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As this is being written, busloads of school children are disembarking along the streets around Memorial Continental Hall and Constitution Hall, eagerly anticipating one of the National Symphony Orchestra concerts provided for youngsters of the District of Columbia and nearby Maryland and Virginia. Your Constitution Hall is therefore doing its bit to provide inspiration in what must surely be the dreariest winter in decades. Five "major" snowstorms, those with what the Weather Bureau calls an "accumulation" of six inches and over, have challenged our Highway Department, tangled our traffic beyond unsnarling in many instances, and left such numerous and huge potholes in our major highways that vehicles must move at a crawl to avoid broken axles and lacerated tires. The young people's concerts keep cheerfully on, however, and it is a pleasure to hear anything as jolly as the shouts of children amid this "winter of our discontent."

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A 120-foot column, surmounted by a portrait statue, rises over the grave of Henry Clay in Lexington, Ky.
During the month of March your President General will be in our great Northwest, visiting the States of this section of our country. One must marvel at the change in this land during the past 150 years.

When Thomas Jefferson purchased, from France, Louisiana, which stretched north from Texas and westward from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains, no American had ventured beyond the eastern edge of this great land. To make the unknown known, President Jefferson ordered 45 soldiers under the leadership of two young Virginia army officers, Capt. Meriwether Lewis and Capt. William Clark, to ascend the Missouri River from St. Louis and to cross the Rocky Mountains and find the great river a Boston sea captain had entered and named Columbia for his ship.

The first winter was passed in an Indian village, the present site of Bismarck, N. D. Here they were joined by Sacajawea, known as the Bird Woman, a Shoshone, who had been stolen from her father’s lodge as a child. The Bird Woman was of great service to these explorers, procuring for them Indian guides along the way. At the foot of the Continental Divide, when the men had reached the limit of human strength, fever had assailed them, and starvation was drawing near, they met Sacajawea’s people, the Shoshones. Her elder brother proved to be chief of the tribe, so, at the crisis of the expedition, an Indian woman saved them all.

Those who viewed the Inaugural Parade on January 20 may have noticed the float of the National Congress of American Indians that depicted Bernardine Eschief as Sacajawea, “the Indian woman who led the Lewis and Clark expedition during its journey through the Northwest in the early part of the 19th Century.”

The Shoshones provided the expedition with horses and food and showed them a pass through the mountains; so it was, against all probability, against wilderness, hostile Indians, and the hazard of death, Americans had crossed their continent. After a journey of a year and a half, a trail had been blazed across the wilderness—blazed by the hardships and sufferings of our forefathers.

Today trains cross the plains and tunnel the mountains, and planes skim the skies. The journey that formerly took months can be made in hours. Along the way we have filled the wilderness these men trod with cities and towns, factories and mines, orchards and wheatfields. Where these explorers and pioneers led us, we have followed.

Today, with our country in danger from within and without, we need to display some of the courage and boldness of those men who made up the Lewis and Clark expedition. Let us not, through our indifference and lack of interest in the dangers around about us, deny our personal responsibilities for the security of our Constitutional Republic.

May I extend to each and every member my cordial and personal welcome to Continental Congress. I hope many of you will be in attendance to enjoy the fellowship of our members and to obtain a greater understanding of our great program of service to our country.

Doris Pike White
President General, N.S.D.A.R.
Very appropriate, and most timely, is the use of the theme selected for this dinner meeting, and carried out in the program, by these lovely decorations and place favors, and especially by the colors chosen.

Here we see, in brilliant combination, the crimson derived from the lions rampant on the escutcheon of Leon, with the gold of the triple towers of Castile—heraldic symbolism dating back beyond the voyages of Columbus, and coloring predominant in the flags and standards of our Revolutionary ally, Spain.

I emphasize that this is indeed a timely tribute, because 179 years ago this week, on Sunday the 18th day of March, in the year 1781, there was performed one of the most gallant, one of the most heroic feats in all American history—but a heroism, I am sorry to point out, that has never been adequately recognized by historians of the American Revolution.

The scene of this act of gallantry was the broad channel of the sea pass leading from the Gulf of Mexico, between the western extremity of Santa Rosa Island and the Florida mainland, and connecting the gulf with the lower Pensacola bay.

Bernardo de Galvez, the Soldier

In this area, supported by a fleet of transports and ships of war from Havana, Bernardo de Galvez, the 33-year-old Spanish Governor of Louisiana, had invested the well-fortified city of Pensacola, principal British port and military headquarters on the Gulf of Mexico during the American Revolution, and a haven of refuge for many Tories who had fled from the Atlantic Colonies.

Having captured the posts of Manchac, Baton Rouge, Natchez, and Mobile from the British, after Spain entered the war in 1779, Galvez once before had been turned back by a hurricane from this, his most important military objective—Pensacola. And now Captain Calbo, the senior naval officer from Havana, jeop-

ardized the fortunes of this expedition by refusing to order his vessels to cross the bar and enter the uncharted pass in the face of the artillery fire of the British fort that the Spaniards called the Barrancas Coloradas or Red Cliffs.

The delay threatened disaster. By amphibious landings, Galvez's soldiers had already been put ashore on Santa Rosa Island; and if, in that unpredictable season of the year, an equinoctial storm blew up and drove the supporting fleet away from the coast, those men would be left destitute of munitions or food, and, in such circumstances, could fall easy prey to the British defenders and their savage host of Creek Indian auxiliaries.

In this tactical dilemma, Governor Galvez asserted his habitual enterprise and daring. Captain Calbo, it was true, was in command of the navigation of the Havana naval contingent; but, fortunately, Governor Galvez had complete authority over four comparatively small craft from Louisiana—two armed launches, a sloop, and the brig Galveztown.

After first bitterly taunting his naval colleague for the latter's reluctance to force the passage into the bay, Galvez ran up a broad pennant on the Galveztown and fired a salute of 15 guns, so that no one, friend or enemy, would have any doubt who was aboard the brig.

It was a bold gesture of defiance to the British artillermen, a dramatic touch borrowed from feudal times, when each Spanish knight sought to carry his own colors high and into the thick of the battle.

Thus, with his flags and standards flying, his crews stationed as though on dress parade, himself and his staff in the most exposed positions, Galvez sailed this little Louisiana squadron through the vigorous cannonade from the Barrancas Coloradas and brought his ships safely to the weather-protected anchorage of the lower bay in the lee of Santa Rosa Island.

Then it was, as Professor Chambers in his history tells us, that the Spanish naval commander "came to realize that inaction meant dishonor; that this young and provincial commander was winning for himself the fanatic adoration of his men and the undying glory which heroic courage, dramatically displayed, is ever ready to confer."

The next day, therefore, the Havana ships likewise safely ran the gauntlet of the Barrancas fort's fire. The necessary stores and supplies were landed, the siege carried forward, and after about 7 more weeks the British commander, General...
Campbell, surrendered Pensacola to Galvez on May 10, 1781; this was just 5 months and 8 days before the capitulation of General Cornwallis to a Franco-American attack at Yorktown, Va., virtually concluded the War for American Independence.

Substantial tokens of the Spanish king’s appreciation of the heroic conduct of Bernardo de Galvez quickly followed the subjugation of the important British Province of West Florida.

Carlos III made Galvez a count, promoted him to the rank of lieutenant-general, and conferred on him the commission of Governor of West Florida, as well as Louisiana.

And finally, “to perpetuate for posterity,” as the royal order read, “the memory of the heroic action in which you alone forced the entrance of the bay, you may place as the crest on your coat-of-arms the brig Galvez-town with the motto ‘Yo Solo.’”

Yo Solo: I alone!

What more impressive testimonial to the courage and determination of a splendid leader, a gallant soldier, a dashing and romantic figure of Louisiana’s colonial history! But, alas, a man who, in the prime of his life, 5 years after the event I have described, perished at the age of only 38 from yellow fever, while continuing to serve his king as viceroy of Mexico.

My time to speak will not permit a review in detail of the several military campaigns during the American Revolution of Galvez and his brave Louisianians, many of them ancestors of members of these Louisiana chapters of the D.A.R. I prefer to take as my text this one act of conspicuous gallantry at Pensacola and from that text to ask the question: “Why is it that every American schoolchild is taught such things as, for example, what John Paul Jones said about ‘I have just begun to fight,’ but there is little or no popular education, in Louisiana or elsewhere, regarding Galvez’s heroism in forcing the entrance to Pensacola Bay?”

John Paul Jones, in the exploit for which he is given his greatest fame, captured a ship. Governor Galvez captured a whole British province and did it at a time when such attrition was weighing heavily against Britain’s ability to reinforce Cornwallis and thus continue the war.

And yet, in all but local history books, that valuable contribution by Louisianans to the victorious termination of the War for American Independence is persistently ignored.

In the historical accounts, chronicled on the Atlantic seaboard, of the progress and events of the American Revolution, there would seem to have been a conspiracy of silence against anything connected with the Revolution that occurred or originated in Louisiana.

Fame, perhaps, is more a consequence of able propaganda than reliable historical fact. Witness the South Carolina epic of the sergeant named Jasper, who replaced a flag on the parapet of Fort Moultrie; New Jersey’s Molly Pitcher, who was said to have served a cannon when her husband suffered a sunstroke during the battle of Monmouth; the Philadelphia story of Betsy Ross and the first Flag; Paul Revere’s poetic credit for a nocturnal horseback ride (which a man named Prescott actually completed); the familiar painting of George Washington in the unlikely position of standing up in a rowboat buffeted by a snowstorm on the Delaware River! Americans also are taught that Robert Morris of Philadelphia financed the American Revolution; and that France smuggled supplies to the patriot armies through Beaumarchais, author of “The Marriage of Figaro.”

Oliver Pollock, the Financier

But how often do we read of similar Spanish help dispatched from New Orleans? Or how often is credit given by historians to the New Orleans merchant, Oliver Pollock, who pauperized himself shipping Spanish gunpowder up the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers to Virginia’s troops of the Continental line, and by underwriting personally the expenses of George Rogers Clark’s conquest, from the British, of the huge territory now comprising Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois?

It is perhaps quite a compliment to the substance and integrity of this Louisiana business man of those early days that the traders of the Illinois district, from whom Clark had to purchase supplies to sustain his army, were unwilling to receive from him the paper money of the Continental Congress but readily accepted drafts in any amount that he drew on Oliver Pollock at New Orleans.

In a biography of Pollock, published about 20 years ago, Prof. James Alton James of Northwestern University said that, in providing the financial support for the winning of the West by Clark, this New Orleanian, Pollock, made (and I quote) “the greatest money contribution of any individual to the Revolutionary cause.” And yet Robert Morris of Philadelphia generally gets the credit in the Yankee history books for being the great financier of the American Revolution!

Pollock himself perhaps put his finger on the sore spot when, in a plea to the President of the Congress for reimbursement, some time after the victory had been won, he wrote:

It has not been my fortune to move on a splendid theatre, where the weary actor frequently finds in the applause of his audience new motives to exertion.

I dwelt in an obscure corner of the universe alone and unsupported.

Separated, by hundreds of miles of Indian-infested wilderness or equally hazardous ocean waters, from the then centers of publicity and propaganda on the Atlantic seaboard, Louisiana was a red-headed stepchild in the sisterhood of American communities. Her aid and assistance in the American Revolution were most valuable where and when they were worst needed, but seem to have been speedily forgotten when the time arrived for giving out the medals, the bouquets, and, most important, the historical and literary credits!

But there is no reason why these educational slights and oversights should continue to be tolerated.

As I occasionally travel in the United States, or talk to visitors from other sections who come here, I am appalled at the almost universal ignorance—and often among people of a good cultural background who should know better—concerning the important part Louisiana played in the American Revolution.

In fact, due to what I think are deficiencies in our own method of requiring the teaching of the comparative history of the period, even the average Louisianian, young or old, is not much better informed on the subject than are persons domiciled elsewhere.

There is no task, in my humble opinion, more important, to which the Louisiana chapters of the Daugh-
ters of the American Revolution can dedicate themselves, than an unceasing and untiring educational campaign, to make the people of America, and especially the people of Louisiana, teach, know, and understand that Louisiana did participate in the American Revolution and how important that participation actually was.

The National Society admittedly took a great, practical stride in this direction when it provided for admission to the D.A.R. of descendants of the soldiers of Galvez; but there remains much to be done, with the aid of its Louisiana chapters, toward achieving for Louisiana its proper status in the Nation's correct and accepted historical accounts of the Revolutionary period.

The American Revolution, we must understand, was more than just a war. It was one of the effects—as the French Revolution later was another—of a great sociological movement, for which mankind was ripe and ready by the middle of the 18th century and which provoked consequences in Europe and in America that were not stabilized for several generations.

As John Adams once expressed it:

The Revolution was effected before the war commenced. The Revolution was in the hearts and minds of the people.

The “era of enlightenment,” so-called, that preceded the outbreak of the War for Independence furnished its intellectual nourishment, and these sources were as available—perhaps more available—to Louisianians, as to persons in the British Colonies. The writings of Voltaire, Montesquieu, and Jean Jacques Rousseau on the European Continent and of John Locke in England were then being widely read and studied and influenced the arguments and documents of the revolutionary upsurge that soon took place across the Atlantic.

To this reaching for political freedom the French and Indian War was the curtain raiser, and the War of 1812 was the epilogue. It was a process of social adjustment that embraced over half a century. The cycle can well be said to have started with Wolfe’s conquest of Quebec in 1759 and to have finally run down when Pakenham’s failure to capture New Orleans in 1815 demonstrated the futility of further attempts at monarchical aggression in North America, and thereby set the final seal of military confirmation and ratification on the continental solidarity achieved by the Louisiana Purchase.

At the height of his power, Louis XIV, the Grand Monarch of France, had laid out a fortified arc from Quebec to New Orleans, contemplating the overall strategy of confining England's 13 Colonies between the Allegheny ridge and the Atlantic beaches.

But Wolfe’s brilliant reduction of the northern bastion of this line severed Louisiana from Canada and gave George III, ridden by war debts, the political latitude so to abuse, by taxation and restrictions, the economy of his American subjects that, within a decade and a half, they were provoked to rebellion.

Contemporaneously, cession to Spain of thousands of subjects in Louisiana, like a sale of cattle, fostered a rebellious spirit on the Mississippi; Spanish ruthlessness in 1769 put it down for a time but never stamped out the spark.

Louisiana French colonial and English colonial, who had opposed each other at the headwaters of the Ohio between 1753 and 1758 in the French and Indian War, made common cause against the British king in the Revolution from 1779 to 1781—under Washington and Lafayette and Rochambeau on the Atlantic shore and under the Spaniard Galvez on the lower Mississippi and the coast of Florida.

And, finally, it was French and Spanish Creoles together, with Anglos from Maryland, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky, who, shoulder to shoulder, delivered the coup de grâce at Chalmette in 1815 to lingering British pretensions of reviving Louis XIV’s grand strategy of encirclement, by means of a new British colonial empire based on the ancient fortified line from New Orleans to Quebec. Louisiana was therefore, at all times, very much a part of this revolution in America.

At the beginning, it was part of those events that precipitated its causes.

Louisiana soldiers served in the French forces that ably defended the forks of the Ohio (now the site of Pittsburgh) against the successive expeditions of Washington, Braddock, and Forbes. The names Jumonville and Coulon, for example, are well known among Louisiana Colonial families.

Jumonville de Villiers was killed by Washington’s troops near the Monongahela in 1754, and his brother, Coulon de Villiers, avenged him by capturing Washington in Fort Necessity on July 4 of that year—the only man to whom the Father of his Country was ever obliged to yield his sword and put pen to terms of surrender.

Aubry, the last French Governor of Louisiana before the Spanish cession, was recommended for the Cross of Saint Louis for repulsing a British attack on Fort Duquesne in 1758; and when, for lack of adequate support from across the seas, the Louisiana colonials had to abandon Fort Duquesne, Captain Aubry brought his troops safely back to New Orleans.

Louisiana was likewise closely concerned in the effects of the revolutionary process in America. A population that had lived under the French flag, amidst colonizing privations and hardships of decades, did not receive agreeably the news that Louis XV had tossed Louisiana away to Spain so unceremoniously; and let us observe the interesting parallel of events that followed, on the Mississippi and in the 13 English Colonies.

By the time the first Spanish Governor, Ulloa, arrived at New Orleans in 1766, George III had attempted to impose on his American subjects the obnoxious stamp tax, and Patrick Henry had voiced his famous speech, reminding the British monarch of the fates of Tarquin, of Julius Caesar, and of Charles the First.

Nicolas Chauvin de Lafreniere, the Orator

In those days Louisiana also had its Patrick Henry.

He was the colonial attorney general, Nicolas Chauvin de Lafreniere, and it was his oratory that aroused the Louisianians in 1768 to resist, by force and violence, the transfer of Louisiana to Spain.

In Virginia, a thousand miles away, Henry was then asserting the doctrine of government by compact between the people and their ruler and that a violation of the compact by one party had the legal effect of discharging the other. A king, by injustice, he affirmed, from being the father of his people degenerated into a tyrant and
freniere's speech to the Superior Council at New Orleans on October 29, 1768, as quoted by Gayarre:

In proportion to the extent both of commerce and population, is the solidity of thrones; both are fed by liberty and competition, which are the nursing mothers of the State, of which the spirit of monopoly is the tyrant and stepmother. Without liberty there are but few virtues. Despotism breeds pusillanimity, and deepens the abyss of vices. Man is considered as sinning before God, only because he retains his free will.

Strong sentiments were these in the 1760's, whether addressed by Henry to the absolute monarchy of England or by Lafreniere to the absolute monarchy of Spain!

And when a mission to Paris failed, in the desperate efforts of the Louisianans to petition Louis XV to rescind his cession to Carlos III, Lafreniere and his associates formulated the plan of a republic on the banks of the Mississippi. Even the historian Gayarre, who, because of his Spanish lineage, favored the Castilian annexation, admits the existence of this early republican movement in Louisiana, and he has said:

There is no doubt that the colonists would have eagerly adopted this form of government, had it been possible at the time, for it must be recollected that, from the earliest existence of the colony, almost all its governors had uniformly complained of the republican spirit which they had observed in the inhabitants.

Writing many more years after the event, the French-descended historian, Fortier, said:

-Our ancestors were evidently mistaken in their noble efforts, and their plan was but a dream; for how were they to resist the power of the King of Spain.

But they gave Louisiana the glory of having thought of establishing a republican form of government in America several years before Jefferson wrote his immortal Declaration of Independence, which gave birth to our United States.

The first Spanish Governor's expulsion from Louisiana, in the revolution headed by Lafreniere, took place at New Orleans exactly one month after red-coated soldiers were quartered by George III on the citizens of Boston to try to intimidate his colonists in America.

Carlos III of Spain acted against the Louisianians with even greater ruthlessness. He sent General O'Reilly, with an overpowering military force; and on October 25, 1769, almost exactly a year after Lafreniere's inspiring speech, the attorney general and four of his compatriots, for having advocated the same principles of human rights and liberty upon which our American Revolution was founded, were executed in New Orleans by a firing squad in a barracks yard next to the Ursulines Chapel, where their sorrowing kindred heard the volley, while the Sisters of the order attempted to comfort them.

A little over 4 months later, on March 7, 1770, the musketry fire of British soldiers killed other American martyrs in what we know as "the Boston Massacre."

A year after that, in 1771, occurred the rebellion in North Carolina of the Regulators, for which six victims were condemned to death by the Royal Governor. The last words uttered by one of these doomed patriots can well be applied to such sacrifices as were thus being made in the cause of freedom throughout North America. "Our blood," he said, "will be as good seed in the ground."

The blood of Lafreniere, Villere, Marquis, Milhet, Noyan, and Carresse mingled as "good seed in the ground" with that of men who made the supreme sacrifice in Boston, in North Carolina, and later at Lexington, Saratoga, Yorktown, and every-where that men have stood up and fought and died for what they believed was right.

This heroic French colonial, Lafreniere, expounding in Louisiana the same fundamental principles of human dignity and individual freedom as Patrick Henry was asserting then in Virginia—but which brought to Lafreniere death instead of liberty—was a shining example, in our American Revolutionary era, of the fact that the virtue of patriotism is not bounded by nationality or circumscribed by sectionalism, and that Louisiana was indeed in the forefront of America's political awakening, which history calls the American Revolution.

Lafreniere the Martyr—our first evangelist of freedom, from whom came the inspiration.

Pellock the Benefactor—whose unbounded generosity sustained the Revolutionary cause.

And Galvez the Soldier—the personification of gallantry in action, the commander of Louisiana's military contribution to the War for Independence.

What monuments to these three have a grateful people reared?

What garlands have we hung on their memories? Or how forgotten have we let them be?

Daughters of the American Revolution in Louisiana: There were, of course, many others who as devotedly served the cause, but these are the symbols—these were the three stalwarts of that period in our State's history, which your Society represents.

Teach America what they did, and you tell the story for all.

Urge unceasingly the true record of their service, and it must follow, as the night the day, that our posterity will better appreciate the extent of Louisiana's participation in the American Revolution.

**Don Bernardo de Galvez—Yo Solo**

Don Bernardo de Galvez, 1777–83, Spanish Governor of Territorial Louisiana, when first appointed, was 21 years of age, intelligent and energetic. In addition, he was as powerfully connected as any subject in Spain, as his father, Don Mathias de Galvez, was Viceroy of Mexico, and his uncle was Secretary of State for Spain and President of the Council of the Indies. As a result of his military successes against England, on the death of his father, in 1785, he was appointed Captain-General of Mexico and allowed to retain his Governorship of Louisiana and the Floridas. His wife, who was a native of Louisiana, was of surpassing loveliness, charitable, gracious, and intelligent. She was literally adored by the Mexicans and Spaniards, and greatly contributed to her husband's popularity. Many of their descendants are yet living in New Orleans and outlying districts.
HENRY CLAY—Orator, Legislator, Patriot

By Stella Love Robinson,
Bryan Station Chapter, Lexington, Ky.

HENRY CLAY Orator, Legislator, Patriot

By Stella Love Robinson.
Bryan Station Chapter, Lexington, Ky.

Photo by Lexington Herald-Leader

Henry Clay’s beloved home—Ashland, near Lexington, Ky.

On April 12, 1777, a baby boy was born to the Rev. and Mrs. John Clay of The Slashes, in Hanover County, Va. Mr. Clay, a Baptist clergyman with a wide reputation as an eloquent preacher, died when his son was 4 years old. The boy was named Henry for his brother, 2 years his senior, who had died. It is interesting to know that, late in Henry Clay’s career, when past 3 score years and 10, but still ambitious to be President, his opponents tried to show that he was born in 1775.

The widow Clay, who was said to have been very intellectual and patriotic, later married Capt. Henry Watkins of Richmond, Va.; at that time she had seven children, of whom Henry was the fifth. Captain Watkins was all that a natural father could have been, for he realized that his stepson was precocious and should be treated as such.

Early Life in Virginia

At The Slashes Henry had received a meager education while assisting his mother as best he could at home and after school. One of his duties was to take grist to the mill. Riding his scrub pony, with a rope for a bridle and a sack of wheat for a saddle, he earned the sobriquet “Mill Boy of The Slashes.” This term was applied to him in political campaigns to rouse popular enthusiasm.

When Henry was 14 he moved with his family to Richmond, Va., where he clerked in a store; but the work was very distasteful to him, so after a few years Captain Watkins secured for his stepson a small position in the High Court of Chancery, where he had little to do and no salary, but a chance to learn. Here he attracted the attention of Chancellor George Wythe, who made him his amanuensis in the office where Jefferson and Marshall had studied.

In those days of quill pens, when all court records had to be written in longhand, a young man who could write a fine, clerical hand could easily procure employment as an amanuensis. Henry Clay wrote a plain, legible hand and for 4 years he served as such to Chancellor Wythe, the famous jurist and Signer of the Declaration of Independence. Wythe advised young Clay to study law in the office of Attorney General Brooke; these two distinguished Virginians literally molded “the Clay”, and in one year he was licensed to practice.

Move to Kentucky

Richmond did not offer sufficient opportunities for a young lawyer, so Henry went to Lexington, Ky., in 1797; his mother and stepfather had lived near this town for 5 years. It was the most thriving city in the West.

At 20 Clay was tall, slender, white-headed, and hopeful. He is said to have been a model young man for that period, when standards were not the same as now. He drank some, gambled a good deal, was quick tempered, and ready to draw “his blade.” These, however, so far from being considered vices, were looked upon as the marks of a gentleman.

Kentucky had been permanently settled only 23 years and had been a commonwealth but 5, when Henry Clay moved to Lexington. Its career had been singular. Where Daniel Boone and others pierced the Alleghenies they found what is now Kentucky uninhabited by Indians, although roving bands often hunted and fought there. The central portion contains the richest soil in North America. Its mineral resources were great, but these had less attraction to the Virginian than the arable area. The central portion of Kentucky, known as the “Blue Grass”, where Clay made his home, has achieved a worldwide reputation.

In 1798 Henry Clay was a well-informed young man of 21, who was at once admitted to the bar in his chosen city. His first public speech was upon emancipation and was extemporaneous. He was lifted into a cart, and from this “proud eminence” he talked to the excited group before him. Clay never forgot that the love
of liberty is inherent in human be-
ings, regardless of color. So well did
he handle this initial discourse that
even those who disagreed with him
recognized his ability. From that day
his success was assured. The slavery
question was agitated constantly dur-
ing Henry Clay's long and colorful
career. It was when he first entered
the political field that he made a re-
mark that has become a household
expression: “I would rather be right
than President.” This has been made
the constant theme of moral lectures
and is quoted on all occasions.

At that time he favored emancipa-
tion of the slaves; later he decided it
was better not to free them. Some-
times the fact that he owned 50 or
more slaves himself was a matter of
embarrassment to him in his chang-
ing views. However, as a young man
or as an old man, in one thought he
ever changed, that is: “An amalga-
mation of the blacks and whites should
not at any time be considered.” This
he said with violent aversion.

Marriage and Purchase of Ashland

In the month that Henry Clay be-
came 22 years of age, he was pros-
perous enough to be married to
Lucretia Hart, the lovely young
daughter of Col. Thomas Hart of the
Transylvania Company. The couple
had over 50 years of happy married
life; to them were born 11 children,
but only 3 sons of this union survived
their parents.

In 1806 Henry Clay and his wife,
who had large means in her own
name, bought Ashland, an estate of
about 600 acres near Lexington, Ky.
This beautiful home and its spacious
grounds were a constant inspiration
and delight to Henry Clay and he
spent a lifetime improving the prop-
erty. Lovely shrubs, flowers, and
trees were planted, including the ash
tree for which the place was named.
The vineyard is said to have con-
tained very high quality grapes from
which excellent wine was made. Clay
remarked once when he returned
from Paris, France, where he had been
“wined and dined,” “French
wine is good, but Ashland wine is
counterpart.”

He had the usual vegetables, grain,
and stock raised on a farm, but his
principal crop was hemp, which his
father-in-law cultivated with great
success; in Clay's case, however, it
proved a very bad investment. Horses, mules, and pigs were his

chief livestock and a great satisfac-
tion to him. All these animals were
thoroughbreds and were purchased
from various parts of the world, wherever the best could be found.

The pride of Ashland in those days
was the stud. Clay was very fond of
horses, and he spent a great deal of
time and money developing the best
breeds. Animals foaled at Ashland
were known, not only in the United
States but in Europe as well. He had
a 1-mile track built on the estate,
and the finest horses were exercised
daily. He brought a number of
very excellent brood mares, including Allegrante, for which he paid
$1,500.00 to Governor Barbour of
Virginia; this price was considered
enormous at that time. From the
original Henry Clay stud there were
three Derby winners.

In a letter to a friend Clay said
“I am in one respect better off than
Moses. He died in sight of the
Promised Land, while I occupy as
good a farm as he could have found
had he reached it.”

He was known on two continents
as “Henry Clay of Kentucky,” and
the world knew that Ashland was his
home. Visitors from all sections of
the country go to Ashland as they
do to Mount Vernon and Monticello,
for it, too, is a national shrine.

Career as a Legislator

Twice Henry Clay sat in the Ken-
tucky Legislature. He represented his
district three times in the United
States House of Representatives, and
each time was made its Speaker. He
was elected to the United States
Senate four times and was in public
office for over 40 years. In politics
he was a Whig (now called Republi-
can). Three times he was the candi-
date of that party for the Presidency,
and three times he was defeated at the
polls—the first time by John
Quincy Adams, the second by
Andrew Jackson, and the third by
James K. Polk. Although he failed
in his ambition to become President,
his life was successful and far more
meaningful than the mere fact of his
defeat in the Presidential elections.

As to his position on public ques-
tions, for one thing he helped to
bring about the war of 1812. Being
born under the spell of the Revolu-
tion, with an innate hatred of all
that was British, it is not surprising
that he became the impelling spirit;
consequently the war was frequently
called “Clay’s War.”

Clay was enthusiastically national,
and his fiery eloquence inspired men
to fight in spite of almost insur-
mountable obstacles. The United
States was really poorly prepared for
war, as the Army numbered only
about 10,000 men and the United
States had a total of 15 ships to
confront Britain's powerful navy.
Nevertheless, war was declared on
June 18, 1812.

American and British representa-
tives met in Ghent, Belgium, in 1813
to lay the basis for a lasting peace.
The discussions continued for about
18 months, but an agreement was
finally reached on December 24,
1814. Henry Clay was one of the
American Commissioners who helped
to negotiate it.

The age-old question of the navi-
gation of the Mississippi, which had
disturbed Kentucky from its earliest
carried, came near causing a division
in the American Commission. Henry
Clay, who understood the problem
as none of the others did, refused to
affix his signature to a treaty that
would divide the use of that river
with Great Britain. If he had not
stood firm and won over his co-
workers to his point of view, the advan-
tage gained by George Rogers
Clark in his conquest of Illinois, and
by Thomas Jefferson through the
Louisiana Purchase, would have been
lost.

Henry Clay drew up the compro-
mise tariff bill to appease Calhoun
and South Carolina; he carried the
Missouri Compromise; he stood the
staunch friend of South American
republics in their struggle with Spain;
he freed his own slaves (in his will
dated July 10, 1851); and he drew up
the famous compromise bill of
1850, known as the Omnibus Bill,
because it provided for so many dif-
ferent measures. The chief provisions
were the admission of California to
the Union, organization of the Terri-
tories of New Mexico and Utah,
abolition of the slave trade in the
District of Columbia, and the fugitive
slave law. He advocated the plan of
purchasing all slave children and
setting them free.

The proposed measure would have
Dr. 400,000 cost by the Civil War. He
tried to compromise the difficulties
between the North and South but
foresaw that the Union was drifting into peril.

Clay, Webster, and Calhoun are names so closely linked in political history that many persons assume that there existed among the members of the so-called "Triumvirate" the closest intimacy. In fact, this was not the case; the men were antagonistic in temperament, political principles, and general views of life. Of these three great names, Calhoun surpassed in intellect and integrity of his convictions; Webster excelled in the extent of his literary achievements and in oratory; and Clay possessed in the higher degree the elements of proper leadership and personal influence.

Henry Clay the Patriot

Henry Clay was a national patriot, never sectional. He loved America—all of it—and said, when confronted with the suggestion that he was a sympathizer with the future "Confederacy of the South,"

I know no South, no North, no East, no West to which I owe any allegiance, I owe allegiance to two sovereignties and only two; one is the sovereignty of the Union, and the other the sovereignty of the State of Kentucky.

He has been called the "Nation's Idol," and the "Great American," besides many other complimentary and endearing terms. On a gold medal presented by admiring friends just before his death were inscribed the following acts by which he should be remembered.

The Nation's Tribute

The funeral procession was the longest in the history of the country at that time. The cortege moved from Washington via Wilmington, Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, and Cincinnati to Lexington. The remains arrived at night on July 9 and were escorted by crowds of people who followed the official delegation from Lexington and those from other cities. Lighted by torches, the catafalque proceeded to Ashland, where for one night the body of Henry Clay remained in state.

The funeral services for Henry Clay were most impressive and were attended by more than 30,000 persons. It seemed as if all Kentucky had turned out to honor its greatest son.

The casket was put in the family plot until a suitable memorial could be established; this was not done until after the Civil War. Clay's wife died in 1864, and her remains were also placed in the vault beside those of her husband.

The Memorial Committee finally adopted the 120-foot column design of Julius W. Adams of Lexington, and a Frankfort contractor agreed to build it for $43,920. The monument is awe-inspiring and spectacular! A statue of the statesman rises high above the trees on its high fluted column and peers out over the city from his grave. In the summer of 1902 a bolt of lightning knocked off the head of the statue and hurled it to the ground, and later the right leg and right hand were torn off, but these have since been replaced. The following words are engraved on Clay's sarcophagus—they are his own.

I can with unshaken confidence appeal to the Divine Arbiter for the truth of the declaration that I have been influenced by no impure purpose, no personal motive, have sought no personal aggrandizement; but that in all my public acts I have had a sole and single eye, and a warm heart, directed and dedicated to what in my judgment I believe to be the true interests of my country.

On a tablet in the crypt is written: I know no South, no North, no East, no West.

