port Gibson, Raymond, Clinton, Kosciusko, Houston, and Pontotoc.

The story of this southern road begins far to the north. People living west of the Allegheny Mountains who manufactured goods, and farmers with livestock and produce to sell found it very hard to get their goods across the mountains to the big markets in the coastal cities. These people discovered that they could float their goods down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to New Orleans, where sailing vessels would take them to the eastern coastal cities. To get their goods to New Orleans, these people used anything that would float—keelboats, barges, rafts, and mostly flatboats. When they arrived in New Orleans, they sold their goods and broke up their boats and sold them for lumber, as they were not able to get the boats back up the Mississippi because of the strong currents in the river. These people then bought packhorses to carry their belongings or, with their few provisions in a pack on their backs, started the long walk home. The route they took was the Natchez Trace.

Finding food and lodging on the Trace was a great problem. The Indians, in their treaties with the white men, kept the right to trade with the travelers, but they later allowed some inns to be built. These inns were not a very safe place to stay, however, because some of the keepers were likely to kill a traveler and rob him while he slept. Most of the people who used the Trace slept in the open and carried their own food. Sometimes their food gave out, and they had to eat crushed Indian corn for the rest of the trip.

To help overcome the great hardships in making the 3 weeks or more trip from Natchez to Nashville, the travelers often banded together. They usually started out about daylight and traveled until about 11 in the morning. The party then rested for a few hours and continued the journey until sundown, when they camped for the night. Traveling in large parties was slow because the whole party was held up whenever an accident occurred. Other things that slowed their journey were sickness, injury, theft, and runaway horses. Sometimes single men or small groups became discouraged with the delays and would go on alone. They were easy prey for the robber gangs, and many people disappeared this way and were never heard of again.

The Natchez Trace was used as a route for the United States Mail as early as 1796, when the first post rider carried his mail south from Nashville, Tenn. The mail was due in Natchez, Miss., 10 days and 4 hours after leaving Nashville. The United States made a treaty with the Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians in 1801 which allowed the Government to widen the road so wagons could pass. The work of widening the Trace was done by soldiers. It was placed under the Post Office Department and was called a Post Road.

Many famous men used the Natchez Trace. De Soto, looking for gold, followed this path through the wilderness. Jefferson Davis, Peggy and Lorenzo Dow, the revivalists, the famous Audubon, and the fast-
riding John Morgan rode over the Trace. Lafayette rode over this ancient trail during his visit to the Natchez country. Andrew Jackson made this trip often, and many events in his life were closely connected with the Trace. At Spring-Field Plantation, in Jefferson County, Miss., Jackson was married to Rachel Robards and near Nashville, Tenn., is the "Hermitage," the home he built for Rachel. Jackson and his Tennesseans followed the Trace on their way to meet the British at Washington, D.C. The Trace is one of the outstanding events in his life. The Trace was the home of a famous nickname, "Old Hickory." Meriwether Lewis, the explorer, traveled the Trace also. While on a business trip to Washington, he met his death in a Tennessee tavern. The mystery of his death has never been solved.

During the late 1820's the Trace lost its importance. New roads were built because the larger towns were located off the Trace. The steamboat also helped to make travel off this road. The river became the main route of both upstream and downstream travel for goods, travelers, and the mails. So the great days of the Natchez Trace were ended, and the creeping forests and grasslands took over until parts of the route became lost.

The Daughters of the American Revolution were determined to preserve this famous part of American history. After much research, they succeeded in marking the Trace accurately with granite boulders and asked the government to help restore it. In 1938 the United States Congress created the Natchez Trace Parkway and made it a project of the National Park Service. It is now being made into a hard-surface road and will connect with other scenic highways to become a tourist attraction as well as a historic monument.

The Natchez Trace played a very important part in the early history of our country. It helped industry and agriculture to grow and prosper. The Deep South and the Southwest were settled by people who traveled over it in search of new land. Armies marched along it to protect our Nation's frontiers. Missionaries with their Bibles in saddlebags crossed its creeks. There was nothing easy about making a trip over the Trace, but for most people in those days it was the only route available. Today we have superhighways with faster and shorter routes, but for travelers in the early days of our country a trip over the Trace would never be forgotten. The route of the Natchez Trace should be preserved forever in memory of those hardy people who used it and in doing so helped make our Nation great.

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AMERICA'S FIRST TRAILWAY

By Elizabeth Meade Ferguson

Winner of Historian General's Historic Trailways Contest
for Seventh and Eighth Grades

Three hundred and fifty-three years ago the first permanent English settlement was started at Jamestown, Va. From this beginning all roads in America have come. The first and one of the most famous roads had its origin with those settlers. In itself, the New Market Road now extends only from Williamsburg to Richmond, a distance of 50 miles. But from Williamsburg to Richmond was the only route available. Today we have superhighways with faster and shorter routes, but for travelers in the early days of our country a trip over the Trace would never be forgotten. The route of the Natchez Trace should be preserved forever in memory of those hardy people who used it and in doing so helped make our Nation great.

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OCTOBER 1960
Road east of Richmond. Jane Randolph, granddaughter of William Randolph was the mother of Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States. She was buried at Turkey Island. Thomas Jefferson himself traveled over the New Market Road many, many times—while he was a boy, when he was a student at William and Mary College, during his courtship of Mary Skelton who lived at a neighboring plantation, The Forest. Later he traveled the road frequently from his home near Charlottesville to Williamsburg while serving Virginia in the House of Burgessese and later as Governor.

Another famous person in our history to live on the New Market Road was Benjamin Harrison, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and a Governor of Virginia. His home was Berkeley, which was also the birthplace and home of his son, William Henry Harrison, who was the ninth president of the United States. Benjamin Harrison, twenty-third president of the United States, was a grandson of William Henry Harrison but did not live at Berkeley.

Two John Tylers have lived at Greenway, another New Market Road estate. The elder John Tyler was Governor of Virginia, but his son was also Governor and became our 10th President of the United States. President Tyler retired to another New Market Road estate, Sherwood Forest, but then served again in the legislative halls. Our New Market Road has been officially named the “John Tyler Memorial Highway” by the State Highway officials.

Lyon G. Tyler, son of the president, lived at Sherwood Forest as a boy, but after he retired from being president of William and Mary College he lived at Lyons Den, another neighboring estate.

Sir Thomas West, the first Royal Governor of the Colony of Virginia, and his wife Cecilly were the first owners of Shirley. The first mansion at Shirley was built by Col. Edward Hill I, who served in the King’s Council and became the Speaker of the House of Burgessese. His son, Edward II, inherited Shirley, and also became Speaker of the House of Burgessese as well as Treasurer of Virginia and Judge of His Majesty’s High Court of Admiralty. His daughter, Elizabeth, married Charles Carter, son of King Carter, who was known as the largest landowner of his time. Their daughter, Ann Carter, was the mother of Robert E. Lee. As a boy, Lee visited Shirley frequently and rode horseback over the grounds of Shirley and Malvern Hill, both large estates of his grandfather.

Our story of those who used this road would be far from complete if no mention was made of 3 other historical and legendary persons. The beautiful Indian princess, Pocahontas, and her equally famous husband, John Rolfe, made their home at Varina. Nathaniel Bacon of Curles Neck led the first armed rebellion against the Colonial Governors 100 years before the Declaration of Independence was signed.

During the Revolutionary War the New Market Road was the scene of advancing and retreating armies of both the American and British. Benedict Arnold, the traitor, commanding Crown troops, camped at old Four Mile Creek Church on the New Market Road on his way to Richmond from South Carolina, where he tried to assemble the Tories. After failing to capture the Governor of Virginia at Richmond, he came back down the New Market Road on his way to Yorktown, where he was to wait for Lord Cornwallis. Cornwallis likewise failed to capture the Government officials in Richmond; he, too, came down the New Market Road en route to Yorktown and camped at Malvern Hill. In pursuit, the Marquis de Lafayette followed Cornwallis down the New Market Road and he, too, camped at Malvern Hill.

During the War Between the States the New Market Road was traveled by many soldiers of both the Union and Confederate Armies. In 1862, during the first serious attempt to take Richmond, General Holmes, CSA, came down the New Market Road from Richmond in an effort to head off General McClellan’s army as it flanked from Seven Pines. Holmes was being guided by a local man of the Sweeney family, but due to the fact that several roads led out of Curles Neck where there was a Quaker Church, Holmes got confused, took a wrong road, and marched into a swampy section known as The Slash. Holmes and his men had to retrace their steps back to the New Market Road. The delay permitted General McClellan to fortify the high ground of Malvern Hill, where he wrought one of the greatest disasters of the war upon the converging armies of Generals Holmes, Longstreet, A. P. Hill, and Stonewall Jackson. McClellan’s army then withdrew to the protection of the Union gunboats at Harrison’s Landing on Berkeley. The failure by McClellan to take his objective in this campaign prompted President Lincoln to remove him from his command. While the Union troops camped at Berkeley during the summer of 1862 a bugler named Norton blew 3 notes on his bugle. A Major Butterfield encouraged him to go on, and the 2 together wrote the famous “Taps.”

In 1865, when the scene of the battle returned to the New Market Road and the fighting swept past the defenses at Fort Harrison, the mayor of the city of Richmond came out on the New Market Road and surrendered the city to the Union General.

This brief essay has endeavored to show that the history of this New Market Road has been the history of our famous people, places, and events. This beautiful highway, with its flowering dogwood and redbud trees, with its alternating green forests and open farmland, invites the traveler to return again and again to visit the beginnings of our United States.

Richmond, Va.

Elizabeth Meade Ferguson, called “Meade”, was born here on May 14, 1946. When very young she moved to historic Malvern Hill plantation. Here her Grandfather Ferguson came on his retirement a few years later and lived next door. Grandfather (Continued on page 612)
THE DATE OF THE DISCOVERY OF America is not certain. Many scholars claim that Leif Erickson landed on the coast of Nova Scotia or New England, in about the year 1000. This does not matter, for it was not until almost 500 years later that American history really began.

In 1492 Christopher Columbus, searching for the riches of the East, or New England, in about the year 1492, discovered what he believed was India. Amerigo Vespucci, one of the first men to believe the lands were not Asian, wrote a book entitled The New World. The book was read by a famous German geographer, who proposed to call the land America.

Following Columbus's discovery of America, European nations sent their navigators to the New World, to explore and claim the land for their own countries. Champlain settled Quebec in 1608 and began the exploration of the interior. Traders and missionaries pushed their way farther into the wilderness.

Colonization of the Eastern seaboard was organized by the English, French, Dutch, and Swedes, but the main role was taken by the English. Men, women, and children fled from religious persecution and hunger into the new land. Others came to search for gold or to escape from political conditions in Europe.

After 1664, when England took over the Dutch colony of New Netherland and renamed it New York, all the colonies came under English rule. As time passed, the settlements grew larger, the colonies more prosperous, and England took more and more advantage of them. The Navigation Acts, the Stamp Act, and the tax on tea served to arouse the people. There were rebellions such as the Boston Massacre and the Boston Tea Party. These occurrences gave the Colonies even more reason to resist.

The Colonies united and war began. At first, men fought for their rights as Englishmen, but as time wore on, more and more of them began to agree that independence was needed for their new land. On July 4, 1776, independence was declared. The colonies were fighting for freedom! After a long and hard struggle the colonies became victorious.

In 1783 America was recognized as a free and independent nation. The young States had many problems to solve. They needed able leaders and a stronger government. The government under the Articles of Confederation was too weak to supply defense, to settle disputes between States, or to gain respect among the nations of the world. The leaders of the Nation at that time saw that there was no use to amend the Articles. They needed a complete new Constitution. The plan for the Constitution was drawn by framers, who used as models, English and Roman law. It was written in 1787 and after some reluctance on the part of several States, it was accepted 2 years later. The States had been unwilling to accept the document because there was no guarantee of personal and property rights. In 1791, the Bill of Rights was added to the Constitution. The Declaration of Independence outlined the American idea of what a government represents and the Constitution outlined the idea of how the government should operate. Since then our Constitution has survived many critical periods in our history. Among them are the Doctrine of Nullification in 1832 and the greatest tragedy of our Nation, the Civil War.

Another problem of the young nation was the failure of its citizens to feel as Americans. The people were loyal citizens of their respective States. This can easily be understood. For example, it took months of travel from New York to Atlanta, Ga. So, it was a remarkable New Yorker who realized that New York and Georgia were parts of the same country. Today, a New Yorker and a Georgian are only a few hours apart by air, and by telephone they can converse. The railroad, telegraph, telephone, automobile, and airplane have helped to bind our Nation together.

Justice, order, and freedom are the foundations on which our democracy was established. Today America is better off than any nation in the world. No one need starve here. We spend more per capita for education than any other nation. Our country has provided homes and happiness to millions of immigrants through its years as a nation. America leads in intellectual, moral, and economic power.

America has one of the most successful governments in the history of the world. In less than 2 centuries it has developed from a vast land of wilderness into a modern giant matched by one nation only in military power, and in wealth by none.

America and the American system of government will last as long as its people believe in it. It is our privilege and should be our duty to honor, praise, and love this nation, because of the democracy we are still striving to better; and last of all because it is America in all her glory, your home and my home.

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CORRECTION
The article in the August—September issue, entitled "Treasures of the Past," was written by Miss Katharine Kirkwood Scott, owner of the heirlooms described and pictured. We apologize to Miss Scott for ascribing authorship to another person.
The 50-Star Flag Flies Over Fort McHenry

By Margaret Turner (Mrs. Frank R.) Heller
National Chairman, The Flag of the United States of America Committee

At 12:01 A.M. on July 4, 1960, the first official raising of the 50-star Flag of the United States of America took place during a memorable ceremony at the Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, Baltimore, Md.

It is because of Fort McHenry’s historical meaning that President Dwight D. Eisenhower designated this shrine as the site first to fly our 50-star Flag. From this fort flew the Flag that inspired Francis Scott Key to compose The Star-Spangled Banner. It was then a 15-star Flag, which waved defiantly over the ramparts of this fort after a 25-hour bombardment by a British fleet. Here during the night, as well as daytime, the Flag of the United States of America is flown by special Presidential Proclamation.

As one approached Fort McHenry on the eve of the Fourth of July last, another Star-Spangled Banner with 15 stars and 15 stripes was seen fluttering in a strong northern breeze from a floodlit 87-foot staff—a replica of the one which, in 1814, inspired the writing of our National Anthem. In a few hours the new 50-star Flag would be raised on that flagstaff.

The program for the occasion started with a concert by the United States Marine Band, concluding with The Pledge of Allegiance. This was followed by a spectacular bombardment of Fort McHenry, reenacted by United States Navy vessels and units of the United States Army Field Artillery. At its conclusion the 15-star Flag was lowered, and the 49-star Flag was hoisted in its place.

The Honorable Fred A. Seaton, Secretary of the Interior, in his speech preceding the raising of the 50-star Flag, said this occasion points up the differences between democracy and communism.

A few minutes before midnight there appeared on the wall of the fort, just below the Flag, a Presentation of the Colors by the Combined Services Color Guard. In the meantime, Secretary Seaton had entered the fort, prepared to tug the halyard and hoist the new Old Glory aloft.

Promptly at 12:01 A.M., the 50-star Flag appeared and started fluttering in the strong breeze before it was halfway up the floodlit flagstaff. Cheers rose from the thousands assembled outside the walls of the fort. Howitzers boomed, an unprecedented 50-gun salute, the first time in our history this number was ever fired.

The assemblage was led in the

(Continued on page 606)
To Know America Better

by Virginia B. Johnson
National Chairman, Program Committee

To know America better is one way to become a better American. In pursuit of this goal, State after State has placed itself on the Program Committee's much used collection of 35-mm. color slide programs.

Each of these States may be visited by your chapter members at the next chapter meeting. Each color slide program is intended to present something of the history, beauty and promise of the State or area. Each program is prepared by D.A.R. members with the intention of helping other members to know our native land a little better.

To know America better, visit our 49th State with the Alaska Daughters. You will see many fascinating things in your visit to this land of contradictions. You may expect to see totem poles, glaciers, and snow, but you will also see much of modern Alaska, the "Mardi Gras of the North," the blanket toss, a DAR colonial tea, the beauty of summer flowers, a gold dredge, even Santa Claus House at North Pole, Alaska.

To know America better, we might drink in the well-planned beauty of the Mobile, Ala., gardens—Bellingrath Gardens surrounding the mansion or Clarke's Gardens with their many azaleas. Either trip should be a joy and inspiration to those to whom the greatest beauty of our land seems to rest in flowers, and trees, and green grass carpets.

To know America better, the "Wonder State"—Arkansas—is our next stop. A cheery road marker in the shape of the State will greet you as you enter. The beauty and the history of the State will fascination you, and undoubtedly you will pause for a while at the Old State Capitol in Little Rock, where you may visit the DAR room.

To know America better, we might travel to sunny California and visit historic old Monterey and Carmel, with a leisurely trip along the 17-mile drive. Perhaps you would prefer to see something of San Francisco—ride on one of the remaining cable cars, visit Chinatown, shop at a flower stand on Market Street, glimpse Alcatraz, relax in Golden Gate Park. Fabulous San Simeon, William Randolph Hearst's museum-like home, is now a California State Historic Park and is open for your inspection in a color slide program. Perhaps you prefer the great outdoors and would rather visit the giant trees in Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks.

To know America better, we must visit Indiana and see something of the history and beauty of this State. Intimate details of the State's history may be discovered on this trip and you may even indulge yourself in a quiet trip down the Tippecanoe River.

To know America better, let us visit the oldest State Capitol in continuous use—at Annapolis, Md., where, on December 23, 1783, George Washington resigned his commission. We will visit the United States Naval Academy and perhaps picnic under the Wye oak on the Eastern Shore, the largest living white oak in the United States. Of course we couldn't visit Maryland without a trip to Fort McHenry, where the Star-Spangled Banner was inspired.

To know America better, we must assuredly will wait on the shore and watch for the lanterns in the belfry of the Old North Church; we might go along on Paul Revere's Ride. We will see not only the Old North Church and Paul Revere's home but the Hancock Clarke House in Lexington where John Hancock and Sam Adams were visiting when Paul Revere warned them, and other sites important to that historic time.

To know America better, we visit Minnesota and view again the story of Michilimackinac and the American Fur Company Trading Post. We will live again the history of this part of our country and come to realize its significance even more.

To know America better, the sunlight of Mississippi beckons us to the Delta country and to the Gulf Coast. We could examine agriculture and forestry as practiced in the State of Mississippi, or we might visit historic Jackson, Natchez, and Vicksburg, each briefly. The warmth of our welcome here will be great.

To know America better, we will travel to New Mexico, where we'll visit Bandelier National Monument; see Sandi, the "sacred" mountain of the Indians; and visit the "sky city" believed to be the oldest continuously inhabited city of the United States. While we're in New Mexico we can go deep into Carlsbad Caverns for a look at some of the natural wonders of our America.

To know America better, we visit North Carolina, see fabulous Tryon Palace, visit the Orville and Wilbur Wright Memorial, drop by the University of North Carolina, visit the Moravian restoration at old Salem, climb Grandfather Mountain, and drive to the top of Mount Mitchell, the highest mountain in eastern America.

To know America better, we will tour the "Volunteer State," Tennessee.

(Continued on page 609)
ARE YOU MENTAL?
Continued from May issue

The Brainpicking Tests

Many parents have been greatly disturbed by the "brainpicking tests." The One-Worlders, as we have noted, agreed to intervene in the affairs of mankind, to create a political creature completely subservient to collectivism on a world-wide scale. The third stage of their program, described as true prevention, concentrates on children. Child guidance, as outlined by the International Congress on Mental Health, gave the cue for the brainpickers. The National Association for Mental Health, Inc., distributes the publication we have mentioned above under the title, "Mental Health and World Citizenship," which contains the plan for "true prevention." Another publication, "Self Understanding," released by Science Research Associates and slanted at parents, is being distributed by the Fund for Adult Education of the Ford Foundation.

These brainpicking tests have been given in thousands of schools under the titles of "mental health analysis," "problem check lists," "personality rating charts," and "personal audits." They bear no relation to academic subjects or achievement tests. They are subjective, dealing with opinion and attitudes not designed for problem but normal children. These tests have been known to upset children emotionally, and include such questions as "Embarrassed by talk about sex," "Afraid God is going to punish me," "Do you believe that people who have to work for a living are just as good as those who have plenty of money?" The giving of these tests, invading a child's right to privacy, is abhorrent to Americans whose Federal, State and local laws have traditionally reflected men's insistence upon that right.

Psychopolitics

A condensed version of a Russian textbook was published some years ago under the title "Brain-washing—A Synthesis of the Russian Textbook on Psychopolitics." For the uninitiated, psychopolitics is defined in this textbook as "the art and science of asserting and maintaining domination over the thoughts and loyalties of individuals, officers, bureaus and masses and the effecting of the conquest of enemy nations through 'Mental Healing.'"

The textbook urges "one of the first and foremost missions of the psychopolitician is to make an attack upon Communism and insanity synonymous. It should become the definition of insanity of the paranoid variety that 'a paranoid believes he is being attacked by Communists.' Thus, at once the support of the individual so attacking Communism will fall away and wither." Merwin K. Hart, directing head of the National Economic Council, said that "the aim is unmistakable: nonconformists will be in actual peril of being adjudged insane. . . . If the American people value their freedom of thought and expression, they will do well to regard as suspect every legislative proposal bearing the 'mental health' label. To resist this enveloping 'mental health' threat is vital to American liberty. To delay invites disaster."

The Russian textbook on psychopolitics also states "You must work until religion is synonymous with insanity. You must work until the officials of city, county and State governments will not think twice before they pounce upon religious groups as public enemies. . . . By inviting the cooperation of the population as a whole in mental health programs, the terrors of mental aberration can be disseminated throughout the populace."

The textbook advocates establishment of psychiatric wards in regular hospitals, because "if a psychiatric ward could be established in every hospital in every city in a nation, it is certain that at one time or another, every prominent citizen of that nation could come under the ministrations of psychopolitical operatives or their dupes." Psychiatrists are to be employed in the Armed Forces to use drugs to extract plans for military action. Shock and psychosurgery, now generally accepted treatment for mental illness, are to be put over on the public by the psychopolitical operator who would insist that these treatments are therapeutic and necessary. Future plans call for legislation making it unlawful not to use shock and psychosurgery, outlawing, at the same time, all possible means of actually curing the insane.

Lobotomies, performed either by opening the skull or by use of an instrument resembling an icepick inserted under the eyelid, accomplish the severance of the prefrontal lobes from the rest of the brain. Once this operation is performed, the brain is damaged beyond repair. Used in this country to quiet extreme mental cases, in the Soviet Union under Stalin it is reported that 10,000,000 slaves were turned into living zombies by this icepick operation. Representative Usher L. Burdick, in a statement in the Congressional Record of June 13, 1957, said that an estimated 100,000 persons in the United States have been subjected to this operation on the advice of a psychiatrist. "It is another way of putting the patients to death under the advice of skilled psychiatrists. In the United States a large percentage of the psychiatrists are foreigners, most of them educated in Russia. The percentage runs as high as 80 percent. What does this mean? Does it mean that the Russian finesse of human destruction is introduced in America to further weaken our people so that they will have less resistance to Communism? It means nothing short of that." These lobotomy victims can be employed as slaves working under command.

Statistics show today there are more mental cases in American institutions for the insane and in psychiatric wards than patients in hospitals and nursing homes for all physical disorders combined. The Communists would sweep aside "every treatment or any group of persons seeking to treat" these unfortunate people "by effectual means."

Brainwashing Creates Robots

Another means of reducing human beings to robots is through "brainwashing"—a Communist word relating to the process of destroying rational mental responses in normal, wholesome, healthy people. In an article, "Mental Health Racket," by Mrs. Gene E. Birkeland, the author tells us that "when an individual is
thoroughly brainwashed, his mental and emotional processes are utterly destroyed—with doubts, fears, physical torture, starvation, sleeplessness. When the job is finished according to the currently accepted standards of Russian terrorist psychiatry, the human personality emerges as a vegetable, acquiescent, pliable, will-less—an ideal citizen in a completely regimental state—a citizen with no recollection of former loyalties, attachments or devotions, void of all moral sense of right and wrong, unable longer to associate the realities of past experience with the fictions of doctrine so forcefully cudgelled into his tired, spongy brain. The gentler techniques of brainwashing already are appearing in the swiftly moving science of mental health.”

**Mental Health and World Citizenship**

“But from London in 1948 in the centennial year of the Marxist Manifesto there emerged a manifesto for a social revolution as complete as anything ever envisioned by Marx and his disciples.” The manifesto was entitled “Mental Health and World Citizenship,” the officially adopted credo of the World Federation for Mental Health.

In March 1953, in a volume entitled “Mental Health in the United States,” we find, “In the realm of value, or the ideal, the revolution is hardly well begun.” The article goes on to say that a power vacuum left by the passing of the dominance of the church is being filled with the mental health movement. “With one foot in humanism and the other in science, it seeks to perform, to a degree does perform, many if not most of the functions of the relinquishing institution—plus, perhaps some others. A revolution in social values is what gives birth to the movement, and it is a revolutionary doctrine that the movement is moved by and expresses.” . . . We also find a statement in the volume that the control of mental diseases is not a responsibility of a mental health program as such. Thus psychiatry has moved from consideration and help for abnormal minds, to the control and regulation of the normal!”

**Are You One of the Ten?**

The Public Health Service estimates that 9 million persons have emotional difficulties. We are led to believe that 1 in 10 of our total population will sooner or later spend time in mental institutions. Statistics show, however, that only one-half per cent or 600,000 persons are actually in such institutions. The Joint Commission on Mental Illness and Health, with a membership largely drawn from the World Federation, launched recently in one city an 18-month survey costing $40,000 to determine the mental health of the entire urban population.

One of the means of weeding out students and parents whose attitudes are not acceptable to the educator—that of personality tests—has already been discussed. In some areas it is reported that it is now legal for educators to initiate complaints against those students whom teachers consider socially or emotionally maladjusted and to recommend psychiatric treatment. The fate of a child who might take exception to UNESCO propaganda could be analogous to that of a resident of California “who was committed to a mental institution after a hearing on his sanity, based on his public utterances against the UN.” When the examining psychiatrist said the citizen did not come to conclusions of the majority of his community, counsel asked whether to hold a belief there are subversive groups working against our Government is a sign of mental illness. Guess what the doctor replied: “Any such belief not substantiated by fact is a delusion. . . .” It is hard to believe that such a case can happen in America, but it did! And furthermore, there is a growing tendency to label anything that is anti-United Nations or pro-American as “crackpot” or belonging to the “lunatic fringe” or any other term of approbrium stigmatizing one with mental illness.

**Community Mental Health**

The emphasis on community mental health is growing. In an article, “The Strategy of Community Mental Health Work,” Robert H. Felix, M.D., states that while major efforts are now focused on treatment rather than prevention, the strategic importance of prevention should be assessed. He also said attempts should be considered to raise the general level of mental health in the community to balance the utilization of limited talents and resources in the mental health field. He considers the situation where an increase in the general level of mental health is not only desirable but essential. Dr. Felix is concerned with the fact that by 1960 one boy in five who reaches draft age may have a delinquency record.

Surprising to some may be the Doctor’s statement that, in the Washington area alone, there are over 20 community mental health agencies.

“We are at the stage now where we do not yet know the full extent of mental illness. Recent estimates set a figure of 9 to 10 million mentally ill to the point they require skilled treatment and care.” There is “a large number of people with significant difficulties in interpersonal relations, many of the several million persons receiving various forms of public welfare assistance, the 2 to 3 million mentally retarded, the problem drinkers, the physically disabled, and others whose lives are beset by abnormal stresses to the extent that their psychological equilibrium is threatened.” He estimates that 10 to 20 percent of school children show symptoms indicative of pathology requiring preventive mental health services. Dr. Felix says these people would benefit from some types of mental health services. One would gather that there are not too many persons in the community who don’t need these services—yet the doctor admits there are significant numbers of mentally healthy people in these communities, otherwise they could not carry on their normal affairs. This is indeed an encouraging statement! We are again downcast, however, when we hear that, even in this healthier group, the great proportion do not approach the productive orientation they should. “They show no evidence of pathology but they are not strong forces for mental health and for constructive activity in the community.”

**Community Health Resources**

Now let us see who is interested in improving our mental health, and what the health resources of the community are. There are the professional health workers: the psychiatrists, psychologists, psychiatric social workers, and mental health nurses; there are other social workers, nurses, counselors, physicians, probation officers, clergymen and parent-teacher groups. Then let us include the social and experimental psycholo-
gists, the sociologist and the epidemiologist—but little emphasis has been put on enlisting the services of the great number of potentially useful people in the rest of the population. One wonders how there could be any of these left!

We learn in this article also about the people with high pathogenic potential—in other words, carriers of mental illness to others, such people as parents, teachers, and other community leaders.

Mental Ills Are Infectious!

In an article in the Washington Post entitled "Doctor Sees Mental Ills as Infectious," the president of the American Medical Association said "mental illness has reached such scope that it must be termed a worldwide epidemic."

"Dr. Gunnar Gunderson of La Crosse, Wis., called attention to a theory that mental illness may be communicable—passed from person to person or nation to nation. "This is a somewhat new idea with relation to mental illness," he said, "but it is an old idea that relates to physical illness, such as malaria, typhoid, measles and tuberculosis."

"The AMA president also said: "We know that healthy ideas can be communicated to persons in the mass and we therefore must suspect that sick ideas can be similarly communicated."

"We need to understand what the successibility and resistance of our population is to these kinds of illnesses."

"Dr. Gunderson said many physical diseases have a single causative agent, but that mental illness is caused by many agents, including a variety of social factors."

"He said that, because of lack of knowledge, medicine is not able to provide a quick solution of the great problem posed by mental diseases."

"Dr. Gunderson spoke at a conference of mental health representatives of State medical associations."

Treatment of parents, which does not appear to be maximally effective with them, may have secondary beneficial effects on their children. Including the parents, teachers, etc., together with the groups already mentioned just about includes the whole population—those who are taking care and those cared for!

According to Dr. Felix, mental health efforts need to be directed at the family. Large numbers of families will be reached by newspapers, magazines, radio and TV and through contacts in the school, church, health agencies, interest and work groups.