THE MINUTE MAN SPEAKS

By Norton Tuttle Hood

I am the Minute Man
I stand facing the East
Behind me is a great country
Of stout hearts and keen minds
I am on guard for America
To you who come to our shores
I bid you welcome to be one with us
I urge the leaving behind
Of all which may weigh you down
Crime, fear, slavery and intrigue
I urge the love of that which is good
And its accompanying freedoms
I demand respect for this Godly land

And the traditions of its Founding Fathers
I do not sleep—I am ever watchful
Tho I do not cry alarm
The skulkers of the dark
Are seen and known to me
I stand peacefully, yet armed
Ever ready to protect the American Ideal
I stand firm in my beliefs
Which are held by millions
Of less articulate Americans
Let the good and loyal man take heart
Let the evil ones beware
My spirit still watches over America.

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The Seventieth Continental Congress

By Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig
Chairman, Congress Program Committee

The colorful opening of the Seventieth Continental Congress will take place on Monday evening, April 17, at half past eight o'clock in Constitution Hall, when the assembly call is sounded for the entrance of the procession. Preceding the National Officers will be pages, in white, carrying the Flags of every State and of foreign countries where D.A.R. chapters are located. Leading will be the Stars and Stripes and our D.A.R. banner. Stirring music will again be rendered by the United States Marine Band, with a 30-minute concert before the opening.

Our President General, Mrs. Ashmead White, has selected as the theme for the Congress an ancient adage, FOR EVIL TO TRIUMPH, GOOD MEN NEED ONLY DO NOTHING.

On Sunday afternoon, April 16, at 2:30 p.m., the Memorial Service will be held in tribute to our deceased members.

On Monday evening, preceding the opening, a dinner for gentlemen only will be held at 6:30 p.m. at the Mayflower Hotel in the Jefferson Room. Dress will be "optional." Reservations, accompanied by check for $6.00, may be secured from Mr. Grahame T. Smallwood, Jr., 1026 17th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Please make checks payable to Mr. Smallwood.

On Tuesday morning, April 18, the reports of National Officers will be heard. Tuesday evening is National Defense evening, and an interesting program has been provided. The Pages' Dance will also be held on this evening at 10 p.m. at the Mayflower Hotel.

Reports of State Regents will be heard on Wednesday evening, April 19, with nominations for national office to follow. Voting will be on Thursday morning. Our annual banquet will again be held at the Mayflower Hotel, at 7:30 p.m., Friday evening, after the adjournment of Congress.

Distinguished speakers will appear on the program of our Seventieth Continental Congress, with entertaining musical interludes, and several Service Bands will add drama to the meetings. It is our hope that the coming Congress will be a pleasant and rewarding experience for all who plan to attend.

Schedule—Seventieth Continental Congress April 17–21, 1961

Friday, April 14:
Executive Committee Meeting
Saturday, April 15:
Meeting of National Board of Management, 9:30 A.M.
Sunday, April 16:
Memorial Service, 2:30 P.M.
Monday, April 17:
Opening of 70th Continental Congress, 8:30 P.M.
Tuesday, April 18:
Reports of National Officers, 9:30 A.M.
National Defense Meeting, 8:30 P.M.
Pages' Dance, 10 P.M.—Mayflower Hotel
Wednesday, April 19:
Reports of State Regents, 7:30 P.M.
Nominations
Thursday, April 20:
Voting, 8 A.M. to 2:30 P.M.; reports, 9:30 A.M. and 2 P.M.
Program and Report of Tellers, 8:30 P.M.
Friday, April 21:
Installation Ceremony; Adjournment of the Congress; Banquet, 7:30 P.M., Mayflower Hotel
Saturday, April 22:
Meeting of National Board of Management, 9:30 A.M.

NATIONAL COMMITTEES

AMERICAN INDIA NS: Indian Breakfast, Wednesday, April 19, 7:30 a.m., Mayflower Hotel, State Room. Senator Clifford T. Anderson, New Mexico, Guest Speaker. Bacon College Glee Club will entertain. All mail after April 1 should come to: American Indians Committee, 1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. During Congress, C Street corridor—Constilution Hall.

AMERICAN MUSIC: Meeting, Monday, April 17, 9 a.m., Banquet Hall, Memorial Continental Hall.

AMERICANISM AND D.A.R. MANUAL FOR CITIZENSHIP: Meeting, Wednesday, April 19, 11 a.m. C.A.R. Board Room, 2nd floor, Memorial Continental Hall Building.


D.A.R. GOOD CITIZENS: Meeting and breakfast, Tuesday, April 18, 7:30 a.m., Mayflower Hotel, Jefferson Room—$3.85. Reservations: Until April 12, Mrs. Wm. C. Bishop, Scarbro, W. Va. From 7 a.m. morning of luncheon, at door of Jefferson Room (limited number). Send check with reservation.

D.A.R. MAGAZINE AND MAGAZINE ADVERTISING: Meeting, Tuesday, April 18, 8:30 a.m., National Officers Club Room, 2nd floor, Administration Building.

D.A.R. MUSEUM: Meeting, Monday, April 17, 11 a.m. Museum proper. Tickets—free.


GENEALOGICAL RECORDS: Joint meeting with Membership, Registrar General, and Transportation, Tuesday, April 18, 2 p.m., National Officers Club Room.

HONOR ROLL: Meeting, Monday, April 17, 11:30 a.m., Americana Room.

INSIGNIA: Meeting, Thursday, April 20, 8:30 a.m., National Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall Building, 2nd floor.

JUNIOR AMERICAN CITIZENS: Meeting, Monday, April 17, 11 a.m., Assembly Room.

JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP: Meeting, Monday, April 17, 9 a.m., Red Cross Building, Executive Committee Room, 2nd floor, 17th and D Sts., N. W. Dinner, Sunday, April 16, 5:15 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Colonial Room—$6.50. Reservations: Deadline, April 8—Mrs. Joseph W. Bow, 4322 Rosedale Avenue, Bethesda 14, Md.; make checks payable to: Junior Membership Committee. Speaker at dinner: Miss Gertrude Carraway, Honorary President General.

MEMBERSHIP: Joint meeting with Genealogical Records, Registrar General, and Transportation, Tuesday, April 18, 2 p.m., National Officers Club Room, 2nd floor, Administration Building.


NATIONAL DEFENSE: Luncheon, Monday, April 17, 12 noon, Sheraton Park Hotel, Sheraton Hall—$5.00. Reservations: Mrs. B. Harrison Lingo, 1776 D Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Reservations may be picked up at table near Registration Desk on Friday or on Saturday morning before luncheon. There will be a panel discussion of prominent speakers; Question-and-Answer period will follow panel discussion.

PRESS RELATIONS: Meeting, Wednesday, April 19, 3 p.m., National Board Room, 2nd floor, Memorial Continental Hall Building. Joint breakfast...
with Program, Radio and TV, and Motion Picture Committees, Wednesday, April 19, 7:15 a.m., Mayflower Hotel, East Room—$3.25. Reservations: Mrs. Winston Ed- wards, 1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. During Congress: Ticket booth—Constitution Hall corridor.

PROGRAM: Meeting, Monday, April 17, 9 to 9:45 a.m., Program Office—3rd floor, Administration Building. Yearbooks will be displayed, and slides will be shown. Joint breakfast with Motion Picture, Press Relations, and Radio and TV Commit- tees—Wednesday, April 19, 7:15 a.m., Mayflower Hotel, East Room—$3.25. Reservations: Mrs. Winston Ed- wards, 1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. During Congress: Ticket booth—Constitution Hall corridor.


RESOLUTIONS: Meetings, Wednesday, April 12, through Saturday, April 15, 9 a.m. C.A.R. Board Room, 3rd floor, Mem- orial Continental Hall Building. Mon- day, April 17, through Thursday, April 20, 9 a.m., National Officers Club Board Room, 2nd floor, Administration Building.

THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Meeting, Tues- day, April 18, 8 a.m., National Board Room, 2nd floor, Memorial Continental Hall Building. There will be a talk about the history of the Flag of the United States.

TRANSPORTATION: Joint meeting with Genealogical Records, Registrar General, and Membership Committees, Tuesday, April 18, 2 p.m., National Offi- cers Club Room, 2nd floor, Administration Building.

NATIONAL OFFICERS

CHAPLAIN GENERAL: Breakfast, Sunday, April 16, 7:30 a.m., Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room—$3.50. Reserva- tions: Before April 12, Mrs. L. I. McDo- ugle, 4701 Connecticut Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C. Transportation will be furnished only to those attending break- fast and planning to go to Arlington Ceme- tery and Mt. Vernon for the placing of the wreaths. Please specify when making reservations.

HISTORIAN GENERAL: Joint meet- ing with Reporter General and National Chairman, History Month, Monday, April 17, 9 a.m., Americana Room, 2nd floor, Administration Building.

LIBRARIAN GENERAL: Meeting, Monday, April 17, 9:30 a.m., National Officers Club Room, 2nd floor, Administration Building; meeting of State and district librarians.

REGISTRAR GENERAL: Joint meet- ing with Genealogical Records, Mem- bership, and Transportation Committees, Tuesday, April 18, 2 p.m., National Offi- cers Club Room, 2nd floor, Administration Building.

REPORTER GENERAL: Joint meeting with Historian General and National Chairman of American History Month, Monday, April 17, 9 a.m., Americana Room, 2nd floor, Administration Building.

TREASURER GENERAL: Meeting, Monday, April 17, 11 a.m., National Offi- cers Club Room, 2nd floor, Administration Building.

CONGRESS COMMITTEES

CORRIDOR HOSTESS: Meeting, Monday, April 17, 9:30 a.m., corridor outside the President General's Reception Room.

GUEST: Meeting, Monday, April 17, 9:30 a.m., President General's Reception Room.

HOSPITALITY: Meetings, Saturday, April 15, 10:30 a.m., and Monday, April 17, 2 p.m., President General's Reception Room.

HOUSE: Meeting, Monday, April 17, 9 a.m., Constitution Hall. Counters' meeting. Tuesday, April 18, 8:30 a.m., Lafayette Room. Information Committee, Thursday, April 13, 2 p.m., Lafayette Room.

MARCH: Meeting, Monday, April 17, 10:30 a.m., Platform Committee Room—Back Stage. Breakfast, Monday, April 17, 8 a.m., Mayflower Hotel, Potomac Room.

PAGES: Meeting, Monday, April 17, 1:30 p.m., Constitution Hall. Registration, Monday, April 17, 12 to 1:30 p.m., Pages' Lounge.

PLATFORM: Meeting, Monday, April 17, 11:30 a.m., Constitution Hall platform.

PRESIDENT GENERAL'S RECEP- TION ROOM: Meeting, Monday, April 17, 10:30 a.m., President General's Reception Room.

PROGRAM: Meeting, Friday, April 14, 10 a.m., Indiana Room.

REGISTRATION LINE: Meeting, Fri- day, April 14, 10:30 a.m., O'Byrne Room.

TELLERS: Meeting, Tuesday, April 18, 10:30 a.m., C.A.R. Board Room, 3rd floor, Memorial Continental Hall Building.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

AMERICAN HISTORY: Joint meet- ing with Historian General and Reporter General, Monday, April 17, 9 a.m., Americana Room, 2nd floor, Administration Building.

CHAPTERS OVERSEAS: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 18, 12:30 p.m., Kennedy- Warren Hotel. Reservations: Mrs. Hoover Hanger, the Kennedy-Warren, 3133 Con- necticut Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL CHAIRMAN'S ASSOCIA- TION: Breakfast, Sunday, April 16, 8:30 a.m., Mayflower Hotel, East Room. Reservations: Up to April 1, Associated Treasurer; after April 1, Mrs. Arthur C. Houghton, 5303 Brookway Drive, Wash- ington, D. C.

NATIONAL OFFICERS CLUB: Board of Management, Thursday, April 13, 2 p.m., Board Room. Annual meeting, Fri- day, April 14, 10 a.m., Mayflower Club Banquet, Saturday, April 15, 7 p.m., May- flower Hotel, Pan American Room.

STATE VICE REGENTS' CLUB: Luncheon, Thursday, April 20, 12:30 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Pan American Room—$4.25. Reservations: Before April 11, Mrs. E. L. McMichael, 1104 S. Elm St., Shenandoah, Iowa; during Congress—The Mayflower. Membership open to all past or present State Vice Regents.

VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL'S CLUB: Breakfast, Monday, April 17, 7:30 a.m., Mayflower Hotel, East Room. Reser- vations: Before Congress: Mrs. Herbert R. Hill, Fountaintown, Ind.

STATES

ALABAMA: Meeting, Monday, April 17, 10 a.m., Red Cross Building, 17th St. S. S., N. W., Assembly Hall, 2nd floor, Suffolk Hotel, April 18, 7:15 a.m., May- flower Hotel, Pan American Room—$6.75. Reservations: Before Congress, Mrs. L. A. Brooks, 2530 Park Lane Ct., N. Birmingham, Ala.; in Wash- ington, at delegation meeting, Monday, April 17 at 10 a.m., from Mrs. Brooks.

CALIFORNIA: Open House, Monday, April 17, 10 to 12 noon, California Room. Dinner, Sunday, April 16, 7 p.m., May- flower Hotel, East Room—$7.00. Reserva- tions: Before Congress, Mrs. Richard J. Donovan, 142 Twin Oaks Circle, Chula Vista, Calif.; during Congress, Mrs. Rich- ard J. Donovan, Everett Hotel—also East Room, Mayflower Hotel, 6:30 p.m., Sun- day, April 16.

COLORADO: Meeting, Monday, April 17, 2 p.m., Colorado Room, 3rd floor, Ad- ministration Building. Dinner, Tuesday, April 18, 6 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, North Room—$6.50. Reservations: Before Con- gress, Emeline W. Hughes, 3061 East Floyd Drive, Denver 10, Colo.; during Congress, Mayflower Hotel, Colorado Buffet, Sunday, April 16, 1961, at Cox- woods, 4411 Fairfax Road, Arlington, Va. Hostesses, Mrs. Elizabeth Cox and Miss Eleanor Cox. Meet at Founders' Memo- rial after Memorial Service. Cars will be available. Members and guests welcome.

CONNECTICUT: Open House, Mon- day, April 17, 9 to 12 noon, Connecticut Room—sale of State badges and registra- tion. Dinner, Tuesday, April 18, 5:45 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, East Room. Reserva- tions: Before Congress, Miss Esther D. Griswold, 462 New Britain Road, Kensing- ton, Conn.

DELAWARE: Open House, Tuesday, April 18, 2:30 to 4 p.m. Luncheon, Tuesday, April 18, 1 p.m., Willard Hotel, Cabinet Room. Reservations: Before Con- gress, Miss Helen M. Scott, 403 Irving Drive, Brandwyne Hills, Wilmington 2, Del.; during Congress, Miss Helen M. Scott, Delaware Delegation.

FLORIDA: Luncheon, Monday, April 17, 7 p.m., Chinese Room, $4.00. Reservations: Before Con- gress, Mrs. Robert O. Angle, Vice Regent, P. O. Box 519, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.; dur- ing Congress, Mayflower Hotel.

GEORGIA: Meeting, Monday, April 17, 3 p.m., National Officers Club Room. Dinner, Tuesday, April 18, 6 p.m., May- flower Hotel, Chinese Room—$6.75. Reservations: Before Congress, Mrs. T. K. Kendric, 2203 Springdale Drive, Colum- bus, Ga.; during Congress, Mrs. Kendric, Mayflower Hotel.

ILLINOIS: Open all week—Illinois Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Mrs. Chester Warner, State Chairman. Hostess on duty. Buffet Supper, Sunday, April 16, 7 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Ball-
room—$5.75. Reservations: Before Congress, Mrs. G. Murray Campbell, 684 Pine Street, Winnetka, III.; during Congress, Mrs. Campbell, Mayflower Hotel, Saturday and Sunday only—until 5 p.m.

INDIANA: Tea, Monday, April 17, 3 to 5 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, East Room. Reservations: Before Congress, Thomas M. 1355 Bayard Park Drive, Evansville 14, Ind.

IOWA: Meeting, Iowa Room, Monday, April 17, 9 a.m. to noon. Sale of State badges in Iowa Room. Luncheon, Tuesday, April 18, 1 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, North Room—$5.00. Reservations: Before Congress, Mrs. W. R. Watson, Rt. 3, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; during Congress, Iowa Room and Mrs. Watson.

KANSAS: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 18, 12:30 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Pan American Room—$4.00. Reservations: Before Congress, Mrs. Lou B. Naylor, 2331 Tamaroe, Kansas City, Kans.; during Congress, Mrs. Marjorie T. Britt, 1853 Irving Street, N. W., Washington 10, D. C. Badges made by Mrs. H. N. Baum, Leavenworth, for sale.

LOUISIANA: Meeting, Monday, April 17, 10 a.m., Louisiana Room, Dinner, Monday, April 17, 5:30 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Pan American Room—$6.50. Reservations: Before Congress, Mrs. E. D. Schneider, Lake Providence, La.; during Congress, Mrs. E. D. Schneider, Mayflower Hotel.

MASSACHUSETTS: Open House, Monday, April 16, 10 a.m. to 12 noon, Massachusetts Room, Buffet Supper, Sunday, April 16, 6:45 p.m., Pan American Room, Mayflower Hotel—$5.75. Tickets before Congress: Mrs. Harold C. Hart, 29 Lincoln Rd., Wellesley Hills, Mass. (before April 12); during Congress, State Regent, Mayflower Hotel.

MICHIGAN: Reception, Sunday, April 16, 8:30 to 10:30 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room—$4.00. Reservations: Before Congress, Mrs. Dale D. Libby, 837 South Gullery Road, Dearborn, Mich.


MISSOURI: Breakfast, Tuesday, April 18, 6:40 a.m., Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room. Reservations: Before April 1, Mrs. Louise M. Heaton, Box 86, Clarksdale, Miss.; during Congress, The Mayflower. MISSOURI: brunch, Monday, April 17, 12 noon, Mayflower Hotel, East Room—$5.00. Reservations: Before Congress, Mrs. E. E. Kieselsbach, 1301 W. High, Jefferson City, Mo.; during Congress, Mrs. E. F. Kieselsbach, Lee House. For Missouri daughters and guests.

NEBRASKA: Tea, Tuesday, April 18, 3 to 5 p.m., District of Columbia Chapter House, 1732 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.—$3.00. Honoring Mrs. Reuben E. Knight, candidate for Honorary Vice President General. Reservations: Before Congress, Mrs. H. H. Selleck, 808 Cheyenne Avenue, Alliance, Neb.; during Congress, Mrs. H. H. Selleck, Mayflower Hotel.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Meeting, Monday, April 17, 9:30 a.m., Children’s Attic. Sale of State badges. Luncheon, Tuesday, April 18, 12:30 p.m., Washington Hotel, Washington Room—$3.75 including tip and tax. Reservations: Before Congress, Mrs. Joseph E. Woodes, 9 Wentworth Street, Rochester, N. H.; during Congress, Monday, April 17, 12:30 a.m., Mrs. Joseph E. Woodes, Children’s Attic. Guest speaker, Mrs. Styles Bridges.

NEW JERSEY: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 18, 1 p.m., Shoreham Hotel, Palladian Room—$4.25. Reservations: Before Congress, Mrs. John K. Finley, 51 Kings Highway, W. Haddonfield, N. J.; during Congress, Mrs. John K. Finley, Mayflower Hotel.

NEW YORK: Open House, Monday, April 17, 9:30 to noon, New York Room. Luncheon, Tuesday, April 18, 1 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Ballroom—$5.75. Reservations: Before Congress, Mrs. Ivan T. Johnson, 2 Cobb Avenue, White Plains, N. Y.; in Washington during Open House on Monday, April 17.


NORTHWEST STATES GROUP: Luncheon, Monday, April 17, 12:30 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, North Room—$3.75. Reservations: Before Congress, Mrs. Albert C. Jacobson, 719 Cherry Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.; during Congress, Ohio Room.

OHIO: Meeting, Monday, April 17, 10:30 a.m., State Room. Open House—Ohio Room to be open all through Congress. Reception: Sunday, April 16, 9 to 11 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, State Room. Reservations: Before Congress, State Treasurer, Mrs. Frances W. Schneider; during Congress, Ohio Room, also from Ohio State Treasurer.

OKLAHOMA: Open House, Monday, April 17, 9 to 10 a.m., Oklahoma Kitchen, Mrs. Earl Foster, hostess. Luncheon, Wednesday, April 19, 12:30 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Pan American Room—$5.00. Reservations: Before Congress, Mrs. Melvin Race, 24 East Emmett Street, Shawnee, Okla.; during Congress, Oklahoma Kitchen, Monday, April 17, 9 to 10 a.m. If tickets are desired on Monday afternoon, call Mrs. Henry D. Rineland, Mayflower Hotel.

OREGON: Breakfast, Monday, April 17, 8 a.m., Mayflower Hotel, Presidential Dining Room.

PENNSYLVANIA: State Board meeting, Monday, April 17, 2 p.m., National Board Room, 2nd floor, Memorial Continental Hall Building. Luncheon, Tuesday, April 18, 12:30 p.m., Shoreham Hotel, Blue Room—$5.00. Reservations: Before Congress, Mrs. Anna Wills Reed, 501 Waverley Road, Progress, Harrisburg, Pa.; during Congress, Pennsylvania Foyer, Memorial Continental Hall. Chairman of luncheon is Mrs. Harold C. Edwards, 9 Club Court, Stroudsburg, Pa.

RHODE ISLAND: Meeting, Monday, April 17, 10:30 a.m., Rhode Island Room. Dinner, Tuesday, April 18, 5:45 p.m., Washington Hotel, District Room—$6.00. Reservations: Will be made at Monday meeting.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 17, 10:30 a.m., Mayflower Hotel, East Room—$5.00. Reservations: Before Congress, Miss Lola Wilson, Chairman, 1109 Ella Street, Anderson, S. C.; during Congress, S. C. Luncheon Committee, Mayflower Hotel.

TENNESSEE: Meeting, Monday, April 17, 10:30 a.m., Tennessee Room. High Tea, Tuesday, April 18, 5 to 7 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, State Dining Room—$4.25. Reservations: Before Congress, Mrs. Wallace Berryman, Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.; during Congress, Mrs. W. I. Reilly, Washington Hotel.

TEXAS: Tea, Monday, April 17, 4 to 6 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room—$4.00. Reservations: Before Congress, Mrs. H. R. Stroube, Jr., 1200 Governor’s Drive, Corsicana, Tex. Texas Delegation will meet Monday morning, April 17, in Maryland Room, Mayflower Hotel, 10:30 a.m.

VERMONT: Luncheon, Monday, April 17, 1 p.m., Willard Hotel, Cabinet Room. Reservations: Before Congress, Mrs. Bernard D. Dooley, 28 Beeam Street, Poultney, Vt.; during Congress, Miss Amy L. Perkins, State Regent, Hotel Washington or Vermont Hotel, Montpelier.

VIRGINIA: Meeting, Monday, April 17, 10 to 3, Virginia Room. Luncheon, Tuesday, April 18, 1 p.m., Willard Hotel, Grand Ballroom—$3.60. Reservations: Before Congress, Mrs. Benton S. Lowe, Room 309, N. 32nd Street, Arlington, Va.; during Congress, Mrs. Earl C. Douglas, 1736 Arch Avenue, Seattle 16, Wash.; during Congress, Mayflower Hotel. Wives of Congressmen are being invited.

WEST VIRGINIA: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 18, 12:30 p.m., Army-Navy Club, Farragut Square and 1 Streets, N.W. Reservations: Before April 8. Mrs. Charles P. Walker, 15544 Quarter Street, Charles-

[Continued on page 218]
Proud as the Daughters are of the contributions of their ancestors to the founding of this country, they are doubly proud of the courtesy and magnanimity of our officers and men toward “enemy” women. Early chronicles and, for example, the memoirs of Baroness de Reidesel, give many such incidents.

With Lady Harriet Ackland, the Baroness had followed the fortunes of their respective husbands—Major Ackland and Baron de Reidesel—who were officers under General Burgoyne at the time of the surrender of the British Army at Saratoga. The following excerpts digested from the Baroness’ memoirs tell a thrilling story:

**Countess Reidesel’s Memoirs**

On the 7th of October, our misfortunes began. I was at breakfast when my husband told me it was merely a reconnaissance and not to be concerned at the great movement among the troops. I walked out of the house and met several Indians in their war dresses with guns in their hands. When I asked where they were going, they cried out, “War! War!” Meaning that they were going to battle. This filled me with apprehension. I had scarcely got home before I heard reports of cannon and musketry, which grew louder by degrees, till at last the noise became excessive.

About 4 o’clock in the afternoon, instead of the guests whom I expected, General Fraser was brought in on a litter, mortally wounded. The table, which was already set, was removed, and a bed placed in its stead for the wounded general. I sat trembling in a corner; the noise grew louder, and the trim added. The thought that my husband might be brought in wounded, in the same manner, was terrible to me. . . . General Fraser said to the surgeon, “Tell me if my wound is mortal, do not flatter me.” The ball had just been built for me in flames, and the enemy not far off. . . . At 6 o’clock, the corpse was brought out and we saw all the generals attend it to the mountain; but not to mention it to anyone. I made the pretense that I would move the next morning into my new house and had everything packed up ready.

Lady Ackland had a tent not far from our house in which she slept, and the rest of the day she was in the camp. All of a sudden a man came to tell her that her husband was mortally wounded and taken prisoner. On hearing this, she became very miserable. We comforted her by telling her that her husband’s wound was probably a slight and at the same time advised her to go over to her husband to do what she would certainly obtain permission, and then she could attend him herself.

She was a charming woman and very fond of him. I spent much of the night comforting her and but to do which I could not go to sleep as I had General Fraser and several other wounded gentlewomen in my room; but I was afraid my children would wake and by their crying disturb the dying man in his last moments.

About 8 o’clock in the morning he died. After he was laid out and his corpse wrapped up in a sheet, we came again into the room and had this sorrowful sight before us the whole day. And to add to the melancholy scene, almost every moment, some officer of my acquaintance was brought in to die. . . . About 4 o’clock in the afternoon I saw the house which had just been built for me in flames, and the enemy not far off. . . . At 6 o’clock, the corpse was brought out and we saw all the generals attend it to the mountain; the chaplain performed the funeral service, rendered unusually solemn and awful by constant peals from the enemy’s artillery. Many cannon balls flew close by me, but I had my eyes directed toward the mountain where my husband was standing. General Gates afterwards said that if he had known it had been a funeral, he would not have permitted it to be fired on.

As soon as the funeral service was finished, an order was issued that the army retreat. My calash was prepared. When General Reidesel saw me in the midst of danger, he ordered my women and children to be brought into the calash and intimated to me to depart without delay. . . . The retreat was ordered to be conducted with the greatest silence. At 6 o’clock in the morning we halted, which excited the surprise of all. A reconnoitering party of 200 men came in sight. They might easily have been made prisoners if General Burgoyne had given proper orders on the occasion.

About evening we arrived at Saratoga. My dress was wet through and through with rain, and I had to remain in that state the whole night, having no place to change it. However, I got close to a large fire and at last lay down on some straw.

On the morning of the 9th, General Burgoyne ordered the retreat to continue and caused the handsome house and mills of General Schuyler to be burnt. My husband told me to go to a house not far off. There a terrible cannonade was commenced by the enemy, which was directed against the house in which I sought to obtain shelter for myself and children. I had to resort to the cellar for refuge and in one corner of this I remained the whole day, my children sleeping on the earth with their heads in my lap. Eleven cannon balls passed through the house and we could distinctly hear them roll away. In this horrid situation we remained 6 days. On the 16th day fresh beef was served out to the officers, who until now had only had salt provisions which were very bad for their wounds.

On the 17th of October, the convention was completed. General Burgoyne and the other generals waited on General Gates, the American commander. The troops laid down their arms and gave themselves up as prisoners of war.

My husband sent a message to me to come over to him with my children. I seated myself once more in my dear calash and then rode through the American camp. As I passed on I observed, and was doubly proud of the courtesy and magnanimity of our officers and men toward “enemy” women. Early chronicles and, for example, the memoirs of Baroness de Reidesel, give many such incidents.

I heard him often exclaim, with a sigh, “Oh, fatal ambition! Poor General Burgoyne! Oh, my poor wife!” He was asked if he had any request to make to which he replied: “If Gen. Burgoyne would permit it, he should like to be buried at 6 o’clock in the evening on the top of a mountain in a redoubt which had been built there.”

(Continued on page 246)
Mrs. O. George Cook, Curator General, invites all of you who are able to be in Washington City, to visit your Museum during the 70th Continental Congress. During this time a small but historic display of Indian peace gifts will be on exhibition. It is an historic exhibit, because, to our knowledge, the silver peace pipes being featured have never been shown together since they were presented to the Indians.

Our Government had made many items that were used as gifts to friendly North American Indians: Silver arm bands, silver medals, silver hat bands, silver wrist bands, and nose and ear jewels. Very few of them have survived.

We are concerned, in particular, with three silver peace pipes made for presentation to the Delaware, Wyandotte, and Shawnee Tribes at the Second Treaty Council of Greenville, Ohio, July 8, 1814. At the time of the Council presentation, President James Madison was represented by Maj. Gen. William Henry Harrison (later President).

We are exhibiting, for a limited time, only the silver peace pipes given to the Delaware and Shawnee Tribes. The Delaware pipe is on loan from the United States National Museum, Washington, D.C. The Shawnee pipe is loaned by the Kansas City Museum, Kansas City, Mo. The loan was made possible through the interest of Mrs. Ben Page of Kansas City, a D.A.R. Museum Adviser. This is an unprecedented opportunity to see these two important pieces side by side. The location of the Wyandotte peace pipe is unknown.

We will also have on exhibition examples of Presidential silver peace medals. These, too, were made as gifts from our Government to friendly North American Indians, and even closer, from The Great White Father, the President of the United States of America. Our Government used such articles for 100 years—until 1889. This display has items only to 1814, the year when the silver peace pipes were presented.

Two interesting items we are showing are known as Seasons’ Medals;
both belong to the N.S.D.A.R. Museum. These were designed by Col. John Trumbull of Connecticut, American patriot and artist, who was studying in London. James McHenry, Secretary of War for President George Washington, wrote to our minister in London, Rufus King, requesting him to have produced silver and copper medals for presentation to the Indians. The medals were authorized in 1796, the sketches presented in 1797, and the items actually made late in 1798. Although these were made for and bear the name of President George Washington, he was no longer President by the time they were received. The Seasons’ Medals were used for a long time by succeeding administrations.

As one of the most important activities of the N.S.D.A.R. is the work for the Indians today, the Museum is proud to present this exhibition, showing the very earliest attempts in this direction made by our Federal Government.

Face and back of 1795 silver Presidential Medal.

Note: In addition, the exhibit will include a silver medal, the gift of Mrs. Jacob P. Marshall, former regent, Fort Washington Chapter, New York, N. Y.; and a copper medal, the gift of Miss Kathryn E. Orme, E Pluribus Unum Chapter, Washington, D. C.

(On facing page) Views of bowl of peace pipe presented to Shawnee Tribe by Maj. Gen. (later President) Benjamin Harrison.
Robert Grierson Trading post and Gin

MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY

CHOCTAWS AND CHICKASAWS

UPPER CREEKS

ALABAMA

Little Tallahassee

FORT JACKSON

Tallahassee

GALENA R.

Bottletown Creek

FORT MIMS

To Tellico Plains (Departed March 31, 1797)

Hopewell (November 24, 1796)

SOUTH CAROLINA

Lower Creeks

Hillabee Shoulderbone Creek

Georgia Treaty with Creeks, 1786

Treaty of Georgia with Creeks, 1793

Ellicott's Mound

Tallahassee

Timothy Barnard's Residence

Agency Fort Lawrence

FORT MITCHELL

FORT HAWKINS

FORT MIMS

FORT STODDART

Bottle of Burnt Corn Creek

Weatherford's Race Track

FORT JACKSON

FORT MIMS

Tallahassee

St. Mary's

Coleraine Treaty of U.S. with Creeks, 1796

Treaties:

U.S. with Cherokees - 1785
U.S. with Choctaws - 1786
U.S. with Chickasaw - 1786

Map of Hawkins' Journey through the Creek country
Benjamin Hawkins—Indian Agent to Southern Tribes

By Mary Blanks
La Grange Chapter, La Grange, Ga.

Benjamin Hawkins was born in the old home place on Six Pound Creek on August 15, 1754, in Bute County, N. C., about 3 miles from the county courthouse. His early boyhood experiences included watching the servants employed by his father load tobacco to carry to Petersburg, Va. These many trips soon fired his ambition to see more of the world later in his adult life. Nevertheless, as time went on, the family prosperity increased, and Benjamin was sent to school at the Bute County courthouse, later changed to Warren County in 1779. His instructor was Charles Pettigrew, later to become a bishop in the Protestant Episcopal Church of North Carolina. Mr. Pettigrew's influence was so great that Benjamin went on to seek further knowledge at Princeton College in New Jersey. Later on, Mr. Pettigrew and Benjamin Hawkins wrote to each other, and the former's comments about the comfortable evenings and walks to school with the latter were quite favorable.