Caretakers Will Save Your Mental Health

In discussing stress periods that come in people's lives, Dr. Felix quoted one of his colleagues as saying that the individual's equilibrium is disturbed and the possibility of moving to a more effective equilibrium exists. The crisis time is optimal for therapy. People whom he calls "caretakers"—physicians, clergymen, police, social workers, nurses, teachers "and, of course, parents" can now move in on the distressed individual to change his attitude and behavior. If these caretakers and people called opinion makers, leaders in politics, religions, business and the professions, could have effective mental health training, they might create a therapeutic environment in the community in which a kind of contagion of health might exist. (1) Having done this we must try to locate the foci of infection in the community—individuals in places of influence who affect numbers of others. These we are told tend to be caretakers and opinion leaders. In conclusion, it is said that it is essential to the preventive effort to have the help of the great army of well-motivated, mentally healthy non-professionals in our communities across the land. That just about wraps it up! Everyone is now enrolled in being an opinion maker, a caretaker or just a plain non-professional, all infected with a contagion of health.

Another article on Mental Health, "A Local Public-Health Responsibility," by Howard E. Jensen, tells us that the public health movement, in its traditional activities of improving the physical health of the community, has reached the point of diminishing returns. "Improvement in physical health is coming to depend less upon changes in the geographical and biological environments than upon changes in what people think and feel and how they live within the social institutions and cultural patterns of the community." Again we find how many types of persons in the community must be acquainted with mental health orientation: the public health nurse, the engineer, the sanitation, the health inspector, the telephone operator at the clinic, the receptionist, the clerk, the typist, the janitor (and perhaps the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker!)

Who Are the Index Persons?

"Mental health education that gets down to the grass roots will be aimed at the 'index persons' operative within the five basic community institutions already mentioned as crucial for mental health—the parents in the family; the administration and teachers in the schools; the group social workers on the playground; the pastors, assistants and lay leaders in the church; and the managers, superintendents and foremen on the job. . . . To this end, the mental-health educator must understand the motivations and behavior patterns of the 'index people' he is approaching." "In addition to these 'index persons' . . . there remain the professions, . . . the physicians and social workers." These have to be integrated, too, in mental health work. These are to be worked with as individuals and in professional groups. These are the second line of defense for mental health, the first being the orientation of the staff, the third being the mental health clinic. "If the community is large enough to support it, the time comes when, in the interest of further progress you have got to have a clinic . . . a means to further the orientation, organization, and education of the community in mental health through actual demonstration." To Mr. Jensen, a man is mentally healthy if, in times of bereavement, insecurity, shame or guilt he has the inner strength to find life still intelligible and supportable; he is mentally ill if, in his weakness, it breaks down into chaos and meaninglessness. In this article we find a different approach to the term "mental health." Emphasis is put more upon the values that exist for the individual, for a quality of life, for truth, goodness, beauty, holiness, rather than on conformity to certain ideologies or lack of conformity as indicia of being possessed of mental health.

Four Mental Health School Projects

The subject of mental health in the schools is the subject of a pam-
in 1951, we are told increased emo-
tional and mental maturation of the
population will be reflected in de-
creased psychiatric morbidity of the
population. Such an increase implies
development of "healthy attitudes in
individuals so that they are capable
adapting to and withstanding the
ordinary vicissitudes of life; of uti-
izing their energies constructively;
and of achieving a harmonious com-
promise between personal needs and
the realities of the environment. In
this way the promotion of emotional
maturity would improve adaptation
in interpersonal relations in group
relations and possibly also in inter-
national relations." (Emphasis ours.)

In discussing guidance counseling
for teachers, the author remarks that
a teacher's insight into his role as a
group leader will be confusing be-
cause it may interfere with the effi-
ciency in the traditional teaching
program. "Minor disturbances in the
flow of classroom activity may be
more frequent with such enlightened
teachers than with a teacher pri-
marily emphasizing maintenance of
'good' discipline. . . . It is of primary
importance for the school adminis-
tration to have a clear understanding
and be sympathetic toward the oper-
ation of mental hygiene principles
before either his teachers or specific
projects may function successfully
in this direction." (Emphasis ours.)

In considering problems of the
teaching program, the attitudes held
by parents are discussed. "Parents
as individuals and parents as a group,
represented on the school board, are
likely to reflect their own philosophy
about what is a good education for
what goals. The type of concern
with the individual student and the
careful attention to anxieties and
emotional reactions which is part of
the approach of those engaged in
preventive psychiatry appears to
many parents as a good way of
spoil and coddling the child in-
stead of preparing him by hard dis-
cipline for the tough and competitive
life which he will be forced to lead
in our culture."

Another common feeling on the
part of parents is the wish to see the
school system emphasize the train-
ing of the outstanding pupil, the
gifted child, in preparation for poten-
tial future great artists, scientists,
or public leaders rather than focusing
on the "mediocre, average pupil and
safeguarding his mental health. . . .
This attitude contrasts with the aim
of mental health programs to help
each individual according to his
equipment and according to his best
chances for a happy, well-adjusted
life."

The reader will note that the pen-
dulum is swinging now in the other
direction since Sputnik ascended in
the skies. Considerable criticism of
public school curricula, promotion
of students regardless of achievement,
and overlooking the gifted child for
the mediocre have been much in
evidence.

**Improvement in Emotional
Maturation: Four Projects**

This pamphlet discusses four pro-
jects to teach mental hygiene princi-
bles to normal children. In one of
these projects the theory is that there
are four basic human drives: Adven-
ture, recognition, security and sex.
These drives and their derivatives, if
constructive outlets are provided,
lead to happiness and mental health,
otherwise to unhappiness. Effort is
made to endeavor to create real life
situations by the reading of a stimu-
lus story featuring the emotional
problem for the day's discussion.
Children then discuss the emotional
problems involved and indicate paral-
lel experiences of their own. They
listen to their classmates tell how
they met their problems. Principles
of mental hygiene are brought out
through reading stories, panel discus-
sions, radio skits, etc.

The author of this pamphlet criti-
cizes this course because "a large
didactic element in the course . . .
Attempts to convey the idea that con-
trol and conformity to the existing
mores leads to happiness." (1) "The
moralistic attitude is quite obvious.
This is generally considered contrary
to an accepted principle that such
educational methods should be as
free as possible from moralizing." (1)

It is admitted in this pamphlet
that there is a possibility that this
method of teaching may unleash anxi-
ety that cannot be handled by the
child and cause actual harm.

**Project Two**

Another project involved a course
designed to deal with the tools of
social life, the rules of social be-
havior, etiquette. One aspect of the
final examination consists of taking
the class to a large seashore hotel
for the day where their conduct, to-
gether with traveling, in the dining
halls, lobbies, toward waiters, bell-
boys and other hotel personnel can
be observed! The entire emphasis in
this course is upon getting the stu-
dent to feel gratified at what he has
learned and how he has developed,
rather than on any particular mark
as a grade for the course.

**Project Three**

A booklet used as a guide for the
students on family relations included
various topics such as "What are you
done tonight?" — entertaining at
home, single dating, double dating,
petting, how much lovemaking is
permissible? These courses are sum-
marized as having two purposes—
"to help adolescents develop social
skills, and through frank and spон-
taneous discussions, approach realis-
tically the problems of love, marriage
and parenthood. As students become
familiar with the problems of major
human life situations, they will de-
velop attitudes that will assist them
in making a more adequate adjust-
ment. Attitudes result from the dis-
cussions which revolve about the
skillfully selected material." (Em-
phasis ours.) We wonder how our
ancestors met their problems!

The Ojemann project was intro-
duced by Professor Ojemann, who
"thought it probable that if a teacher
learned to understand the causes
of behavior, his attitude toward the
children would change and he would
not simply inhibit the children's be-
havior but would deal with it in a
way that would be more mutually
satisfying. (1) . . . The teacher thus
dealt with his pupils in a dynamic
rather than in a static manner."

Since practically all the material
presented to students deals with the
surface approach to human behavior,
it was decided a dynamic approach
in a separate course would be inade-
quate to influence the students in a
significant way, so the professor de-

decided there must be a revision of all
texts and materials used in the
schools concerned with behavior. As
the author of this pamphlet suggests,
this is a long-term goal!

The project was criticized for
failure to attempt to help the children
understand their more complex unconscious motivations, and because there was a deficiency in the absence of material on sexual development.

"By teaching psychodynamic principles to students and by giving supervised practice in their use they will become more mature. For this to occur, this knowledge must become well-integrated into the individual so that changes in attitudes and behavior result." Professor Ojemann's objective is to develop a mentally healthy race of psychologically oriented human beings free from mental disorder.

In summing up, the project was described as attempting "to change the entire intellectual and emotional orientation of the child, with the view that by taking into consideration motivation, multiple causation, and other psychodynamic principles, greater emotional maturation will be achieved and mental illness prevented." (1) Did you realize that your child might be subject to experiments like these?

**Project Four**

Still another project, the Forest Hill Village Project, concerned human relations classes in grades 6-12 one hour each week. The subject discussed was chosen by the group. The teacher was virtually nondirective, so that the children could feel free to express their feelings in detail and relate their emotional experiences freely before a nonjudgmental group.

The following paragraph caught my fancy. I hope you will enjoy it, too.

"These classes, then, have all the aspects of a group therapy project. It is thereby hoped that the cathartic method will allow for the expression of experiences which are conflict-provoking and therefore allay anxiety and permit the integration of the experiences into the personality without the need for the maintenance of certain patterns of defense. The commonality of experience, which will reveal itself to the group, also has this objective in view. The complete permissiveness of the teacher, presenting no judgmental material, should lead to a rapid and rather intense child-teacher relationship which should have its corresponding effect upon the superego structure of the pupil. Theoretically, then, the project is designed to improve personality formation by increasing the emotional maturation process so that the child may meet more capably the ordinary stresses of his life as he grows older."

The four projects discussed above had a common goal: The improvement in emotional maturation of the child so that "more effective personality function is possible, thereby reducing psychiatric and social morbidity." The report on these four projects was intended to "stimulate the educator and psychiatrist in accelerating acceptance by education of some of the responsibility for the emotional development of the child."

**Too Much Psychology—Too Little Common Sense**

The tremendous amount of time spent on this report and the four projects heretofore discussed bring to mind another pamphlet by Dr. Fritz Redl, in which he suggests that maybe discipline is hard for modern parents because we're using to much psychology and too little common sense. As he says, you don't need a Ph.D. in psychology to understand why your child throws a pebble at a car. Misbehavior doesn't necessarily indicate unhappiness or emotional illness and is not necessarily anyone's fault. Any child will cut loose if he gets a chance. Dr. Redl asks us not to fall for the notion that discipline and understanding are incompatible. In earlier days children were hauled to the woodshed on the slightest provocation; and in later years, in reaction against blind authoritarianism, parents went to the other extreme. "For a while, many parents thought that all a child needed was love and understanding, that discipline in any practical sense was cruel and destructive ... so many of today's children have been forced to bring themselves up. It is a responsibility no child should ever be expected to shoulder."

**Conclusion**

In conclusion, no one is opposed to adequate care and living facilities for those who are insane or actually in need of mental treatment. The Mental Health Programs discussed in this article show how mental health can be used as a potentially powerful political weapon through which all opposition to a collectivist society can be erased, and smacks of Stalin's tactics in putting away his enemies. These tactics start in the schoolroom, and are used in colleges, churches, and in groups where those who are ceaselessly trying to indoctrinate others in one-worldism operate. It is high time that Americans awaken to this great threat to their liberty.
State Activities

ILLINOIS

The Sixty-fourth State Conference of Illinois Daughters was held in Springfield, March 9-11, 1960, in the ballroom of the Abraham Lincoln Hotel. Faith of Our Fathers was its theme. Springfield and Sergeant Caleb Hopkins Chapters and seven other chapters of the Fifth Division were hostesses.

Preceding the conference the State Officers Club held its formal dinner, with Mrs. Len Young Smith presiding. Mrs. Ralph Folger gave a review of Nelia.

Mrs. Charles Morris Johnson, State Regent, presided at all sessions. Mrs. Edward G. Gross (General Chairman) and Mrs. J. Marshall Bell (regent, Springfield Chapter) extended a welcome to the conference. Edward G. Coleman, Corporation Counsel for Springfield, represented the Mayor in bringing greetings from the city. Mrs. Vaughn A. Gill (State Vice Regent) responded. Mrs. Johnson introduced special conference guests, including past National Officers and Chairmen; National Vice Chairmen; Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Henry C. Warner, Vice President General; and Mrs. Roy V. Barnes, Michigan, visiting State Chairman. Mrs. Albert G. Peters, presented two new chapters, Christina Tillson of Hillsboro and Gov. Thomas Ford of Ford County. The Approved Schools luncheon was held in the ballroom of the Leland Hotel and Mrs. Raymond D. Maxson, State Chairman, Approved Schools, introduced Mrs. Joel B. McLaugherty, National Vice Chairman, who spoke on the schools. Following the luncheon 225 members attended a tea at the Governor's Mansion. Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Warner stood in the receiving line with Mrs. Stratton.

The State dinner, held Thursday evening, was presided over by the State Regent, who presented the distinguished guests. The speaker, John H. Noble, a young man from Detroit who spent 9 years in Siberian slave labor camps, gave a first-hand account of what Communist imprisonment means for the 5000 Americans still illegally held in Soviet prisons. He pointed out how those who go on conducted Russian tours are so easily deceived. Ernest E. East, President of the Springfield Chapter, S.A.R., representing Charles Goodwin-Peirks, State President, presented Mrs. Johnson with their highest award, the Medal of Appreciation.

At Friday morning’s Good Citizens session, Emily Joy of Greenville was introduced as winner of the State Award, a $100 bond. An overflow crowd of 450 attended the Good Citizens Luncheon at the Leland Hotel, presided over by Mrs. Robert Baird, State Chairman, Mrs. J. F. Schlafly, Jr., gave a dynamic address on The Magic of Words. She described how the Communists use words to conceal their evil objectives and confuse the issues. She warned the Good Citizens of the clever Communist tactics to destroy patriotism by smear words, such as superpatriot and flagwaver.

Resolutions adopted included: Re-affirmation of National Resolutions. The Loyalty Oaths; Urban Renewal; The Income Tax Amendment; The Panama Canal Issue; Civil Defense; The State Regent was requested to implement a committee for Civil Defense; Increasing danger of Communism and the Need to Study It.

It is impossible to include all of the activities and give all of the credits in a brief report. Be our guests next year and enjoy our conference with us.

—Mrs. Harry Gerard Selbert.

Mrs. Edward J. Reilly, National Chairman, Motion Picture Committee, presents the DAR Award—a United States Savings Bond—to Cadet David G. Hessi at graduation ceremonies of the United States Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, L. I., N. Y., July 22.

Courtesy, United States Merchant Marine Academy
Francis Scott Key (Baltimore, Md.) observed American History Month with a most unusual program. The chapter historian, Mrs. Maxwell C. Byers, has been busy all year stressing American history, and this program was the climax of her efforts.

At an assembly of the student body at Milford Mill Senior High School in Baltimore County, on February 11, 1960, members of the chapter were present; and the regent, Mrs. Charles M. Shriver, presented a gold history medal and a copy of The History of the American Revolution to Glenn Dudderer, who had the school's highest average in American history.

In her presentation talk, Mrs. Shriver quoted the Preamble to the Constitution and reminded the students that freedom is not free but must be worked for, and the great blessings we enjoy must be earnestly guarded so that the tremendous sacrifices of our forefathers were not made in vain.

The entire student body listened attentively and Principal George L. Schluderberg invited the chapter to plan a similar program for next year.

—Ruth Shriver.

Mount Massive (Leadville, Colo.), nestling at the base of magnificent Mount Massive peak, towering 14,418 feet (over 2 miles high), at historic Leadville, Colo., the highest incorporated city in the world, reached out across the Continental Divide in the Rocky Mountains and extended sponsorship of the DAR Good Citizens contest to include all the schools in Lake, Chaffee, Eagle, and Summit Counties.

Eleven girls were honored, February 13, 1960, at the chapter's 35th Anniversary tea in the Leadville Elks Home. Mrs. Aldo Seppi, chapter regent, presided at the tea table, assisted by Mrs. Frank Windolph, vice regent. Receiving the guests were: Mrs. Alvin Nelson, chaplain; Mrs. Norman R. Blakely, registrar; Mrs. August Johnson, historian; Mrs. Charles Gilmore, and Mrs. Fred Rehklaun. Each guest was presented with a blue and white name bountoniere.

A highlight of the afternoon was introduction of the DAR Good Citizens. All girls were presented with a red and white carnation corsage. Each girl spoke briefly on her future plans after graduation and reviewed one of the answers from her questionnaire that she considered most outstanding. The chapter regent briefly explained the procedure and history of selecting the DAR Good Citizen from each school and the high honor bestowed on the student by her classmates and teachers by her selection as the school's Good Citizen. During the afternoon a musical program was presented by Mrs. Edward Jackson.—Mrs. Aldo Seppi.

Descendants of '76 (Washington, D. C.) celebrated its 50th Anniversary in November 1959, commemorating the event by a reception to its membership and a number of special guests. In the receiving line, headed by Miss Lena Ralston, our regent, stood Mrs. Ashmead White, President General, Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark, State Regent, and those honorary chapter regents still residing in Washington, in the chronological order of their service: The Misses Anne B. Coons, Altha T. Coons, May V. Harris, Florence E. Harris, Mabel E. Winslow, and Anna Mary McNutt. We greatly missed Mrs. Walter P. McVickar of Florida and Mrs. Randolph S. Collins of Utah from the line.

The husbands of chapter members added much to the enjoyment of the evening. A noteworthy guest was Federal Trade Commissioner Sigurd Anderson, former Governor of South Dakota, our first D. C. recipient of the DAR Americanism Medal (see DAR Magazine for January 1959). Another highly respected guest and friend was Paul Wooton, the well-known Washington political writer and past President of the Gridiron Club.

Our guests were presented to the receiving line by Lt. Col. Merle T. Wetton of the United States Marine Corps, husband of our chapter member Ann Wood Wetton. Colonel Wetton supplied a bit of history. He was wearing, for the first time, the light-colored new evening dress uniform recently prescribed by the Marine Corps for officers. This unique uniform of dark blue brocade consists of a round shell jacket with a scarlet lining, ornamental sleeve patches of gold and scarlet, ornamented standing collar, and shoulder straps with embroidered rank insignia. Thirteen gold buttons down the front of the jacket represent the Thirteen Original Colonies. The trousers are high waisted, with a stripe of gold braid down the outer seam of each leg. A stiff-bosom formal shirt, with standing collar, gold studs, and cuff links, is completed by a scarlet cummerbund.—Florence E. Harris.

Ponca City (Ponca City, Okla.). In June 1959 we had a most interesting meeting to celebrate Flag Day. A coffee in the home of Mrs. W. D. Beard preceded the program. Flags Over Oklahoma was the topic discussed by Mrs. Homer Bucker, as slides of the flags were shown. "Fourteen flags have flown over Oklahoma" the speaker said, naming among them French, Spanish, English, American, Texan, Confederate, Choctaw, and the Oklahoma State flag. No other State has had a more colorful history or a more interesting one. "In this State people of England, France, Spain, and other countries, with their flags, met, and to this region Indians came and remained. We are descendants of these people. Oklahoma is our heritage," the speaker concluded. (Material for this program originated with Mrs. Herman Smith of Cinamaron Chapter, Stillwater, Okla.).

At this meeting we had as our guest Miss Lee Hurst of the Ponca City High School, our representative to Girls' State at Chickasha, Okla., in June. There she was elected Governor of Girls' State and was one of two Oklahoma girls chosen to attend Girls' Nation in Washington, D. C. later in the summer. Lee was elected Secretary of State in Washington, so the DAR and Ponca City have reason to be proud of her.

A most important part of the day's activities was presentation of an original Oklahoma flag to the Pioneer Woman Museum at noon, culmination of a project realized by the Ponca City Chapter. Members of the chapter were present with Mrs. Louise Funk Fluke, maker of the flag, when the presentation was made to the curator of the museum on behalf of the chapter. Mrs. Fluke, long time Ponca Citizen, now a resident of Oklahoma City, is a member of the Ponca City Chapter and was winner in 1925 of a DAR State-sponsored contest to find a new flag design for the State. Her design, showing an Indian war shield, a calumet, an olive branch, and the blue of Oklahoma's sky was officially adopted by the Oklahoma State Legislature and first flew as the State emblem on April 2, 1925. Except for the addition in 1941 of the word "Oklahoma" beneath its shield, it flies today exactly as Mrs.
Fluke designed it. She made the flag, given in a gold frame to the Pioneer Woman Museum, especially for the presentation. Mrs. Harold Hunt was chairman of the project committee responsible for the gift.—Mrs. P. L. Arrington.

Short Hills (Short Hills, N. J.): "The purpose of the observance of Constitution Week is to recall to the American people the significance of the events that occurred during the week of September 17-23 in 1787, and to revitalize appreciation of our great heritage which is the Constitution." These words of the National Chairman of Constitution Week were the inspiration for the chapter in promoting observance of Constitution Week last year.

Display prepared by Short Hills Chapter for exhibition in a department store window during Constitution Week.

Short Hills Chapter sponsored the display shown in the picture, which was placed in a well-known Short Hills department store window during Constitution Week. Emphasis was placed upon the Bill of Rights and, in particular, Article 1, Freedom of Religion, Freedom of Speech, and Freedom of the Press.

A film trailer prepared for the chapter was shown between the feature films at the local theater during the week. The background of this film showed the Seal of the United States of America on which was superimposed; "Let us thoroughly acquaint ourselves with this magnificent document, which is ours to respect, ours to protect, and ours to use—Now." The closing statement identified the sponsorship of the Short Hills Chapter, DAR.—Virginia S. Sprout.

Washington Heights (New York, N. Y.), in a joint observance of American History Month and the chapter's Sixty-Third Anniversary, held a luncheon at the famous old Fraunces Tavern, in lower Manhattan, with 50 members and guests present, on February 13, 1960.

Regent Coralie Ferris Doherty presided, aided by Mrs. Thomas Nelson Bawn, chaplain; Mrs. A. P. Loewe, Flag chairman; and Mrs. Charles Trelawny, pianist. Dais guests included Mrs. John G. Matthews, a former regent and now State Traffic Chairman, and Mrs. B. Gumpert.

The welcoming address by an honorary regent, Mrs. Flora Knapp Dickinson, cited Governor Rockefeller's letter urging cooperation with American History Month and continued cooperation with local colleges and schools. Professor Gambrell of Hunter College responded on behalf of the teaching profession, as also did Miss Madeline Heyman, Assistant Principal, Alexander Burger Junior High School, whose students have received awards of money, medals, and certificates for essays each year over a period of years. Miss Heyman emphasized the significance of continued promotion of better understanding of American traditions in metropolitan school districts where today's children do not have a deep background in either local or national traditions, so that work and research stimulated by the essay contests might give new personal meaning to our country's heritage for participants.

Dr. Theodore Kazimiroff, former President of the Bronx Historical Society, now Historian of The Bronx, gave an inspiring presentation, with slides and maps, of landmarks and markers of the Revolution and early New York, including the Jumel Mansion, other old homes, and historic spots in the Washington Heights vicinity. He also displayed a fascinating table of relics found locally during demolition of old buildings and excavations for new housing. In discussion he was joined by B. Gumpert of the staff of the New York Post, also active in the Bronx Historical Society, in a plea for renewed interest in marking further traditional sites and creating wider public appreciation of historic monuments and names of past leaders in the Washington Heights-Bronx area.—Lois Smiddy.

Himmarshee (Fort Lauderdale, Fla.) awarded a DAR Americanism medal to Primo Buso, a native of Treviso, Italy, at ceremonies on April 11. Mr. Buso came to the United States in 1916 and was naturalized, with his parents and two sisters, in 1920. He served in the United States Army in World War II. He is engaged in the masonry construction business, and his principal hobby is raising orchids; he is a founder and past president of the Fort Lauderdale Orchid Society. Mrs. Buso was a pleased honor guest at the ceremonies. Mrs. George R. Cartwright, chapter regent, made the presentation.

Edward John Kristensen, Mayor of Fort Lauderdale, has awarded Himmarshee Chapter a certificate of appreciation for service to the city. New officers elected were Mrs. Roy C. Jones, regent; Mrs. Leo Sable, vice regent; Mrs. David M. Colwell, second vice regent; Dr. Garland Johnson, chaplain; Mrs. C. Browning Haynes, recording secretary; Marion Maddrey, corresponding secretary; Mrs. William G. Douglas, treasurer; Miss Belle Schwartz, registrar; Mrs. Wendell Van Hook, historian; Mrs. William Ce Allen, librarian, and Mrs. Robert W. Jones, Mrs. J. C. Calhoun and Mrs. Cartwright, directors.—Dorothy Milliken Allen.

Keskeskick (Yonkers, N. Y.). We are proud to have selected Hon. Kristensen, Mayor of Yonkers, to receive the Americanism Medal. Born in Gundtoft, Denmark, January 1, 1889, he came to America at the age of 8, was educated in our schools, and graduated from Wesleyan University. Having conducted Americanization Classes for the foreign-born for 34 years, he was cited by the Westchester County American Legion Committee for outstanding work in Americanism.

Keskeskick's ceremony was held on the afternoon of November 6, 1959, in historic Philippe Manor Hall. Mrs. Ralph P. Mulligan, chapter chairman of the Americanism Committee, offered this well-deserved citation to Mr. Kristensen: "By precept and example you have inspired many from other countries to become American citizens. Your contribution to the United States of America and to the city of Yonkers, in particular, has been great, indeed. Your service continuously, as mayor since 1949 shows something of the affection and esteem in which you are held. The Americanism Medal is given in appreciation of the Christian principles of service, leadership, trustworthiness, and patriotism. May it be to you a symbol of your accomplishment and of our appreciation."

The medal was presented by the New York State Regent, Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, who declared, "I consider Mayor Kristensen a pioneer rather than an immigrant. I am sure he has done more than many to help others to success. He is a 100-percent American and a most satisfactory citizen." Responding, Mr. Kristensen said, "This is the American Way of Life. In any other country it would be in-
The chapter was organized January 25, 1960, in Nutley’s oldest home, now the Women’s Club of Nutley. The house, built in 1702, is on the banks of the Yantacaw River, from which the chapter takes its name. Both the house and the river have many interesting historical associations.

At the organization meeting all State Officers were present, as were many guests from nearby chapters and prospective members.

The meeting was called to order by the organizing regent, Mrs. Briton Hallowell. After a word of welcome, Mrs. Hallowell read the objects of the DAR. She then introduced the new historian, Miss Ida D. Cone, who gave the history of the little brownstone house in which the meeting was held.

After these preliminaries, Mrs. George C. Skillman, State Regent, installed the following officers: regent, Mrs. Hallowell; vice regent, Mrs. Anson Barber; chaplain, Mrs. John Rosengren; recording secretary, Mrs. Robert Drummond; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Cornelius Schenck; treasurer, Mrs. Simon L. Portofee; registrar, Mrs. Floyd Haring; historian and librarian, Miss Ida D. Cone.

The other chapter members were then installed by Mrs. Skillman. They were: Mrs. Sost, Mrs. Arthur Brooks, Mrs. Robert Pierce, Mrs. David Halliday, Miss Eulah Symonds, Mrs. Albert Henderson, Mrs. Blance Farrington, Mrs. Charles Haas, Mrs. William Foss, and Mrs. Francis Howell, who is 90 years old.

There were 18 organizing and 3 associate members. Three additional sets of papers have been sent to Washington.

After the installation, the chaplain, Mrs. Rosengren, offered a prayer. The State Regent then spoke about the activities and projects of the DAR. At the close she presented the new chapter with a beautiful set of silk flags—a 50-star American Flag and a National Society DAR banner.

A reception and tea followed the meeting. Mrs. Barber, vice regent, and Mrs. Haas, the youngest member, poured.—Ida D. Cone.

Isaac Van Wart (Van Wert, Ohio). This chapter fittingly observed American History Month at its February meeting. Glenn Livingston, a former American history teacher noted for his contribution to the teaching profession locally and in the Ohio and National Education Association, chose as his topic the Lincoln Sesquicentennial. He reviewed some of the mile-
stones in the life of this great man to refresh memories as to the philosophy and qualities that indelibly stamped Lincoln as outstanding among men.

Mrs. Lloyd F. Green, chapter regent, presided during the evening's business meeting. The regent announced that a program feature of the 61st Ohio DIA and Motion Picture chairman for Lester Kirchenbauer, and Mrs. Lloyd Tanner of Van Wert, a senior at Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.

The regent read the ritual for new members to Mrs. Jane Pierce, Mrs. Lester Kirchenbauer, and Mrs. Lloyd Copeland. Each of the new members was presented with a flag and a booklet, What the Daughters Do.

Mrs. C. D. Pennell, Television, Radio and Motion Picture chairman for the chapter had been given radio time on station WERT to talk in observance of American History Month and in recognition of Lincoln and Washington.

Recordings of early American folk-songs, including the ballad of The Capture of Major Andre, were played during the evening.

Eighteen high school senior girls, chosen as Good Citizen contestants, were honored at the March meeting.

—Mrs. Orin Deal.

Eunice Dennie Burr (Fairfield, Conn.) held a silver tea and very unusual heirloom exhibit on January 22, 1960, at its Chapter House—the Old Academy. Hostesses in period costumes welcomed the townspeople, who were invited to attend. The exhibit consisted of firearms from the Revolutionary and Civil Wars; Indian relics, including a peace pipe smoked by Sitting Bull; dolls and toys; spinning wheels; hand-loomed linens, sheets, and blankets; coin-silver tableware; buttons; a record book of original letters written in Boston from July 15, 1771, to 1775 by William Hoskins, an officer of the Continental Army; a helicopter medal presented by Captain Benson, which he owned; two muskets of the type and period used by jewelers for the first Americanism Medal awarded in 1812; a miniature highboy of the type and period used by jewelers for watches; a child's rocker; china; one of two in the world; duelling pistols dating back to 1700; a musket used at Harper's Ferry in 1825; and an American Flag carried by a Civil War chaplain, scarred by several bullet holes and bearing an unusual arrangement of 13 stars. The affair was so interesting that the planned hour of closing was changed to late evening to allow the men to enjoy the display. Suitable refreshments were served in the evening.—Mrs. Earl R. Morin.

William French (Bellows Falls, Vt.). The annual luncheon and meeting of our chapter took place February 10 at the home of Mrs. Harold H. Cady. After the ritual opening, the regent, Mrs. Elmer Sanborn, welcomed a new member, Mrs. M. E. Jones, whose application papers had recently been accepted. The secretary's report was read by Miss Ethel W. Hill, chapter historian, announcing that Gov. Robert Stafford of Vermont had proclaimed February as American History Month. She also mentioned that a window in the Arms Block had been decorated by our regent with United States Flags, history books, and placards to call attention to the place history should have in our schools. Miss Hill also gave the national defense news, reminding the members of the ways the Communists are seeking to infiltrate their ideas into our American institutions and high offices.