Revolutionary Service
When his senior year at Princeton had begun, the unexpected preparation for his career in public life started; then the American Revolution brought the academic year to a sudden halt. In January 8, 1779, all students and faculty departed from Princeton as the British advanced. Benjamin and his brother Joseph, both students, fled with the President, Dr. Witherspoon, Mrs. Witherspoon, John Graham, a team of horses, and four young colts. Horses were regarded as valuable property and also used as collateral for debts. Soon after their departure, Benjamin and Joseph joined the Continental forces. Benjamin, upon recommendation from Dr. Witherspoon because of his proficiency in French, became a member of the staff of Gen. George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Continental troops. His knowledge of French helped in reading letters and talking with the French officers. In this way, Benjamin Hawkins aided the American cause in the Revolution. During the French Revolution, some years later, in 1793, many diplomats from France came to visit him. His home place in Warren County was noted in many parts of the world for its style and fashion. Here, in such surroundings, the Frenchmen enjoyed conversing with him in their own language.

In executing his duties as Commercial Agent for North Carolina in 1780, Hawkins made another great contribution to the War for Independence. His purchases and requisitions included muskets, wagons, horses, military supplies, and cannon. Hawkins was 26 years of age; nevertheless, he held considerable responsibility, but he seemed to measure up to requirements and had people, even to the rank of colonel, taking orders from him. One such notable effort was the census of wagons in his native Warren County. Its purpose was to replace "baggage trains" lost at the Battle of Camden. His success as Commercial Agent attracted the attention of the North Carolina General Assembly. In consequence, Benjamin Hawkins was elected a delegate to the Continental Congress. Four additional terms followed his first election, with suitable intervals owing to his ineligibility to succeed for another term. As a delegate, he served on such committees as Indian Affairs and Frontier Conditions. Some feel that Hawkins should share the credit for influencing passage of the Northwest Ordinance in its original form. This assumption is due to the fact that Hawkins was a colleague of Thomas Jefferson. In addition to his former committee assignments, he served on another committee for surveying and selling western lands. Still, there is no evidence to conclude that he was a land speculator. Such was William Blount, Governor of the Tennessee Territory. Governor Blount bought lands and sold them for more than their original sale price to make a substantial profit. His methods so irritated the Indians that he became known to the Creek tribes as "The Dirt Captain," and to the Cherokee tribes as "The Dirt King." They held in disrepute anyone who was out to make his fortune at the expense of the Indian's welfare.

Hawkins' many close friends included George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and James Madison. This trio of men considered Benjamin Hawkins an important and valuable consultant on conditions in North Carolina and the West. When another session of the Continental Congress convened in 1783, Hawkins became associated with James Duane, Richard Peters, Charles Carroll, and Arthur Lee on the Committee of Indian Affairs.

Service as United States Senator
After his experience as an adviser, Hawkins took his oath of allegiance as a United States senator on January 13, 1790, with John Adams, Vice President, acting as administrator. As a Senator, he had an unusual record. To quote from his biography:

An analysis of Hawkins' senatorial career reveals many contradictions. He was a nationalist, but voted Southern sectional interests consistently. He favored the excise, but opposed the Bank of the United States. He opposed England and sympathized with the French Revolutionists. He was interested in the welfare of the West, was critical of Spain in its attempts to close the Mississippi, but was adverse to speculation, too-liberal land policy, and the establishment of post roads and the post office. He staunchly supported the Indians in their claims to lands until such claims had been extinguished by valid treaty agreements to which the United States was a party. He was instrumental in depriving the Republican Gallatin of his seat in the Senate, but voted against the confirmation of John Jay as Envoy to Great Britain. He voted for assumption as
part of the compromise to locate the capital on the Potomac. He was loyal to Washington personally but did not care for Hamilton and drew closer to Jefferson and Madison. He resented the attempts of the North Carolina General Assembly to direct his action in the Senate and opposed the States, even his own, in their attempts to interfere with Indian relations. He was personally democratic and counted as friends many of lowly station.

Negotiator for Treaty of Coleraine

Hawkins' unusual Senate activities led George Washington to nominate him as one of the negotiators for the Treaty of Coleraine. The other two men were George Clymer of Pennsylvania and Gen. Andrew Pickens of South Carolina. These three men were nominated on June 25, 1795, in a letter submitted to the Senate by George Washington the same day. The location for the treaty conference was at Coleraine on the St. Marys River, where Spanish Florida, Creek Tallahassee country, and Georgia lands free of any titles joined. Some of the provisions of the treaty were as follows:

1. The Federal Government would furnish reservations 5 miles square on the rivers in the Creek country to serve as trading or military posts.

2. The property and prisoners taken by the Indians would be surrendered, and Georgia was to appoint commissioners to secure the return of the said property and prisoners to their rightful owners, upon consent from the Federal Government.

3. The chiefs should agree to return all runaway Negroes upon payment of twelve dollars and a half for each slave by the owner.

4. To appoint agents to claim property of citizens of the State held by the Indians upon authorization by the State and Federal Government.

Principal Agent of Indians South of the Ohio River

After the Treaty of Coleraine was signed, Hawkins was appointed to the office of Principal Temporary Agent of Indians South of the Ohio in December, 1796.

During the time that he occupied this important position, he journeyed to the Creek country. Hawkins' journey began at Hopewell, on horseback, with supplies and equipment carried on pack animals, with no arms of any kind. He traveled south and west through the Cherokee lands, stopping as he went to chat with half breed traders and Cherokees he met on the way. He wrote in his journal as he went toward his destination — the Creek country along the Chattahoochee. The trading stations were a source of refreshment, shelter, information, guidance, and comfort.

To get to the Creek country, he crossed the Chattahoochee River and the eye-catching Tallulah River, which led to the Chattahoochee headwaters. On the way he passed "wagon trains" loaded with deerskins, and met the wife of an Indian hunter who told him that she would have made enough down to make a petticoat, but her corn crop had failed. The Indians also traded chestnuts for petticoats, corn for salt, chickens for cotton binding, and guns for whiskey.

Indian Agriculture and Trade

He found the women growing cotton, making baskets and sifters out of cane, and planting corn, sweet potatoes, pumpkins, beans, peas, cymbins (a variety of squash), gourds, watermelons, muskmelons, collards, and onions. The women also made their own sugar, pots, and clay pans, and all were poorly clothed. The men hunted deer, bear, and turkeys. However, farther down, he found the town of the Hillibees, who were making their own cotton gin work with the aid of Robert Grierson, a Scottish trader. The Hillibees were an Upper Creek tribe that lived near the Tallapoosa River in Alabama. Because of the many islands in the river, many flocks of ducks, geese, swans, and fish (such as sturgeon, trout, perch, rockfish and red horse) were quite abundant in quantity.

Hawkins noticed that the Upper Creeks were more advanced, with cultivated lands, better stock, and cleaner houses, and were more willing to work with the Government on farming and handicrafts. The change of the tribal custom of isolation from the white man was due to the white men with Indian families and the half breeds who had high tribal positions. His purpose was to meet and explain to the Indians his missions to them. To quote from the author of his biography:

Hawkins' purposes were to introduce his new wards to the benefits of civilization and to influence them to produce agricultural commodities. As Hawkins traversed the Cherokee portion of Georgia, he saw constant evidence that white encroachments were driving the Indians to new hunting grounds. Frequently his journal mentions deserted villages, in many of which cotton and corn stalks were still standing and the ubiquitous peach trees were growing. Hawkins had no complaint with the meals he had among the Cherokees. One breakfast menu he mentioned was good bread, pork, and potatoes, peas, and dried peaches. Despite this cordial and generous treatment, Hawkins' first impression was that the Creeks were much poorer than the Cherokees.

Hawkins became interested in carrying out some of the provisions of the Treaty of Holston because it would improve the Indians' lot as a nation and people. On his first visit he was received with much fairness and great interest. He wanted to advance home industry and agriculture, aid the Indians materially by providing the tools and craftsmen necessary, and dispense justice without regard to color or status. It was this policy of civilization that helped endear Hawkins to many of the Indian women and prevent unfriendly reactions from elements among the Indian men and warriors. He advanced home industry and agriculture by showing them how to raise cattle, horses, pigs, and chickens, with other poultry. He even taught them how to plant their crops of corn, cotton, vegetables, and produce and teach the women how to spin and weave the cotton and wool into long bolts of cloth. He aided the Indians materially by providing special posts at which craftsmen could employ

Pound, Merritt B., p. 103.
Pound, Merritt B., p. 105.
Pound, Merritt B., p. 106.
Pound, Merritt B., p. 108.
apprentices from the Indians to learn the trades of a wheelwright, carpen-
ter, shoemaker, blacksmith, tanner, furrier, hatter, tinsmith, and store-
keeper or merchant. He also dis-
pensed justice, turning in runaway slaves and wanted Indians. Some of
the extra labor came from Negro
slaves, hired hands, and sharecrop-
ters.

He also established a control on trade by establishing trading houses,
called "factories;" their agents were called "factors." In 1790, by an act
of Congress, the factor’s license was
issued on a biennial basis to the trad-
er, who posted $1,000 bond. It
could be revoked by the unwarranted
conduct of traders. The first factory
was at Tellico Plains.

While progress was being made,
there were some obstacles, too.
Poaching on hunting grounds and
horse stealing were among the causes
of unfriendly relations between the
Indians and whites, plus neglect and
desertion of Indian wives and chil-
dren by white men who had married
into the nation. Later, murder and
other capital crimes could be added.
From time to time there were out-
bursts of feeling between the half
bloods and the full bloods. These
outbursts culminated in the Battle of
Burnt Corn Creek and the horrible
massacre at Fort Mims, both in
southern Alabama. Later, reference
will be made to these two battles.

Duties of an Indian Agent

The best account of his stay in the
Creek country can be summed up in
the closing paragraph of the chapter,
as follows:

Hawkins had been in the Indian
country slightly over 3 months. His time had been
spent largely in travel and in the en-
deavor to become acquainted with his
charges and to acquaint them with his
plans. He had meant his journey to be
one of observation, and not the routine
of his work. Nevertheless, a study of his re-
port of March 1 to the Secretary of War
shows that he attended to the following
numerous details: Correspondence with the Society of Quakers in regard to the train-
ing of Indian boys; correspondence with
the United States factor about his long
delayed and damaged baggage; holding up of the Creek annuity until plans for a
meeting of chiefs could be arranged; com-
munication with the United States War
Department concerning intrigue among
the Indians; arrangements for the return of,
and actual receipt and delivery of, stolen
horses; consideration of the complaints of
the Indians regarding white trespasses; re-
port of the execution of murderers among
the Creeks at his instigation; the deter-
mination, on his own initiative, to run the
Cherokee line before running that con-
forming to treaties with the Creeks; denial
of licenses to resident traders who had
not come to the Secretary of War as to the best method of
licensing traders; granting passes to white
men to traverse Indian country; encourag-
ing the Indians’ neutrality in the war
between Spain and England; and, finally,
completing arrangements for running the
Cherokee line. The life of an Indian agent
Hawkins soon found was not easy, and if
his duties were well performed, it was a
full-time job with long hours and few holi-
days. He was firm in his resolution to
help the Indians, and the magnitude of the
task challenged his enthusiasm.

When the day of departure for Tel-
lico Blockhouse to run the Cherokee line
arrived, Hawkins’ tour of the Creek coun-
try came to an end. He was no longer a
stranger to the Creeks, nor they to him.
He must now spend some weeks among
the Creeks, but the Creeks anticipated
his return.

Now Hawkins journeyed east to-
ward the Flint River to visit his as-
sistants before going to Tellico Plains.
He had to finish his reports in spite
of the visits from the Indians who
constant mente parks their canoes in
front of his permanent home, Fort
Hawkins, also on the Flint River.

The Cherokee Boundary Line

Now he was ready to trace the
boundary line for the Cherokee in 1797 at the conference at Tellico
Plains. There was much opposition
by the Tenessesans and lack of co-
operation by the Army officers in
tracing the boundary lines at the cor-
rect places. The principal chiefly gath-
ered in April for the purpose of agree-
ing to cooperate and run the lines.
Hawkins furnished his guests with all
requested supplies and presents
but with the condition that there
would be no whiskey until the busi-
ness at hand was completely adjust-
ed. The chiefs felt this fair as they
agreed that at earlier times much in-
jury had been done to them while
drunk.

Furthermore, the tribes known as
the Choctaws and Chickasaws were
disturbed over Georgia’s sale of the
Yazoo lands. It is to be remembered
that Hawkins was the principal agent
for all the Indian tribes south of the
Ohio River and east of the Missis-
sippi insofar as our territory is con-
cerned. Much of his success as an
agent depended on his willingness to
compromise where the white man’s
customs differed from the Indian’s
by using the Indian’s method of punish-
ment at the convenient time or place.
An illustration of Hawkins’ method
of punishment will be given later
on when he became principal agent.
In his dealings with the Indians at
the Tellico conference, Hawkins se-
cured the aid of his agent, Silas Dins-
moor, to supply the chiefs at the
conference with meat, meal, corn, and
whiskey after the business was
over to secure the safe return of all
present.

For some years, land speculators
gave the Indians much trouble and
caused Hawkins sore irritation and
distress. One of these land specula-
tors was Zachariah Cox. Zachariah
Cox’s method was to seize the land,
using armed force. Hawkins warned
him against using force and time
again, as Hawkins knew some of the
Indians were unfriendly to land speculators. Hawkins even wrote General
Pickens in South Carolina and told him that Cox’s plan was evidence of his guilt and
that he and his accomplices would
be punished for their crimes. Hawk-
ins wanted to be honest in all his
dealings, fair to all in his judgment,
and not crude or cruel to anyone, es-
pecially the Indians. It was men like
Zachariah Cox who seemed to be
trying to counteract all that Hawkins
was trying to accomplish as Indian
agent.

In 1799 Hawkins agreed to help
run the land line marking the bound-
ary lines as provided by the Treaty
of Greenville and to cut short Span-
ish duplicity. He went directly to
the Pensacola area to meet Spanish Gov-
ernor Folch on his own ground. At
Tookabatchee, by a tribal council
order there, the eloquent Chief Mad
Dog and a party of warriors publicly
flogged the Tame King and some of
his followers. The Tame King’s pub-
lc flogging was due to his armed
interference with the Upper Creeks.
It was at the head of Pensacola Bay
where Mad Dog made his spectacu-
lar description as to why the Spanish
 governor would not come. To
quote:

He knows what I shall say to him about
his crooked talks. His tongue is forked,
and as you are here, he will be ashamed
to show it. If he stands to what he has
told us, you will be offended, and if he
tells us that the line ought to be marked,
he will contradict himself; but he will do
neither, he will not come.  

True to his prophecy, Governor
Folch had an attack of diplomatic
Hawkins' Problems

As his work progressed, Hawkins had many problems from time to time. Some were as follows:

1. The objections of State and Territorial Governors to his Federal authority.
2. The general excitement of people from Georgia, Tennessee, etc., over his insistence in dealing fairly with the Indians and their claims.
3. Hawkins' Civilization Policy, as described earlier.
4. The establishment of Federal roads.
5. Smuggling of ammunition and arms from Pensacola, Fla., to the Indians.
6. The feuding between Georgia Governors and the powerful Creek chief, Alexander McGillivray, and its results.
7. The squatters and unscrupulous traders.
8. Hawkins poor health, at times quite inconvenient.

Despite his great abilities, it does appear that the Creek Civil War crept upon him. Although he made sincere efforts to handle matters, the Creek Civil War resulted in Gen. Andrew Jackson's military campaign, defeating the Indians in the great battle of Horseshoe Bend, March 27, 1814, in Tallapoosa County, Ala. It is thought that approximately a thousand Indians perished there. The Creek Civil War had several causes. First, the Indians had been stirred up by the activities of their prophets; second, the powerful Shawnee chief Tecumseh had visited them; and third, the intense rivalry and hatred between the half bloods and the full bloods could no longer be held back. As a result, on July 27, 1813, the Red Sticks, led by Peter McQueen, had returned from Pensacola with a pack train of munitions, and at Burnt Corn Creek a severe action was fought. The widows of the lost warriors of the Red Sticks, during the Broken Days, caused much trouble by arousing a spirit of revenge that ended in the terrible Fort Mims massacre, August 30, 1813. Over 500 people perished in this battle, and the Creeks were brought into war with the United States as a very unhappy consequence.

Resignation and Death

Then Hawkins resigned and retired to the Agency, where he died June 6, 1816. He was buried there, about 6 miles from Roberta, Ga. His record, from the family Bible, reads as follows:

Colonel Benjamin Hawkins Agent for the Creek Indians departed this life on the 6th of June at 8 o'clock in the evening in 1816, in the 62nd year of his age he has served as a Publick Character in various departments and always discharged the Trust faithfully for 36 years—a worthy honest man.

Also, he left a widow, Lavinia, and six children. He was a kind, faithful husband and an affectionate parent. He had a daughter, Jeffer-sonia, who was not born when the will was drawn, making a total of seven children in all. After his death, his wife, Lavinia, went into business with a partner, John Buch-anan. Evidence points out that he was a Quaker in religion and his record books show his accomplishments as to his care in dealing with the Indians. He is to be remembered as a benevolent, venerable, able, honest, firm, and praiseworthy man who was responsible for the national policy of Indian relations between the Treaty of Paris of 1783 and the end of the War of 1812.

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Hamilton, Alexander, Writings of Monroe; I, Monroe to Jefferson, Mar. 3, 1794.

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TEA FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE DORIS PIKE WHITE AUDITORIUM-GYMNASIUM

being erected at Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School, Grant, Alabama

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will be guest of honor
Dabney Carr, Famous Son of Louisa, Virginia
Lawyer—Orator—Patrician

“Long hast thou slept unnoticed”

By Mary Clark Littell

Dabney Carr was born October 26, 1743, on his father’s thousand-acre Colonial plantation, called Bear Castle, about 18 miles from Louisa, Va., on Elk Creek in the parish of St. Martins. I visited Bear Castle last winter and was able to take a picture of the place as it is today. I could not find a painting or sketch of the house when the Carr family lived there in the old days.

Dabney Carr married Martha, the fourth sister of Thomas Jefferson, July 20, 1765, when the Jefferson family lived at Shadwell, Va. Three boys and three girls blessed this union. The children were all very young when their father died suddenly in Charlottesville, Va., during a business trip to that place, May 16, 1773.

After spending his boyhood at Bear Castle, Dabney Carr registered at William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va., 1762. He was a pupil of George Wythe, the first law professor in the United States. Under the guidance of this brilliant instructor—the teacher of Thomas Jefferson and many other distinguished beginners—Dabney Carr was graduated, with a finished education in law.

He soon made his mark in this field and practiced law in the courts of Louisa, Chesterfield, Goochland, and Albemarle Counties, Va. He was recognized as an astute young lawyer and at the time of his death had established a large and lucrative practice. In 1772-73, 2 years before his death, he was elected to represent Louisa County in the House of Burgesses at Williamsburg, Va., the Colonial Capital.

William Wirt, a noted lawyer, and brilliant writer, who traced the Life of Patrick Henry, gives us a vivid description of Dabney Carr presenting his last speech before that majestic assembly.

Lost to his friends, and to his country—and disappointed of sharing in the noble triumph which awaited the illustrious band of his compatriots.

William Wirt married the daughter of Dr. George Gilmer, who attended Dabney Carr in his last illness.

Fifty-five years ago, a granite boulderstone monument was unveiled on the old Capitol grounds in Williamsburg, Va., to keep in remembrance notable events of the Revolution. It says in part—

Here March 12th, 1773, Dabney Carr offered, and the Convention of Virginia unanimously adopted, the resolution to appoint a committee to correspond with similar committees in other Colonies—the first step taken toward the union of the States.

One could write a book on the true history of the distinguished Carr family and its affiliations. A brief sketch about them will have to suffice here. Dabney Carr’s ancestors were men and women of social standing and wealth. Their sterling characters, combined with learning and industry, qualified the men for im-
important judicial positions in the Virginia of that day. They were inflexible in their duty to their country and their God during these troublesome times.

It is indeed sad that Dabney Carr did not live to witness the honor his three sons received when they reached manhood. They left behind them the name of Carr, worthy of respect and acceptance.

Letters dated April 15, 1784-87, from Spring Forest in Goochland County, show that the family still lived there at that time. Mrs. Carr, writing to her brother Thomas Jefferson, says:

"I took Peter with me and paid a visit to Bear Castle about Christmas. * * * I was detained two Mths at Bear Castle because of bad weather." (This was 2 years after Mrs. Jefferson's death in 1782.)

Dabney Carr's will is written in his own handwriting and dated September 7, 1772. He left his wife and children in wealthy circumstances, listing rich land holdings and personal belongings. A valuable library, well-stocked with carefully selected books, is listed in detail in the Virginia Historical Magazine.

In the body of his will he says:

It is my desire that no man be sued for any debt that may appear due, upon my books, and for which there is no other voucher.

Such was his feeling of honesty and fair dealing toward life in general, with love and kindness deep in his heart, toward his family, friends, and country.

When Thomas Jefferson's house at Shadwell, Va., burned, Dabney Carr gladly loaned him £100 to help with this sad loss. In the account book of Thomas Jefferson, dated 1774, Item 7, he writes:

I sold my two old bookcases to Mr. Charles Clay for five pounds of which credit him forty shillings for performing the funeral this day on burying my sister Elizabeth, and forty shillings more, for preaching Mr. Carr's funeral service which last sum is charged to Mr. Carr's estate.

A short time after Dabney Carr's death, Thomas Jefferson appointed William Fleming to take over his large law practice. It is not known just when a tombstone was placed over Dabney Carr's grave. However, I find in the will of his son Peter, dated December 4, 1815, the following instructions expressing his desire about it:

My brothers and myself have long intended to place a tombstone over the ashes of our reverend parents. It is my desire that as soon as this can be done my executors do contribute from my estate a full third part of that expense.

I wish to be buried in the Monticello graveyard, as near as may be to my father and mother.

Samuel Carr, the oldest son, was one of the first to contribute toward a fund to erect a wall around the graveyard.

A pathetic farewell to Dabney Carr from an unknown friend:

I would be measured by my soul, The mind's the standard of the man.

A letter dated June 24, 1773, is addressed to the printer of the Virginia Gazette:

To the Printer—

Be pleased to give a place in your paper to the following of a friendship to the memory of a man I loved.

It is offered by way of an epitaph on Mr. Carr of Louisa, lately deceased, and had the merit of the composition bore any tolerable proportion to that of the man whose death I lament, it might have been unworthy the public attention.

His friends however will not begrudge me the melancholy privilege of mingling my tears with theirs such as it is, will not disdain to accept it as a feeble, but faithful testimony, how truly dear he was to me.

I am, J.B.

Epitaph

Tis not for me my heart surcharged with woe,

To bid my lines in tuneful cadence flow—

Enough—if, whilst I wipe this gushing tear

I tell the pensive wanderer—who lives here.

A youth—whose mental faculties might claim

The fairest column on the rolls of fame,

His judgment manly, and his fancy warm

His taste correct and formed alike to charm . . .

Such was his mind—

But Ah—the better part,

The thousand virtues of his honest heart,

Who's he can tell—

So good he was, that sure—

In yonder better world midst spirits pure,

He scarce is changed—or changed 'tis but in this—

To enjoy unmingled and unfading bliss—

For what to him could added years bestow,

Save the sweet power of doing good below . . .

Martha Carr was buried beside her husband 38 years after his death. She was born in 1746 and died in 1811 at Dunlors, the home of her son, Samuel. Today, in the deep silence of the lovely woodland surrounding the old graveyard at Monticello, the wind blows gently the thick ivy vines that cling to the moss-covered tombs of the Carr family, and we read between the rustling leaves these few simple lines upon their surface.


Martha Jefferson Wife of Dabney Carr Born May 26-1746 Died September 3-1811

John O. Crow, a Cherokee, has been appointed Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs—the first person of American Indian descent to hold this high position since 1871, when the office was held by Ely S. Parker, a Civil War general and New York State Indian. Commissioner Crow will be a member of a newly constituted group of experts who will recommend plans for reorganizing the Bureau of Indian Affairs and develop improved practices and programs.
The Beautiful Blue Valley, Kansas

By Irene Y. (Mrs. Theodore F.) Rudisill,

The Blue Valley of Marshall County is one of the beautiful landscapes of Kansas, and there are many historical markers therein. Perhaps the most famous is at Alcove Springs on the Oregon Trail with palisades of rock on one side and grassy slopes on the other. The wagon trains rested in the shade of tall trees above the spring, and travelers were refreshed by the cool, clear water that gushed from beneath overhanging rocks. The hillside provided pasture for the stock, and clothes were washed in the clear water.

Memories of the Pioneers

As months passed, graves began to appear on the hill, for some of the ill did not recover and were left behind. One gravestone bearing a bronze plate states, “Sarah Hadley Keys, Daughter of a Revolutionary Soldier.” On the stone, “1776–1846. God in his love and charity has called in this beautiful valley, a pioneer mother. May 29, 1846. Erected by Arthur Barrett Chapter DAR, Marysville, Marshall County, Kansas.” Names are found graven in the stone above Alcove Springs. The name, “Reed”, is clearly visible. History tells us much of this man and his adventures on the Oregon Trail.

At the ghost town of Barrett, a tall granite stone marks the wagon trail to Pike’s Peak, Colo. A bronze plaque depicts a covered wagon drawn by oxen going toward the sun, with the words, “1827–1870 Oregon Trail Memorial. Pike’s Peak Trail 1842. Erected by DAR, 1932. J. E.–L. G. Fraser, Sculptors.” A third stone near Bigelow marks the lower Oregon Trail. It reads, “1827–1870, Oregon Trail, Vermillion Lower Crossing, 70 R. D. N.–38 R. D. W.” The Little Blue River flows along the west ridge of the valley and the Big Blue along the east ridge. North of Blue Rapids the two rivers unite and angle around the town, going off into the beautiful Blue Valley. Blue Rapids is safe from floods that occur during spring rains because it is on high ground, and engineers plan to build dikes to keep back the floods when the Tuttle Creek Dam reservoir is filled and spring rains begin. At one time Blue Rapids was a more beautiful city at the lower bend of the river, but a flood destroyed the town, and residents moved to the higher ground across the stream.

The Big Blue River flows past sandbars and fields, through the valley spreading green, giving moisture to the trees that line its banks. Rolling hills depend for beauty upon the trees, stones, and water and the prospect which these terraces form. Land sloping gently from the hills is rich and productive. It is a cattle country; crops from these fertile fields are used to fill silos on farms and finish fattening cattle that have grazed on the hilly pastures during the summer.

Stone was plentiful, and the Swedish pioneers were good masons. Their homes and barns have endured storms for many generations without a crack. Some stone fences can be found that enclosed fields and pastures.

The Turtle Creek Dam

When it became known that the Congress intended to grant money to build the Turtle Creek Dam on the Blue River to hold back water, believing that this river caused the floods in 1951 in towns and cities along the Kansas River, women of the Blue Valley formed an organization called the Blue Valley Belles to stop the flooding of their homes by this reservoir. They campaigned to send a man to the Congress who would halt this procedure. Howard Miller was elected Congressman from this First District. He was the first Democrat ever sent to Congress by the First District. During his term of office, nothing further appeared to be done about building the dam, but at the next election, in spite of the tireless efforts of the Blue Valley Belles, William Avery was elected, and it was found that engineers had been proceeding with the reservoir plans all along. More than 16 million dollars has been appropriated for buying homes, farms, and 6 towns and for moving cemeteries, and for dam construction.

People of the valley were compelled to make plans to leave their comfortable homes and seek some other place to live. Many ranchers bought farms in Nebraska and Iowa. There were confusion and anger among the people of the valley where industry and hard work throughout the years had developed a rich, beautiful country. Now there was no choice. They had to leave.

A Series of Ghost Towns

At the entrance to the town of Cleburne this sign has stood for a long time: “Founded in 1866. Magnus Vilander. Pioneers Peter Frunstrum, John Palmer. They left their native land of Sweden and founded new homes in these eternal hills and lovely valleys.” Cleburne was a busy town with a bank, stores, two churches, a stone grade school, and a newer brick high school. When the reservoir is filled, all this will be under water. The high school has closed, and the students have gone to other towns to finish their 4 years of study. The grade school took over the newer high school until it was also forced to close. The bank moved to Olsburg with a new building. The postoffice kept open as long as it was permitted to handle the mail. Then the rural delivery took over. The Methodist Church was stripped of everything of value—art glass windows, beautiful light-oak pews, the pulpit, the Ham-
Ex-Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton recommended enactment of legislation to build a parkway connection of slightly over three miles between Mount Vernon, the home and burial place of George Washington, and Woodlawn Plantation, a part of the original Mount Vernon Estate, in Virginia.

The Department’s report on the proposed legislation—S. 2630—has been sent to the Senate and House Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs.

In a letter transmitting the Department’s report on the pending bill, Secretary Seaton declared that an important part of the preservation program for such outstanding places as Mount Vernon and Woodlawn Plantation is the protection of approaches.

In the case of Mount Vernon, the Federal Government in 1932 created the George Washington Memorial Highway as an approach from the North. The State of Virginia provided State Highway No. 235 as an approach to Mount Vernon from the South, thus connecting Mount Vernon, the George Washington Grist Mill, and Woodlawn Plantation.

The report said that the extension of the George Washington Memorial Parkway from Mount Vernon to Woodlawn Plantation has long been considered to be a highly desirable addition to the Parkway and Park System of the Nation’s Capital. Moreover, the area between Mount Vernon and Woodlawn Plantation is being developed so rapidly that within a very short time the housing and population density will forever preclude maintaining a proper setting and approach to those two great historical shrines.
THE HEART OF AN ELECTION—VOTING

Every year is election year in the National Society, for each year seven vice presidents general are elected for a term of three years and the officers of the National Society are elected every third year at Continental Congress. All elections require a majority vote and the election must be by ballot.

It is interesting to note that the word “ballot” comes from the Italian “ballotta” meaning “little ball.” At one time black and white balls were used for voting, with the little white ball meaning “aye” and the small black ball for “no.” A person who failed to be elected was entitled to vote under the National bylaws provide “...the National Board of Management, which vote may be taken by mail.” (Article VIII, Section 6.)

Proxy Voting

This type of voting is not provided for in the bylaws of the National Society. Proxy voting is a legal device by which a person is authorized to vote for another. This form of voting is used in corporations-for-profit where the control of the corporation is in the majority of the shares of stock and not in a majority of the persons holding stock. Those holding the majority of the stock can control the organization and never attend a meeting—do they do it by proxy voting. In corporations-for-profit it is a necessary and desirable procedure for the one who furnishes the greatest amount of capital to control the organization.

Robert says, “Proxy voting is not permitted in ordinary deliberative assemblies unless the laws of the state in which the society is incorporated require it or the society bylaws provide for it. It is incompatible with the very idea of deliberative assemblies and should be allowed only in stock companies where it is the stock that is voted.” (P.L., p. 194, last paragraph; R.O.R., p. 200.) A proxy is a power of attorney which authorizes another person to act as your substitute for a specified purpose.

All voting members at Continental Congress or at any special meeting vote because they are elected to an office which entitles them to vote under the National Bylaws or are duly elected delegates and alternates. Each and every voter is an elected representative which is the basic structure of our Society. (Article VIII, Section 2.)

From the Desk of the National Parliamentarian

By Herberta Ann Leonardy
Registered Parliamentarian

Voting by Mail

The National Society allows for votes to be taken by mail in two instances: (1) Our bylaws provide “...the Continental Congress shall be held in Washington, D. C., during the week in which the nineteenth of April falls.” But our founders wisely foresaw that in time might come an emergency when Continental Congress would have to be held in Washington, so a provision was made: “Unless otherwise ordered by a vote of two-thirds of the entire membership of the National Board of Management, which vote may be taken by mail.” (Article VIII, Section 6.)

The President General, when directed to do so by a majority vote of the National Board of Management, shall call a special meeting of the National Society “...provided that at least thirty members of the National Board of management vote affirmatively. This vote may be taken by mail.” (Article VIII, Section 6.)

For Regent

Number of votes cast ..... 60
Necessary for election ..... 31
Mrs. Sarah Doe ..... 52
Mrs. Mary Happysmile ..... 5

Illegal votes:

Mrs. Annie Smith (ineligible) ..... 3

For Vice Regent

The report for the other officers is made in the same manner as given above (P.L., p. 561).

The report should be signed by all the tellers with the word “Tellers” written under their signatures.

The chairman of the tellers reads the report when ordered by the regent, and after having read it hands it to the regent who reads the report in its entirety and then announces those receiving a majority of the votes cast, elected. In case there is not a majority the regent announces, “There is no election for the office of—.” The regent then directs the chapter members to vote on the office or offices not filled by a majority vote. This continues until the offices are filled. Sometimes it may require several ballots to complete an election to an office. The same procedure is followed as on the first ballot.