Miss Blanche A. Webb, chairman of the program committee, introduced the speaker, Harold Cady, who had for his subject, United States Stamps Connected with the Revolutionary War. He had prepared a frame of over 50 stamps, showing men who had served in the War, stamps commemorating battles in the Revolution, and Lafayette, Pulaski, and Von Steuben, who had come from Europe and had so

ably aided the Colonists in their war for independence. Three Canadian stamps, Halifax Harbor, Quebec, and the Loyalist Monument, were also shown. As Mr. Cady showed the stamps, he gave a short explanation of the way each stamp was connected with the War. A short question-and-answer period followed.—Alice M. Cady.

Good Wife's River (Darien, Conn.). The organization meeting of Good Wife's River Chapter was held on the afternoon of June 10, 1960, in the Parish House of the First Congregational Church, Darien, Conn., with 21 members and 48 guests present. The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Chester Snell Wendell, the organizing regent. Mrs. Douglas P. Maxwell, State Organizing Secretary, led the devotional service. Thomas F. Kerrigan, First Selectman, brought greetings and good wishes to the Society from the town. The Objects of the Society were presented by Mrs. Foster E. Sturtevant, State Vice Regent.

Stating that historians say "the history of Darien is long in years but short in events" Mrs. Wendell presented a brief history, combined with a story of the renaming of Pine Brook by the Indians. In honor of "an amiable woman," whom they called "good wife," the stream became "Good Wife's River" and is so named in early records of Stamford. The name Pine Brook was lost from pages of history between 1645, when land between Five Mile River and Pine Brook was purchased from the Indians, and 1708. At this time a grant of land was first recorded as "Good Wife's River."

Mrs. Charles Breed Gilbert, Honorary State Regent, was the speaker, her topic, Inside the DAR.

The following chapter officers were installed by Mrs. Philip V. Tippet, State Regent: Regent, Mrs. Chester S. Wendell; first vice regent, Mrs. Joseph H. Mitchell; second vice regent, Mrs. Melvin L. Hurni; chaplain, Mrs. George Boyd, Jr.; recording secretary, Mrs. Fred Hummert; corresponding secretary, Mrs. John A. Hufnagel; registrar, Mrs. Donald C. Marschner; historian, Mrs. Paul A. Olson; librarian, Mrs. Manley F. Littlefield.

Mrs. Wendell entertained the State Officers and guests at a luncheon at the Half-Way House in Darien, preceding the meeting.—Beatrice Metcalfe Wendell.

Washakie (Thermopolis, Wyo.). The chapter was pleased to present the first Americanism Medal awarded in Wyoming to Mrs. Marie Eck of Thermopolis. Mrs. Eck received this award at the November 11, 1959 (Continued on page 608)
Genealogical Source Material

By BEATRICE KENYON, National Chairman, Genealogical Records Committee


1796, June 28th, I joined in marriage, Mr. John Goffen, with Miss Sarah Hall, both of Nobleboro.

Sepr. 22d, Mr. Samuel Chase with Miss Mary Trak, both of Nobleboro.

Octbr. 28th, Mr. Hugh Cox of Hollsowell with Miss Polly Dunbar of Newcastle.

Octbr. 20th, Mr. Benjamin Day of Bristol with Miss Ruth Chapman, of Nobleboro.

Novbr. 30th, William Mathews with Lidda Hussey, both of Nobleboro.

Decembr 15th, Mr. Samuel Wheelar with Miss Periss Dunbar, both of Nobleboro.

1797, Mar. 6th, Mr. Henry Warner (sic, ? Varner or Vannah) with Miss Jane Hall, both of Nobleboro.

1797, Feb. 23rd, Mr. Jonathan Hatch of Nobleboro, with Miss Elizabeth Linscott of Castleton.

March 2nd, Mr. George Egleby with Miss Elizabeth Benjamin, both of Nobleboro.

April 30th, Major Barzillia Gannet of Pittston with Miss Elizabeth Farley of Newcastle.

April 30th, Mr. Joseph Ross with Miss Hannah Linscott, both of Nobleboro.

Sepbr. 5th, Mr. Cudworth Bryant with Miss Sarah Clark, both of Nobleboro.

Novbr. 30th, Mr. Jerimiah Linscott with Miss Polly Linscott, both of the Plantation of Balltown.

1798, Jan. 18th, Mr. Joseph Kenesten with Miss Martha Linscott, both of Newcastle.

Octbr 4th, Mr. Daniel Weeks to Miss Martha Taylor, both of the Plantation of Balltown.

Januy. August 8th, Mr. John Wyley with Miss Sukey Rust, both of Nobleboro.

Octbr 20th, Mr. Jonathan Fulsom to Mrs. Eunice Knowlton, both of Nobleboro.

Octbr. 27th, Mr. Nathaniel Chapman to Miss Sarah Chapman, both of Nobleboro.

Decbr. 1st, Mr. Daniel Hall with Mrs. Polly Linscott, both of Nobleboro.

Decbr. 5th, Francis Reid to Mrs. Elizabeth Jack, both of Bristol.

1800, Jan. 16th, William Hale of Exeter to Miss Jenny Knowlton, both of Nobleboro.

Febry. 3rd, Capt. James Smithwick to Miss Elizabeth Jackson, both of Newcastle.

Januy. 23rd, John Taylor to Miss Susanna Peasely, both of plantations of Balltown.

March 23rd, Abner Keen of Waldoboro to Miss Allice Jones of Newcastle.

August 12th, Jesse Flint to Miss Polly Calp, both of Nobleboro.

August 17th, Daniel Day of Bristol to Miss Nancy Miller, of Nobleboro.

Octbr. 9th, John Arnold with Mrs Betsey Partridge, both of Bristol.

Decbr. 5th, Mr. Ephraim Blegenings with Miss Polly Plumer of Nobleboro.

1801, Feb. 22nd, Mr. John Genthner with Miss Eunice Hall, both of Nobleboro.

March 5th, Mr. Nathaniel Thompson with Miss Polly Dunbar of Castleton, both of Bristol.

March 23rd, Mr. Robert Hopkins of Ballowt with Miss Priscilla Chapman of Nobleboro.

March 26th, Thomas Mccrane of Pownal-boro with Sukey Dennis of Nobleboro.

March 29th, Mr. Ass Reed with Miss Sally Hilton of Newcastle.

April 12th, Mr. Elathan Palmer with Miss Sukey Blackston, both of Nobleboro.

May 24th, Benjamin Durin with Miss Mary Rollings, both of Nobleboro.

June 25th, Mr. Daniel Plumer of Newmilford with Miss Betsey Plummer of Nobleboro.

August 10th, Mr. Daniel Hilton with Miss Patty Wellman, both of Bristol.

Octbr. 4th, Mr. William Elsworth with Miss Hannah Cotter, both of Nobleboro.

Sept. 5th, Mr. William Jackson with Miss Polly McFadean, both of Nobleboro.

Octbr. 19th, Mr. Elkanah Teague with Miss Anna McFadean, both of Nobleboro.

Decbr. 1st, Mr. Thomas Keneda with Miss Sally Weeks, both of Balltown.

Decbr. 7th, to Mr. Joseph Knowlton, Junr., with Miss Anna Hammon, both of Bristol.

Decbr. 10th, Mr. Stephen Hodgson with Miss Eleanor Rollings, both of Nobleboro.

Decbr. 17th, Mr. Henry Bond with Miss Jackson, both of Balltown.

Decbr. 31st, Mr. James Hall with Miss Lydia Hitch, both of Nobleboro.

1802, Jany. 7th, Mr. John Chapman with Miss Hannah Chapman, both of Nobleboro.

Febry. 9th, Mr. Ezekiel Moody with Miss Polly Benner, both of Nobleboro.

Febry. 11th, Mr. Alexander McKeen with Miss Betsey Hammon, both of Nobleboro.

May 6th, Mr. Joseph Hall of Balltown with Miss Elizabeth Winshouse of Newcastle.

July 4th, Mr. John Merrill with Miss Sibyl Mason, both of Nobleborough.

July 20th, Mr. James Symmons of Waldoboro, with Miss Christiana Keen of Nobleboro.

August 1st, Mr. John Winslow with Miss Anna Hall, both of Nobleboro.

August 12th, Mr. John Dunbar with Miss Susannah Hall, both of Nobleboro.

Octbr. 10th, Mr. William Keen with Miss Anna Genther, both of Nobleboro.

1803, Octbr. 27th, Mr. Thomas Hall with Miss Anna Warner, both of Nobleborough.

Septbr. 15th, Mr. Daniel Hall with Miss Lucey Hatch, both of Nobleboro.

Novbr. 15th, Tho' Conger of Nobleboro with Miss Sukey Chidney of Newcastle.

Decbr. 1st, Mr. Ebenezer Hall with Miss Sukey Ross, both of Nobleborough.

Decbr. 18th, Mr. Aaron Blaney of Bristol with Betsey Dennis of Nobleborough.

1804, Januy. 2nd, Mr. Thomas Farrer with Miss Elizabeth Wellman, both of Bristol.

Febry. 2nd, Enoch Merrill with Sarah Roling, both of Nobleboro.

Febry. 9th, Mr. Daniel Ross with Miss Mary Calwell, both of Nobleboro.

Febry. 23rd, Mr. John Keen with Nobleboro with Miss Sally Dean Knodllon of Bristol.

April 5th, Mr. John Fuller of Bristol with Miss Eloner Chapman of Nobleboro.

April 22nd, Mr. Samuel Austin of Nobleboro with Miss Olive Jones of Newcastle.

May 20th, Mr. William Towns with Miss Elizabeth Chapman, both of Nobleboro.

Octbr. 28th, Mr. Barlet Connor of Chesterville with Miss Prisillas Flint of Nobleboro.

Decbr. 25th, Mr. Jacob Eugly of Waldoboro with Miss Catherine Benner of Nobleboro.

1805, Jany. 31st, Mr. George Johnstone of Balltown with Miss Martha Hodgkins of Nobleborough.

Jane 16th, Mr. John Blackston with Miss Sally Hussey, both of Nobleboro.

August 29th, Mr. William Misston with Mrs. Sarah Huston, both of Bristol.

Sept. 8th, Mr. Roger Hanley, Junr., of Bristol with Miss Mary Fize-Gerald of Waldoboro.

Septbr. 8th, Mr. Henry McGuyer with Peggy Hanley, both of Bristol.

Novbr. 28th, Mr. Henry Varner with Miss Elizabeth Keen, both of Nobleboro.

Novbr. 28th, Mr. James Irven with Miss Margaret Winslow, both of Nobleboro.

Decbr. 25th, Mr. Jesse Dunbar with Miss Sarah Winslow, both of Nobleboro.

1806, Jany. 1st, Mr. Lewis of Nobleboro, with Miss Catharine How of Waldoboro.

Jany. 1st, Mr. William Blackston with Mary Clark, both of Nobleboro.

Febry. 27th, Mr. Calvin Farrow with Miss Lowiss Thompson, both of Bristol.

March 6th, Mr. Abraham Colley with Miss Polly Hewitt, both of Newcastle.

March 20th, Mr. Benjm. Thompson with Miss Hitte Jones, both of Bristol.

March 30th, Mr. Nathaniel Winslow with Miss Abigail Hall, both of Newcastle.

April 16th, Mr. Stephen Yound with Miss Sarah Morgan, both of Newcastle.

April 24th, Mr. David Pickard with Miss Anna Holland (?), both of Nobleboro.

Sepbr. 15th, Mr. Winthrop Allen with Miss Martha Kinsman, both of Nobleboro.

Oct. 16th, Mr. David Eugly with Miss Sally Genther, both of Nobleboro.

Novbr. 27th, Mr. Benjamin Mason of Frankfort with Catherine Dunbar of Nobleboro.

Decbr. 4th, Mr. Elijah Linscott of Balltown with Miss Lucy Clapp of Nobleboro.

Decbr. 21st, Mr. Isaac Hall with Miss Olive Dunbar, both of Nobleboro.

1807, April 5th, Mr. Jansen Trowton with Mr. Lydia Holins, both of Nobleboro.

April 5th, Mr. Ephrain Johnson of Jefferson with Miss Salley Knowlton of Nobleboro.

Octbr. 29th, Mr. William Jackson of Jefferson with Miss Abigail Moody of Nobleboro.

1808, Febry. 23rd, Mr. Benjm. Flint with Miss Elizabeth Kinsman, both of Nobleboro.

May 15th, John Winslow, Jr., with Miss Jane Clark, both of Nobleboro.

July 14th, Mr. Peter Presson with Miss Polly Winslow, both of Nobleboro.

1809, Jany. 2nd, Mr. James Loughton Junr. with Miss Sarah Wellman of Bristol.

August 21st, Mr. James Dire with Mrs. Martha Rust, both of Nobleborough.

Octbr. 12th, Mr. Joseph Winslow with Miss Chloe Hall, both of Nobleboro.

Novbr. 9th, Mr. Nicholas Weever with Miss Catherine Ssettling, both of Nobleboro.

Decbr. 28th, Mr. Thomas Hodgkins with Miss Anne Brown, both of Nobleborough.

1810, Decbr. 13th, Mr. James Brown with Miss Ester Ross, both of Nobleboro.

1811, Sepbr. 17th, Mr. Samuel Hodgdon with Miss Nancy Barstow, both of Nobleboro.

1812, June 25th, John Moody 3rd with Margaret Umber of Nobleboro.

1813, March 4th, Mr. Samuel Knowton of the plantion of Davistown with Miss Mary Knodllon of Bristol.

May 6th, James Keny with Eunice Linscott, both of Nobleboro.

July 29th, Elisa Clap with Sarah Lincsott, both of Nobleboro.
Mary Hawk, both of Nobleboro.

in Sept. 1752 in the Ship Nancy; settled

Adams Hoffman, Jr., who died March 2,

papers mention the death of Mary Hoff-

record of the Embich family is copied from

man, who died July 28, 1890; but do not

mar. Maria Elizabeth Kutern, who came

1756 Lancaster Co., Pa., d. Lancaster, Ohio

Lancaster, Ohio, mar. a Miss Dugan or

Albright were married Jan'y 20, 1779.

them eight ch.-Mary E. mar. H. D. Taylor

married to Mary Embich

Christopher Embich came from Ger-

Mary Jane, b. Logan, Hocking Co., Ohio,

* Susan (Susana?) Line Smith, b. May 10, 1799.

* (Other much older Smith family

records, prob. from an old family

indicate that there was a Robert

Smith's third wife, and that he had

at least nine ch. by the three wives.)

The following is my mother's marriage

and her children and grandchildren:

Mary Embich, wife of John Adams

Smith, b. May 12, 1797, Lebanon, Pa.

John Adams Smith mar. to Mary Embich

at Lebanon, Hocking Co., by Michael Steck.

Sept. 12, 1824; to them were born three

children, viz:

Mary Jane, b. Logan, Hocking Co., Ohio,

Jan. 3, 1828, mar. Dr. Edgar T. Brown at

Logan, by Rev. J. B. Shelton (Sheldon?),

Sept. 5, 1850; he d. June 1, 1855, leaving

with her one ch. Ella Sophia, unmarried,

living with her mother at Raton, N. Mex.

She married a second time to Samuel P.

Officer of Chicago, Ill., Sept. 14, 1856, by

Rev. T. D. Martindale. The ch. of Mary

J. Officer were:

Ella Sophia Brown, b. June 2, 1851 (ch.

by first husband), Logan, Hocking Co.,

Ohio.

Edgar T. Officer, b. Chicago, Ill., June

21, 1857, mar. and lived at Raton, N. Mex.

Jennie C. Officer, b. Meadville, Pa., Aug.