If there is any possibility of the election being contested, the report, the tally sheets and the ballots should be placed in a strong envelope, sealed and given to the secretary to preserve until there is no danger of a recount being ordered.
FROM THE HORSE'S MOUTH

In the course of reading the many pamphlets that are sent to the National Defense Committee, one of them entitled "Teaching About the United Nations" proved especially thought-provoking. Unless one has read this pamphlet, she may not have realized how pervasive this teaching is. Reaching out like the tentacles of an octopus, it seizes upon the thinking of our children in their earliest years in kindergarten through the elementary and secondary grades and on into college. Once having fastened these tentacles securely, it clings to them tenaciously in their adult lives through the influence of civic, church and fraternal organizations associated with the United Nations. It is small wonder that our children are growing up to believe that the idea of nationalism is outmoded, that the Charter of the United Nations supersedes the Constitution of the United States and that world citizenship is the wave of the future.

Since many of our readers may not have the opportunity to read in detail "Teaching About the United Nations," they may be interested to review with us at this time the work of our governmental and nongovernmental organizations connected with the United Nations which have undertaken to indoctrinate our students, teachers and citizens with the principles of one world government. (This pamphlet may be obtained from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.—45¢ a copy.)

This discussion will be included in the March and April issues of this Magazine. This article will deal mainly with teaching about the United Nations in our teacher-training colleges and in elementary and secondary schools. The second article will review the extent to which governmental and nongovernmental organizations are attempting to indoctrinate with internationalism the minds of the general public.

It appears that, in compliance with the request of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, the United States submitted a report at the close of 1959 describing how the United Nations and its work are being made known to our citizens. The main divisions of the report deal with teacher-training, programs and syllabi, the treatment of the United Nations in textbooks and teaching materials, and out-of-school educational activities relating to the United Nations system.

The names of the Assistant Commissioner for International Education, Mr. Oliver J. Caldwell, and Bess Goodykoontz, Director, International Educational Relations, occur at the conclusion of the Foreword of the pamphlet, "Teaching About the United Nations." They are hopeful that the information to be obtained from this pamphlet "may serve to encourage teachers and others to continue and expand their efforts to develop in children, youth and adults an increasingly realistic understanding of the United Nations and its work, and of the relation of the United States to the organization and to other nations of the world."

Chapter I is the Introduction; Chapter II, Teacher Education and the United Nations; Chapter III, Programs and Patterns in Teaching About the United Nations; Chapter IV, Teaching Materials for Elementary and Secondary Schools; and Chapter V, Out-of-School Educational Activities Related to the U.N.

No Central Control of Education

Fortunately, there is no national education control by the Federal Government at present and the great bulk of the work in teaching about the United Nations in this country is carried on by regional, State and local entities, public and private. The Federal Government provides considerable leadership in the field but does not direct the teaching activities. Those citizens who are opposed to the United Nations will be thankful that there is no central control of education and after they have read

The State Department also devotes part of its time and incidentally YOUR money to the preparation of pamphlets on the United Nations, such as “YOU AND THE UNITED NATIONS,” a series of quotations on the role of the United States in the United Nations with answers prepared by former Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.; “U.N.—Meeting Place of Nations,” a pamphlet dealing mainly with the work of the specialized agencies and the Report, “United States Contributions to International Organizations.” The latter is submitted to the House of Representatives by the Secretary of State and released as a House document. There are other publications, also, of the State Department such as the weekly subscription publications, the weekly Department of State bulletin and Foreign Policy briefs, containing major official United States statements on current developments at the United Nations.

One might believe that there would be little time left for attending to the mundane business of this country; but there is still another activity in which the State Department takes a hand: the UNESCO Relations Staff, secretariat for the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO, sponsoring citizen consultations. We are told that this program “aims to stimulate discussion of problems relating to international understanding and to improve communication between the public and the Commission.” While teaching about the United Nations is not directly involved, discussions are aimed particularly at the kinds of problems of concern to the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. The U. S. National Commission for UNESCO together with the Adult Education Association of the United States has also prepared background papers and documents for topics discussed at citizens’ conferences convened by 40 colleges and universities. Topics considered under this program included “The American Citizen’s Stake in the Progress of Less Developed Areas of the World,” “The National Interest and Foreign Languages,” “The American as International Traveler and Host,” “Our Moral and Spiritual Resources for International Cooperation” and “American-Asian Understanding and Cooperation.”

In addition to the State Department, the Office of Education in the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare prepares studies and documents on education in foreign countries, on the United Nations and its specialized agencies and various aspects of the international situation. This office lends its efforts to foster increased interest in international matters through its periodicals “School Life,” “Higher Education” and newsmotes on “Education Around the World.” It also issues innumerable bulletins, circulars and other documents calling attention to United Nations events and activities; bibliographies, teaching aids and other materials directly related to teaching about the United Nations and every four years issues the official report, “Teaching About the United Nations.”

**Excerpts About UNESCO**

Schools of all types, public and private, city and county, academic and vocational in various areas of the country are taking part in a project of concern to every citizen who is determined to resist this attack on the thinking of our children. Through the Associated Schools Projects in Education for International Understanding, “selected schools in different countries cooperate with UNESCO by experimenting with learning techniques, including the use of various disciplines such as social science, music, home economics and industrial arts and by reporting their evaluations.”

Three years ago, a November 1957 release from this Committee reported that nine American secondary schools would take part in this experiment sponsored jointly by the National Education Association’s Committee on International Relations and the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO, the results of the project to be disseminated by the latter agency. Chief of the Secondary Education Division at that time was Mrs. A. Jegalova, formerly Chief of the Inspection Division of the Soviet Ministry of Education. A year later, on October 16, 1958, a news item in the NEW YORK TIMES said that “a six member committee recommended today that the United Nations seek to influence world opinion by a ‘concentrated attack on the minds of people.’ The report suggested that the United Nations concentrate its energies on reaching four classes of people and organizations:

“1. Government agencies concerned with influencing public opinion such as ministers or institutions for political or social or economic research.

“2. Persons engaged in the mass media such as editors, writers, broadcasters and cinema producers.

“3. Persons who show real interest in the U.N. and are ready to commit themselves in service to it.

“4. Educators and persons concerned with the education field.”

On October 5, 1958, the SUN-DAY PATRIOT-NEWS, Harrisburg, Pa., included the following news report:

“Camp Hill High School is one of 11 schools representing five states and the District of Columbia chosen to participate in the 1958-59 Associated Schools Project aimed at determining how the UN can be used in teaching different classroom subjects.

“This year for the first time the relationship will be explored in the field of science and Camp Hill will be the only school exploring this field according to Richard L. Wendler, science teacher and director of the project at the local school.

“Directing the overall project will be Dr. Richard I. Miller, chairman of the committee on international relations of the National Education Assn., who will be working out of the World Affairs Center in New York. Dr. Miller presided at a recent meeting in New York attended by the 11 teachers directing the project in their respective schools. In addition to senior high schools, one junior high school and one teachers’ college are participating in the program.

“The individual schools will make use of material in the form of pamphlets and audio-visual aids made available by UNESCO through the WORLD AFFAIRS CENTER,
Wendler said. Since the political aspects of the UN fall naturally into the social studies curriculum, four of the participating schools are concentrating on this field, but the general project will include a number of other subjects in addition to science, the particular area in which Camp Hill students will work.

"Wendler said that as material is received from the UN, it will be used throughout the school's science department, with other members of the science faculty cooperating. They are Stanley Bulota, Joseph Moreskonich, D. Louis Knohr and Clarence Bilger.

"Suggested individual school projects include the maintenance of a bulletin board of up-to-date UN accomplishments in political, economic and social areas, the preparation of liberty poster and art displays dealing with the UN, and the participation of foreign students attending the particular school in the program.

"Of a variety of resource material suggested for use by the various schools, perhaps the most applicable to Camp Hill would be 'The Pool of Knowledge,' a book describing the organization of the UN Technical Assistance program, how it works and what it has accomplished, and 'The UN and World Health,' Wendler indicated.

"The first one or two months of the project will be devoted to an overall view of how the UN can help in the field of science and later more specific areas will be explored.

"The progress report meeting has been planned for March at Glen Falls, N.Y., when the teachers concerned in the project will present 15- to 20-page summaries outlining the work done in each school. In addition to Camp Hill, the participating teachers and schools are: Dr. Sidney N. Barnett, social studies, High School of Music and Art, New York City; Mrs. Artie G. Bell, home economics, Dunbar High School, Washington; Miss Margaret E. Clark, social studies, Avonworth High School, Pittsburgh; Miss Marguerite Gettier, social studies, Calvert County High School, Prince Frederick, Md.; Lawrence Lane, mathematics, John Adams High School, Ozone Park, Queens, N.Y.; Miss Marion E. Broadbent, German and world history, Glen Falls (N.Y.) High School.

"The Rev. Thomas L. McNamara, social studies, Salesianum School, Wilmington, Del.; Miss Helen S. Porter, music, Claude A. Swanson Junior High School, Arlington, Va.; Carlton H. Shindler, industrial arts, Southern Lancaster County Joint High School, Quarryville, and Dr. Willard N. Hogan, political science, State University Teachers College, New Paltz, N.Y."

In an article in the NEW YORK TIMES for October 16, 1960, it is reported that UNESCO will test 14,000 pupils in our schools to see how well they reason. Fourteen thousand children in 11 countries, including the United States, will take the test, which will be administered by the International Study of Intellectual Functioning, sponsored by UNESCO (The United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization).

"All the students will answer the same questions on mathematics, science and geography. The test is not intended to elicit how much the pupils know but how well they can reason, according to Dr. Arthur W. Foshay, director of the international study group. Dr. Foshay is the executive officer of the Horace Mann-Lincoln Institute of School Experimentation at Teachers College, Columbia University.

"Each question supplies the student with information and then, by posing a problem involving the information, requires the student to exercise his ability to reason.

"The ultimate goal,' Dr. Foshay said, 'is to help us deal with the problem of teaching children to understand subject matter instead of merely memorize it.'

"The questions for the current test were chosen by the directors of educational research institutes in the participating countries. The countries are: Belgium, England, Finland, France, Israel, Italy, Poland, Scotland, Sweden, Yugoslavia and the United States.

"In this country, the tests will be given to students in Hancock County, Ill., Hamilton, Ohio, and Revere, Mass."

Are you aware that a Russian, Pavel I. Erichov, former Ambassador to Israel, has just been named Deputy Director-General of UNESCO?

Did you realize that the young people of this country attending our public schools are a captive audience for the promoters of the United Nations? Today our schools are indeed a battleground for the minds of America. What are you doing to alert your children to this doctrine of world citizenship which threatens the existence of the Constitution of the United States?

**Diversity of Schools as Safeguard**

Some of us may be amazed when we are told that there are 2,000 institutions of higher education in the United States. Two-thirds of these are privately controlled and have different operational modes, methods and goals for education. Since even the publicly supported institutions are in most cases responsible to State and local governments rather than to the Federal Government, there is also considerable variety among these schools. In this variety lies the hope of maintaining the devotion to Constitutional Government, since without a system of central control, freedom of thought and direction are possible. Due to this diversity, the teaching of a particular course of study concerning the United Nations is not specified, and the material used is determined in each instance by the staff of particular institutions. We find, however, that many of the 2,000 schools, due to their association with voluntary regional associations, such as the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and national organizations concerned with teaching, such as the National Education and the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education, are being flooded with material on the United Nations. These organizations also disseminate information about the United Nations and its specialized agencies at national and regional conferences. Their efforts are enthusiastically supported by the American Association for the United Nations and the National Association for Foreign Students.

**Teacher Indoctrination Means Pupil Indoctrination**

It is the program directed at teacher training in regard to the United Nations which poses the greatest threat to those who are opposed to World Government in that teacher indoctrination means pupil indoctrination. Was it not Lenin who believed that a generation of educating our children in socialism would be sufficient to bring about the overthrow of this Government?
Extension of Teacher Training Programs

United Nations enthusiasts rejoice over the trends in the education of elementary and secondary school teachers. One is toward the extension of teacher-training programs in this country from four to five years, permitting extension of general courses in government, history and other social studies to include accounts of the United Nations, its history and activities. Another trend toward consolidation of schools into larger units is also welcomed since this will provide "more teachers with greater variety of experience in intercultural fields and make possible library collections including greater numbers of books on international subjects." Those who are alarmed over the speedy consolidation of school districts in various parts of our country causing the removal of control from the local area to the district level have now an added threat to ponder! A third trend has been "the extension of courses at the elementary and secondary level into the international dimension." Since 1950, material on the literature of other nations has been included in two-thirds of the new high school syllabi in English Language Arts, an area formerly principally restricted to study of the English language and of English and American literature. From recent reports on the qualifications of freshmen entering college in regard to their mastery of the spoken and written word, one might advocate a return to the former emphasis on the study of the English language.

United Nations Information In Training Programs

Information about the United Nations in teacher-training programs for the elementary and secondary schools is derived from course offerings available to the teacher, library facilities which include books and periodicals about the United Nations or international affairs concerning the United Nations as well as documents published by the United Nations and finally in extra-curricular activities. The latter may include social events with the United Nations theme, study tours and student clubs.

It was learned that in a group of 54 colleges accredited for teacher education a total of 192 courses, offered in several departments, dealt with the United Nations in some manner. In another group of 41 colleges and universities surveyed independently of those mentioned above, only one replied that it did not conduct any activity related to the United Nations because it "is opposed to" the organization! These course requirements, however, which were generally of the social studies type such as comparative government, history, social institutions and cultural patterns dealt only partially with the United Nations and none of them entirely concerned with this subject were required.

Basic Books and Magazines

So far as the 54 institutions mentioned above were concerned, 90 per cent received one basic magazine and two-thirds received four magazines considered basic to understanding of the United Nations. Our readers will be interested to learn that basic books are David C. Coyle's "The United Nations and How It Works," "Everyman's United Nations," and "United Nations Document Index" and basic magazines are: "International Organization," "International Conciliation," the UNESCO "Courier," "United Nations Review." One library reported an estimated 104,000 books and pamphlets on the United Nations and its specialized agencies. Most of the college libraries reported having had UNESCO publications, one as many as 1600. International magazines received regularly by nearly all colleges in the group included: "The Department of State Bulletin," "Foreign Affairs," the "Foreign Policy Bulletin," etc.

Ways to Circumvent Socialist Ideology

Persons interested in affording the students at these institutions an opportunity to read publications which emphasize the Constitutional point of view will realize the great opportunity afforded them to send subscriptions to such magazines and pamphlets as "National Review," "Human Events," the "Freeman," "Lifelines," "The Dan Smoot Report," "Counter-attack," "The U. S. News and World Report," the "Wall Street Journal" and Dean Manion's "Manion Forum" to mention but a few of such periodicals and newspapers. For years a few persons have been supporting the Intercollegiate Society of Individualists in some of our colleges and universities. Now, very gradually, there seems to be a turning to the conservative point of view among the college students who have been exposed to the "libertarian" principles. Much more work and many more contributions to this effort are needed if the concerted drive to brainwash our teachers is not thus circumvented.

United Nations Clubs, Exhibits, Assemblies

In addition to courses on the United Nations offered by the various teacher-training colleges, much time is devoted to assemblies about the United Nations, observance of United Nations Day or Week, model United Nations meetings and exhibits about the United Nations. In fact, 90 per cent of the colleges surveyed had at least one international club or group that contained from 10 to 400 members, with those preparing to teach varying from 3.75 per cent to 100 per cent of the total club membership. For many years, the conservatives among the students apparently were too apathetic to organize as a group, but recent reports indicate that the reverse is now the case, due no doubt to the efforts of such groups as the Intercollegiate Society of Individualists and Young Americans for Freedom.

United Nations in the Elementary and Secondary Grades

As we have already observed, our children are introduced to the study of the United Nations in elementary school in connection with current events, special days and holidays, and frequently see the United Nations banner displayed in their classrooms. Increasing attention given to learning about the peoples of the world is to develop so-called "world understanding." The children in these grades learn about the United Nations and its specialized agencies in relation to special days and holidays, including United Nations Day observances, Halloween (UNICEF projects), Human Rights Day and Christmas and visits to the United Nations. It is safe to assume that these children are never taught the difference between the Declaration of Human Rights and our American Bill of Rights, the fact that God is considered the author.
of our Rights, the *State* in the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights being the dispenser of privilege; the fact that the right to own private property is not even mentioned in the Covenant of Human Rights; nor trial by jury, etc. One doubts also if the pupils are told that some of the artists designing UNICEF Christmas cards are members of Communist fronts organizations or that Communists use art as a medium for propaganda; that UNICEF makes use of our children on Halloween to collect money for many nations known to be Communist dominated and that UNICEF contributions never go to individuals but to governments.  

Parents of school children, remember that your children are constantly watching filmsstrips on the United Nations on television, listening to United Nations propaganda on the radio, seeing work of the United Nations in pictures, reading about the United Nations in headlines and feature stories in children's news weeklies and newspapers. Unless you take the time to counteract this tremendous operation of United Nations promotion, your children will live, as Khrushchev boasted, under socialism—his kind. 

In the secondary schools, pupils study in detail the Declaration of Human Rights, UNESCO, UNICEF and WHO. "While the major objective of health education is to encourage the pupil to be responsible for his own health, a second aim is to teach him to be interested in the health of others. A study of WHO brings this area of concern to global dimensions."¹ The pupils also study FAO (Food and Agricultural Organization), the International Court of Justice and the International Bank. One wonders how many of the pupils ever hear about the Connolly Reservation or the argument against its repeal.

**United Nations Material in Elementary and Secondary Texts**

The material in the United Nations included in elementary texts is mostly brief and confined to social studies texts. Few books used in the first four grades apparently have any material on the United Nations and its agencies and in the fifth grade it is the history books which contain the most material on the subject; but the most detailed United Nations approach, according to the authors of "Teaching About the UN" is in the unified texts at the sixth grade level. As students move into the secondary schools, more material on the United Nations is available, and in a considerable number of texts, a whole chapter or part of a chapter, deals with the United Nations. All these texts emphasize the "world wide desire for peace that prompted the early efforts toward international organization." This emphasis on keeping the peace is shown by recognition of the problem of international atomic control, and again in reference to the development of nuclear power, the need for control of nuclear weapons, etc. Students are told in detail of the conferences at Dumbarton Oaks, Breton Woods, Yalta, etc. Again one wonders if they are told the true origin of the United Nations, the part in its creation played by Alger Hiss and members of the Institute of Pacific Relations and of the many conflicts between provisions of the Constitution of the United States and the Charter of the United Nations.

While not all texts suggest learning activities involving direct relationships with the United Nations and its specialized agencies, the majority indicate possibilities for individual, committee or class activities which could make the United Nations more meaningful. A number of books suggest that students write to the United Nations for further information, for displays, for films, or for pamphlets. A few propose possible projects in cooperation with UNESCO or UNICEF. Some indicate the possibility of obtaining speakers through the United Nations. How many textbooks tell students where they can find speakers who will tell them about our Constitution, our form of government, our Nation's contributions to freedom of religion, of the press, etc.?


**Declaration of Human Rights and Genocide Convention**

The one general activity carried on by the authority of the Economic and Social Council which is mentioned in the majority of texts used in secondary schools is the work of the Commission on Human Rights. One wonders whether the students are told that the Communist view of Human Rights prevailed over the Western view, i.e., that the State, rather than God, is the source of Human Rights? I doubt it!

Then several of the texts highlight the action outlawing genocide. If we're to teach the students about this, let us not forget that the Genocide Convention would make it possible for an individual to be convicted if he is deemed guilty of "causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group." Let us tell our students that they could be tried in a foreign land, convicted and sentenced—without trial by jury and other safeguards provided by our Constitution.

**Changes in History Trends**

Proponents of the United Nations take pleasure in noting that until recently the world history course was a chronological history of Western European civilization from its beginnings in the Eastern Mediterranean down to the present, whereas a recent trend includes more Asian, African and Latin American history "to help build a world view," a change of goal requiring changes in teacher education and basic texts. This new objective will supplement teaching about the United Nations as an international organization. A similar trend has occurred in geography but now concentrates on social human geography emphasizing peoples, cultures and societies in all countries. "The objective again is to help pupils build a world view, and to understand how much alike people are in different countries, how they face similar problems, and that many of these problems can be solved only through international cooperation."

With the recent admissions to the United Nations from Africa, the teachers will have their work cut out for them explaining this objective.
Finally, in the 12th grade, where the Problems of American Democracy is taught, now “world problems” are included, the excuse being the development of international trade, transportation, etc., affording an opportunity to shift the focus from a national to an international view and thus “the United Nations and its role in this problem area inevitably enter into the lesson.”

**Weekly Newspapers Promote United Nations**

Current events classes are seized upon by United Nations promoters to introduce news of United Nations meetings and its work, such as UNICEF, etc., through the circulation of a weekly newspaper published for pupil use. Can you guess the circulation figure? 2,500,000 weekly. Thus, the continuous study of the work of the United Nations over a period of years through current events reinforces the specific teaching on that topic throughout the child’s school life.

Since the study of international problems is more difficult than that of a local or national kind, many teachers to accomplish their purpose use concepts long a part of the American tradition in order to help pupils apply them to world problems. One such concept suggested for study was that each citizen should be ready to make some contribution to the general welfare. Of course, our Founding Fathers, in including that term in our Constitution, were thinking about the welfare of the people of this country; but it is possible, say our United Nations promoters, to expand this concept so that the pupils may understand the philosophy back of many activities of the United Nations.

In regard to the availability of books and materials on the United Nations for higher education, it is safe to say there is no serious lack at the college and university level. Quantitatively and qualitatively we learn that the material on the United Nations and various international problems has been on the rise in recent years. Almost plaintively, however, we are told that: “While it is impossible for a centralized authority to place a book currently deemed ‘best’ in all schools, in the long run the overall quality of materials at all levels tends to rise above any temporarily fixed standards.”

**United Nations Peace Medium**

Children learn from their teachers that the main purpose of the United Nations is to prevent wars and to serve as a forum where discussion serves to clarify issues and mobilize world public opinion for peace and the need for vigilance in maintaining peace is stressed. This fits in neatly with the insistence of the Communists upon “peaceful coexistence.” It is suggested by many of our ultras “liberals” that peace can be obtained only if we consent to general disarmament and surrender of our nuclear weapons. Inflaming their fears of a holocaust destroying all civilization, some have gone so far as to consider “strategic surrender!” Nuclear weapons have acquired for this reason a “no hope” connotation in the minds of most Americans.

The internationalists would advocate disarming us so that a World Government police force would have all nuclear weapons and other power to police the world; and if the World Federalists achieve their goal, there would be no chance to secede from that World Government. They would thus weave about us the spider web of “peace.”

How many children understand that 900,000,000 persons have been conquered by Communist members of the United Nations in the last 15 years in a series of wars and by infiltration and subversion; that the United Nations itself is known to employ a large number of Communists; that the great majority of nations recently admitted are socialist dominated and that no longer can the United States be said to control a safe majority in the Assembly, etc.?*

Are our children told that the ultimate ends of socialism, communism, pacifism and internationalism are the same? Do their teachers ignore the fact that the architects of the United Nations—Stalin, Hiss, Henry Dexter White, etc.—intended that the United Nations nullify and supersede the Constitution of the United States? That the ultimate objective of the United Nations architects was that it should invoke the internal affairs of every state and nation in the world? United Nations enthusiasts offer through the United Nations the hope of deciding international issues such as certain to aggression and world peace. Little do our children or many of their teachers realize that this offer is only a bait to entice our people to surrender their heritage of freedom and individual liberty. One doubts that our children are ever told that “The Communist Party of the U.S.A.) holds as a basic principle that . . . the true national interests of our country and the cause of peace and progress require the solidarity of all freedom-loving peoples and . . . the strengthening of the United Nations as a universal instrument of peace.” Are our children alerted to the fact that the Communists consider the United Nations as the great stepping stone toward the attainment of their ultimate goal? Remember that you, the taxpayer, are paying its bills!

The so-called aspirations for peace, justice and human welfare soon will be revealed in their true light—a gigantic scheme to reduce this great country of ours to a dependency of a world government in which all the means of production are collectivized and the citizen has become a slave of the state!

American patriots would do well to remember the great words of Patrick Henry, “Is life so dear or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what others may do, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death.”

**United Nations Said to Promote Universal Justice**

A second purpose stressed by our pupils’ teachers is that the United Nations takes the lead in promoting a universal view of justice in world affairs. Much has been said recently about promoting the World Rule of Law, but are our children told that so long as Soviet Russia refuses to belong to the World Court or abide by its decisions the idea of such a World Rule is fantastic? Furthermore, there is no such thing as a universal view of justice in world affairs.* Are our children told that several of the judges of the “World Court” are from Communist countries and that Communists regard agreements as pie crusts to be broken? That the member recently elected to this Court from the United States was

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*See “Operation World Court”. Reprint D.A.R. Magazine, April, 1960. $1 a copy.

(Continued on page 248)
The "President's Own" Drum Major

According to Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary, the definition of a drum major is a marching leader of a band or drum corps. To spectators at the Evening Parade at Marine Barracks in Washington, D.C., Drum Major Edmond DeMar, of the famed United States Marine Band, exemplifies this definition and truly reflects the traditional esprit de corps of the United States Marine Corps.

Striding eight paces in front of the red-coated musicians, holding his 5-foot mace aloft, the 6-foot 4-inch drum major is an impressive figure.

Drum Major DeMar joined the Marine Corps in 1935. As a cornetist in the Drum and Bugle Corps at Marine Barracks, he was singled out because of his height and military bearing to study drum majoring. Thus started the chain of events that would lead him to the ultimate goal of every drum major in the corps, that of holding the esteemed position of drum major of the United States Marine Band.

However, his drum-majoring career was interrupted by World War II, when he joined the combat forces in the South Pacific and participated in the active campaigns of that area. Returning to Marine Barracks in 1949, he again took up his baton, this time to serve as drum major of the Marine Band.

In 1953 he was sent to England to study the organization and technique of the Royal Marine Band and Drum and Bugle Corps.

The baldric worn by Drum Major DeMar is a direct result of this visit to England and of the interest shown by Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd Jr., then Commandant of the Marine Corps, in installing the tradition of the baldric into the Marine Band.

A baldric, of Teutonic origin, was known originally as a "baldrei" and was used to carry a bugle or a sword. Drum majors of British and other foreign musical organizations use this baldric extensively. The Marine Band baldric is patterned after and is similar to the British baldrics in principle.

The Marine Band baldric was made by the Marine Corps Depot of Supplies in Philadelphia. The silver work was done by Henry Potter and Company of London, England. The baldric itself consists of a sash of black felt edged with gold braid striped in red. Several plates of silver are attached to this sash. First, a plate of silver with the "United States Marine Corps" inscribed at the top; and below this is a large silver shield with the Marine Emblem embossed. Then there are four pieces of silver plate with the major campaigns of the Marine Corps embossed as follows:

- REVOLUTION
- TRIPOLI
- MEXICO
- SPAIN
- WAR OF 1812
- CHINA
- WORLD WAR I
- BELLEAU WOOD
- ST. MIHIEL
- SOISSONS
- MEUSE-ARGONNE
- WORLD WAR II
- WAKE ISLAND
- MARSHALL ISLANDS
- GUADALCANAL
- MARIANNA ISLANDS
- BOUGAINVILLE
- PELELIU
- TARAWA
- IWO JIMA
- CAPE GLOUCESTER
- MARSHALL ISLANDS
- MARIANNA ISLANDS
- PELELIU
- IWO JIMA
- OKINAWA
- KOREA

In addition, the personal decorations (medals) of the wearer, in miniature, are attached at the top. The drum major's insignia is symbolized by two drum sticks with brass heads flanking the campaign plates on each side of the sash.

The parade season at Marine Barracks will begin in May and continue through the middle of November. These parades are open to the public, and no admission is charged.
State Activities

INDIANA

"F or What Avail . . . If Freedom Fail", was the theme of the 60th Annual Conference of the Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution held at the Claypool Hotel in Indianapolis, October 4th and 5th. Mrs. John Garlin Biel, State Regent, presided throughout the Conference. Mrs. Alvie T. Wallace, State Vice Regent, was the Conference Chairman. The hostesses for the Conference were Mrs. Maxwell M. Chapman, Central District Director, and the 35 Regents of Central District.

The annual dinner of the State Officers Club was held on Monday evening preceding the Conference. The president, Mrs. Myron L. Curtner, presided and the program was under the direction of the National Chairman of American Music, Mrs. Charles F. Stone.

Honored out-of-state guests attending the Conference were Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Ross Boring Hager, Librarian General; Mrs. Harold I. Tuthill, Vice President General; Mrs. Jackson E. Stewart, Vice President General; Mrs. Leonard C. McCrary, State Regent of Alabama; Mrs. Charles Morris Johnson, State Regent of Illinois; Mrs. Fred Osborne, State Regent of Kentucky; Mrs. Louise Moseley Heaton, State Regent of Mississippi; Mrs. Stanley L. Houghton, State Regent of Ohio; Mrs. Edgar Ryerson Riggs, State Regent of Texas; and Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark, National Chairman of Press Relations and Honorary State Regent of the District of Columbia. Prominent Indiana Daughters attending were Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, Honorary President General; Mrs. Lafayette L. Porter, Honorary Vice President General; and the following Honorary State Regents: Miss Bonnie Farwell, Mrs. William H. Schlosser, Mrs. Furel R. Burns, Mrs. Wayne M. Cory, Mrs. Herbert R. Hill and Mrs. Harry Howe Wolf. All twelve State Board members were present.

At the opening session on Tuesday morning, the Honorable Charles H. Boswell, Mayor of the City of Indianapolis, brought us greetings and a warm welcome was extended to the Indiana Daughters by Mr. Steckler, Assistant Manager of the Claypool Hotel. Several State Chairmen gave their reports at the morning session followed by a Magazine Luncheon in the Chateau Room. Mrs. Edgar M. Cox Jr., State Chairman of Magazine, presided, with Mrs. Arthur S. Littick, State Chairman of Magazine Advertising, assisting.

At 1:30 P.M. Mrs. Clarence L. Vandegrift, State Chaplain, presided at the impressive Memorial Service for the 144 deceased Indiana Daughters. The music was furnished by the Pankeshaw Chapter Ensemble.

A National Defense Seminar was held from 2:20 to 4:00 P.M., with Mrs. Floyd H. Grigsby, State Chairman of National Defense, presiding. An address was given by Mr. Preston G. Woolf, President of the Indianapolis Council on World Affairs followed by a question period on D.A.R. Resolutions. The panel was Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, Mrs. Herbert R. Hill and Mrs. Harry Howe Wolf.

Following the Conference Supper the Formal Opening was held at 8 P.M. Musical selections by the Hoffman family of Pendleton, Indiana, were enjoyed and the address was given by Dr. Nicholas Nyaradi, Director, Institute of International Studies, Bradley University, Peoria, Illinois. The title of his address was, "Free Enterprise or Disaster". Following the nominations for State Officers, a reception was held in the Riley Room honoring Indiana Daughters and their distinguished guests.

Wednesday morning a combined District Breakfast was held in the Chateau Room, with Mrs. Maxwell M. Chapman, Central District Director, presiding. The State Officers gave their reports at the business session. Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, Personnel Chairman, N.S.D.A.R., gave an address on "Constitution Hall Personnel", Mrs. Herbert R. Hill gave the report of the Resolutions Committee.

In charge of the Press Luncheon at noon was Mrs. Lawrence L. Guenin, State Press Chairman. She was assisted by Mrs. Glenn E. Highley, State Pressbook Chairman. "Realism in Press Relations" was the subject of an address by the National Press Chairman, Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark.

During the afternoon session the State Chairmen concluded their reports. The Indiana State Chorus, under the direction of Mrs. Charles F. Stone, State and National Chairman of American Music, sang several numbers. Following the report of the tellers the officers-elect were introduced. Mrs. Alvie T. Wallace, State Regent; Mrs. Maxwell M. Chapman, State Vice Regent; Mrs. George C. Baum, Chaplain; Mrs. Floyd H. Grigsby, Recording Secretary; Mrs. J. R. Townsend, Jr., Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Glenn E. Wheeler, Treasurer; Mrs. Clayton J. Carpenter, Registrar; Mrs. A. E. Crayden, Historian; Mrs. C. C. Boyer, Librarian; Mrs. Edgar M. Cox, Jr., Northern Director; Mrs. Ralph R. Bush, Central Director; and Mrs. Garrett Qualkinbrush, Southern Director. Mrs. John Garlin Biel was endorsed by the State Conference as a candidate for the office of Vice President General at the 70th Continental Congress. The assemblage sang "God Be With You Till We Meet Again" and the Sixtieth Indiana State Conference adjourned.