9, 1862, mar. Dr. J. C. Hilton (Hutton?)

at Raton, N. Mex., lives Harrisburg, Pa.;

Gertrude E. Officer, b. Meadville, Pa.,

July 21, 1865, mar. W. W. Lord at Mead-

ville, Pa., Mar. 19, 1885, lives Philadelphia,

Ohio.

Arthur H. Officer, b. Meadville, Pa.,

Nov. 27, 1863, mar. Blooming Valley, Pa.,

Nov. 30, 1884, lives Raton, N. Mex.

Florence M. Officer, b. Meadville, Pa.,

Feb. 3, 1867, unmarried, lived with her

parents at Raton, N. Mex.

Robert A. Officer, b. Meadville, Pa.,

Jan'y, 1870, unmarried, lives Las Vegas, N.

gas, Ohio.

Emily Smith, 2nd dau. John A. and

Mary Embich Smith, b. Jan. 18, 1830,

at Logan, Hocking Co., Ohio, mar. Logan,

Ohio, by Rev. W. R. Litsinger (Litsen-

ger?), Nov. 16, 1848, to Dr. David Allen

Hoffman; to them were born four children:

Edgar Brown Hoffman, b. Aug. 21, 1849,

at Jackson C. H., Ohio, Mar. 13, 1882. John

F. Rogers, d. June 25, 1845. Her baby was

Robert Smith, departed this life, Mar. 9,

1813, in the 60th year of his age.

Susan Smith, departed this life, Sept. 26,

1821, in the 55th year of her age.

John A. Smith mar. to Mary Embich

at Lancaster, Ohio by Michael Steck, Sept.

12, 1824.

Mary Jane Smith, born Logan, Hocking

Co., Ohio, Jan. 3, 1828.

Emily Smith, b. Logan, Ohio, Jan. 30,

1830.

Horace C. Smith, b. Logan, Ohio, June

22, 1832.

* (Other much older Smith family

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July 21, 1865, mar. W. W. Lord at Mead-

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Ohio.

Arthur H. Officer, b. Meadville, Pa.,

Nov. 27, 1863, mar. Blooming Valley, Pa.,

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* John Bass Bible Record—the Bible

(printed by Thomas Baskett, London, 1761)

is now in possession of Richard E. Dyson,

Box 3508, Virginia Tech Station, Blacksburg,

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Copied from "Friendship Cemetery," 1 mile southeast of Como, Panola Co., Miss., also sent by Mrs. Mary Marsh.

John McDowell of John Hunter Cemetery, 1 mile south of Wellsburg, Va., had 12 children.* * *

Sarah Brisco, moved to Bullett Co., Ky., lived last near Marietta, Ohio. Issue:

Apr. 5, 1777, d. Sept. 25, 1829, mar. Dr. 

Lucinda Van Hartness
Elizabeth
Tabitha
Mary Ann
Spencer Tomlinson
Susanna
Rudolf, son of Col. John Bukey, mar.

Malcolm Gilsch, Sr., son of Angus Gilsch, was born in Cambrie, Scotland, on the 8th day of Feb. 1744. Came to the U.S.A. in the year 1770, d. on the 12th of April of 1821, aged 77 yrs., 2 mo., 4 days.

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National Honor Roll Questionnaire
1960—1961

This Committee is continued as recommended to and adopted by the 65th Congress with the requirements set up by this Administration. Chapters meeting the following Honor Roll requirements will be announced at the end of the DAR year as being Honor Roll Chapters. The Committee offers this as a directive to the Chapters for the year’s program and commends them for their achievements in obtaining their goals.

NOTE: Final report copies will be mailed with your Credential material in December 1960. WATCH FOR THEM!

A State Chairman should be appointed for this Committee.

Answer Here—YES or NO

1. Based on National figures of Feb. 1, 1960, did your Chapter have a net increase in membership through Feb. 1, 1961? A Chapter sponsoring the organization of a new Chapter may write to the National Chairman for a special ruling.

2. Did your Chapter admit ONE Junior Member (age 18 through 35—transfers count) after Feb. 1, 1960 and including the Feb. 1, 1961 National Board meeting?

3. Was your Chapter represented at Continental Congress in 1960 OR have a Chapter program on the Congress plus representation at the 1960 State Conference?

4. Were the National Society dues for ALL Chapter members received in Washington on or before Jan. 1, 1961? (This does not include Life Members or Members exempt because of admission or reinstatement after Oct. 1, 1960. Any Chapter paying dues for members in arrears must be prepared to assume all of the responsibilities of carrying members who fail to meet their obligations.)

5. Did your Chapter devote at least FIVE minutes to some phase of our National Defense program at each meeting (special meetings excepted), one of which was a full National Defense program?

6. Did your Chapter send aid of any kind to at least one of the schools on the DAR School Committee list? (March 1, 1960 to March 1, 1961)

7a. Do you have a Magazine Chairman and do at least Twenty Percent of your members (use the Feb. 1, 1960 membership count) subscribe to our DAR Magazine?

7b. How many subscriptions? Include those to libraries and schools.

8. Did your Chapter send at least one advertisement to the DAR Magazine between Feb. 1, 1960 and Feb. 1, 1961? Minimum amount for H.R. credit—$7.50

9. Did your Chapter work for at least 8 National Committees, other than those listed above? Please check those aided.

   American Indians   DAR Good Citizens   Press Relations
   American Music     DAR Museum       Program
   Americanism        Genealogical Records Radio & Television
   CAR                Jr. American Citizens Student Loan & Scholarship
   Conservation      Motion Pictures Transportation
                     The Flag of the United States of America

10. Did your Chapter have a special DAR project for your locality? This is not to report any humanitarian activities of individual members. Projects for credit may be a public patriotic program, a commemoration of a local historical event, the presentation of Good Citizenship Medals, a DAR room in a hospital, window displays etc. DESCRIBE THE LOCAL PROJECT ON THE BACK OF THIS PAGE

11. Did your Chapter cooperate with one or more projects of the Historian General as outlined in her July 1960 letter in the packet of instruction letters of July 1960 sent to each Chapter Regent?

12. Did your Chapter contribute a minimum of $5.00 to the Investment Trust Fund this year—to be sent prior to Feb. 28, 1961.

MAIL CHECK TO YOUR STATE TREASURER NO LATER THAN FEBRUARY 15th

GOLD HONOR ROLL: The answer “YES” to all 12 questions awards the Chapter an Honor Roll Certificate with a 1961-Gold ribbon for the Chapter Regent to wear.

SILVER HONOR ROLL: The answer “YES” to 11 of the 12 questions awards the Chapter an Honor Roll Certificate with a 1961-Silver ribbon for the Chapter Regent to wear.

HONORABLE MENTION: The answer “YES” to 10 of the 12 questions awards the Chapter an Honorable Mention Certificate.
By Hiawatha (Mrs. Roy H.) Cagle
National Chairman, Honor Roll Committee

Y our Honor Roll Committee submits the following list of Honor Roll Chapters for 1959–1960 and commends all the chapters for their efforts in behalf of the work of this committee.

Those chapters attaining Honor Roll status are to be congratulated and it is hoped that this will prove to be a strong incentive to continue to strive to be a GOLD RIBBON winner in 1961.

If your chapter was one of those that did not receive an award this past year, add a little more zeal, generated with lasting enthusiasm and supported with definite and complete knowledge of the requirements for all 12 points; and then with 12 YES answers sent in on time, your chapter’s name will appear in the 1961 Gold Honor Roll. Just one more thing; remember this depends on every member of your chapter.

Chapter chairmen, be very sure that you have the official membership count for your chapter as of February 1, 1960. This will prevent a great deal of confusion and disappointment. Also you will find it helpful to read the packet of letters sent to your regent in July.

Your attention is called to the change in point 12, which now requires a minimum contribution of $5.00 to the Investment Trust Fund. It is urgent that each year we have a substantial increase in this fund in order to assure the Society’s financial future.

Please remember that March 1, 1961, is the deadline for Honor Roll Reports, and try to understand that it is not possible for State Chairmen to announce official listing of Honor Roll Chapters at their respective State Conferences in the spring.

The Honor Roll Award list has been checked and rechecked against any possible error, and we trust that it is correct; but if any mistakes have been made please know that it was unintentional, and let us hear from you.

While we know that the Gold Ribbon is the goal of every chapter, we also realize that there are circumstances beyond the control of chapters which sometimes make this impossible; we wish to say that chapters have every reason to take pride in achieving either the Silver Ribbon or Honorable Mention.

It is the earnest desire of your National Chairman and your Honor Roll Secretary, Mrs. Dorothy Mackey, to assist you in every way possible in the work of this committee. We want your chapter to be a winner. We are at your service.

NATIONAL HONOR ROLL AWARDS 1959–60

Alabama—17 Gold, 10 Silver, 12 H.M.
 Alaska—1 Gold, 0 Silver, 1 H.M.
 Arizona—0 Gold, 3 Silver, 0 H.M.
 Arkansas—1 Gold, 1 Silver, 1 H.M.
 California—45 Gold, 24 Silver, 29 H.M.
 Colorado—2 Gold, 1 Silver, 5 H.M.
 Connecticut—1 Gold, 3 Silver, 1 H.M.
 Delaware—2 Gold, 1 Silver, 2 H.M.
 District of Columbia—13 Gold, 12 Silver, 14 H.M.
 Florida—15 Gold, 21 Silver, 13 H.M.
 Georgia—25 Gold, 20 Silver, 14 H.M.
 Hawaii—0 Gold, 0 Silver, 0 H.M.
 Idaho—1 Gold, 0 Silver, 0 H.M.
 Illinois—29 Gold, 20 Silver, 18 H.M.
 Indiana—28 Gold, 13 Silver, 20 H.M.
 Iowa—4 Gold, 12 Silver, 8 H.M.
 Kansas—18 Gold, 13 Silver, 15 H.M.
 Kentucky—13 Gold, 5 Silver, 11 H.M.
 Louisiana—15 Gold, 15 Silver, 6 H.M.
 Maine—2 Gold, 4 Silver, 4 H.M.
 Maryland—12 Gold, 5 Silver, 3 H.M.
 Massachusetts—4 Gold, 8 Silver, 14 H.M.
 Michigan—10 Gold, 6 Silver, 13 H.M.
 Minnesota—5 Gold, 7 Silver, 9 H.M.
 Mississippi—15 Gold, 17 Silver, 5 H.M.
 Missouri—26 Gold, 7 Silver, 19 H.M.
 Montana—1 Gold, 1 Silver, 4 H.M.
 Nebraska—5 Gold, 4 Silver, 8 H.M.
 Nevada—1 Gold, 1 Silver, 1 H.M.
 New Hampshire—2 Gold, 2 Silver, 3 H.M.
 New Jersey—10 Gold, 9 Silver, 20 H.M.
 New Mexico—5 Gold, 3 Silver, 2 H.M.
 New York—29 Gold, 18 Silver, 33 H.M.
 North Carolina—32 Gold, 17 Silver, 10 H.M.
 North Dakota—1 Gold, 1 Silver, 0 H.M.
 Ohio—21 Gold, 13 Silver, 19 H.M.
 Oklahoma—9 Gold, 6 Silver, 4 H.M.
 Oregon—3 Gold, 3 Silver, 3 H.M.
 Pennsylvania—11 Gold, 9 Silver, 22 H.M.
 Rhode Island—3 Gold, 1 Silver, 6 H.M.
 South Carolina—13 Gold, 11 Silver, 8 H.M.
 South Dakota—1 Gold, 3 Silver, 0 H.M.
 Tennessee—18 Gold, 14 Silver, 7 H.M.
 Texas—3 Gold, 19 Silver, 5 H.M.
 Utah—0 Gold, 0 Silver, 0 H.M.
 Vermont—1 Gold, 3 Silver, 3 H.M.
 Virginia—36 Gold, 22 Silver, 22 H.M.
 Washington—8 Gold, 8 Silver, 7 H.M.
 West Virginia—6 Gold, 11 Silver, 2 H.M.
 Wisconsin—8 Gold, 3 Silver, 8 H.M.
 Wyoming—1 Gold, 1 Silver, 2 H.M.
 Canal Zone—0 Gold, 0 Silver, 0 H.M.

Puerto Rico—0 Gold, 0 Silver, 0 H.M.
 Units Overseas—0 Gold, 0 Silver, 0 H.M.

Summary
547 Gold
420 Silver
452 H. M.

1419 Honor Roll Chapters.

ALABAMA (39 awards out of 64 chapters)

Gold (17): Alabamab–San Gabriel, Alta Mira, Arrowhead, Aurantia, Beverly Hills, Clawmont, Col. William Cabell, Commodore Sloat, Don Jose Verdugo, El Monte, Esperanza, Felipe de Neve, Fernanda Maria, Gaspar de Portola, Gaviota, La Cumbre, La Jolla, Letitia Coxe Shelby, Los Angeles, Los Gatos, Mme. Adirondack, Mifflin, Hugh Moss, Martin Severance, MITZ-KAH-KHAN, Oliver Wetherbee, Patience Wright, Peralta, Peyton Randolph, Piedmont, Potesr, Rodeo de las Aguas, San Diego, San Francisco, Santa Ana, Santa Anita, Santa Monica, Santa Rosa, Sierra Madre, Silver, Tierra Alta, Western Shores, Whittier.


ARIZONA (3 awards out of 7 chapters)

Gold (3): Cochise, Maricopa, Tucson.

ARKANSAS (16 awards out of 29 chapters)

Gold (7): Arkansas, Cheyenne, Charlevoix, Hot Springs of Arkansas, Jonesboro, Marion, Texarkana.

Silver (7): Abandoned, Benjamin, Capt. Basy, Gilbert, Marshall, Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Province de la Sal.

CALIFORNIA (98 awards out of 139 chapters)

Gold (45): Alhambra–San Gabriel, Alta Mira, Arrowhead, Aurantia, Beverly Hills, Clawmont, Col. William Cabell, Commodore Sloat, Don Jose Verdugo, El Monte, Esperanza, Felipe de Neve, Fernanda Maria, Gaspar de Portola, Gaviota, La Cumbre, La Jolla, Letitia Coxe Shelby, Los Angeles, Los Gatos, Mme. Adirondack, Mifflin, Hugh Moss, Martin Severance, MITZ-KAH-KHAN, Oliver Wetherbee, Patience Wright, Peralta, Peyton Randolph, Piedmont, Potesr, Rodeo de las Aguas, San Diego, San Francisco, Santa Ana, Santa Anita, Santa Monica, Santa Rosa, Sierra Madre, Silver, Tierra Alta, Western Shores, Whittier.


COLORADO (8 awards out of 35 chapters)


DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Columbine, Kinnikinnik, Peace Pipe.
Hannah Woodruff, Sarah Whitman Hooker,
John Boyden, Livingston Manor, Louisa
Hall.
Pitcher, Col. James McCall, Deborah
thy Hancock, Emily Nelson, Fort McHenry,
Independence Bell, Katherine Montgomery,
rial, Thirteen Colonies.
Washington, Monticello, Patriots’ Memo-
Capt. Wendell Wolfe, Col. John Donelson,
Sallie Harrison, Tomoka.
Constitution, Continental, E Pluribus
Ponce de Leon, Princess Issena, St. Johns
Jane Sheldon, Jonathan Dickinson, Joshua
Hereford Hall, Biscayne, Boca Ciega, Cape
Vega, Himmarshee, Lake Wales, Myakka,
Everglades, Indian River, Jacksonville,
Perry, Princess Hirrihigua.
Hannah Clarke, Henry Walton, John Ball,
W. Towns, Gov. John Milledge, Lamar -
OCTOBER 1960 [ 597 ]
MINNESOTA
(21 awards out of 42 chapters)
Silver (7): Albert Lea, Anthony Wayne, John Freecott, John Witherspoon, Maria Sanford, Red Cedar, Willmar.
MISSISSIPPI
(37 awards or 51 chapters)
Silver (4): Lewis -Clark, Mary Katharine Bright, Old North State, Piedmont Patriot.
Silver (9): Benjamin Franklin, Captain John Paul Jones, Col. Joshua Haddy, Crane's Ford, David Demarest, Greenwich Tea Burning, Matchouching, Penelope Hart, Saddle River, Ye Olde New York.
NEW MEXICO
(10 awards out of 10 chapters)
Silver (3): Jacob Bennett, Lew Wallace, Thomas Jackson.
NEW YORK
(73 awards or 107 chapters)
Silver (3): Coos Bay, David Hill, Wabkins.
PENNSYLVANIA
(42 awards out of 135 chapters)
Silver (9): Bucks County, Harrisburg, Independence, Montgomery County, Quaker City, Scranlon City, Tichkcon, William Key.
RHODE ISLAND
(10 awards out of 23 chapters)
Gold (3): Chelemeket, Eulaenas, Willamette.
Silver (3): Coos Bay, David Hill, Wabkins.
OREGON
(9 awards out of 32 chapters)
Gold (3): Chemeket, Eulaenas, Willamette.
Silver (3): Coos Bay, David Hill, Wabkins.
NEBRASKA
(18 awards out of 44 chapters)
Gold (6): Elizabeth Montague, Fort Kearney, Katalaheen, Omaha, St. Leger Cowby, Sandhill.
Silver (4): Lewis Clark, Mary Katharine Goddard, Nancy Gary, Sioux Lookout.
NEVADA
(3 awards out of 6 chapters)
Gold (1): Valley of Fire.
Silver (1): Nevada Sagebrush.
NEW HAMPSHIRE
(7 awards out of 34 chapters)
Gold (2): Col. Thomas Tash, Repraisal.
Silver (2): Abigail Webster, Molly Stow.
INTERVIEW IN WEEHAWKEN.

Although alike in certain respects—both were quite short; both were commissioned officers at a relatively early age (Hamilton was a captain at 19 and Burr a major at 20); both were noted ladies' men; and both absorbed a tremendous amount of education in a relatively short time after conclusion of the Revolutionary War—Hamilton and Burr were so diametrically opposed in temperament and political philosophy that they were bound to clash sooner or later in an era when the spotlight rested on persons of unusual ability. Burr, grandson of the noted Jonathan Edwards, a member of a wealthy and aristocratic colonial family believed in entrusting responsibility for government to the people. Hamilton distrusted the people and felt that power to govern should be concentrated in the wealthy—moreover, he wished Government office to be held for life. Aaron Burr, exceedingly ambitious and yearning to be President, was a continual irritation to Hamilton, which the latter never attempted to conceal. Always a gifted and pungent writer, he plunged into a series of letters and verbal comments that could only lead to one conclusion, although he tried to make a distinction between Burr the person and Burr the political opponent—he probably was sincere in believing that Burr should make this distinction also. When Burr wrote to him quoting some of Hamilton's epigraphs and accusations, Hamilton evaded a direct answer for so long that, after the custom of the day, Burr made recourse to a "request for an interview." Hamilton prepared a series of remarks on the impending duel that mentions his religious scruples against duelling (although he had engaged in duels in the past); the love he bore his wife and children and his value to them; his obligation to his creditors; his lack of ill will toward his opponent; noting that his political opposition proceeded from "pure and upright motives"; and last the fact that the "interview" would really settle nothing. The correspondence, largely dominated by Burr's second, William P. Van Nesa, is couched in the formal language of gentlemen of their time.

The duel itself is rather anticlimactic; it is the previous careers of the participants and their inevitable collision that make this volume a "must" when reviewing the history of the period. •


Perle Skirvin Mesta has had the advantage of wealth throughout her life, which has permitted her to do pretty much as she wishes whenever she wishes to do it. The daughter of an Oklahoma oil and hotel man and the wife of George Mesta, a Pittsburgh steel manufacturer, she has long since become something of a legend in a country where legendary ladies are no novelty. Her fabulous parties, usually quite informal and liberally covered in the newspapers because of her ability to obtain acceptances from "name" guests, are perhaps the most publicized facets of her career.

However, as the writer of this review heard her speak on her trip to Russia at the conclusion of her tour of duty as Minister to Luxembourg, that portion of her autobiography had the greatest interest. Her account of the trip into Russia from Finland in outdated lend-lease aircraft, her rather searching inspection of the huge Zaporozhe steel works (evidently the Soviet Government did not realize that she was something of an expert in steel), her visits to a performance of Swan Lake and a "birth house" in Leningrad, and her conversations with Russian citizens make this chapter the highlight of the book.

FROM OUR BOOK SHELF


This delightful and rewarding book is one of the few that present George and Martha Washington as a normal couple, deeply in love but repeatedly separated by the events of the War for Independence, rather than an austere Christmas with him in Cambridge and Martha Washington as a normal woman doing the packing a "chariot" with Mount Vernon goodies—hams, fruit cake, etc.—for the holiday season. She organized a group of officers' wives to do the bachelor officers' mending among other occupations, and managed to make her husband's quarters homelike at Morristown and other places.

An enduring aspect of Washington's relationship with his young aides is the fact that he called them his "family." Can you imagine Martha christening a cat "Hammy" because it followed the rather supercilious Hamilton into the room? No one will ever know what Lafayette's almost sonlike support did for the morale of the Commander-in-Chief, just as the country has never seemed to realize the debt it owes Baron von Steuben for drilling the "Continental" army.

We should never forget that Washington was primarily a farmer; Mount Vernon's welfare was never far from his thoughts, and at the time when his caretaker-cousin, Lund Washington, wrote him of his fear that Lord Dunmore might burn the house in revenge, concern for his beloved estate added to his worries. He was clever enough to substitute wheat for tobacco as a principal crop of the farm and planned to make the property as nearly self-sufficient as possible; he was not niggardly, however, and his correspondence teems with orders for furniture, table luxuries, fine cloth, and, in their younger years, toys for the young Custises of two generations.

This book, based on extensive reading by the author, would make a wonderful gift for a girl graduating from high school; she would absorb a vast quantity of American history and have a good time doing it. Daughters whose ancestors were at Cambridge, Morristown, and Valley Forge will find it especially stimulating.

OCTOBER 1960 | 599 |
Six Capitol buildings have housed West Virginia's State government; of these, two were destroyed by fire. Two have been in Wheeling and four in Charleston. Two other buildings in Wheeling were associated with the State government—Washington Hall, where the first Wheeling Convention met in 1861; and the customhouse, where the restored or loyal government of Virginia was quartered. Washington Hall was erected in 1851 and was formally opened January 1, 1853, to honor officials of the Baltimore & Ohio Ry. who came to Wheeling on the first train from the seaboard to the Ohio River; it burned in 1876. The first government at Wheeling was in Linsly Institute, a boys' school established in 1814 through gifts by a Wheeling lawyer, Noah Linsly. The building was erected in 1858 and used by the school until 1925.

Through legislative enactment the State Capital was moved to Charleston in 1869, and the government offices were housed in a building erected through the efforts of Dr. John P. Hale, physician and historian, on a site at Lee and Capitol Streets. Charleston was the Capital until 1875; then the Legislature moved it to Wheeling, where the State government occupied a building constructed by the city of Wheeling at a cost of $82,940. When the Capital was moved back to Charleston, Wheeling city and county offices occupied the edifice.

An election to choose the State Capital was held in 1877; Charleston, Clarksburg, and Martinsburg competed for the honor, but Charleston won easily. The site of the former Capitol building was donated, and a new Capitol arose; it was completed in 1885 at a cost of $389,925. This building remained the State Capitol until January 3, 1921, when a fire watched by thousands completely destroyed the edifice and its contents. It had occupied a block between Washington and Lee and Capitol and Dickenson Streets. The block was sold to Isaac T. Mann, president of the Bank of Bramwell, W. Va.; the State received $1,551,000. The purchaser made a profit on his investment; occupying that land today are some of the most modern buildings in the State—the Kanawha Bank building (the tallest in southern West Virginia), the Diamond department store, the Chesapeake & Potomac office building, and the Stone and Thomas department store.

Plans and preparations were made for a new, modern Capitol. Meanwhile, the State government temporarily occupied a long office building of beaver-board, which extended several hundred feet west of Capitol Street, where the Daniel Boone Hotel now stands. Washington Street did not cut through at that time. This "pasteboard" Capitol, as it was called, was also destroyed by fire on March 2, 1927.

The various moves of the State Capital from Wheeling to Charleston and back again were made by steamboat via the Ohio and Kanawha Rivers.

Several years after the State Capital was moved to Charleston, a stone building known as the Capitol Annex was built at the corner of Hale and Lee Streets; it housed the State Treasurer's and State Auditor's offices and the Supreme Court, with the Department of Archives and History on the third floor. Thus the important State Law Library, the State Historical Library, the Archives, and the State Museum were all saved when fire destroyed the "pasteboard Capitol."

The present Capitol buildings, grounds, and equipment cost approximately $20 million, but could not be duplicated at present prices for $75 million. The west wing, completed in 1925, cost $1,218,170; the east wing, built in 1927, cost $1,361,425; and the main building, built in 1931, cost $4,482,625. The two new office buildings added since World War II cost about $6 million.

Cass Gilbert, a New York architect who has specialized in State Capitol buildings, picked the present site of Morris Harvey College on the south side of the Kanawha River as his first choice, but the Capitol Commission overruled him. The present site was his second choice. Cass Gilbert, Jr., who succeeded his father as the Capitol architect, designed the office building at the corner of Washington and Duffy Streets but disapproved and did not design the office building at the corner of Washington Street and California Avenue. Further extensions are expected to extend north to the Kanawha & Michigan Rys.

The present Capitol building is regarded as one of the most outstanding in the Nation. Its architecture is of Greek-Roman style, and it is built of Indiana limestone, with interior marble from Vermont. There are Corinthian columns on the main building and Doric columns elsewhere. The dome is 300 feet high. The chandeliers in the legislative halls cost $30,000 each. The carved heads over the main buildings and east entrance represent Greek and Roman gods. Other mythological beings are also included.

The grounds where the Capitol stands contained some of the finer homes of Charleston before they were purchased by the Capitol Commission. This real estate cost $1,901,165. The gold dome of the Capitol cost $25,000. When the State moved into the new building in 1933, there were but 800 employees, compared with 2,640 today.

Governor Morgan was the first occupant of the Governor's Mansion; he moved into it one week before he went out of office on March 4, 1925. The site was purchased for $64,270, and the contract for the building was let to the Wallace Knight Company for $125,000—a total of $189,270 exclusive of the furnishings and garden. These items raise the total to about $250,000. The architect was Walter F. Martins of Charleston.

The former Governor's Mansion on Capitol Street was built as a residence by Jelenko Brothers, wholesale dry-goods merchants. The State bought it, and the first Governor to occupy it was William A. McCorkle in 1893. Purchase of the Governor's Mansion property by the Capitol Commission revealed the location to be used for the Capitol several years ahead of time.
MRS. V. EUGENE HOLCOMBE
State Regent
West Virginia, D.A.R.
Member of Kanawha Valley Chapter, Charleston, West Virginia

Photo—By Art Studio, Charleston

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OCTOBER 1960
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Chapter Meeting  
(Continued from page 564)

How to Bring Business Before the Chapter

New business is brought before the chapter by an original main motion. A main motion is like a chameleon, for it has a number of different forms; that is, the motion “I move that …” or the more formal type called a resolution, or it may be in the form of a recommendation, “The executive committee recommends that …”. It is important that the regent and the members know the rules for the main motion and the method of handling it.

Every motion requires a second except those set out in R.O.R. p. 37.

Points to Know About a Motion

1. What is the purpose of the motion?
2. Does it require recognition?
3. Does it require a second?
4. Is it debatable?
5. What vote is required to carry it?
6. May it be reconsidered?

How to Present and Complete Action on a Main Motion

**Member:** “Madam regent (waits to be recognized), I move that the chapter buy the regent a gavel.”

**Member,** without rising, seconds the motion.

**The chair:** “It has been moved and seconded that the chapter buy the regent a gavel. Are you ready for the question?”

The motion is now open for debate; the chair (regent) is seated during debate and pays attention to the debate. The chairman again says, “Are you ready for the question?” and if there is no further debate immediately puts the question.

**The chair:** “The question is on the motion that the chapter buy the regent a gavel. Those in favor say ‘Aye’—those opposed say ‘No.’ The ayes have it and the motion is carried that the chapter buy the regent a gavel. If the noes prevail, “The noes have it, and the motion that the chapter buy the regent a gavel is lost.”

“The next business in order is …”  
* * * * *

**AUTHORITY FOR THE PHRASE**

“Are you ready for the question?”  

is R.O.R. p. 38, line 9 from the bottom of the page (R.O.R. p. 40(9)).

Parliamentarians generally agree that, if the assembly would be confused by the phrase, “Are you ready for the question?”, a simple form understood by all should be used. For example: “The question is open for debate”; “The question is before the assembly for discussion”; “Is there any discussion?”

* * * * *

This series of articles on parliamentary procedure is designed to assist the new regents in conducting meetings of the chapters with greater efficiency and to encourage the members to participate more actively in chapter meetings. The pattern of the series will be to alternate articles on procedure with questions and answers. Members may send questions to be answered in the column to Mrs. Herberta Ann Leonardy, 239 Fluvia Avenue, Coral Gables, Florida. Citations will be given from Robert’s Rules of Order Revised (R.O.R.) and Parliamentary Law (P.L.). If a personal reply is requested, please send a legal-size, self-addressed, stamped envelope.
FORWARD WEST VIRGINIA
LEAVING NONE BEHIND

COMPLIMENTS OF THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES FOR THE WEST VIRGINIA BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS

Elmer H. Dodson for Attorney General
Carl Weimer for Secretary of State
Howard Perine for Commissioner of Agriculture

Litz McGuire for Auditor
Martin V. Chapman for Treasurer

OCTOBER 1960
Jonathan Dickinson
Still Lives
(Continue from page 568)

them; the gifts the Indians gave were returned by the Spaniards.
North of the Sabina (Savannah) River, they sheltered from a north-east storm for 3 days in wigwams belonging to Carolina Indians. The wind changed to the northwest; snow fell for several hours, and their food supplies ran low. They started north the next day and arrived at their first Carolina settlement, Richard Bennet's plantation, December 22. He provided food and drink and treated the Spaniards graciously, which they appreciated, for they were in a foreign country.

They reached Charles-Town on December 26, 1696.
The Gentlemen of the Town appointed a publick House of Good Credit, to entertain the Spaniards with Meat, and Drink, and Lodging; which was done to the Spaniards' Admiration, and they staid here eight Days.
The soldiers were given presents of money for themselves and the Governor of St. Augustine, and corn was provided for their return trip. Robert Barrow, ill since St. Augustine, was nursed by a Quaker woman at her plantation, then moved to Charles-Town for further care. The seamen from both ships' companies were employed in Charles-Town, and one by one the survivors reached their homes and families.