The Anniversary Banquet was held at 6:30 in the Riley Room. "Through the Sixty Years" was given by Mrs. William G. Cogswell. Musical selections were by The Hi-Lites. Mrs. Ruth Woodworth, curator of the Harrison Memorial Home, spoke on "Caroline Scott Harrison, Your First President General" and gowns from the Harrison Home were modeled. "Sixty Years With D.A.R." was a fitting theme for closing a most rewarding Indiana State Conference.—Mrs. Clayton J. Carpenter

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE CONFERENCE—15 letters forming 2 words that represent months of planning, sleepless nights for many wondering how "it" will go, and then opening night, creating that certain spine-tingling feeling. The Juniors and Pages, how lovely they look and are! There is dignity in the procession, inspiration in greetings and addresses, and a realization of the basic tie that brings us together. The year the President General visits us is always very special, and we were fortunate to have that honor this year.
The Sixty-Fourth Annual Pennsylvania State Conference, held November 14-16, 1960, at the Sheraton Hotel, Philadelphia, more than fulfilled our anticipations. Those are the official dates, but activities actually began on Sunday, November 13, with a State Board Dinner Meeting and a C.A.R. Dinner Meeting.

Monday, the 14th, at 9 A.M., chapter regents gathered to hear the State Chairmen present plans for the year. At 11:15 A.M., a first for State Conference followed, with a Magazine and Magazine Advertising Brunch attended by 167; many more came in for the talks. This was an inspiration to secure more subscriptions and advertising, especially for our March 1961 issue. At 1:30 P.M. three buses transported us to historic Christ Church, a National Shrine, where the State Chaplain conducted an impressive Memorial Service for 347 members who fell asleep last year to awaken in their Eternal Home. The Memorial Cross was placed on the grave of Robert Morris in the Church Cemetery. Historic sites in old Philadelphia were seen going to and from the Church.

That evening, the Juniors’-Pages’ Supper and the State Officers Club Dinner preceded the opening session. The trumpet sounded the Assembly Call, and State Conference was no longer a dream of the future; it was a reality. The State Regent, Mrs. Joseph Vallery Wright, presided; and following the opening ritual, our new 50-star American Flag was dedicated. Mrs. Wright presented our distinguished and most welcome Conference guests: Mrs. Ashmead White, President General; Mrs. Earle Stribling, Chaplin General; Mrs. Allen Langdon Baker, Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, State Regent of New York; Mrs. George C. Skillman, State Regent of New Jersey; Mrs. Stanley L. Houghton, State Regent of Ohio; Mrs. Frank Shramek, State Regent of Maryland; and Miss Gertrude A. MacPeek, National Chairman, D.A.R. Magazine Committee. The inspiring address, Cornerstones for the Future, by our President General, Mrs. White, will long be remembered. A delightful reception, attended by over 500, followed the opening session.

The first business session at 9 A.M., Tuesday, began the reports by State Officers, State Chairmen, and chapter regents. It included the unanimous endorsement of Mrs. William Stark Tompkins, Past and Honorary State Regent of Pennsylvania and Past Vice President General, as a candidate in April 1961 for the office of Honorary Vice President General. The session also included the Certificate of Award to Kirk Nice of Germantown for outstanding presentation of American history through radio advertising. A D.A.R. School luncheon followed, when a Tamassee graduate, Mrs. Zora Barnett, now a public school teacher, spoke, and pledges were received for our State Project—the Pennsylvania Health House at Tamassee.

In the afternoon, Mrs. Ann Hawkes Hutton made an address, Washington the Man, and was given a Certificate of Award for her years dedicated to Washington Crossing State Park. The gala event is always the formal State Dinner on Tuesday evening, and this year it literally glittered with a White Christmas in mid-November to honor our well-loved President General. Radiantly beautiful white Christmas trees, white and green floral arrangements, and dozens of white candles turned the ballroom into a winter wonderland. The address, Peace, Patriotism, and Pocketbook, by Dr. Kenneth D. Wells, President, Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, was so stirring that he was given a rising acknowledgment at its conclusion. Then the “white” trees turned “green” as they were auctioned off, with the “green $186” filling red Christmas stockings presented to Mrs. White, plus a larger tree trimmed with seven green bows, each one representing a gift of $150 for each 10 years of the 70 years of the National Society; the total went, of course, to the Doris Pike White Auditorium-Gymnasium at Kate Duncan Smith School.

Wednesday morning at 7:30 A.M., the Central South West and Central North West Regents’ Clubs held their annual breakfast and were hostesses to the Conference guests and State Officers. The business session that morning brought the Conference to a close, and the singing of Blest Be the Tie That Binds will echo in our minds and hearts until we meet again.—Justina B. (Mrs. George J.) Walz, State Recording Secretary.

The Family Trees of Musicians

By Ethel Henry Cook, Milk River Chapter, Glasgow, Mont.

The greatest art in the world is music. The ear itself is a stage, with microscopic musicians sitting all around. In place however of the usual ninety or one hundred performers of a symphony orchestra there are thousands waiting to tune their invisible unknown instruments and join in the gaiety and harmony of all occasions.

Skilled pianists and composers are mentally the keenest people in the world. Concert pianists often read 1600 symbols a minute, while a typist coordinates less than 200. Usually recognized as early as 3 or 4 years of age, the genius of many musicians opened for them the doors of a cathedral choir loft or a conservatory. Often while very young their parents were their teachers.

Certain characteristics seem common among great musicians. Like painters, each had an ideal—a famous contemporary or a predecessor. Also another trait is noticeable. These exalted ones, surrounded and insulated by the magic of rhythm and harmony, neglected the common things of life. Nevertheless, the galaxies of the northern heavens shone brightest when these magnificent souls came to earth. Like varying rings in trees, they came in waves. Let no one say “Oh that just happened. There is a mystery here. It has never happened since. Compare these dates (1685-1685) (1732-1756-1770-1786-1791-1792-1797) (1809-1810-1810-1813-1813-1818-1830-1833-1840). The soil was fertile, and the stars were right.

Other truths about these distinguished composers are general. Although the economic circumstances into which they were born varied, one other attribute is significant. It is the quality of solid domesticity—father, mother, and children. Their parents or—saying it even stronger, with grinding application to the business of composing, they turned out thousands of works, songs, quartets, oratorios, and symphonies. They were like goldfinches trilling out their love songs in the cool bright air of spring.

Their names are Bach, Handel, Mozart, Beethoven, von Weber, Rossini, Schubert,
with the CHAPTERS

Gen. Sylvanus Thayer (Braintree, Mass.). The recent community efforts of the Gen. Sylvanus Thayer Chapter in Braintree have been pointed toward helping to restore the birthplace of General Thayer as an historical center. We have helped the Braintree Historical Society in its purpose of honoring a great American.

Born in this early American home in 1785, Thayer was known chiefly as an educator. As Superintendent of the United States Military Academy from 1817 until 1833, he built up the standard of that institution so that he has been known as the "Father of West Point", as well as the "Father of Technological Education in America" because of his work in strengthening the Army Corps of Engineers. He was a man of honor as well as greatness, worthy to be thus honored by the people of Braintree. By restoring his home, the chapter hopes to build community pride, help the school children to live history in the house, to honor a great American, and to save an important Early American home.

In 1957, the Walworth Company purchased a tract of land for a new plant, which included the Thayer house. Although the company gave the structure to the Historical Society, along with financial support, it was necessary to raise $80,000 to locate the house in a proper setting and restore it as an historical shrine. Through the overwhelming support of townspeople, organizations, and business groups, much of this money has been raised. We are proud to be one of the groups engaged in this effort.

In 1957, the chapter organized home bridge parties, which enabled them to give away over $200 to the Thayer House fund. In 1959 the proceeds of a chapter silent auction were given to the second phase of the building program, and in the fall of 1959, also, home luncheons established a chapter fund that will be used to furnish one of the bedrooms in the house.

In April 1960, the chapter was represented when civic and military groups participated in dedicating the birthplace as a community historical center. We hope that D.A.R. members who read this will make an effort to see the Gen. Sylvanus Thayer Birthplace if they are ever in Braintree, Mass.—Ervina S. Martin.

Melicent Porter (Waterbury, Conn.). On October 12, 1960, appropriate ceremonies and a call for present-day rededication to the ideals of our forebears marked the placing of a bronze plaque at the grave of Melicent Porter Camp, Revolutionary War patriot.

Melicent Porter Camp, the daughter of Col. Jonathan Brown and the wife of Col. Phineas Porter, two of Waterbury's foremost Revolutionary soldiers, was born in 1750 in Waterbury, Conn. During her stay in New Jersey, Melicent Porter Camp was cited for her activities on behalf of the welfare of the soldiers in George Washington's army at Fort Monmouth, N. J. Long after the death of her husband, Colonel Porter, she married Abel Camp and died December 27, 1824, in Plymouth, Conn. She is buried in a cemetery about 12 miles northerly of Waterbury in Morris, Conn.

Principal speaker at the short graveside ceremonies was former Congressman James T. Patterson. The example of her patriotism and devotion to the cause of freedom was stressed at the ceremonies. The regent, Mrs. Francis V. Byrnes, introduced the guest speakers.

A brief benediction read by the chaplain, Mrs. John M. Gould, concluded the exercises.—Mrs. Ernest H. Christofferson.

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tucky. Other members of Ann Poage Chapter who played parts were: Miss Berta K. Willey was Mrs. Daniel Boone; Mrs. C. W. Hofer was Mrs. Hugh McGary; Mrs. A. P. Jones took the role of Mrs. Thomas Denton; Mrs. O. C. Savage played Mrs. William Maddox; Mrs. Urlin B. Donley was Mrs. Richard Hogan; and Miss Mary Smith was the wife of Lt. James Harrod.

A guest at the 20th Anniversary celebration was Mrs. James L. Lockett, past State Recording Secretary, and a member of John McKnight Alexander Chapter, Houston, who had attended the meeting 20 years ago at the home of Mrs. Sykes when Ann Poage Chapter was organized with 32 members. The chapter has now grown to 105. Plans are being made to honor the Organizing Regent with a scholarship to D.A.R. School—Mary Smith.

Tomochichi (Habersham County, Ga.). In observance of Constitution Week, September 17-23, 1960, our chapter placed special emphasis on the event this year by participating in a joint luncheon with the Toccoa Chapter. Our Chaplin General, Mrs. T. Earle Stirling, was present to offer grace before the meal and Mrs. Sam Merritt, our State Regent, addressed the two chapters.

In a most interesting and instructive talk, our State Second Vice Regent, who is in charge of D.A.R. schools and especially the raising of an endowment fund for scholarships at Berry School honoring our State Regent, Mrs. Merritt, added to the program. It was such a memorable occasion that we hope it can be repeated on subsequent Constitution Days.

Another outstanding meeting was the one in December, when American Christmas music was played on an organ by one
Abligall Hartman Rice (Washington, D.C.). On Saturday, September 24, 1960, members of the chapter and descendants visited the Chester Springs, Pa., home of Revolutionary patriots Johannes Hench and his wife, Christina Schneider Hench, where they dedicated a plaque with the following inscription:

"Home of Johannes and Christina Hench, Revolutionary Patriot and Nurse. Following the Battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777, they generously fed and sheltered hungry and retreating soldiers of General Anthony Wayne's Division in this home and in their surrounding fields. This tablet erected through sponsorship of the Abigail Hartman Rice Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1960."

The services were conducted by the regent, Miss Katie Busby; prayer was led by the vice regent, Miss Jessie Ashford; and the history of the family and their home was read by Mrs. Richard Belton, descendant. Johannes and Christina were the parents of eight children, three daughters and five sons. Two of the sons, Peter and Henry, gave their lives in the cause of the Revolution; a third son, Lt. John Hench, Jr., survived. He married Margaret Rice, a daughter of Zachariah and Abigail Hartman Rice.

After the dedication, the present owner of the beautifully restored house, Mrs. Rowland Ellis, conducted the group on a tour of the premises; refreshments were then served to those present, about 40 in number, including chapter members and descendants of the Hench family.—Mrs. Richard J. Belton.

John Mcknitt Alexander (Houston, Tex.). On a morning crisp and beautiful as a November apple, 50 little faces looked upward to a bright new Flag of 50 stars that waved against a clear sky. "I pledge allegiance..." was a chant of voices varied in age and pitch, but united under one symbol of hope—a symbol only recently acquired. On July 4, 1960, the chapter presented the new Flag to Houston's DePelchin Faith Home for orphaned children. For 10 years no banner had flown from an abandoned pole on the grounds. There were no extra funds to repair a damaged chain, and nobody had noticed or offered help.

Then Mrs. W. A. Reiter, chapter regent, learned of the need, and supplied the necessary repair money out of her own pocket. The chapter furnished a beautiful new Flag. The public was invited and on that inspiring occasion this bright promise of the future was unfurled while D.A.R.'s and children together sang the words of our National Anthem.

"It's nice to go out in the morning and raise the Flag again," said a freckle-faced youngster who could remember 10 years ago. And here and there a tear shone briefly in adult eyes as silent thanks were given for the symbol of a Nation's protection and love.

John Fitch (Bardstown, Ky.), was host to Kentucky members of the D.A.R. and their guests at a picnic at My Old Kentucky Home State Park, July 6. Following the picnic the Daughters and their guests attended The Stephen Foster Story, a musical drama by Paul Green, which is being presented for the second season at the J. Dan Talbott Amphitheatre on the grounds of My Old Kentucky Home State Park.

State officers who attended the picnic and drama were Mrs. Fred Osborne, State Regent, Winchester, Ky., and Mrs. Wilson Evans, State Recording Secretary, Berea. One National Officer, Mrs. F. Clagett Hoke, Historian General, of Jefferson-town, Ky., also attended. Mrs. Walter Payne Coleman, National Vice Chairman, Conservation Committee, and Mrs. Connelia R. Cochran, both of Lexington, Ky., were also guests.—Mrs. James S. Broadus.

Peggy Stewart Tea Party (Annapolis, Md.). The 1960-61 season got off to a flying start on September 14 when, honoring Constitution Week, the Governor of Maryland, Hon. J. Millard Tawes, addressed the group. Drawing a parallel between today's statesmen and those at the Philadelphia convention who framed our historic document, the Governor gave a stirring speech citing the necessity of compromise in all human relationships. Governor Tawes said that there was much disagreement among even the framers of the Constitution as to whether it could work but pointed out that the document they had prepared "served a republic through its infancy and into its maturity as the greatest Nation in the world." He was introduced by the program chairman, Mrs. Charles W. King.

Mrs. Elmer M. Jackson, Jr., regent, opened the meeting in historic Ogle Hall, which now belongs to the Naval Academy Alumni Association. Reports of officers and chairmen were heard, including that of the chapter's National Defense chairman, Mrs. Frederick Harris. Mrs. King told of outstanding speakers for future meetings, including James J. Kelly of the Baltimore office of the FBI; Congressmen Richard E. Lankford; and Louis L. Goldstein, Comptroller of the Treasury.

A number of special guests, all of whom are officers of the Maryland State Society, D.A.R., were introduced. They included: Mrs. Eliot C. Lovett, State Vice Regent; Miss Susie Jolley Frazier, State Chaplain; Mrs. Frank Morris Rogers, State Recording Secretary; and Mrs. Edward L. Vail, State Historian. Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., Honorary President General, who is chapter chairman for the D.A.R. Museum, also was present.

Following the meeting tea was served, at which time Governor and Mrs. Tawes, who accompanied him, chatted at some length with chapter members.—Mary W. C. (Mrs. Elmer M.) Jackson.

Col. George Moffitt (Beaumont, Tex.). Mrs. F. Lee Rankin, regent, holds one of the 2,000 copies of the preamble to the Constitution of the United States which chapter members distributed to school children from 4 to 7 P.M., September 17, at Gateway Civic Center. Merchants of Gateway Civic Center donated the preamble replicas, which are printed on parchment. With Mrs. Rankin are (l. to r.) Mrs. F. S. Dengler, chapter publicity chairman; Mrs. William B. Howell, publicity chairman for Constitution Week; Ted Libbon, manager of Gateway Civic Center; and Mrs. Homer V. Howell, chairman of Constitution Week. —Mrs. G. Harry Shepherd.
In 1947 he received his naturalization papers and in 1948 organized a class of 60 aliens who desired to become American citizens. He met with this group twice a week, helping them to bridge the gap of a language barrier and the utter desolation of having left everything behind. He instructed them in the opportunities and obligations of the American way of life.

The immigration service in Fargo, N. D., now informs Peters of all new arrivals in the State, and his help continues for those desiring to become citizens. He is also very active in civic, church, and community projects.

On November 25, 1958, he addressed the new citizens at the Naturalization Court, saying, "I believe that all the gifts and all of the blessings and all of the opportunities have been given us for a purpose—to serve, to live beyond our lives, and to reach beyond the narrow confines of our own appetites and our own desires."

In accepting the medal, which was pinned on his lapel by Mrs. E. J. Taylor, Minishoshe Chapter chairman of Americanism, Peters expressed his gratitude for the honor bestowed upon him. The activities which merited the honor, though, he said, represented what he considered a debt. It was his attempt to repay all those "who helped pave the highways of progress in America, where all Americans were immigrants at one time." He concluded with the statement that, as a naturalized citizen, "I am aware every minute that I'm an American."

Mrs. Samuel Merrit is Regent of Minishoshe Chapter, and Mrs. I. C. Gould of Mandan, N. D., is State Chairman of the Americanism Committee. Mrs. E. D. Tostevin, Mandan, Past State Regent of the North Dakota Daughters, made the presentation on behalf of Mrs. Harve Robinson, Dickinson, N. D., State Regent, who was unable to attend the meeting.

Mrs. J. C. Gould.

Jane Lampion (Columbia, Ky.) recently dedicated a bronze marker at the grave of Lt. Col. Robert Haskin, former Revolutionary soldier. The ritualistic D.A.R. service was conducted by the chapter regent, Mrs. George Hancock; the chapter chaplain, Mrs. Ray Flowers; and the chairman of Revolutionary Soldiers' Graves, Mrs. Hobson Walker. Debby and Larry Walker, children of Mr. and Mrs. William L. Walker, Columbia, placed the wreath on the grave.

Assisting the chapter in the ceremony was a color guard from V.F.W. Post No. 6097.

Mrs. Fred Osborne, Kentucky State Regent and a descendant of Colonel Haskin, gave a résumé of his Revolutionary War service. Tribute was also paid to veterans of all wars by Mrs. E. L. Porter, State Historian; and Mrs. W. E. Back, State Chairman of Revolutionary War Graves, paid tribute to America's pioneer ancestors.

Mrs. Sam Suddarth gave a brief history of the neighborhood, Skin House Branch, home of the Long Hunters and of Mt. Gilead Church, the early home of the Haskin family. Guests were members of the 3rd and 4th Districts, committee chairmen, and State Officers.—Louise Hutchison.

Fort Payne (Naperville, Illinois). In a special ceremony on Sunday afternoon, September 18, at the Naperville cemetery, members and direct descendants living in Illinois placed a marker on the grave of Polly Frisbee Jackson, a Real Daughter of a Revolutionary soldier.

It was through the old Fort Payne records of the Naperville Pioneers that
Genealogical Source Material

By Beatrice Kenyon
National Chairman, Genealogical Records Committee

(There is a charge of 30¢ per printed line for all queries. One typed line 6½ inches wide, equals two printed lines, and check for same should accompany all queries. Check to be made out to the Treasurer General, N.S.D.A.R.)

It is often difficult to obtain proof of patriotic service during the Revolutionary period unless a man fought with the organized militia or a Continental Line regiment. Therefore, the following list of settlers on Vinalhaven, an island off the coast of Maine in Penobscot Bay, before 1775, may produce a long-sought-for passport for a potential member.

These men were frequent victims of the ‘shaving mills’—boats manned by Tories who robbed the loyal settlers of their crops and animals, burned their houses and, after the British occupied Castine, forced many to leave their families and work upon the enemy fortifications. Many men served during the expeditions to the Penobscot; but before the end of the war, the enemy had so plundered and burned that the families became refugees, not returning to the island until after the peace.

This list was obtained from a Historical Sketch of the Town of Vinalhaven by Albra Josephine Vinal, prepared on the One Hundredth Anniversary of the town. Additional data are supplied where possible, to help a descendant identify the man.

John Calderwood, b. 2–15–1725, Ireland, d. 1808, Vinalhaven, wife Elizabeth McCoo.

William Vinal, b. 1762, Boston, d. 1–21–1821, Boston, wife (1) Peggy Woster; (2) Penelope Dyer.

James Stinson.

James Calderwood.


Job Philbrick, b. 1729, Arundel, Me., d. 1802, Vinalhaven, wife (1) Mary Trufant (11–12–1759); (2) Dolly Hinckley, Castine; (3) Hannah Coombs.

James Jewell.

John Leadbetter, b. 9–5–1764, Stoughton, Mass., d. 11–16–1859, Vinalhaven, wife (1) Mercy Brown; (2) Lucy Poole.

Anthony Coombs, wife Anna Stinson.

Joseph Green.

James Douglas.

Thomas Brown, b. 3–4–1703, Wellfleet, Mass., d. 6–3–1785, Vinalhaven, wife (1) Mercy Mayo; (2) Mary Hopkins; (3) Abigail Ockilee; (4) Betty Dorne.

Reuben Brown.

Jeremiah Philbrooks, b. 12–8–1753, Georgetown, Me., d. 9–16–1819, Vinalhaven.

John Burgess, b. 5–21–1736, d. 12–2–1827, Belfast, Me., wife Sarah Rogers, married 1–26–1756.


Isaac Airy.

John Smith, wife (1) Miss Philbrook; (2) Mary Calderwood.

John Hambleton.

Samuel Carver, b. Marshfield, Mass., Vinalhaven, 1766, wife Margaret Sherman, 1764.

Thaddeus Carver, b. 12–7–1751, Marshfield, Mass., d. 1832, Vinalhaven, age 81 yr., wife Hannah Hall.

Caleb Carver.

Jonathan Foster.

Samuel Calderwood.

Ischar Lane, wife Susan Jane of Matinicus.

William Cooper.

John Burgess, Jr.

James Cooper, Jr.

Ephraim Perry.

Benjamin Robbins.

James Beveridge.

Thomas Cooper.

Joel Philbrooks, b. 8–4–1759, d. 9–15–1820, Vinalhaven, wife Mary Leadbetter.

Mark Ames (Eames), b. Marshfield, Mass., 1742, wife (1) Priscilla Howland; (2) Rebecca Crosbery.

William Bassick.

Thomas Beveridge, b. 1750, Topsham, Mass.

Joseph Woster, Jr.

James Cooper, b. 1752, North Haven, Me., d. aft. 1800, wife Margaret Douglass.

James Heard, Vinalhaven, in 1766.


James Dunham.


John Perry, b. 1741, Duxbury, Mass., d. 1834, Vinalhaven, wife (1) Miss Woster; (2) Widow Perry.

Luther Leadbetter.


James Whaling.

Stephen Garver.

William Perry.

Ebenzer Castree.

Justus Ames (Eames), b. 1744, Marshfield, Mass., wife (1) Judith Arey, 10–7–1772; (2) Widow Orr.


Nathaniel Robbins.

Jonathan Robbins.


Thomas Gray.

Samuel Thomas, Jr.

Joseph Woster.

Continued from February 1961 issue

Location of Graves of New Hampshire Revolutionary Soldiers

(Copied from the Records of Harold B. Trombley, Graves Registration Officer of the New Hampshire American Legion State Department). Contributed by Rumford Chapter, Concord, N. H.)

Rockingham County: Town of Kingston


Town of Londonderry


Town of Newcastle


Town of Newfields

Baker, Samuel, Co. J. Hill, d. Feb. 16, 1792, Rockingham Cem.; Fowler, Philip, 3rd, d. Nov. 6, 1807, Ditto; Gilman, An-
Town of New Hampton


Town of Plaistow


Town of Portsmouth


Town of Windham

Junior American Citizens

Today, January 8, when this copy is being prepared for the March 1961 issue of the D.A.R. Magazine, the weather in Washington is cold and the wind is sharp, but the skies mostly sunny. Twice during the day the skies have darkened and snowflakes fell thick and fast. We held our breath, fearing another snowstorm such as we had on December 11, from which we are still “digging out.” Suddenly the sun came out again, smiling as much as to say “We fooled you that time.” We hope that when you receive your March Magazine Spring will be well on its way, and when you arrive in Washington in April for the Continental Congress we hope to welcome you with sunshine and flowers.

Mrs. MacKenzie, our National Chairman, is planning a “Workshop” for this Congress. Please help make it a success. She has asked for the Assembly Room for 10 o’clock, Monday, April 17. If you have problems you would like to have discussed or suggestions as to how we can make our more effective, write to her—Mrs. Ronald B. McKenzie, 1492 Unquowa Road, Fairfield, Conn., so that she can incorporate them in her program. Heretofore we have had round table discussions, but we thought a workshop would be more effective. And please, Area Chairmen, State Chairmen, and chapter chairmen, when you come to the Congress do not take on so many other activities that you have to cut down on J.A.C. time. It is very disappointing to plan a meeting and have people come in late and leave early because they must attend other meetings. Let J.A.C. be your first consideration. Be sure to attend the session of the Congress when our National Chairman makes her report. It encourages her to see a strong delegation present.

We hope everyone interested in J.A.C. will visit our exhibit in the Assembly Room on the second floor. It will consist of the National J.A.C. Publicity Scrapbook for 1960–61; National J.A.C. prize winners for 1960; and, we hope, many exhibits of the work your J.A.C. Clubs have done during the year, as well as pictures of prize winners, club officers, and Clubs in action.

Perhaps it is because everyone was busy with Christmas activities, followed by that “let-down” feeling, but recently we have had very little J.A.C. news. If you cannot get your local newspapers to publish your J.A.C. news, write to the Publicity Chairman telling about your Club activities, and she may be able to use it in our D.A.R. Magazine articles.

We had a letter from Mrs. L. W. Utz, State J.A.C. Chairman of Virginia, enclosing clippings from three newspapers in Virginia—Martinsville, Alexandria, and South Hill. This is wonderful! The more papers you can get to publish news of your Club activities the more people you reach and the more interest you arouse in J.A.C. Several new Clubs have been organized as the result of an interesting article in a newspaper about the doings of a J.A.C. Club. One article sent in by Mrs. Utz, which had particular appeal, was Mrs. Hines’ Kindergarten News in the October 20, 1960, issue of The Enterprise, South Hill, Va. After giving personal items about members of the class, it goes on to say:

We are talking a lot about being good citizens. We plan to organize a Club. It is called the Junior American Citizens’ Club. We will have pins to wear. We will have a special Club Song. It is hard to get into this Club because one has to mind his manners, learn to love America and what she stands for, to share, to be thoughtful of others, learn the Pledge of Allegiance and other important things. Getting into this Club is important, but living up to the rules every day is the real test. Mrs. Hines says we are doing pretty good but she hasn’t given out the pins yet.

It is hoped Mrs. Hines’ Kindergarten has completed organization of their J.A.C. Club and now have their pins. With their high ideals of what a J.A.C. Club should be, they are sure to have a fine Club and encourage the girls and boys to become good and responsible citizens.

The requirements of Mrs. Hines’ Kindergarten Club, that “one must mind his manners”, recalls the story of a boy who took a guest to his Club meeting. The guest, possibly to attract attention, started “showing off.” His embarrassed host was heard to say: “You can’t do that here—this is a polite Club.” This Club had a song called Manners, which was sung to the tune of My Bonnie Lies Over the Ocean, and the words were:

Our Manners tell people about us,
Our Manners tell what we are—
Let nothing our good Manners mar.

Chorus:
Manners, Manners,
Our Manners tell just what we are—
Manners, Manners,
Let nothing our Good Manners mar.

When we forget our “please” and “thank you”
Act rudely and bad Manners show—
These actions tell people about us.
Things that we don’t want them to know.

Chorus:

Sometimes in a Club meeting, when a member was not behaving properly, someone would start humming this song. It acted like magic! The member promptly came to order. Try it sometime. This is appropriate for Clubs composed of younger members. Of course, Clubs composed of older members are expected to have good manners and do not need to be prompted.

Freedom Hill Chapter, D.A.R., of Virginia, gave awards to students in the public schools of the community. These were medals, pins, and certificates presented for excellence in history and for good citizenship. J.A.C. winners and their schools are: Linda Botticelli, Flint Hill; Nancy Dolinger, Fairview; James Hodgson, Franklin Sherman; Evertyn Burke, Dunn Loring; Ronald Martin, Louise Archer, and Bonnie Bradley, Floris; Winston Andrews, Kent Gardens; Barbara Hill, Eleven Oaks; Linda Brink, Churchill Road; Wanda Nash, Centreville; Susan Hicks, Cedar Lane; Carol Atkins, Herndon; Betty Crosen, Navy; and Joan Thomas, Freedom Hill.
ILLINOIS STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD

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MARCH 1961
THE FOURTH DIVISION HONORS ITS THREE OLDEST CHAPTERS

Chicago Chapter
Chicago, Illinois
March 20, 1891

Chicago Chapter, the first National Chapter, will celebrate its 70th Anniversary in March. On December 3, 1895 they entertained the first Illinois State Conference. The State Regent, Mrs. Samuel Kerfoot, was a member of Chicago Chapter. The first meeting was held in the office of Mrs. Potter Palmer, at the Chicago World's Fair. The original members made many contributions to the growth of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Frank Osborne
First Regent

Mrs. Guy Blake
Present Regent

North Shore Chapter
Highland Park, Illinois
April 20, 1893

North Shore Chapter was founded April 20, 1893. There were 12 charter members, and one Real Daughter present at the first meeting. Being close to Fort Sheridan this chapter rendered outstanding personal service there. Aid to D.A.R. Schools has been a major project. The Junior members received a National price for colored slides of their activities. The Black Hawk Society, C.A.R. received two loving cups for activities and membership the same year.

Mrs. Laura Fessenden
First Regent

Mrs. Richard Thompson, Jr.
Present Regent

Fort Dearborn Chapter
Evanston, Illinois
June 6, 1894

On June 6, 1894 a group of Evanston women met at the home of Miss Cornelia Lunt, to organize a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. There were 12 charter members present. After discussion and approval of a charter name, Mrs. Kerfoot, State Regent of Illinois, declared Fort Dearborn Chapter formally organized. Membership has increased from 17 to 370 under the leadership of 32 chapter regents. The chapter sponsors William Dawes Society, C.A.R.

Miss Cornelia Lunt
First Regent

Mrs. Charles J. Michelet, Jr.
Present Regent

Genealogical Source Material

(Continued from page 203)


Queries


Stewart—Orr—White—McCreery—Elliott—Waggaman—Want full names, dates and places of — Stewart and wife. Sarah Orr, whose dau. Ann Stewart mar. Samuel White in 1815. Also ances., parents, gr. parents, dates, and places of Mary Francis White of Davis Co., Ky., who mar. Decius McCreedy in 1844; parent's names thought to be Henry and Rebecca L. White. Want names, dates, and places of John Rufus Elliott, b. 1806, who mar. 1830 Emma Rose Chauard; his mother was a Miss Waggaman.—Mrs. Robert D. Elliott, 5414 Walnut Hill Lane, Dallas 29, Tex.


Smith—Bowen—My great-gr. father, Luther Harvey Smith, mar. Elizabeth Bowen; her father was killed in War of 1812, she lived with sea captain and his wfe., and mar. Samuel Smith, Oct. 11, 1836. Samuel Smith was b. near Uniontown, Pa.; he served in Pa. State Legislature, elected to Congress in 1850; 1856 appointed by Pres. Buchanan to position of Steward of U.S. Marines' Hospital; she assisted him as Matron. Anyone knowing which "Smith" Genealogy Book has this line, please write.—Mary V. Thrasher, R.F.D. 9, Bloomington, Ind.

Ball—Newton—Harrington—Bullard—Daniel Ball, b. 1720, mar. 1749, Lucy Newton, in Shrewsbury, Mass. Was he son of Jonathan Ball and Sarah Whiting Ball, or of Jonathan's nephew John Ball and wfe. Abigail Harrington Ball, and where was he born? Jonathan is son of and John grandson of John Ball who was b. in Watertown, Mass., 1644 and who mar. Sarah Bullard of Watertown in Aug. 1665.—Mrs. J. Brewer Marshall, Louisquisset Pike, R.F.D. 1, Lincoln, R.I.

The Illinois State Flag was officially adopted on July 6, 1915, after a vigorous campaign by Mrs. Ella Park Lawrence, State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Early in 1912 Mrs. Lawrence began visiting local chapters throughout Illinois seeking cooperation in promoting selection of an official State banner to place in Memorial Continental Hall in Washington, D.C. Mrs. Lawrence offered a prize to the Illinois D.A.R. chapter submitting the best design for the banner. Rockford Chapter's entry was selected as the future emblem of Illinois.

By act of the General Assembly the State banner adopted in 1915 was designated the State flag.

The present Great Seal of the State of Illinois was authorized by the Assembly on March 7, 1867, but it was not used until October 26, 1868. Thus the years Illinois has had four Great Seals. The present Great Seal was designed by Sharon Tyndale, Secretary of State in 1867. It contains the words of the State motto—"State Sovereignty, National Union." The shield is in a tilted position on the ground. The eagle is sitting on a boulder in a prairie, and a rising sun shines on a distant horizon.

Issued by Charles F. Carpentier
Secretary of State

THE FOLLOWING FOURTH DIVISION CHAPTERS SPONSOR THIS PAGE.

- Alida C. Bliss
- Anan Harmon
- Aurora
- Captain Hubbard Burrows
- Captain John Whistler
- Chicago
- David Kennison
- Des Plaines Valley
- DeWalt Mechlin
- Downers Grove
- Elgin
- Eli Skinner
- Fort Dearborn
- Fort Payne
- George Rogers Clark
- General Henry Dearborn
- Glencoe
- Henry Purcell
- Hickory Grove
- High Prairie Trail
- Kankakee
- Kaskaskia
- LaGrange-Illinois
- Le Portage
- Louis Joilet
- Martha Ibbetson
- North Shore
- Park Ridge
- Perrin-Wheaton
- Rebecca Wells Heald
- Sauk Trail
- Skokie Valley
- Waukegan

MARCH 1961
Among the many new buildings on the burgeoning campus of Southern Illinois University is this four-story structure housing the School of Home Economics. It is located on U.S. 51 at the south edge of Carbondale. SIU, which was only a small teacher’s college until recent years, has grown so rapidly since it became a full-fledged state university in 1949 that it now occupies more than 2,000 acres at Carbondale, has four “outpost” campuses throughout the Southern Illinois region, and is now building a full-scale campus at Edwardsville, 120 miles from the parent institution. Total enrollment of students working for degrees was 13,352 in the fall of 1960.

Academic units at SIU, in addition to the School of Home Economics, are: College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, College of Education, School of Business, School of Fine Arts, School of Communications, School of Agriculture, Department of Nursing, and Graduate School. Places of special interest to visitors include the Rock Lake-on-the-Campus, Morris Library, the Life Science Building, the University Museum, and several art galleries.

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ILINOIS COLLEGE
Jacksonville, Illinois
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MacMurray College for Women
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MacMurray College for Men
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Coordinate Liberal Arts
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Jacksonville, Illinois

SIU HOME ECONOMICS BUILDING

Ribiﬀo Lauds Devon (Conn.) Pupils at Rededication of Revolutionary War Monument, May 4, 1960

MILFORD.—“Look to the students and children if you really want an explanation of our national purpose and dedication.”

Several hundred youngsters and adults heard Gov. Abraham Ribiﬀo say that Tuesday afternoon at the rededication of Liberty Rock in Devon.

The rededication of Liberty Rock—a Revolutionary War landmark—was sparked by 30 students in the seventh grade social studies class of Mrs. Marguerite Devlin at Lenox Avenue School. Local and State dignitaries attended the flag-raising ceremony rededicating the rock, which is adjacent to exit 34 of the Connecticut Turnpike.

Imaginary Tour

The students of grade 7-1 “rediscovered” the long-neglected site as part of a class project last fall in which students imagined themselves taking Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev, then visiting the United States, on imaginary tours through New England. When the Connecticut tour was mapped out, the class rediscovered Liberty Rock.

The class, led by Mrs. Devlin, then began a project to rededicate the landmark and as part of it invited Governor Ribiﬀo to attend the ceremonies.

Speaking at the 40-minute rededication ceremony, the Governor declared that he sits in his ofﬁce day in and day out with many problems and many cares, “but with few moments of great inspiration.”

However, he said, “I was inspired and thrilled by the letter” from the students on their rededication plans.

He praised Mrs. Devlin as a “teacher with imagination, understanding, and love in her heart for her pupils. How lucky her pupils are to have such a teacher.”

The Governor said further that this project “begins the talk of the shallowness and incompetency of our teenagers.”

Mrs. Devlin thanked the Governor for attending and for his devotion to youth.

“You stand 10 feet tall today in the minds and hearts of my pupils,” Mrs. Devlin told Governor Ribiﬀo.

Flag Is Raised

A 49-star flag, the gift of Freelee Baldwin Stowe, Chapter of the D.A.R., was raised at the site by Priscilla Bradford, one of Mrs. Devlin’s students, and Mrs. Kenneth Bisell, historian for the D.A.R. chapter.

The flag will fly there until the Fourth of July when the new 50-star flag becomes offiﬁcial. Supplying the flagpole was the Devon Lions Club.

With a color guard from the Milford Nike Station present, the ceremonies were opened with an invocation by the Rev. Alfred Bradford, father of Priscilla Bradford, and minister of the Devon Union Church.

A welcome to those attending the ceremonies was given by Mary Pfeil, one of Mrs. Devlin’s students, and Mrs. Kenneth Bisell, historian for the D.A.R. chapter.

A metal plaque, donated by Devon VFW Post 7788, has been attached to the rock and is inscribed:

“Liberty Men 1766; Minute Men 1776; Liberty Rock DAR September 7, 1897.”

The last date refers to the original dedication by the Milford DAR chapter.

A tableau scene, stop the rock, with a 13-star flag being unfolded was presented by six Revolutionary War cosumed seventh graders.

David House, Norman Lofgren, Robert Williams, Peter Craig, Wayne Hawkins, and Walter Oleshki.

Accompanying ﬁfe and drum music was by Judy Pinco, Howard Pennington, and Susan Henchman.

Also speaking at the affair were Mayor Charles R. Iovino, School Superintendent Joseph A. Korn, and Lenox Avenue School Principal Carl Andreas.

The benediction was given by the Rev. Gladstone Stevens, pastor of the St. Andrews Episcopal Church, Devon.

Following the ceremonies, Governor Ribiﬀo was introduced by Mrs. Devlin to each of her students.

1 New Haven Register, May 25, 1960. Reproduced by permission of the Register.
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CONRAD BERGENDOFF,
President
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MISS FLORENCE DENEEN

Presented by the members of the Chicago Chapter, N.S.D.A.R., for her forthrightness, her faithful work and loyal devotion to the Chapter, State and National Society.

Regent, Chicago Chapter, N.S.D.A.R. Chicago 1940-1942

President, Ex-Regent's Club, Fourth Division D.A.R. 1945-1947

Regent, Chicago Chapter
Mrs. Guy M. Blake
While assisting our teen-age son in research on famous men in American History, I was especially interested to note that two famous patriots were born on the same day. Everyone knows that Abraham Lincoln's birthday was February 12, but few realize that Tadeusz Kosciuszko was born in Poland on the same day in 1746. This year is the 215th anniversary of this famous Polish fighter, who assisted us in our War for Independence.

As a student in Poland, he showed great courage and fighting ability in the military arts. He was offered the best military education in Poland, as he was a brilliant student, though of a poor family. As a youth with spirit and ambition as well as idealism for what was right, he distinguished himself in college and won many honors. Impressed with his ability, the King of Poland sent him to France to the famous Mezières Military School, which specialized in engineering and the use of artillery. Because of his excellent training, he was thoroughly prepared for his ingenious methods of devising our defenses and establishing fortifications for our country during our fight for independence.

A true son of Poland, he gave himself wholly and freely to the cause of American independence and came halfway around the world to do so. He arrived here in 1776 at his own expense and volunteered his services to Gen. George Washington himself. He was commissioned by the Continental Congress as an engineer in the Continental Service with the rank of colonel on October 18, 1776. History states that his greatest contribution to this country was the victory at Saratoga, which not only won a campaign for this country but also recognition from France.

It is unfortunate that more young people in this country do not know the story of Kosciuszko. He was not only noted for his fighting ability; but it was his suggestion to this country that a national military school be built, and he was selected to engineer it. I am sure it is the aim of many of our young men to attend West Point, my two sons along with others.

Convinced that his efforts here were no longer needed, he returned to Poland after receiving the rank of brigadier general in 1783 from the Congress for his distinguished services to this country.

His fight for freedom was not over, and on arriving in Poland he summoned the Polish peasants to arms and attacked the Russians. Catherine of Russia sent one of her largest armies to fight them, and the battle was devastating. Finally Kosciuszko was taken a prisoner and sent to St. Petersburg. After this battle, Poland was no longer independent.

On Catherine's death, Paul I liberated him, and he came to this country again in 1796. He was warmly greeted by Thomas Jefferson, and land and money were granted to him. He turned these over to Jefferson with the stipulation that they be used to establish Negro schools.

In 1798 he returned to Europe and died in Switzerland in 1817.

Today, in paying homage to his memory, we must always remember his courage and passion for freedom, which were also the principles of our Founding Forefathers. We, as Americans, owe him our gratitude, and it would be well for us to encourage faith and determination such as his in our young people today, so that they are better equipped to face the trials and obstacles that lie ahead of them.
Honoring

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ROCHELLE
ROCKFORD
ROCK RIVER
STREATOR
GENERAL JOHN STARK

This page is presented with pride and affection by
Division II—Director—Mrs. Harry V. Troup—
of ILLINI CHAPTER, Ottawa, Illinois

In the fall of 1899, Eastern enrolled 125 students in one building on 40 acres of land. By the fall of 1960, an enrollment of 2,723 students was being accommodated in 20 major buildings on a 238-acre campus. Eastern’s most dramatic growth has occurred since 1951; enrollment increased from 1,103 to 2,723, a growth rate of 130 per cent in eight years.

Primarily dedicated to the preparation of teachers for the public schools of Illinois, Eastern offers four-year curricula leading to the Bachelor of Science in Education degree and careers in elementary and secondary school teaching. A fifth year of study leads to the degree, Master of Science in Education. For students not planning to enter teaching, the University offers four-year programs leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science or Bachelor of Arts. Two-year general and preprofessional programs are also offered.

Major areas of study in Eastern’s curricula are art, botany, business, chemistry, English and journalism, foreign languages, geography, health education, home economics, industrial arts, library science, mathematics, music, physical education for men, physical education for women, physics, social science, speech, zoology, and elementary education.

Dr. Quincy Doudna is president of Eastern.

This page is made possible through the courtesy of:

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McKendree College—Lebanon, Illinois

McKendree College, established at Lebanon, Ill., in 1828, named for Bishop McKendree, and nurtured by the Rev. Peter Cartright, is the oldest Methodist College in continuous service in the U.S. The Chapel, of modified Greek Revival Architecture, was built in 1858, and is now being restored by contributions received from the many great and near-great who have received inspiration within its walls, and which symbolizes the spiritual and cultural training obtained at McKendree College.

Hogue Hall—Greenville College

In 1854 Almira Blanchard Morse gave $6,000.00 toward financing an institute for higher education for women in the town of Greenville. Founded in 1855 it was named in her honor “Almira College.” The building here shown is constructed of bricks which were made on the Campus. In 1892 it became Greenville College under the auspices of the Free Methodist Church. Thru careful and wise management it has an enrollment of 700 students, devoted to spiritual, mental and physical attainments. It faces the horizons of tomorrow with faith and optimism.

The oldest college in the West is Shurtleff, located in Alton, Ill. It was founded by a Baptist missionary, John Mason Peck in 1827. An Illinois historian states that “John Mason Peck brought more settlers to Southern Illinois than any ten men.” Since 1957 Shurtleff has been leased to Southern Ill. University with the exception of a student Christian Center at Foundation Oaks, known as Shurtleff Baptist Foundation.

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MARCH 1961
"Old Main."

"'The Knox Idea' for education seems an idea almost as good as the Encyclopaedia Britannica," the publisher of that profound library of knowledge admitted in a Commencement address at Knox in June 1960. Particularly he commended five abilities Knox seeks for its students: "to speak and write English clearly and effectively, to read and listen critically and imaginatively, to think logically and to detect logical fallacies, to participate in co-operative activity and to understand that mankind's need is a fusion of learning with morality."

In pursuit of these educational goals, Knox College has been changing with the times, expanding horizons, both physical and intellectual, and elevating standards, especially the quality of its liberal arts program.

Founded in 1837, "Old Siwash" has gained strength through generations of dedicated teachers and devoted students. Today the Knox student body includes 565 men and 396 women, most of whom reside on the campus in Galesburg. Next year, total enrollment will be about 1,050 because a new dormitory is being built.

Daughters of the American Revolution in Illinois proudly support Knox College. Many of them claim Knox as their Alma Mater.

Sponsored by First Division, Illinois N.S.D.A.R.

Mrs. Joseph R. Peasley, Division Director

Knox College
Galesburg, Illinois.
Rockford College

Building for tomorrow...

TODAY

Rockford College is an independent, liberal arts college for men and women, located about 85 miles northwest of Chicago. This privately supported non-secretarian school has an enrollment of 446 full-time students coming from 27 states and eight foreign countries.

A tradition of excellence in the education of the individual student has been maintained by Rockford College since its founding in 1847. [Rockford's curriculum offers a broad range of study programs in the arts, languages and literature, natural and social sciences, economics and business administration, leading to the bachelor of arts, bachelor of science and master degrees. There are pre-professional programs in engineering (University of Illinois affiliation), law, medicine and dentistry.]

Distinctive features of the Rockford College program includes the Junior Year Abroad, the Washington Semester Plan and a long standing honor system of student government. Rockford is one of seven Illinois colleges and universities to hold membership in Phi Beta Kappa, national honorary society. A new, 304-acre suburban campus now is under construction and the first buildings—a men’s residence cluster—will be ready for occupancy in September, 1961. An outstanding program of scholarship, loans and other financial assistance is available to men and women, based on achievement, future promise and need. Part-time work and placement assistance also is available. For full information write to: Director of Admission, Rockford College, Rockford, Illinois.

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The Seventieth
Continental Congress
(Continued from page 173)
C.A.R. CONVENTION
Thursday, April 20, 9 a.m., Senior National Board of Management—all day, National Officers Club Room.
Friday, April 21, until noon—Senior National Board of Management—National Officers Club Room. 2 p.m.—National Officers, HA, National Headquarters. 8 p.m. National Convention Opens, Mayflower Hotel, East Room—State Room.
Saturday, April 22, 8 a.m., National Convention—all day, Mayflower Hotel, Grand Ballroom. 7 p.m. National Banquet, Mayflower Hotel.
Sunday, April 23, Annual Pilgrimage—all day—leaves Mayflower Hotel, 8:30 a.m.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Millikin University occupies an attractive area of more than 35 acres, located in one of Decatur's finest residential sections twelve blocks from the business district.

As a church-related (Presbyterian) university of manageable size—slightly more than 1000—it maintains a friendly and personable atmosphere where students and faculty work cooperatively in courses which integrate liberal arts and vocational education. It is widely known for its high standards of scholarship.

On the campus are located eleven attractive buildings in which are housed the College of Arts and Sciences, School of Business and Industry, School of Music, and the Graduate Divisions. For adults who are employed during day hours, an evening school is maintained. The twenty departments in the College of Arts and Sciences are grouped under humanities, science, and social science. The Graduate Divisions offer Master's degrees in Music and in Education.

The University offers a personnel system, a health service, an intercollegiate and intramural program of sports, clubs, social organizations, musical and dramatic groups, and supervised out-of-class activities. A fine library, an Art Center, and a University Center are sources of pride to the community and are of benefit to many citizens.

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MARCH 1961
North Central College is located on a beautiful fifty-acre campus in the eastern residential section of Naperville, a suburb of the vast metropolitan Chicago area.

A Christian liberal arts college, it was founded, endowed, and is supported by the Evangelical United Brethren church.

It considers as its primary function the task of providing a liberal education based on a Christian philosophy of life, free from sectarian bias. In this purpose it continues the spirit of its founders.

North Central holds that the basic aim of education is the development of a well-rounded and integrated personality.

The current enrollment is 890 students, mostly from Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, although 20 states and 10 foreign countries are represented in its student body.

Now in the midst of its centennial celebration, the college recently opened a new $400,000 student union building (above right). In addition to the union, North Central has two science halls, a library, three residence halls for men, three residence halls for women, the maintenance building, an auditorium, a field house and the Old Main building (above left) which was built in 1870 when the school moved to its present location.

Fully accredited, North Central offers curricula leading to bachelor of arts, science, music, and music education degrees. It also provides pre-professional, medical, medical technology, legal, nursing, theological, and engineering courses.

In recent ceremonies, Dr. Arlo L. Schilling was inaugurated as the school's seventh president. At 36 years of age he is the youngest man to assume the position.

North Central competes in eight varsity sports: football, basketball, baseball, tennis, golf, track (indoor and outdoor), cross country, and swimming. Its teams compete in the College Conference of Illinois.

Cardinal swimming teams have won national recognition and have captured eleven consecutive CCI swimming titles. Two members of the team swam in the summer Olympics in Rome during 1960.
Joliet Junior College is the oldest public junior college in the United States. Started in 1901 as a plan to give postgraduate work in the high school at public expense it expanded its educational program to include two years of college work and became fully accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, by the University of Illinois, and by the Illinois Superintendent of Public Instruction. Within the last few years the college has introduced a number of terminal courses to meet the needs of those who desire additional educational training of a specialized or general nature.

Joliet Junior College has a library that would be the pride of any junior college. The faculty of Joliet Junior College is composed of fine, competent instructors, equal to those on any other college or university Staff.

The administration is anxious to foster activities for training students for leadership in business and civic life, in athletics, and in social life. There is a place for every student in some organization, and every student is urged to participate in the program of extracurricular activities. Examples of activities in which students may participate are: The Women’s Activity League, the school publications, the Student Council, the Engineers’ Club, the Student of Medical Science, discussion groups on current affairs, and intramural and intercollegiate sports.

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MARCH 1961
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... is fully accredited and offers a Bachelor's degree in: Biology, Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics, Psychology, Music, Speech, English, Languages, Education, Physical Education (men and women) History, Political Science, Business Administration, Economics, Accounting, Philosophy and Theology. Pre-professional programs offered: Medicine, Dentistry, Law, Journalism, and Engineering.

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Centennial Hall—Women's Residence

Augustine Hall—Men's Residence
Martin Luther, holding an open Bible, as he made his confessional stand at Worms in 1521, at the age of 38 years.

The twelve foot high statue, an original design, is modeled after Cranach's portrait of Luther. It was cast in bronze in Cologne; the sculptor is Frederick A. Soetebier, Hanover, Germany.

Unveiled on the Springfield Seminary campus on May 26, 1957, it is the first outdoor Luther statue in the State of Illinois.

Founded in 1846 at Fort Wayne, Indiana, located at Springfield, Illinois, since 1875, Concordia Seminary is owned and operated by the Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod for the training of its ministry.

With a program designed particularly to serve those students who are graduates of public high schools and who have attended American colleges and universities, Concordia Seminary's enrollment stands today at nearly 500.

The program of study at Concordia Seminary includes one year of pre-seminary training, three years of theological study, and a year of internship. To date, Concordia has supplied the church with 2,659 pastors, of whom 1,365 are in the ministry at the present time in the United States, Canada, and foreign mission fields.

George J. Beto, President.

*Springfield Chapter and Sergeant Caleb Hopkins Chapter acknowledge with grateful appreciation the following sponsors of this page.*

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Illinois Wesleyan University is a church-related, co-educational liberal arts university located in Bloomington, Illinois. Established in 1850, the present enrollment is 1175.

The basic purpose of Illinois Wesleyan University is to provide a quality program of higher education in an environment that is favorable to the achievement of the goals of a liberal education, preparation for a vocation, and the development of Christian character.

Illinois Wesleyan offers complete degree programs in the liberal arts and in the fine arts with special emphasis on courses in teacher education, business administration, nursing education, music, art, dramatics and speech. There are pre-professional programs in medicine, law, theology, engineering, and forestry.

Excellent housing is available in new dormitories and in twelve national fraternities and sororities. Vital student activities are under the management of a student government organization. Guidance, counseling and placement services are geared to individual needs. Student aid resources are adequate to meet the financial need of qualified students.

For information write to:

Director of Admissions
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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Northern Illinois University, with an enrollment of 7,042 on the DeKalb campus, is composed of four colleges—Liberal Arts and Sciences, Fine and Applied Arts, Education, and Business—and the Graduate School. It offers three bachelor's degrees, five master's degrees and a six-year program leading to a certificate of advanced study. Dr. Leslie A. Holmes, president of Northern, assumed his duties January 1, 1950.

Northern was established in 1895 by an act of the Illinois General Assembly under the name of Northern Illinois State Normal School. The college offered a two-year curriculum in teacher education until July 1921 when the legislature approved changing the name to Northern Illinois State Teachers College, and permitted the awarding of degrees in Bachelor of Science in Education.

On July 1, 1955, by action of the state legislature, the name of the institution was changed to Northern Illinois State College. Another name change came in 1957 when the college became Northern Illinois University. It also supports a branch campus at Oregon, Illinois for a unique program in outdoor education.

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University of Illinois is one of several distinguished universities which came into being in the 1860's pursuant to an act of Congress known as the "Morril Land Grant College Act" which gave public lands to the states to encourage higher education for all.

Since March 2, 1868, when the University opened with three faculty members and 50 students, it has grown to more than 30,000 students on three campuses and throughout the state. Teaching and research faculty full and part-time is 5,712, the non-academic staff 5,992.

More than 4 million items are contained in the University's Main Library, shown above, and more than 20 branch libraries scattered over the campuses. The U. of I. Library is largest of any state-supported university and third largest university library in the nation, surpassed only by Harvard and Yale.

Administration of the University is by a board of 11 trustees including the Governor and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction as ex-officio members. The other nine also are elected directly by the people of Illinois.

Twelfth President of the University is Dr. David D. Henry, who came to Illinois in 1955 from New York University, where he had been executive vice-chancellor.
Old Philadelphia's New Charm

By Geneva Aldrich (Mrs. Joseph Vallery) Wright

State Regent of Pennsylvania

In the beginning the old City of Philadelphia was built near the Delaware River waterfront, and therein lived many patriots whose names will live forever in our history. In this area were many brick structures that we now cherish as symbols of our quest for freedom.

As time went on, the city grew; these unpretentious brick buildings—majestic in their Georgian simplicity—were swallowed up by the growth of the city and surrounded by tall commercial structures—good and bad—and the whole area near the waterfront lost its original identity. Most important of these was that group of hallowed old buildings on Independence Square. All too late in Philadelphia it was realized that, because of lack of interest, many historic buildings were being destroyed and demolished.

After many years of effort by patriotic societies and patriotic citizens, the Government of the United States in 1943 reached into the city and folded its arms gently about that group of historic buildings on Independence Square. Thus Independence National Historical Park was born, and the plan to preserve the many significant historical buildings in the area for the benefit and enjoyment of the American people was under way. The Federal Government (through the National Park Service), the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the City of Philadelphia, and private capital will finance the transition. Under an agreement with the Government, Philadelphia will share its stewardship, although it will retain ownership of its historic property—its greatest treasure. The National Park Service will henceforth aid in preservation of the buildings.

Within the Independence National Historical Park area we now find the Independence Hall group of buildings, built in 1732 and 1789; Carpenters’ Hall, built in 1770; Christ Church, built in 1727, and reputed to be the finest example of Georgian church architecture in America (George Washington worshipped here); Gloria Dei (Old Swedes’) Church, built in 1700; and others designated as National Shrines.

The plan for demolishing all buildings that obscure the approach to our Historic Shrines and for creating Philadelphia’s “Historic District” is now well-advanced. It is fortunate many of these old structures have survived, so that they may serve as tangible illustrations of this Nation’s history for the inspiration of this and succeeding generations of Americans.

Beautification of the area by the creation of proper vistas and the new Independence Mall, with its sweeping landscaping and Colonial brickwall enclosures, have indeed brought into proper focus that revered building where the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution were signed—Independence Hall. A beautiful garden area now brings into full view the dignity of the building where the First Continental Congress met—Carpenters’ Hall. The classic styles of the Second United States Bank and the First United States Bank have been enhanced by new settings.

Washington Square has been made a shrine to the heroes of the American Revolution. Many unknown soldiers of the Revolution are buried there. The remains of one has been reinterred in a sarcophagus in front of a life-size bronze statue of George Washington. This area also has its Colonial brickwall enclosure and is lighted by lamps adapted from Benjamin Franklin’s design.

Many old houses reminiscent of the Colonial days have been saved and are now being restored. Millions of dollars have already been spent to clear the slums in the Old Philadelphia Dock Street district and to recreate Society Hill (which was named in the Colonial period after the Society of Free Traders to which William Penn granted land in the area) as a residential neighborhood. The area now renamed Society Hill comprises the 2 square miles that were the metropolis of Colonial America and is the most historic 2 square miles in our country. One of the “jewels” of Society Hill, which exemplifies the gracious interiors of the colonial period, is the historic Powel House—home of Samuel Powel, Philadelphia’s last Colonial Mayor. George Washington was a frequent visitor there. This mansion, with its beautiful walled garden, invites you. It has already been preserved, restored, and furnished by the Philadelphia Society for the Preservation of Landmarks.

We were fortunate that, when our country was growing up, very beautiful and simple architecture prevailed in England and the rest of Europe. Naturally it was from the Mother Country that the American Colonies derived the models of their earliest architecture. The date at which increased population and prosperity encouraged buildings of a more permanent character, distinguished by their appearance as well as by their immediate utility, is placed at about 1725. From this time the rigors of life in New England, and particularly Massachusetts, began to be considerably abated. The manners, as well as the customs, of society became elegant, and the pleasures of life were no longer frowned upon. The change that came over the social life is reflected in the beautiful edifices that began to be erected, comprising churches, meeting houses, mansions, and a few public halls.

Drawings and designs were brought over from England and reproduced in the Colonies. Most of the mansions followed the Georgian style, while many of the churches represent an adaptation of Sir Christopher Wren’s style.

In the colonies there developed a skill of design in the use of wood alone, and of wood in combination with brick, that is distinguishable as a distinct style, to which the term “Colonial” has been applied.

In the lovely old Colonial mansions in Philadelphia we can still view the beautiful wainscots, door and window trims, mantelpieces, corncices, and balustraded staircases. They exhibit a refinement of design,
This society was organized by Benjamin Franklin in 1743 and occupies the space on the original name having been recently restored. Streets, you will see the beautiful newly reconstructed Library Hall. It was here in 1731 that Benjamin Franklin founded the first subscription library in the American Colonies. Its reconstruction on the original site has been accomplished by the American Philosophical Society. This society was organized by Benjamin Franklin in 1743 and occupies the only privately owned building on Independence Square.

Nearly every Philadelphian is familiar with the quaint and picturesque badges of the fire insurance companies that may still occasionally be seen high up on the front walls of the older houses, but few realize the significance of these firemarks in the early days of fire-insurance companies. Today, when the fire departments, both paid and volunteer, are trained to respond quickly to all alarms and to fight the fires efficiently, it is difficult for us to believe that a fire company might run to a fire and then, discovering that the menaced building did not bear the mark of its own insurance company, go home again and perhaps to bed, leaving the flames to be put out by the occupant of the house with what assistance he might get. Yet it would appear that this was the practice of the fire brigades of the early days in England. It was customary for each insurance company to maintain its own corps of men trained to extinguish fires, and their activities were expected to be confined to buildings insured in their own company. The firemark, therefore, was of great importance. Many insurance policies were not completely valid until a firemark had been affixed to the house.

In this country, by the latter part of the 18th century there were a great many volunteer fire companies. Unlike the English fire brigades, they were not paid adjuncts of the insurance companies, which, however, supported them financially by regular contributions as well as special donations for meritorious service.

The first successful effort to form an insurance company in America was due to Benjamin Franklin. In 1750 he sponsored a plan to insure the members of the Union Fire Insurance Company, and in 1751 he proposed that this plan be offered to the citizens in general. His suggestion resulted in the formation in 1752 of The Philadelphia Contributionship for the Insurance of Houses From Loss by Fire, with Mr. Franklin as the head of the Board of Directors. It promptly adopted as its firemark the "Hand-In-Hand", which was patterned after an English company.

The firemark is no longer necessary, apart from the distinction that it lends to the building it serves as a constant visual reminder that the owner is safely insured in the oldest fire insurance company in America.

Philadelphia affords you the opportunity to visit the beautiful Georgian structure with its walled garden on Fourth Street—the home of this oldest fire insurance company, The Philadelphia Contributionship for the Insurance of Houses From Loss by Fire. This second oldest fire insurance company came into being in 1784 because "Proprietors of Houses who have found it convenient and agreeable to them to have Trees planted in the Streets before their Houses" formed a new company whose policies would not prohibit shade trees. This company chose a green tree for its firemark, and they have long been known as the "Green Tree".

These old firemarks are now collectors' items. Most of them have been removed from the old houses. The Insurance Company of North America in Philadelphia is now the owner of the largest collection of these old firemarks.

Philadelphia invites you to take a walk through Liberty's Trail in the footsteps of history. Your tour, which can be as long or as short as you wish to make it, will be most rewarding. The city of today walks arm in arm with the city of long ago, linked to its past by a living and affectionate continuity.
THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

HONORS ITS ESTEEMED AND DEDICATED
STATE REGENT

MRS. JOSEPH VALLY WRIGHT

Photo—Bradford Brachrach

MARCH 1961
**HONORING**

**MRS. JOSEPH VALLERY WRIGHT**

**STATE REGENT, THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE SOCIETY**

**DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**

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State Regent

And Pay Tribute to

MRS. ASHMEAD WHITE
President General

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DREHER, MRS. WILLIAM G. (Florence Shippee) Nicholas Bittinger, Penna.
Almost sixty-seven years ago ten women with firm devotion to patriotic duty organized Harrisburg Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. A short time later two additional charter members were added. The present regent is the twenty-fifth to serve, and aided by the other officers, chairmen, and members, they have carried the chapter to outstanding accomplishments in every phase of work of our National Society. Sponsorship of the Fort Harris Blizzards and illnesses prevented the following from being on the picture: Mrs. Theodore Robertson, 1st Vice-Regent, Ways and Means, Membership; Mrs. L. Donald Kohr, 2nd Vice-Regent; Mrs. Ariel R. Turner, Chaplain; Mrs. J. Paul Charles, Director, Program; Mrs. Alex Cooper, Director, Social; Mrs. Frank Moorehead, Director; Mrs. Frank L. Sladen, Jr., American Indians; Mrs. George A. Myers, Conservation; Mrs. Fred Eckert, Flag of the U. S. A.; Mrs. Thomas McCubbin, D.A.R. Magazine; Miss Rosemary Blyler, D.A.R. Magazine Advertising; Mrs. Robert C. Clarke, Genealogical Records, State Chairman of Motion Picture; Mrs. Charles Stone, Junior Membership; Mrs. J. Paul Rupp, National Defense; Mrs. Benjamin Bretz, Press.

Society, C.A.R., was begun in 1927. A Junior Membership Committee has continued very active since 1940. The membership of twelve in 1894 has grown to a present two hundred and eighty-seven who pledge a united effort to protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, the freedom to which we were born, and "to perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence".
Register of National Historic Spots

Last October, the Secretary of the Interior announced a plan to register historic landmarks of national significance and interest. The National Registry of Historic Landmarks is designed to recognize and endorse the preservation and protection of structures and sites now administered by the States, other public agencies, or historical societies and to encourage private owners of historic landmarks to maintain such properties.

The then Secretary of the Interior, Fred Seaton, stated:

"The establishment of this Registry serves a long-felt need for the Federal Government to give moral support and recognition to organizations now concerned with the preservation of archeological and historic properties. Because of the number of important historic landmarks in our great Nation, it is manifestly impossible for the Government to acquire or manage these sites or support them financially, although they are an integral part of the American heritage.

The Federal involvement will be limited to the issuance of certificates, periodic inspection, and arrangements for the site owner to acquire a suitable marker. Participation in the program is entirely voluntary. The Registry will provide tourists and students with a list of the more important of the large number of landmarks recognized by a variety of organizations throughout the country.

Studies of significant historic and archeological sites are submitted to the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, and Monuments for review and evaluation. The Board then makes recommendations to the Secretary concerning the sites eligible for Registered National Historic Landmark status.

Several hundred such sites have already been approved for the Register. They included those associated with: English, French, and Spanish Exploration and Settlement; Development of the English Colonies; The Advance of the Frontier; Prehistoric Hunters and Gatherers; The War for Independence; Westward Expansion of the National Boundaries; Political and Military Affairs; The Civil War; and others.

Revolutionary sites administered by the National Park Service are:

Cowpens Battlefield Site, South Carolina.
Guilford Courthouse National Historical Park, North Carolina.
Independence National Historical Park, Pennsylvania.
Kings Mountain National Military Park, South Carolina.
Minute Man National Historical Park Project, Massachusetts.
Moore's Creek National Military Park, South Carolina.
Morristown National Historical Park, New Jersey.
Saratoga National Historical Park, New York.
Yorktown Battlefield, Colonial National Historical Park, Virginia.

Revolutionary sites not administered by the Service and declared eligible for certificates are:

The Web House, Wethersfield, Conn.
The John Dickinson House, near Dover, Del.
Bunker Hill Monument, Boston, Mass.
Old North (Christ Episcopal) Church, Boston, Mass.
Paul Revere House, Boston, Mass.
Lexington Green, Lexington, Mass.

(Continued on page 272)
An early mill, a fort during the French and Indian Wars which served in the defense of the Susquehanna River Valley, a private home where many generations frolicked, to-day this area stands perpetuated by a historic plaque erected in 1916, as a museum and craft center, a place of interest for many tourists and school children. Fort Hunter is located on Routes 11 and 22, six miles North of Harrisburg, the Capital of Pennsylvania, on the eastern shores of the beautiful and picturesque Susquehanna River, at the mouth of Fishing Creek, and a short distance from Rockville and the long stone arch railroad bridge.