Tribute to Robert Barrow
Robert Barrow, Jonathan Dickinson, his wife, and child sailed home March 18 and arrived in Philadelphia 14 days later; Robert Barrow died April 14, 1697, and was buried in the Friends' Cemetery. Jonathan Dickinson, in his journal, said about Robert Barrow:
and in all the Times of our greatest Troubles, was ready to counsel us to Patience, and to wait what the Lord our God would bring to pass.

These survivors often felt uncertainty, horror, and despair, yet they never showed their fear to the Indians during their 4 months of hardships and suffering. Robert Barrow and the Bible he rescued from the Reformation's wreck gave them faith and hope to continue their trip to civilization.

Plans of Jonathan Dickinson Chapter
The Jonathan Dickinson Chapter, DAR, of Delray Beach, Fla., is honored to be named for this man of faith, courage, and character. He still lives in the memory of chapter members and other Floridians who carry on his high ideals. The chapter plans to erect a marker near the sites of the shipwreck and the Indian mound at Jupiter where Jonathan Dickinson and the Reformation's passengers and crew spent three nights with the Hobe Indians in September 1696 before starting their arduous journey north.

Credits
The quotations are from God's Protecting Providence, Man's Surest Help and Defence, printed in Philadelphia by Ezra Townsend Cresson, 1868. (Solomon Cresson, the interpreter in the journal, was an ancestor of this printer.) The last edition of the book, entitled Jonathan Dickinson's Journal, or God's Protecting Providence, was edited by Evangeline Walker Andrews and Charles Walker Andrews and published by the Yale University Press, 1945. The 1965 and the 1945 editions were used as source material, as well as Florida, The Land of Romance, by Dr. Dorothy Dodd, Florida State Librarian, Peninsular Publishing Co., Tallahassee, Fla., 1957.

Without the help of Mrs. Bessie Wilson DuBois of Jupiter, Fla., and Vernon Lamme, Florida State Archeologist, Boynton Beach, Fla., I would not have been able to connect Jonathan Dickinson's story with the Florida of today.
Compliments of WEST VIRGINIA STATE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES

Photo—Courtesy Art Studio, Charleston

W. N. "WALLY" BARRON for Governor

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HARLAN M. CALHOUN

Judges, Supreme Court of Appeals

OCTOBER 1960
To the West Virginia D.A.R. . . .
A Word of Congratulation and a Compliment on Patriotic Leadership

JOHN M. SLACK, JR.
United States Congress
Sixth District
West Virginia

Greetings . . .

To the West Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution

KEN HECKLER
United States Congress
FOURTH DISTRICT WEST VIRGINIA

50-Star Flag
(Continued from page 580)

singing of The Star-Spangled Banner, and none could expect to witness a more realistic and thrilling rendition as bombs and flares penetrated the quiet, clear night. As one stood singing and watching, he felt as if he were standing beside Francis Scott Key and knew why he penned:

And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our Flag was still there.
Oh, say, does that Star-Spangled Banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

For the composer, it was exhilarating to see Old Glory still flying. To us that evening the sight of the new Old Glory instilled patriotism and made us thankful as never before that we are Americans in a land of the free.

Hawaii had become a new State in the Union, and to conclude this great day for Hawaii and our 50-star Flag, there was a huge display of fireworks. One spectacular display outlined the Hawaiian Islands and another depicted the 50-star Flag.

On leaving the fort that early morning it was a beautiful sight to see our Flag rippling gently in the breeze and the smoke from the guns and fireworks drifting over the fort. Because this time the aftermath was the result of a joyous Fourth of July celebration.

Stars and Stripes at Fort McHenry
by BRUCE M. COLTON

Again Old Glory waves aloft
Our banner bright and free,
Upon the same historic spot
That stirred our song by Key.

We see its constellation grown
To fifty stars ashine
Each new State adds a star thereon
To glow at Freedom's shrine.

An inspiration to the world
It flies on land and sea,
We love, protect, and honor it,
Defend it prayerfully.

We pledge allegiance to our Flag,
Its birth we celebrate,
The Nation's history it unfolds,
Our Union, State by State.
Joy Davis Humphries  
President of Yomoka Society  
and  
General Chairman of the W. Va. State C.A.R. Convention for 1961, which will meet at  
Cedar Lakes Conference Center, Ripley, W. Va.  
June 23-24

“Dedicated to the Education of Free Men in a Free Society”  
Morris Harvey College  
Charleston, West Virginia

On page 532, August-September issue, there was a printer's error on the advertisement from Calumet Chapter. It should read East Chicago, Indiana, not East Chicago, Illinois.

Registrar General’s Message  
(Continued from page 571)

integrity of the applicant or that she is not wanted as a member. It will be simply an effort to have all records as complete and as correct as possible.

It also will help if each chapter registrar will hold all correspondence until each case is brought to a close, that is, until the close of the term of her office. At that time, all correspondence regarding papers pending with the National Society should be passed on to the new chapter registrar, with all information the retiring officer has procured in regard to the Society's requirements and the handling of applications in general.

I have learned that many feel that the Society's requirements are too strict. I also have learned that others state that the Society “will take anything as long as it gets a member.” It is my personal belief that both of these views arise from some misunderstanding as to the facts. The rules have been made over the years by trained genealogists, experienced in handling a great volume of records, and with a view to the good of the organization as a whole.

So far, when I have had occasion to look into the question of any specific rule, I have found it to be based on sound reason. However, as in anything humanly wrought, error can slip in. Therefore, the National Officers and the staff workers alike will continue to watch for and correct errors.

I am asking your understanding and cooperation in handling these and other problems that may arise; and I also am asking the Staff to give to each of you the fullest cooperation possible.

MAGAZINE CHAIRMEN!

Please be advised the chapter yearbooks and subscription lists you have sent in will be checked and returned to you as soon as possible. Due to circumstances beyond our control, we have been unable to return them prior to this date.

MARY FORD McNUTT  
(Mrs. Charles F.)  
Regent, John Yeung Chapter—1957-1958  
Western District Director—1959-1960  
Chaplain, Past Regent’s Club—1960  
State Chairman National Defense—1959  
State CoChairman Resolutions Committee  
Member National Resolutions Committee—1960  
(Reappointed for 1961)
Greetings and Best Wishes to the Members

ANNE BAILEY CHAPTER
Daughters of the American Revolution
THE VOGUE DRESS SHOP
Charleston, West Virginia

Greetings from

Princess Aracoma Chapter
Logan, West Virginia

With the Chapters
(Continued from page 591)

meeting of the chapter at the home of Mrs. Dorrance Pyle, with the State Regent, Mrs. Lyman B. Yonkee, making the presentation. Active work in the community entitled Mrs. Eck to this honor; she had come to the United States from The Netherlands as a war bride. Civil defense, Ground Observer Corps work, teaching of home-nursing courses, conducting a weekly radio program, CD and You, sponsoring a young people’s philatelist club, and giving dance recitals for the benefit of polio and muscular distrophy, as well as starting the Rheumatic Fever Control Program in Thermopolis recently, have been a few of her accomplishments since 1948.

A report was given during the evening on the television program sponsored by the chapter and conducted by the high school history class, concerning the United States Constitution. Mrs. Byron S. Peterson was chairman of the committee.

The schools were alerted to the American Trailways Essay Contest, and Mrs. H. P. Christiansen, regent, is undertaking this project.

National defense was given a spotlight, and Communist actions regarding CARE packages were discussed by the chairman, Mrs. Dorrence Pyle.

A DAR pin was presented to Mrs. Christiansen from the members in appreciation of her service as chapter regent.

At the close of the business meeting each member told something of the service given by her Revolutionary ancestor.—Mrs. Lyman B. Yonkee.
Honoring our Regent

MRS. CHARLES M. MALCOLM
Kanawha Valley Chapter
Charleston, W. Va.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Crislip

To Know America Better
(Continued from page 581)

Here we will visit the cities and the colleges, but we will spend a special portion of our time in the Blount Mansion, Knoxville, restored home of William Blount, a signer of the Federal Constitution.

To know America better, we could scarcely omit a visit to Virginia and the "Faith of Our Fathers" that we find there in the historic churches and in many of the sites connected with George Washington's life.

To know America better, I recommend heartily my native State—the "Mountain State" of West Virginia. Here you will see its history—the battle of Point Pleasant, John Brown's raid; its beauty—the waterfalls, the buildings, the hills; its promise—the youth, the schools, the university.

Let us know America better; let us visit our States; let us become better Americans.

Kanawha Valley Chapter
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"O, thus be it ever"
(Continued from page 563)
defenders of the city. After that it was sung nightly at the theater and everywhere in public and private. The composition immediately became popular and was later played at the Battle of New Orleans in the same war.

For many years it has been played each evening in American forts and garrisons and on American warships throughout the world. As we all know, it is sung and played at public gatherings in peacetime and in war, and on radio and television when our President addresses the Nation.

The United States Government keeps a Flag floating continually over Key's grave at Frederick, Md., while on the other side of the continent a great statue in memory of him looks out upon the Pacific Ocean from beautiful Golden Gate Park in San Francisco.

The original Flag that inspired the words of our National Anthem was carefully preserved throughout the years, just as it appeared at the "dawn's early light" on that long ago day. It was eventually placed on display in a large glass case affixed to a wall in a conspicuous location in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C.

On September 14, 1914, the City of Baltimore celebrated, with an appropriate program, the 100th anniversary of the writing of the song.

For many years Army and Navy regulations provided that "The Star-Spangled Banner" should be designated as the National Air of the United States, and several Presidents approved the choice. But it was not until March 3, 1931, that the Congress passed an act proclaiming it our National Anthem.

It has long been the practice at gatherings to sing only the first verse and chorus, but it is now becoming popular to add the last inspiring verse, beginning: "O, thus be it ever," and ending with the chorus:

"And the Star-Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

References:
Encyclopedia of United States History, Harper Bros. (10 vols.).
World Book Encyclopedia (12 vols.).
Program material from D.A.R. Program Committee, Washington, D. C.
Miscellaneous research in San Francisco Public Library.
The Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund

by Miss Lynn Brussock, National Chairman
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By Mary Glenn Newell
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History of New Market Road
(Continued from page 578)

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Honor Roll Chapters
(Continued from page 598)

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England—Walter Hines Page 0

France—Benjamin Franklin 0

Mexico—John Edwards 0

Philippine Islands—Philippines 0
Queries

(Continued from page 594)

Cynthia Culver, his will dated Jan. 12, 1841, leaves part of his estate to next of kin, Polly, John, Zadoc, and Salmon Grover of Springwater, N. Y., and Thomas Grover of Livingston or Allegany Co., N. Y. As the last five named were brothers, seems obvious all were sons of Salmon Sr., and Abigail. History of Cayuga 1879 lists a William as a bro. Need mar. of Zadoc to Anne Hamilton (?) who d. prob. between 1806-10; supposed wid. A son b. July 1810 was -Want full inf. re Robert Adams or Penuel, John, Zadoc, and Salmon Grover of Springwater, N. Y., and Thomas Grover of Livingston or Allegany Co., N. Y. As the last five named were sons of Salmon Sr., and Abigail. History of Cayuga 1879 lists a William as a bro. Need mar. of Zadoc to Anne Hamilton (?) who d. prob. between 1806-10; supposed wid. A son b. July 1810 was

July 6, 1801, N. C., d. Mar. 11, 1867, moved to S. C. when small boy, lived in Harvey Dist., mar. three times, second to Sarah Ann Lancaster, d. Miss. (b) Probb. of mar. of Sarah Cooper, dau. of Thomas Cooper, Sr., to Thomas Lancaster in Ga. — Miss Shirley Johnson, 2204 S. College Ave., Bryan, Tex.


Reece (Rees—Reis—Reece—Rhyse)—Teford—Lane—Caudell—Arnfield—Want proof that Abraham Reece (various spellings) b. 1740, England, d. 1823 and wfe. Mary (was she a Teford?) were parents of William Reece, b. 1782, d. 1859, mar. Elizabeth Lane, b. 1782, d. 1843; children William, Anna, George, John, David P., Spinks, Fannice, Nancy, Alva, Aga, Sophronia, and Joseph L. (b. 1802, d. 1873, mar. 1824 Esther Caudell; want names of ch. of William D. b. 1826, d. 1862, mar. 1847 Eleanor Arnfield; Lucy, Jasper, Joseph, David, Emily, Polly, Eliza Vandella, and Martha Jane. William and Elizabeth married Dec. 9, 1825, and his son William D. and wifes buried Sandy Creek Baptist Church, Randolph Co., N. C. Were Abraham Reece and David Reece, signers of Mecklenburg (County, N. C.) Declaration of Independance, brothers? —Mrs. Lillian Reece Hoffman, 107 South Laurel Ave., Charlotte, N. C.

Nichols—Torrance—Tyron—Want inf. on family of Asa Nichols, Schaghticoke, Rensselaer Co., 1790 N. Y. census, 1 male, 2 females, also name of first wfe. of Luther Torrey, Rev. sol. son of Stephen and Sarah Torrey, Hanover, Mass.; first wfe. d. bef. 1800, Luther mar. 2nd Kathy Lyons of Schaghticoke, s. Stephen b. there 1799.—Mrs. Kate Torrey, 116 Grove Ave., Bonnester, Spring, Kan.


Burton—Booth—Want parents, dates, and places of William Henry Burton of Ca., mar. 1792, N. C., had bro. Edward, sis. Lucretia, enlisted in Civil War in Miss., fought in battle Vicksburg, lived in Franklin Parish, La., until d. 1900. —Mr. L. F. Burton, D. O. Box 4151, State Capitol, Baton Rouge, La.

Hoskins—Want dates and places of birth of James and Mary (?) Hoskins and her dau. Mercy Hoskins, b. 1794 in Conn.
D.A.R. Magazine Advertising News

"For what avail—if freedom fail". Only six words, but how vital to what many individuals take for granted as the way of American living! The theme of our National Society for this year should certainly inspire each Daughter to do everything possible to make sure that our kind of freedom does not fail. Our DAR Magazine kept in circulation only through YOUR subscriptions and advertising which YOU secure, is an important link in this chain of effort, for its content brings to many subscribers, schools, libraries and advertisers, articles that acquaint readers with historical and current facts important to inculcating and fostering not only love of America, but the continued freedom of America. Do think of that when you are promoting chapter and commercial advertising.

We have the State of West Virginia to thank for a splendid total of $1,590.00, plus $97.00 for cuts and mats, in this issue. So thank you, Mrs. V. Eugene Holcombe, State Regent; Mrs. Grant P. Hall, Jr., State Chairman, and all who helped. Kanawha Chapter secured $420.00 plus $19.00 for cuts and mats; Anne Bailey Chapter $105.00; $760.00 plus $68 for cuts and mats from the State Treasurer and the State Western Director. 30 of 41 chapters participated.

Miscellaneous advertising from eleven States amounted to $572.50, plus $23 for cuts and mats, bringing our grand total in advertising and sponsored space this month to $2,122.50 plus $120.00 for cuts and mats.

Tennessee and Arizona will send material for the next issue.

Please remember the deadline date for submitting copy to the Magazine Advertising Office. In order not to delay the printer, we must have our material to him well ahead of actual printing of the Magazine. For that reason it is necessary that the office have your copy by the fifth of the second month before desired publication.

State Conferences are now underway. It is hoped that State Chairmen will grasp every opportunity to promote our advertising project. Exhibit tables attract attention, and a magazine advertising brunch, luncheon, or meeting of chapter chairmen all help in promotion.

Don't forget—we want to shine like the sun in '61 and we are counting on YOU! “For what avail—if freedom fail".

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