The first white men to live in the area were the four Chambers brothers. Benjamin built the mill which later bore the name of his son-in-law, Samuel Hunter. With the threat of the invasion by the French and Indians after the defeat of William Braddock in 1755, the area was fortified and served as a link in the chain of forts from Fort Harris (Harrisburg) to Fort Augusta (Sunbury) for the defense of eastern Pennsylvania. In 1787 the land was purchased by Archibald McAllister who built the present house of white river stone on the site of the old Fort. Later it was sold to Daniel Dick Boas whose family and heirs lived in the beautiful old mansion. An heir, Mrs. Margaret Wister Meigs, decided to preserve the area and opened the Museum in 1948.

To-day the lands and museum are under the supervision of the Foundation of Fort Hunter of which Dr. J. Wister Meigs is president. A group of local people interested in the cultural, educational, and social activities of the community have formed the “Friends of Fort Hunter” to aid in the work of the Foundation and the preservation of the area.

Do visit Fort Hunter Museum when touring Pennsylvania. The Museum is open daily except Monday from 10 A.M. until 5 P.M., every month of the year other than February.

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Decker is a new kind of company. A full grown citizen of the electronic age... the space age... the nuclear age, its sole product is scientific knowledge.

In the last ten years, this company has developed a hundred-and-one techniques and instruments for testing the very fabric of existence... for solving critical problems in medicine, aviation, astronautics, processing, communications, and scientific research.

Who can say what will spring next from Decker's new, campus-like research center, now rising beneath the magnificent oaks and elms of Philadelphia's Main Line?

Here, accomplished scientists and engineers will weld their special talents into one great weapon against disease and serve mankind the world over. Here too, a new generation of inquiring minds will have ample opportunity to learn science and practice it.
MRS. WILLIAM STARK TOMPKINS

Honorary State Regent of Pennsylvania

and

Past Vice President General, N.S.D.A.R.

A CANDIDATE FOR HONORARY VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL

The members of Wyoming Valley Chapter, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and the Regents' Club of Northeastern Pennsylvania dedicate this page with pride and affection to their distinguished member, Mrs. William Stark Tompkins.

The Regents’ Club of Central Pennsylvania
Honors the memory of
MRS. HARPER DONELSON SHEPPARD
(Henrietta Dawson Ayres)

Regent of Gettysburg Chapter,
D.A.R.—1927—1930
State Regent of the Pennsylvania
Society, D.A.R.—1935—1938
Honorary State Regent of the
Pennsylvania Society, D.A.R.

Vice President General,
N.S.D.A.R.—1938—1941
Honorary Vice President
General, N.S.D.A.R.
1943—1960

A Member of The Regents’ Club of Central Pennsylvania
February 5, 1929 — June 6, 1960

Historical Notes
On Our Presidents
By John S. Knight

In the old days, Presidents of the United States lived a long time.
Although George Washington died at 67, John Adams lived to be 90;
Thomas Jefferson 83; James Madison 85; James Monroe 73; John Quincy
Adams 80; Andrew Jackson 78; Martin Van Buren 79; John Tyler 71;
Millard Fillmore 74 and James Buchanan 77.

Since President Buchanan’s death in 1868, only Rutherford B. Hayes,
Grover Cleveland, William Howard Taft, and Dwight D. Eisenhower
reached 70 or beyond.

Excepting, of course, Herbert Hoover who is now 85 and Harry
Truman, spunky and vigorous at 75.

Youngest Presidents to be inaugurated were Theodore Roosevelt at 42,
Gen. U. S. Grant at 46, Grover Cleveland at 47, and James A. Garfield at 49.

Grover Cleveland’s baptismal name was Stephen Grover; Grant’s, Hiram
Ulysses; Wilson’s, Thomas Woodrow; that of Coolidge, John Calvin.

A family disagreement as to whether Harry Truman’s middle
name was Shippe or Solomon resulted in his using only S for a middle
initial.

Three Never Joined Church

With reference to religious background, the Episcopal church leads
with nine Presidents: Washington, Madison, Monroe, William Henry
Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, Pierce, Arthur and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Six Presidents have been Presbyterians: Jackson, Buchanan, Cleve-
land, Benjamin Harrison, Wilson and Eisenhower.

Methodists: Polk, Johnson, Grant and McKinley.

Unitarian: John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Fillmore and Taft.

Baptists: Harding and Truman.


Coolidge was a Congregationalist, Garfield belonged to the Disciples of
Christ and Herbert Hoover is a Quaker.

The World Almanac tells us that Thomas Jefferson attended Unitarian
services in Philadelphia and late in life favored Unitarianism, but never
joined the church.

Lincoln went to Presbyterian services in Washington but was not a
member. Hayes attended the Methodist church, but did not join.

* * *

Of the President’s wives, there have been two Annas, Carolines,
Ediths, Marthas, and Marys.

Children born to presidential families number 71 sons and 47 daugh-
ters. The largest family was William Henry Harrison’s with six sons and
four daughters.

Presidents without children were Washington, Madison, Jackson, Polk,
and Harding.

James Buchanan, the 15th Presi-
dent, was unmarried.

1 Published by permission of the author.
On the parking circle southwest of the gymnasium of The Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Pa., stands the cabin in which James Buchanan, fifteenth president of the United States was born. This small building has had a history of moving. In 1850 it was brought from Stony Batter near Mercersburg to Fayette Street, Mercersburg, where it was a weaver's shop. In 1925 some business men in Chambersburg bought it and had it removed to that place. There it became a gift shop and later Democratic headquarters. In the spring of 1953 Dr. Tippetts, headmaster emeritus of the academy, was able to purchase it and have it returned to Mercersburg.

Through the interest of Mrs. Tippetts, alumni, and friends the building is now furnished in authentic early American style. It is open to the public on certain occasions and is under the care of a faculty committee of the school.
FRANKLIN COUNTY CHAPTER
Daughters of the American Revolution

With deep respect the following members honor the memory of those who served the cause of American Independence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Ancestor</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jane Conrad Alexander (Mrs. C. T.)</td>
<td>Christian Strite</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss Mary B. Anderson</td>
<td>Hugh Dinwiddie</td>
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<td>Margaret Riddlesberger Arthur (Mrs. R. E.)</td>
<td>Frederick Nicodemus</td>
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<td>Louise Friedly Aubrey (Mrs. Wm. H.)</td>
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<td>Thomas Pomeroy</td>
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<td>Carrie Slaughenhaup Baker (Mrs. D. N.)</td>
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<td>Lucy Chambers Foust Benchoff (Mrs. Kreba)</td>
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<td>Mary Kilpatrick Benchoff (Mrs. J. M.)</td>
<td>Benjamin Chambers</td>
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<td>Janet Manges Bentz (Mrs. W. S.)</td>
<td>Edward Wiggin</td>
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<td>Lella Oyler Bikel (Mrs. F. C.)</td>
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<td>Margretta Byers Bittner (Mrs. A. F.)</td>
<td>Andrew Heintzelman</td>
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<td>Martha Lehman Blair (Mrs. E. B.)</td>
<td>Henry Sites</td>
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<td>Esther Stuff Brake (Mrs. J. L.)</td>
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<td>Nathalie Lewis Brink (Mrs. C. P.)</td>
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<td>Nancy Nelson Burgess (Mrs. R. W.)</td>
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<td>Nancy Horst Burney (Mrs. T. G.)</td>
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<td>Nancy Dovey Byron (Mrs. H. W.)</td>
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<td>Elizabeth Rhodes Carl (Mrs. C. B.)</td>
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<td>Margaret Heyser Cary (Mrs. C. R.)</td>
<td>John Philip Ruppert</td>
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<td>Miss Ethel Clever</td>
<td>William Heyser</td>
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<td>Ruth Criewall Kline (Mrs. R. W.)</td>
<td>Barnhart Clever</td>
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<td>Catherine Snyder Creamer (Mrs. I. S.)</td>
<td>Philip Steck</td>
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<td>Winifred Upperman Danfelt (Mrs. C. L.)</td>
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<td>Frances Winger Davison (Mrs. W. R.)</td>
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<td>Anna Belle Leach Eberly (Mrs. G. E.)</td>
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<td>George Harris</td>
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<td>Miss Virginia Elden</td>
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<td>Mary Davis Elden (Mrs. Guy)</td>
<td>Abraham Knepper</td>
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<td>Corynn Warner Ervin (Mrs. G. H.</td>
<td>Jacob Zerger</td>
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<td>Miss Verna Faust</td>
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<td>Jane Davison Fisher (Mrs. C. L.)</td>
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<td>Nan Conrad Fisherty (Mrs. C. E.</td>
<td>John Peck</td>
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<td>Lucile Woltz Funk (Mrs. N. B.)</td>
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<td>Mrtle Clark Gillan (Mrs. C. F.)</td>
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<td>Daisy Dalley Gilland (Mrs. T. H.)</td>
<td>Jacob Brenner</td>
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<td>Rev. Eilhu Spencer</td>
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<td>Carrie Deardorf Good (Mrs. D. W.)</td>
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<td>Dorothy Gabler Gordon (Mrs. M. E.)</td>
<td>Daniel Besore</td>
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<td>Pauline Snell Hawbaker (Mrs. Lester)</td>
<td>Samuel Royer</td>
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<td>Miss Grace Hege</td>
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<td>Miss Beulah Bonner Johnston</td>
<td>Thomas Wallace</td>
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<td>Hetty Bradley Johnston (Mrs. J. McD.)</td>
<td>Archibald Fleming</td>
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<td>Dr. Jean Johnston</td>
<td>James Nelson</td>
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<td>James Gibson</td>
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<td>Miss Mary C. Johnston</td>
<td>Christian Royer</td>
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<td>Frances Cunningham Jones</td>
<td>Daniel Stover</td>
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<td>Mary Strickler Keepers (Mrs. R. W.)</td>
<td>George Winters</td>
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<tr>
<td>Myra Nelson Kendall (Mrs. J. H.)</td>
<td>Anthony J. Chipperinger</td>
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<td>Miss Rhoda E. Kendall</td>
<td>David Fotgeshanger</td>
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<td>Margie Small Kieffer (Mrs. W. R.)</td>
<td>Dr. Abraham Senseny</td>
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<td>Mildred Beck Klaeser (Mrs. J. P.)</td>
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<td>Edna McDowell Klime (Mrs. W. O.)</td>
<td>Zaccheus Newcomb</td>
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<td>Nora Nickles Knapp (Mrs. J. A.)</td>
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<td>Sarah L. Slaughenhaup Madison (Mrs. G. C.)</td>
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<td>Marjorie Funk Marotte (Mrs. Maurice)</td>
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<td>Marjorie Marotte McFadden (Mrs. D. G.)</td>
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<td>Miss Martha Alice Murray</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mabel Gillian Myers (Mrs. Aaron)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
FRANKLIN COUNTY CHAPTER (Continued)

Name

Elizabeth Leighton Nelson (Mrs. S. M.)
Jessie McLanahan Nelson (Mrs. W. D.)
Mathilda Omwake Newman (Mrs. S. P.)
Edith Martin Nicklas (Mrs. C. R.)
Mary Snyder Oliver (Mrs. H. R.)
Miss Mary Ellen Oliver
Miss Lu Ella Oyler
Miss Esther Rahausen
Miss Margaret Rahausen
Sarah Diehl Rohr (Mrs. O. P.)
Miss Bessie Rohrer
Sara Bosser Rumluer (Mrs. D. W.)
Esther Beck Schulte (Mrs. W. C.)
Marguerite Gibbs Sellers (Mrs. R. A.)
Gail Walker Shearer (Mrs. F. W.)
Esther Lesher Sheller (Mrs. H. T.)
Miss Elizabeth F. Shields
Miss Isabel R. Shields
Ethel Miller Skinner (Mrs. C. A.)
Miss Mary Pauline Skinner
Helen Fogelsanger Slaughenhaup (Mrs. H. B.)
Miss Harriet B. Sloan
Mable Trout Sloan (Mrs. W. R.)
Anna Hunter Sloytve (Mrs. R. T.)
Louis Miller Spangler (Mrs. H. E.)
Bernice Bowles Steiger (Mrs. S. G.)
Isabel Coons Stewart (Mrs. I. M.)
Miss Rae Madeline Stull
Ellen Fretz Sutliff (Mrs. R. L.)
Minnie Faust Swisher (Mrs. E. B.)
Miss Jane Hastings Taylor
Lois Good Thompson (Mrs. C. W.)
Hazel Baker Wagaman (Mrs. E. E.)

Miss R. Mary Walker
Kathryn Wolfinger Weagley (Mrs. W. G.)
Mattida Sloan Wine (Mrs. J. A.)
Elizabeth Brubaker Wolf (Mrs. C. E.)
Madeleine Wine Wolfinger (Mrs. D. L.)
Eleanor Renfrew Yeager (Mrs. C. L.)
Florence Hoover Yingling (Mrs. R. E.)
Lula Walburn Zager (Mrs. D. H.)
Kathryn Young Zimmerman (Mrs. R. W.)
Catherine Diehl Marsellus (Mrs. J. C.)
Edna Senseny Martin (Mrs. B. E.)
Miss Nancy Martin
Lois Oliver Mackey (Mrs. R. W.)

Ancestor

Francis Leighton
James Potter
John Steel
John Peter Snyder
John Kramer
Andrew Heintzelman
Daniel Miller
Daniel Miller
William Dixon
Philip Hollinger
Gilbert Searight
Daniel Stover
Henry Strickler
Samuel Walker
John Peter Snyder
John Craig
Matthew Shields
William Rippey
William Skinner
John Fogelsanger
Charles Taggert
John Davis
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Josiach Price
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Barabas Doyle
Peter Tritt
Thomas Pumroy
Peter Kuhm
Alexander Negley
Jacob Deardorf
John Peter Snyder
Frederick Howard
George Cook
Adam Essick
Cornelius Lott
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John Renfrew
Jonathan Greenleaf
Peter Walburn
Henry Funk
William Dixon
Dr. Abraham Senseny
Dr. Abraham Senseny
John Peter Snyder

In Loving Memory of
IONE JOHNNETT (MRS. H. W.) BYRON
Devoted Charter Member
1919 - 1941
FRANKLIN COUNTY CHAPTER, D.A.R.

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MARCH 1961 [241]
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National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution

MRS. ALLEN LANGDON BAKER, Organizing Secretary General
National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution

MRS. JOSEPH VALLY WRIGHT, State Regent, Pennsylvania State Society
National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution

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Miss Louise J. Gruber

Addition to Independence National Historical Park

An agreement has been made between the Secretary of the Interior and the pastor of St. Joseph’s Roman Catholic Church, Philadelphia, Pa., to include the Church and grounds in the interpretive program of Independence National Historical Park, administered by the National Park Service.

National Park Service Director Conrad L. Wirth said that acquisition of lands adjacent to Old Saint Joseph's Church will enable the Service to bring into full view of visitors to the Historical Park a church established in 1732, which was a vital force in social behavior and thinking during the Nation's formative years of 1774 to 1800. Its proximity to other historic buildings in the Park makes it fitting that it be brought to clear view of area visitors.
DONEGAL CHAPTER, D.A.R., LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA
Proudly Presents
LANCASTER’S NEWEST RESTORATION

Newly restored 18th century home

ROCK FORD
HOME OF GENERAL EDWARD HAND
Revolutionary War Commander and Member of Continental Congress

Practically unchanged architecturally since it was built over 160 years ago—and surprisingly untouched by deterioration—ROCK FORD is an authentic example of refined country living during the United States' first formative years.

This brick mansion is of sturdy Georgian style and simple, pleasing design. Pleasantly spacious, Rock Ford's four floors are all built on the center hall and four corner rooms plan so typical of the period. Original 18th Century floors, stairtreads and rails, shutters, doors, cupboards, panellings and even window glass still greet the 20th Century visitor. Swatches of original wall paints—of surprisingly bold colors—are even visible for comparison. Authenticity is Rock Ford's greatest asset.

ROCK FORD is located in Lancaster, Pennsylvania within the City limits bordering Williamson Park, at the junction of South Duke Street and the Conestoga River. It is open to the public from mid-March to mid-November.

Donegal Chapter, D.A.R., acknowledges with grateful appreciation the following sponsors of this page, whose cooperation made it possible.

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Lancaster, Pennsylvania
Opening Night

By Grace B. (Mrs. E. S.) Churchill, Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Hartford, Conn.

Opening Night at Congress
Is a thrilling sight to see—
The gowns, corsages, banners bright,
A charming pageantry
But it has a deeper meaning
For those who realize
That it could occur unhampered
Only under Freedom's skies.
So, for those, the heart beats faster
And the eye with tear gleams bright,
When the Flag unfurls her glory
O'er our heads on Opening Night!
Greetings From Pennsylvania's
WELLSBORO CHAPTER, D.A.R.
For Better Vacations, Hunting and Fishing, Visit Pennsylvania's Grand Canyon Country

THE CREATOR'S MASTERPIECE in the KEYSTONE STATE

PENNSYLVANIA'S GRAND CANYON, near Wellsboro, is best described as "The Creator's Masterpiece in the Keystone State". Embracing an area of some 300,000 acres of State-owned land in the northcentral section of this great Commonwealth, the Canyon Country presents a peaceful, well-developed, scenic wonderland of untold natural beauty.

Year-round vacation and recreation can be enjoyed in the Canyon Country, which particularly lends itself to ideal family fun. Hunting and fishing are among the most popular outdoor activities, augmented by swimming, boating, hiking, picnicking, golf, or just a leisurely drive to view the many nearby points of interest. There are also excellent facilities for skiing and other winter sports.

The Laurel-beckoned countryside provides a natural setting for the Annual Pennsylvania State Laurel Festival at Wellsboro. This 3-day event is held in mid-June to pay tribute to the State Flower (Mountain Laurel) and officially open a 6-weeks Laurel season in the Canyon Country where the flower grows profusely. Communities from throughout the Commonwealth participate in the Festival, the program of which is climaxed by a huge parade and the Coronation of the State Laurel Queen.

Autumn presents another type of panoramic beauty. As October approaches, the hills and forests begin to change from Summer's mantle of Green to become aflame with the Autumn hues of Red and Gold—truly a breathtaking spectacle to behold.

Information on Pennsylvania's Grand Canyon Country may be obtained from the Wellsboro Chamber of Commerce, Wellsboro, Pennsylvania.

This page was made possible through the support of the following friends who salute Wellsboro Chapter D.A.R. for the work they are doing in publicizing local Pennsylvania beauty spots.

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THE WELLSBORO GAZETTE
Publisher of PENNSYLVANIA STATE D.A.R. BULLETIN
himself to me, “do not be afraid”. He now led me to the tent of General Gates, where I found Generals Burgoyne and Phillips who were on a friendly footing with the former. All the generals remained to dine with General Gates.

* * *

The same gentleman who received me so kindly, now came and said to me, “Come with your children to my tent; there I will prepare for you a frugal dinner.” I now found that he was General Schuyler. Some days afterwards, we arrived at Albany. We were received by the good General Schuyler, his wife and daughters—not as enemies but kind friends.

* * *

General Burgoyne was struck with General Schuyler’s generosity and said to him: “You show me great kindness, although I have done you much injury.” “That was the fate of war”, replied the brave man. “Let us say no more about it”.

Hardships of Lady Harriet Ackland

Meanwhile Lady Harriet Ackland had experienced even greater hardships in following the fortunes of her husband. Learning that he had been wounded and taken prisoner, she appealed to General Gates to be allowed to join him. Every courtesy was extended to her. General Gates, whose gallantry cannot be denied, stood ready to receive her with due respect. Having learned that Major Ackland had set out for Albany, General Gates permitted Lady Harriet to proceed to join him.

Contrast these anecdotes with the fate of an American woman. In June 1779, 5,000 enemy soldiers entered New Jersey and, in addition to plundering the countryside, wantonly burned several villages. At a place known as Connecticut Farms, there was a small settlement where a Presbyterian minister by the name of Caldwell lived with his family. He had taken a conspicuous part in the cause of freedom and expected the enemy’s wrath would be concentrated on him. Thinking that his family, however, would be safe, he withdrew to a hiding place.

But a British soldier walked up to the window of the room in which Mrs. Caldwell was sitting, surrounded by her children; took deliberate aim with his musket; and shot her. “This atrocious act was attempted to be excused as an accident, as a random shot”, chronicles the Rev. Charles A. Goodrich in his History of the United States, printed in 1823, “but the attempt at palliation served only to increase the crime”.

Honoring Our Regent

MISS ELEANOR D. COOPER
Washington County Chapter
Washington, Pennsylvania

Compliments of
Lydia Printing Company
Washington, Pennsylvania

Compliments of
George Washington Hotel
Washington, Pennsylvania

CARSON LONG INSTITUTE


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Honoring Our Regent

MRS. JOSEPH VALLERY WRIGHT
Pennsylvania State Regent

by

The Central South West Regents Club

CENTRAL NORTH WEST REGENTS’ CLUB
in Honor of our State Regent

MRS. JOSEPH VALLERY WRIGHT

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Tyrone, Pennsylvania

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MONUMENT AT JACOBS LUTHERAN CHURCH,
PINE GROVE, PENNSYLVANIA

Erected and Dedicated September 5, 1936 by Mahantongo Chapter
Honoring Revolutionary Soldiers Buried in the Churchyard

Daniel Angst  
John Beuchler  
Peter Beuchler  
Burkhart Bohr  
John Brenner  
Peter Bressler  
Peter Deefenbach  
George Emerick  
George Felty  
William Felty  
Henry Gebhart  
John German  
John Hubler  
Jacob Kayser

Jacob Kramer  
Simon Lengel  
John Minnig  
John Ream  
John Reed  
Leonard Reed  
Jacob Rehrer  
John Schropp  
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John Stine, Jr.  
Daniel Zerbe

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The Union National Bank of
Mahanoy City & Girardville, Pa.

HONORING
CASPER HEPLER, Pioneer settler in the Mahantongo Valley, Pennsylvania
JOHN POTTS, Honored by a descendant

IN MEMORIAM
IDA HEPLER SWANK, Regent 1937-1940, by Mrs. Robert Garrett and
Miss J. Roads
ROSA KLEPPINGER SANTEE, Chaplain 1943-1946, by her daughter
KATHRYN MEDLAR MILLER, Treasurer 1935-1937, by her husband
CAROLINE HENSYL KIRCHNER, descendant of John Brenner
National Defense
(Continued from page 193)
refused appointment as a delegate to the United Nations by our own Senate during President Truman's administration?

United Nations Said to Raise Living Standards
Our children are also taught in school that the United Nations helps to raise the standards of living of people in all countries. What they are not told is that their own country pays from 32.51 to more than 72 per cent of the bills of the United Nations, has only one vote to the Soviet Union's six and that our contributions to the support of the United Nations and its agencies are among the reasons why our dollar is depreciating so greatly in value. Are our children told that their own standard of living will be immeasurably lower as they grow to maturity because their country's leaders have lacked the wisdom to protect their children's inheritance?
(to be continued)
“We'll lay hold of card and wheel
And join our hands to turn the reel:
We'll turn the tea all in the sea
And all to keep our liberty.”

BOSTON TEA PARTY CHAPTER of Boston, Massachusetts, proudly presents this picture of an original Tea Chest that was thrown into Boston Harbor on the now famous date, December 16, 1773. This is an heirloom descending from Hope-still Foster of Boston who died in December 1801. This chest remained in the Foster family and finally became the property of John Hancock Foster. The chest was presented to Boston Tea Party Chapter by the John Hancock Foster Estate on November 20th, 1902. As far as is known there is only one other original tea chest in existence.

The “Colonial Dames” are Mrs. Willard F. Richards, Chapter Ex-Regent and present Massachusetts State Regent, who is a descendant of Richard Hunnewell who participated in the famous Tea Party of 1773, Mrs. William E. Miller, Chapter Regent and also a descendant of a Tea Party man, Samuel Sprague, and Mrs. Clifford A. Waterhouse, Ex-Regent, who loaned the old costumes for this picture, from her famous collection of original Colonial Gowns.
Compliments of

Paul Revere Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution
of Boston, Massachusetts

in memory of
the fine group of Women
who founded

The National Society
Daughters of the American Revolution

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BOSTON
MASSACHUSETTS

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General Manager

Mary Draper Chapter, D.A.R.
West Roxbury, Mass.

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reaching you as scheduled.
Indians In Industry

The Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of McLaughlin, S. Dak., has completed negotiations with the Harn Corporation of Cleveland, Ohio, to establish aquilting plant on its reservation that will provide employment for Indian workers.

Under terms of the agreement, the tribe will construct a factory with 25,000 square feet of floor space on tribal land at a total cost of $200,000. The building will be leased to the corporation for 25 years, with a renewal status. Initial operations were to start early this year. Preference in employment is to be given the Standing Rock Tribe. Although the initial work force is to be only 25 to 30 workers, the number will be increased in the future as demand warrants.

The new plant will be similar to one operated by the Harn Corporation on the Cherokee Reservation in North Carolina, which has completed its first year and already has nearly 100 Indian employees on its payroll. Fifty more are expected to be added in the near future. The plant was built by the Eastern Band of Cherokees at a cost of about $300,000 and leased to the Harn Corporation for 25 years.

Both plants are outgrowths of the Indian Bureau's nationwide industrial development program to encourage job-providing plants on or near Indian reservations.

Old Glory Today

The loveliest banner in the world
“Old Glory” floats, her folds unfurled,
With half a hundred shining stars
On field of blue and gleaming bars
Of red and white, as through the years,
Our heritage of hopes and fears,
The cynosure of all our eyes,
This Heaven-given banner flies!
This beauteous banner floating o’er
The far Pacific Island shore
And o’er New England’s rugged coast,
Our pride, our joy, our worthy boast,
Brings hope to sad, imprisoned souls,
Brings greater aims and higher goals.
The loveliest banner in the world,
“Old Glory” floats, her folds unfurled!

By Gladys M. (Mrs. Lester B.) Orr
Letitia Coxe Shelby Chapter, San Diego, Calif.
Mrs. Leslie V. Case (left) receiving a 50-year membership pin from Mrs. Geo. M. Keller, regent, of Tarrytown Chapter, as Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, New York State Regent, adds her congratulations.

(Continued from page 218)

Twelve of the fifty-one charter members are still on our rolls. Mrs. Leslie V. Case was honored by the chapter and given a 50-year membership pin. She was a member of Ossining Chapter before organizing and becoming first regent of our chapter. She has served in various offices and committees of the organization, including two unexpired terms, when she was again asked to serve as regent. Mrs. Case was honored this past year when she retired as President of the New York State Officers Club. She is an active and valued member of the chapter.

Mrs. George Keller, regent, presented the guests. They included National and State Officers, as well as Westchester County regents: Mrs. Frank H. Parcellis, Past Organizing Secretary General and Honorary State Regent, had presented the chapter with its charter when it was organized; Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., First Vice President General and Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Thurman C. Warren, Jr., Vice President General and Honorary State Regent and State Officers. Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, New York State Regent, was the principal speaker; and Mrs. William H. Fulkerson, Chaplain, gave the prayer. Others present included Mrs. H. E. Kester, Chairman of the Flag of the United States of America, who led the pledge; Mrs. Kenneth G. Maybe, Parliam entarian; Mrs. Chas. L. Bowman, Registrar and National Vice Chairman, Junior American Citizens in Charge of Contests; Mrs. J. E. Mumper, Chairman of the C.A.R. and Senior National Historian; Mrs. Nelson A. Reed, Conservation Chairman; Mrs. Kirby W. Halloway, D.A.R. Good Citizens Chairman; Mrs. Wm. E. Dickinson, D.A.R. Magazine Chairman; Mrs. Max J. Schauer, D.A.R. Museum Chairman; Mrs. Linus F. Du Rocher, Genealogical Records Chairman; Mrs. B. Wesley Andrew, Resolutions Chairman; Mrs. Paul Bigelow, Approved Schools Chairman; Mrs. John C. Matthews, Transportation Chairman and Mrs. William H. Austin, Past National Vice Chairman of the Flag of the United States of America.

—Elizabeth G. Hall.

(Continued on page 260)
GREETINGS from MEMBERS of the
MASSACHUSETTS FALL STATE MEETING

Honorary State Regents and National Officers
Mrs. James J. Hepburn, Honorary State Regent and Past Vice President General
Mrs. Ethel Lane Hersey, Honorary State Regent
Mrs. Forrest Fay Lange, Vice President General
Mrs. George J. Walz, National Chairman D.A.R. Magazine Advertising Committee
Mrs. William Seth Kenyon, National Chairman Genealogical Records Committee
Mrs. Leslie P. Bartheled, National Chairman American Indians Committee
Miss Olive Webster, National Chairman Marshall Committee, Continental Congress

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Fanueil Hall Chapter
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Miss Dorothy Divan
Mrs. Gertrude H. Sutphen
Miss Margettte Farmer

Fort Phoenix Chapter
Mrs. Elsie Hawes

Mrs. Emma Mayhew

Framingham Chapter
Miss Blanche E. Partridge
Mrs. Ida M. Potts
Mrs. Grace D. Close

General Israel Putnam Chapter
Gertrude Gould
Helen I. Hadley
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Mrs. Willard H. Shirley

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Mrs. Rhoda C. Moore

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Mrs. Silliman Humphrey

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Miss Mildred H. Jones

Mary Draper Chapter
Mrs. Charles H. Higley

Mary Mattoon Chapter
Mrs. Ruth S. Rudder
Miss Ethel M. Smith

(Continued on next page)
Salute to the Georgia Daughters
(From page 251 of the D.A.R. Magazine for March, 1951)

The Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, its National Committee Chairman and Editor salute the Georgia State Society, N.S.D.A.R., and its fine Chapters and members cooperating so splendidly in obtaining more than $1,000 worth of advertisements for this "GEORGIA EDITION" of our Magazine.

Especially to Mrs. Sam Merritt, of Americus, State Magazine Chairman, who conceived the idea and worked out plans for cooperative advertisements from some of the large towns in her State, go our most sincere congratulations and compliments.

To Mrs. T. Earle Stribling, of Atlanta, National Vice Chairman of the D.A.R. Magazine Committee; Mrs. Leonard D. Wallace, of Madison, State Regent; and the other able leaders who assisted so successfully, we offer our thanks and gratitude.

Georgia is the first State to have so many advertising pages in one issue of our Magazine. May their example prove an inspiration to other States.

NOTE: Mrs. Merritt is now State Regent of Georgia, and her picture appears on the opposite page, 10 years later than the initial advertising issue that set the ball rolling. Mrs. Stribling is the present Chaplain General, and Mrs. Wallace later became a Vice President General and also Registrar General.

National Trust Announces "Shadows" Restoration Program

Plans for a 1961 restoration of Shadows-on-the-Teche, notable ante bellum mansion in New Iberia, La., have been announced by the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The National Trust inherited the property in 1958 from Weeks Hall, descendant of the original builder, with its contents and an endowment to provide for its preservation as an historic house museum open to the public.

As a special feature of the restoration program, for the mansion, its buildings, and grounds, the National Trust has scheduled three sessions of a "preservation conference" for February 25, May 20, and October 28. At each session the staff and trustees of the National Trust and other notable authorities in architecture, historical research, landscape architecture, furnishings, and interpretation will use The Shadows to explain these techniques.

The morning session on February 25 featured William J. Murtagh, Director, Department of Education, of the National Trust, who spoke on Integrity in Restoration. He was followed by Mrs. Helen Dupre Bylock, historian of the National Trust, who discussed the role of historical research. Other talks covered the various fields of interest of the National Trust.

The session on May 20 will be devoted to The Master Plan for The Shadows. The last session, on October 28, will be concerned with The Shadows as an Historic House Museum. Further information concerning the series may be obtained from National Trust headquarters, 2000 K St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.
MRS. SAMUEL M. MERRITT
State Regent of Georgia, D.A.R.

The following Chapters of the Georgia State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, dedicate this page in Honor of their State Regent, 1960-1962.

General Daniel Stewart Chapter
Noble Wimberley Jones Chapter
Benjamin Hawkins Chapter
Dorothy Walton Chapter
Peter Early Chapter
Oglethorpe Chapter

Hawkinsville Chapter
Council of Safety Chapter
Button Gwinnett Chapter
Stone Castle Chapter
Fort Early Chapter
Governor George W. Towns Chapter

John Houston Chapter
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BENEFIELD REALTY CO.
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Trinity Building
Decatur, Ga. DR 7-1761

With the Chapters
(Continued from page 256)

Col. William Wallace (Pittsburgh, Pa.). On April 9, 1960, at the Twentieth Century Club in Pittsburgh, Pa., the chapter held its Silver Anniversary luncheon. The honorary guest speaker was the Pennsylvania Vice Regent, Mrs. Charlotte Sayre, who praised the chapter for all its many distinctive activities. She especially brought out the fact that this chapter is one of the few with an especially apt book cover. Each year the Yearbook carries a cover made especially for the chapter by a well known artist. On this cover in each corner is a Great Seal—that of the United States, that of the State of Pennsylvania, that of the N.S.D.A.R., and that of the Wallaces of Elderslie—all seals are caught together with one ribbon band, intertwined with the thistle and the blue bells of Scotland. The program was built upon the Scottish descent of Colonel Wallace, the guests being “piped” from the reception to the dining room. The singer of the day stressed Scottish songs, and dancers in authentic costumes did Scottish dances to the piping of the bagpipes, by the piper in regulation Scottish piper’s regalia.

Baron De Kalb Chapter, Decatur, Georgia

(Continued from page 256)

Besides Mrs. Sayre, a number of other State Officers helped the chapter members celebrate their first 25 years. These were: Mrs. Zeismer, State Treasurer; Mrs. Cochran, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. Zoller, Central Director; and Mrs. Glock, State Historian. The most honored guests were our organizing officers and members. The regent, Mrs. W. O. Frazer, presided and welcomed the visiting regents, the honored guests, and members and their guests. This will be a long-remembered event because each guest received an orchid flown from Hawaii for the occasion and a silver place-card favor, the cover of which was the replica of our noted Yearbook cover. We, the members of Col. William Wallace Chapter, on that day made a pledge that the next 25 years must be as profitable as the last 25 have been.—Marie M. Frazer.

The Rochambeau Chapter was founded and organized at Saint-Cloud, Seine et Oise, a quarter of a century ago, but its seat is now Paris. Its uniqueness resides in the fact that it groups members of three different nationalities—American, French, and Italian—with the aim of promoting Franco-American friendship. This is done through various activities, starting with our meetings, which foster friendship between members of different nationalities and which are conducted in French or in English, depending on the person who is in the chair.

Our chapter takes part in both French and American patriotic ceremonies. On Veteran’s Day, every 11th of November, the regent, accompanied by several officers and members, attends the Mass celebrated at the Basilique de Notre-Dame des Victoires for the Motherland, Peace and Christendom, in memory of the Allied soldiers who died in the two World Wars.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
STONE MOUNTAIN

A giant memorial memorializing the Armies and Navies of the Southern Confederacy is now being developed on a 3,000 acre tract of which Stone Mountain stands in the center. The mountain stands 1,686 feet above sea level, rising abruptly from the surrounding terrain, and sprawls over 563 acres on U. S. Highway 78, 16 miles east of Atlanta.

For Information Write:

STONE MOUNTAIN MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION
209 AGRICULTURE BUILDING
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
With the Chapters
(Continued from page 260)

great French soldier who not only helped General Washington to win the war of Independence but who also laid the foundation of the Franco-American friendship sealed both in war and in peace in the course of two centuries. The ceremony takes place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. From the Avenue Pierre I de Serbie which borders the triangular garden, the regent, her officers, and the members of the Rochambeau Chapter can see, 200 yards away, grouped around the statue of General Washington, the Flags carried by the Color Guard of the American Legion flying in the wind. Then, led by the American Ambassador, the delegation comes marching down the Avenue I de Serbie. Soon it reaches the place where we are standing. Greetings and handshakes are exchanged. The Ambassador and his staff, a representative of the French Government, and other distinguished guests and personalities stand facing the statue. The regent, with either the State Regent or a member of the Rochambeau family, lays a wreath at the foot of the statue. Then, stepping forward, the regent addresses the American Ambassador and those present. In 1960 Miss Geneviève Sanua-Seymour, regent, said: "When Napoleon received the Maréchal de Rochambeau in Paris, he praised his military achievements as well, as he was a great soldier. Today, as we celebrate his memory, it is not his military achievements that we remember most, but that he was an example of devotion, courage and loyalty. He has left us a message of service, of quiet decency, of love of freedom, and of love of one's fellowmen.

"This is also an integral part of the American message which we like to listen to, wherever we are, and particularly on this Fourth of July, celebrating on French soil the American Independence Day."

Then all listen to the American and French National Anthems. This short and impressive ceremony over, the whole delegation goes to, the Square des États-Unis to halt before the statue of the American Volunteers. In the evening the flame is rekindled on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier under the Arc de Triomphe.

Thus a day on which a living friendship is celebrated by communication in the memory of past deeds is ended, and the Rochambeau Chapter has played its part, faithful in its mission—to keep the flame of Friendship and Remembrance burning bright.—Geneviève Sanua-Seymour.

Blue Ridge (Lynchburg, Va.), "I am happy to bring a word of greeting to the members of the Blue Ridge Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and their guests on the occasion of the Sixty-fifth Anniversary of this chapter," said President William Fletcher Quillian, Jr., in welcoming the D.A.R. members and visitors assembled at Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va., on the afternoon of Saturday, October 1, 1960.

"Today, as in the past," continued Dr. Quillian, "it is important that we preserve and strengthen our commitment to the ideals of liberty and justice. The greatness of our Nation has stemmed from our devotion to such ideals. As members of an organization concerned with keeping alive an appreciation for our heritage, I know that you share these ideals. On this anniversary occasion my earnest wish for you is that you may continue in a devotion to that which is finest in our heritage, to the end that we may keep vital and relevant to today's needs these precious ideals of liberty and justice."

The program, arranged for emphasis on our heritage, began with selections from 18th century music and came to a climax in the Williamsburg film, The Story of a Patriot, in which the beginnings of the Revolution in Virginia are stirringly represented. The raising of the American Flag at the end gained drama from the singing of The Star-Spangled Banner, by Mrs. R. C. Wood, Jr., who is regularly called to Williamsburg to sing in concerts given in the Governor's Palace.

The opening musical selections were furnished by a string ensemble under the

(Continued on page 264)
Fort Frederica Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized on April 16, 1960. Fort Frederica, located on the Western shore of St. Simons Island on the Frederica River, was built by British settlers in 1736 under the direction of James Edward Oglethorpe, founder and first Governor of Georgia. It was built for the purpose of protection from the Spanish and this purpose was achieved when in 1742 Spanish invaders were turned back and this section was made secure for the English speaking people.

In 1945 Fort Frederica National Monument was added to the Government Park System. It is one of the few pre-Revolutionary shrines in the United States and one of the most beautiful national parks in the country. On the banks of the Frederica River may be seen contours of the ancient earthen breastworks and the grassy slopes of the old moat which outlines the eighteenth century fortified town. Tabby ruins of a part of the fortifications (known as "the Citadel"), remnants of the barracks, crumbling brick tombs in the old burial ground, and recently excavated foundations of some of the houses are all that remain. But Fort Frederica may proudly record "Mission Accomplished" for Fort Frederica and its defenders turned back the Spanish invaders and freed this area of their menace.

MRS. E. W. ELLIS
Organizing Regent—1960
Fort Frederica Chapter

Compliments of
ALFRED W. JONES, SR.
Sea Island, Ga.

Compliments of
FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION
St. Simons & Brunswick, Ga.

Compliments of
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St. Simons Island, Ga.

W & L ELECTRIC CO.
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Builders' Supplies
St. Simons Island, Ga.

THE SHIP HOUSE RESORT MOTEL
Walter M. Goodwillie
Owner-Manager
St. Simons Island, Ga.

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Meeting Place for DAR Luncheons
St. Simons Island, Ga.

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WARD'S DRUG STORE
Rexall Drugs
St. Simons Island, Ga.

Compliments of
BENNETT'S JEWELERS
St. Simons Island, Ga.

SAILFISH MOTEL
Ocean Blvd.
St. Simons Island, Ga.

CREW'S RESTAURANT, INC.
No. 2
Finest in The Area
St. Simons Island, Ga.
With the Chapters
(Continued from page 262)
direction of Mrs. Archer Summerson, violinist, with Mrs. Howard Ford, pianist, Mr. John W. James, Jr., violinist, and Miss Marian Williamson, cellist.

Deviations were led by the D.A.R. State Chaplain, Mrs. George G. Ritchie of Richmond. Mrs. Robert D. Cornelius, chairman of the Blue Ridge Chapter, led the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and the American's Creed.

The Blue Ridge Chapter regent, Dr. Roberta D. Cornelius, giving a brief historical summary, called attention to the fact that three anniversaries were being honored: The 70th of the National Society, formally organized on October 11, 1890; the 65th of Blue Ridge Chapter, chartered on October 2, 1895; and the 47th of another Lynchburg chapter, Patrick Henry, was a Charter member.

Stevens Thomson Mason (Ionia, Mich.) wishes to honor the first Governor of the State of Michigan, January 21, 1834, by the date of his birthday, May 21, 1961. We are proud that our chapter was successful in obtaining an original signature of Stevens Thomson Mason dated 1833—before he was Governor. The State Society purchased it, and it is now in Washington, D.C., to be preserved for coming generations who will enjoy the history of Michigan. This poem written by Jeannette Kliner of Clare will tell those in the other 49 States about ours.

**MICHIGAN**

I passed a little roadside park basking in the sun;
The trees were in their June-time dress—arms spread to welcome everyone.
The tables sat in grand array just shining spick and span
All ready for the company fun—how good is God to man.
I've traveled far in East and West—but sights like these are rare
Each State its treasures offers one, our Michigan has much to share.
Her streams and lakes and rolling hills make glad the heart of man
Her trees of every hue arrayed—this is our water wonderland.

We were honored by a visit of our State Regent—Mrs. Roy V. Barnes—January 21 for the annual Americanism Tea—for the Good Citizens from the seven schools in Ionia County and a new citizen and her mother, who is visiting America from Holland—Mrs. Viggo Nielsen.

Francisco Garces (Las Vegas, Nev.) rejoices in its privilege of arranging programs for the local Federal Naturalization Day, occurs three and four times each year. For the past 10 years the chapter has actively supported and participated in naturalization work. During the years, the programs were held in the Justice Courts, American Flags and patriotic theme material were distributed and welcomes were extended to the new citizens. At a recent Naturalization Day, 14 nationalities were represented.

Committees from our membership are chosen under the leadership of the chapter's chairman of Americanism. Over the past several years the Court has averaged some 50 new citizens on each Naturalization Day. The programs have been impressive and dignified. Without exception, the local people have not only welcomed the opportunity, but expressed themselves as being grateful for having been invited to take active part in these programs. Various military organizations and auxiliaries have shared in presenting our National Colors at the opening of the Court. With printed programs in the hands of all present, those sharing in the day have taken their steps, each in his or her turn, following the Oath of Allegiance, administered by the Court's Deputy Clerk, after the candidates have been presented for citizenship by the Federal Naturalization Officer.

Leading men of the community have addressed the assembly on such subjects as Our American Relationships, Americanism, Today You Are a Citizen, Good Citizenship Is Our Job, and others. The chapter regent has presented a small and beautiful silk United States Flag to each new citizen, giving its story briefly. A parchment Bill of Rights, bearing the citizen's name, has been presented, with its history. Music, too, brings its message of beauty and joy by way of solos and quartets.

Our city welcomes the new citizens, carefully explaining how its government operates to serve, and everyone is urged to assume his or her responsibility in the future.

Each printed program bears definite information as to where and when to register to vote. Photographers from the local newspapers are always present to take pictures of all who have shared in the day. The high spot in each program is the time given to the Presiding Judge for his remarks.

(Continued on page 276)
We must have C.A.R.!
We must have youth organizations of this caliber. It is our inheritance. It is ours to bequeath.

The inheritance of the American people is comprised of several peculiar powers, the component parts of which are Religion, Patriotism, Law, Union, Nature, and the Nation's Children. Everyone of these segments is a reason for C.A.R. to have been founded and a reason for its continuance. It is the life line of patriotism. It is the life line for ourselves and our children and our children's children. We must never cast off the responsibility of the challenge of being an American.

As Daughters of the American Revolution, and, as Sons of the American Revolution, you have a purpose—not at all social in nature. You have an esthetic purpose—a goal to pursue and a destination to be won. You cannot find the goal or attain the destination without giving of yourself, of sacrificing personal gains and pleasures. You Daughters brought into being the organization known as C.A.R. and you must nurture it, love it, honor it, because it is your child. Today, this child has reached the threshold of its youth. It is now an organization standing almost alone—guided by its own bylaws, governed by its own members, operating completely under its own high ideals—as a youth would—but never has its separation from the mother organization been, or will it ever be, effected. No mother is ever divorced from her child...nor by virtue from the Nation's Children...she is always Mother, source of truth and principle. So it is with the C.A.R.—D.A.R. relationship. The guiding hand is ever present. If it were not, the entire Society would come to dissolution.

There lies the challenge! It is yours—no one else's.

Here is youth straining to be educated outside of the classroom. Here is a truly American source of right application for those ethical standards laid down for us. Are you demonstrating your part as an educator? If every Senior President of a local C.A.R. Society takes but one phase of the National and/or State program of C.A.R., works with it, teaches it, cultivates it as a natural principle, she is demonstrating her part as an educator for Americanism.

She must learn for herself the platforms of our Republic and teach them in current mode. She must defeat the sublety of communism, even within her society. If this is all to be done within C.A.R.—it is enough! The communistic thought has entered everywhere, though we do not admit it. It has crept into public education, and if there, then, perhaps into the thinking of our own C.A.R. members. You say: "This is impossible". I say: "I have witnessed it." But C.A.R. MUST be strong enough to defeat these errors. It is, if D.A.R. will foster the society and guide it. The S.A.R. has inaugurated a great program for us in this regard.

Today you and I are the trustees of the liberties given us by our forefathers to develop, preserve, and improve this liberty for posterity. If we neglect our sacred duty to preserve and improve this liberty for posterity, then, indeed we have failed in our most important mission in life.

This is why C.A.R. This is sufficient reason.

I have heard it said many times in my work with children: "I'm too old now"; "I've had my turn"; "I've raised my family. It's up to the young parents now." How dare an American woman, who holds the voting power in her hands, voice this selfish apathetic statement! How dare she say that she is no longer responsible for what happens to youth! She, as a loyal American, must want to fight to continue—to go ceaselessly on. She is never enveloped in a dusty ideology of the past. She is the present. The events of the past are but an education for the future.

We must have C.A.R. and leadership for it in order to arise to meet the challenge and to work and fight to safeguard our heritage for our generation, for our children's generation, and for generations yet unborn. If we do not, our way of life will be destroyed by default.

C.A.R. embraces all the powers of American principle: Religion—the founding basis of the American country, the sustaining strength of man. Patriotism—that quality of mind that binds us together by common reverence; the power that when wielded defeats all enemies. Law—the eternal edict provided for guidance and protection. Union—the ultimate goal of a free country; the junction of our existence. Nature—the essential qualities for the glorification of God and sustenance of man. The Nation's Children—our only hope for tomorrow; those to whom is left the responsibility of promoting that which those present love, the qualities of religion, patriotism, law, and union.

As C.A.R. members are taught these things through its varied programs, they learn individually that they have a liability for that which most honors mankind:

Love of Country, reverence of its Land, respect for its citizens, and, above all, absolute faith in God. They learn to remember with the Psalmist: "We walk in liberty for we seek His precepts."
ALABAMA CHAPTERS

dedicated to

MRS. LEONARD CEABURN McCRARY

These pages are presented by the Chapters of the Alabama Society with sincere affection in appreciation for her inspiring and outstanding leadership while serving as State Treasurer, State Second Vice Regent, State First Vice Regent and State Regent.

Alamance
Andrew Jackson
Anne Phillips
Bienville
Bigbee Valley
Birmingham Territory
Broken Arrow
Cahawba
Canebrake
Captain William Bibb
Captain William Davis
Chinnabee
Choctaw
Colbert
Colonel John Robins
Conecuh
David Lindsay
Demopolis
d’Iberville
Ecor Rouge
Elijah Pugh
Elizabeth Bradford
Emassee
Fort Bowyer
Fort Conde
Fort Mims
Fort Strother
Francis Marion
General Sumter
Heroes of Kings Mountain
John Parke Custis
John Wade Keyes
Jones Valley
Joseph McDonald
Lewis
Lieutenant Joseph M. Wilcox
Light Horse Harry Lee
Luxapallila
Major Thomas Hubbard
Margaret Lea Houston
Martha Wayles Jefferson
Matthew Smith
Mobile
Needham Bryan
Old Elyton
Old Three Notch
Oliver Wiley
Ozark
Peter Forney
Pickett
Princess Sehoy
Reuben Long
Robert Grierson
Stephens
Sunset Rock
Sylacauga
Tidence Lane
Tohopeka
Tristan de Luna
Tuscaloosa
Twickenham Town
Virginia Cavalier
William Rufus King
William Speer
Zachariah Godbold
THE ALABAMA SOCIETY
and
MOBILE CHAPTER
have the honor to present

their State Regent
(1958-1961)

MRS. LEONARD CEABURN McCRARY
AS A CANDIDATE FOR THE OFFICE OF
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL

MARCH 1961
Missouri Daughters Proudly Present Their State Board

Mrs. Maurice R. Chambers
Vice Regent

Mrs. Jack A. Weidman
Corresponding Secretary

Miss Jenna Elsie Logan
Historian

Mrs. L. Bentley Cash
State Regent

Miss Rachael Thornton
Treasurer

Mrs. Roy Chadwell Cowen
Chaplain

Mrs. E. F. Kieselbach
Librarian

Mrs. Emile Woodson Thomas
Recording Secretary

Miss Betty Bird
Registrar

Sponsored by the following Chapters:

Armstrong, Armstrong
Arrow Rock, Arrow Rock
Elizabeth Harrison, Bethany
Hannah Cole, Boonville
Bowling Green, Bowling Green
Hannah Hull, Brookfield
Fort Osage, Buckner
Harmony Mission, Butler
Niangua, Camdenton
Nancy Hunter, Cape Girardeau
Rhoda Fairchild, Carthage
Udolpha Miller Dorman, Clinton
Columbian, Columbia
Louisiana Purchase, De Soto
William White, Fairfax
Sarah Barton Murphy, Farmington
Fort San Carlos, University City

Howard County, Fayette
Taneycomo, Forsyth
Nancy Robbins, Frankford
Charity Stille Langstaff, Fulton
Gallatin, Gallatin
Independence Pioneers, Independence
Guild, Jackson
Elizabeth Benton, Kansas City
Kansas City, Kansas City
Westport, Kansas City
Sarah Boone, Kansas City
Connelly, Kennett
Ann Haynes, Kirksville
Alexander Doniphan, Liberty
Jane Randolph Jefferson
Jefferson City
Joplin, Joplin
Salem, Salem

Mrs. Paul H. Carter
Treasurer, Student Loan Fund

Miss Dorothy Conway
Custodian of Flags
Some of Missouri’s Fine State Parks

Table Rock, Branson

Harry S. Truman Birthplace
Memorial Shrine, Lamar

Arrow Rock Tavern
Arrow Rock State Park, Arrow Rock

Mark Twain Birthplace
Memorial Shrine, Florida

Old Iron Furnace
Near St. James

Lewis and Clark State Park
Southwest of St. Joseph

General John J. Pershing
Boyhood Home
Laclede

Johnson Shut-ins
Lesterville State Park

Sponsored by the following Chapters:
Clark County, Kahoka
White Aloe, Parkville
Platte Purchase, Platte City
Francois Valley, Potosi
Cornelia Beechman, Princeton
Allen-Morton-Watkins, Richmond
Noah Coleman, Rolla
Missouri Pioneers, Salisbury
Osage, Sedalia
King’s Highway, Sikeston
Rachel Donelson, Springfield
St. Charles, St. Charles
St. Joseph, St. Joseph
Cornelia Greene, St. Louis
Jefferson, St. Louis
St. Louis, St. Louis
Dorcas Richardson, Trenton
Susannah Randalph, Vandalia
Warrensburg, Warrensburg
Webster Groves, Webster Groves
Henry County, Windsor
Anne Helm, Macon
Marshall, Marshall
Nodaway, Maryville
Mexico Missouri, Mexico
Gen. John Sullivan, Milan
Tabitha Walton, Moberly
Montgomery, Montgomery City
Neosa, Neosho
Elizabeth Carey, Nevada
New London, New London
Lucy Jefferson Lewis, New Madrid
O’Fallon, O’Fallon
Carrollton Chapter, Carrollton

Lewis and Clark State Park
Southwest of St. Joseph

General John J. Pershing
Boyhood Home
Laclede

Meramec State Park
Sullivan

The Old Red Mill
Alley Spring State Park
Alley Spring
Plan of Ford's Theater Found

Finding of the original floor plan of the orchestra and "parquette" sections of Ford's Theater, scene of Lincoln's assassination, will be an invaluable aid to the National Park Service in its present project of restoring the theater. Ford's Theater, part of the Lincoln Museum National Memorial in Washington, is scheduled to be restored so that it will look as it did on the fateful evening of April 14, 1865.

The plan, which had been executed in great detail by a firm of lithographers in Baltimore, Md., was found in the Library of Harvard College; it provides not only the arrangement of seats, but their arrangement in each section and details of several features of the lobby, including the office stairways and ticket door—information that was not available before. Still missing is the family circle floor plan (second balcony). On the night of Lincoln's assassination, ticket prices ranged from 25 cents in the family circle to $1.00 in the orchestra.
The MARYLAND STATE SOCIETY
PROUDLY PRESENTS

MRS. FRANK SHRAMEK
State Regent
Candidate for Vice President General

Maryland will appreciate your support of her candidate.
COLUMBIA LANCASTER HOUSE, VANCOUVER, WASH.

By Lucy L. Grow

Fort Vancouver Chapter, Vancouver, Wash.

The rambling mansion built in 1850, overlooking the Lewis River (a tributary to the Columbia) about 10 miles north of Fort Vancouver, Wash., near the village of Ridgefield, has always been and still is known as Columbia Lancaster house, although it is now the property of Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Niel Morgan of Washington, D. C. Mrs. Morgan is a daughter of the late Dwight Morrow, once ambassador to Mexico, and the sister of Anne Lindbergh.

The Morgans purchased 1,700 acres of the Lancaster estate during World War II, when Mr. Morgan was Deputy Director General of the British Information Service in the United States. They began reconditioning the property in 1945. When in residence there they take part in community affairs, and their four children have attended the local schools. Their famous relatives, the Lindberghs, visit them. The ranch has been stocked with Jersey cows and Aberdeen Angus cattle and the beautiful old house restored and enlarged.

The legend of the property is as fascinating as the place itself. When Meriwether Lewis returned to Connecticut after the Lewis and Clark expedition, he found, on his visit to their home, that his old friends the Lancasters had not yet named their infant son. The Northwest trailblazer suggested that they name him Columbia after the mighty river Lewis had discovered on his trek. Columbia Lancaster the child became; and upon reaching maturity he, too, made the same trek, took up a land grant in 1849, and started the house the next year.

Descendants have been through wars and depressions and moved on, but in its day Columbia Lancaster house made and saw history. It was a gathering place for pioneers who set the groundwork and made the plans for the vast Northwest empire as it is today.

Time and the vibrations of trains on the now nearby Northern Pacific right-of-way caused large cracks to appear in the foundations of the sturdy 100-year-old house, so it has been moved to a new foundation some 200 feet farther away. The interior has been restored in all its former beauty of hardwood paneling and hand-turned woodwork, which originally came around Cape Horn in one of the famed clipper ships. A new wing that follows exactly the same architecture has been added.

Of the many famous travelers who have stopped there in days gone by, probably Gen. U. S. Grant was the most outstanding. He came to Fort Vancouver on the Columbia River as a first lieutenant in 1852. The fort was then emerging from its history as a former Hudson’s Bay trading post. An old dwelling at the barracks, now used as a museum, is at present known as Grant house, but it provided only office purposes for him, as he lived in the hinterland adjoining the fort proper, where he engaged in farming and horse and cattle breeding. During this tour of duty, however, he was raised to a full captaincy and command at the fort, then later transferred to San Francisco. He returned to Fort Vancouver in 1879 on his tour around the world, after his second term as President. According to newspaper history, he received the greatest ovation ever accorded any man in Vancouver.

He was always a welcome visitor at Columbia Lancaster house and it is recorded that he marveled at the magnificent view of land and sea, rivers, and mountains.
Petition

*By* Marjorie Niles Kime*

**America**

Gold sifted from the pebbled past
Divinely borne on centuries’ crest
to this one shore
Here Freedom lay a panoply
Upon the great men and the strong
Who sought her land.

**America**

Endowed by Christ, these favored
ones
To bring His lighted lamp aloft in
this, our time.
Let not the painted horse of Troy
Beguile our temporal leaders now
to fail their trust.

**America**

Great, Gentle hand of God, reach
down
Commanding Truth to show direc-
tion to Thine Own
To lead them through uncertain
night
To find their battle won at last
Their land restored.

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**ADVERTISING**

Check the advertisements of the mag-
azines you read—especially the small
ones. Are any products listed there
which our members could use? If so,
and it is made in your state or neigh-
borhood, ask your state or chapter
chairman if she has contacted the firm.
You are performing a service for your
chapter and giving service to the manu-
facturer.
Storage Capacity 50,000,000 bu.
Know All Quality Factors Before You Buy
Complete Laboratory Analysis
Choice Winter Wheat Origins
Mill Mixes Made to Order

ELEVATOR "Z" 15,300,000 BU.
We have the capacity, the facilities
and the desire to furnish our cus-
tomers the kind of wheat they
want.

Also Shippers of Grain Sorghums

Something for Everyone

By Lynn Brussock, National Chairman, Junior Membership Committee

Any Daughter who has ever attended Continental Congress knows that there are
many things to see and do while there to
appeal to a wide range of interests within
the scope of D.A.R. work. Displays in
corridors, rooms, and offices provide valu-
able information about the activities of
every committee and office of the Na-
tional Society.

At the Junior Membership Bazaar booth
in the D Street corridor of Constitution
Hall, between the official jeweler and of-
ficial photographer, we shall be offering
in one spot something for everyone at
Congress. The Bazaar Chairman, Mrs.
Wm. Briggs of Flora, Ind., and her assist-
ants will offer for sale all week items
that have been sent from Juniors
throughout the country to: Junior Mem-
bership Bazaar, Administration Bldg.,
1776 D Street NW., Washington 6, D.C.
Her staff will comprise all State Junior
Membership Chairmen and National Vice
Chairmen attending Congress, as well as
other Juniors who wish to contribute their
time and energies to this phase of our
committee's work.

Congress shoppers will find a tempting
variety of attractive merchandise for sale
at the booth. The Juniors everywhere use
their imaginations and hands to create
gowns, stuffed animals, toys, costume
jewelry, artistically decorated linens, and
novelties, and other items that are rea-
sonably priced and suitably packable for
traveling. These are ideal Congress thank-
you gifts and take-home remembrances
for family and friends.

In addition to handmade articles, the
bazaar booth will again feature note-
papers in many designs, including sketches
of Constitution and Memorial Conti-
nental Halls and insignia papers, place-
cards, and postcards. Miss Janet Yeager,
National Vice Chairman in Charge of
Note Paper, has carefully ordered from
Nelson Studio and Lester Miller a selec-
tion to appeal to all tastes.

Present at the Junior Membership Ba-
azaar booth will be Miss Junior Member
II, dressed and given to the bazaar by
Alabama's Juniors under the leadership
of Mrs. J. Philip Anderson, State Chair-
man. This is the second year that Alabama
Juniors have presented the bazaar doll to
our committee, and again this year her
wardrobe has been designed and made by
Mrs. Anderson. Miss Junior Member will
help to swell the Helen Pouch Scholar-
ship Fund by inviting all Daughters to
sign her "autograph" book, and on Friday
morning of Congress the President Gen-
eral will draw the name of this charming
doll's new mother, who will take her
home. Miss Junior Member will also visit
numerous State Societies' social functions
during the week to represent the Junior
Membership Committee and to make new
friends. Surely every Daughter will want
to meet her—and take her home, too!

The Junior Membership Bazaar offers
something for every American, also, in the
better citizens of our country who are de-
veloped at our D.A.R. schools through the
assistance of the Helen Pouch Scholarship
Fund. These boys and girls receive schol-
arships made possible by the proceeds of
the bazaar, as well as contributions from
chapters and Junior Membership Commit-
tees during the year. Our goal for the
bazaar this year is $1,000, to be earned
for the fund, which will give us the op-
portunity to help more students than
ever before.

We of the Junior Membership Commit-
tee are looking forward to greeting every-
one at Congress; we do have something
for you!
In addition to our routine activities and regular monthly all-day luncheon meetings and programs, we gave a brunch on October 25, at the South Shore Country Club, to present the name of our Mrs. Albert Grover Peters as a candidate for the office of State Regent at the State Conference March 1-3. Many distinguished D.A.R. members and National and State officers attended.

Evelyn Cole Peters is well known for her brilliant efforts and accomplishments. As chapter regent, State Chairman of Membership, Register, and Chairman for Organization of Chapters, and National Vice Chairman of Membership, her talents and organization in genealogical research has aided the acceptance of many hundreds of application papers from Illinois. She is most efficient in many other D.A.R. activities.

We are proud of this D.A.R. member whose daughter is chairman of the LaGrange chapter Evening Group and whose three grandchildren are members of the C.A.R., and of her background, experience, tact, gracious dignity, friendliness and charm.—Mildred D. Wollenzien.

Margaret Lynn Lewis (Roanoke, Va.). Our chapter has been saddened by the passing of one of our older members, whose life embodied the principles for which the Daughters of the American Revolution stood. The following editorial appeared in the Roanoke World News of Aug. 2, 1960, entitled, Moulder of Citizens:

A devoted patriot died last Sunday and nowhere will she be more mourned than in the hearts of the war brides and many others whom she converted into loyal and well-instructed new Americans.

Mrs. Adrian Davant Antrim spent most of the 11 years from 1942 until 1953 as Americanization teacher for the public school system. A former school librarian who touched the lives of thousands of young Roanokers, she made practically a religion out of teaching new citizens.

But it was as a counsellor of scores of war brides from all parts of the world that Mrs. Antrim made her mark. This sweet-faced, lovely little lady took the homesick and bewildered foreign wives under her wing and became a mother-away-from-home to them.

The task became far more than coaching them on passing of citizenship examinations. They took to her their personal and family problems, their griefs and joys, their hopes and fears. Her smile, her soft-voiced advice, and often a bit of maternal upbraiding solved a lot of problems.

There was a general protest when she was compelled to retire 7 years ago. After all, she was only 72 then, and what are 7 years over the customary retirement age for one who loved life and people so much? Things have not been quite the same since then for many of her proteges.

Correction
On page 18 of the January issue, the report of the New York Society Conference in Albany in October, 1960, included the statement that “Mrs. Joseph W. Phair of the Women of ’76 Chapter was commended for again giving a $30 bond for the Flag essay contest.” We have been informed that Mrs. Phair is a member of the Fort Greene Chapter of Brooklyn, N.Y., not the Women of ’76 Chapter.
MINNESOTA DAUGHTERS
and
RED CEDAR CHAPTER
present with pride and affection

their State Regent
MRS. F. LLOYD YOUNG
as a candidate for the office of
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL

MARCH 1961
Information Concerning D.A.R. Banquet

Mrs. E. Ernest Woollen, Chairman of the Banquet Committee, announces that the tickets for the Banquet on April 21, 1961, Mayflower Hotel, will be $8.00 each. She states that the occasion is not for profit-making and that the tickets are priced as close as possible according to expenses involved.

She states that tables in the main Ballroom are to be allocated one each to State Regents. If State Regents desire other tables in excess of one, these tables will have to be in the balcony, in the Chinese Room or in the lobby. Each table in the Ballroom seats 10, those in the Chinese Room seat 11 and those in the balconies and lobby seat 12.

It is explained that it is not possible to grant State Regents more than one table on the main floor since there are 50 states, as well as the National Chairmen and the Press, which takes up all the tables on the main floor.

Checks should be sent as soon as possible to Mrs. E. Ernest Woollen, Chairman, 209 Witherspoon Road, Baltimore 12, Md.

Please Note: According to a ruling of the Executive Committee, there shall be no refunds on Banquet tickets. Also, if members wish to have Banquet tickets sent to them, they are asked to include postage with their check for tickets.

State Conferences, 1961—Addenda

The Wisconsin State Conference, which will be held March 14-16, has been changed from the Foeste Hotel, Sheboygan, to the Stoddard Hotel, La Crosse, Wis.

The Sixtieth Annual Spring Conference of the New Hampshire Society will meet April 4 and 5 at the Middle Street Baptist Church, Portsmouth, N. H.

Landscaping Dedication Ceremony

Thursday afternoon, April 20, immediately following the close of the afternoon session, the Landscaping Dedication Ceremony will take place, Memorial Garden—D Street.

Conservation and Buildings and Grounds Committees
HAWAII BECKONS YOU IN MAY

Mrs. Ashmead White, the President General, plans her first visit to Hawaii as part of her program to visit each state during her term of office and to be on hand for Memorial Day observances May 30 in Hawaii.

Mrs. White extends her invitation to all to accompany her on this historical trip and to enjoy the planned tour of Hawaii and the activities of the Aloha Chapter of the D.A.R. while there.

American Airlines and Matson Lines are official tour coordinators. Contact American Airlines offices near you and arrange for air transportation to Los Angeles for the sailing of the Matson Lines "Matsonia" from Berth 195, 533 West 6th St., Los Angeles, at 4:00 p.m. on Monday, May 22. Steamship and Hawaii ground arrangements are being made by Miss Marge Krashkevich, American Airlines, Inc., 918-16th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Please write or call Miss Krashkevich for all requests for information and reservations.

Rooms on the “Matsonia” range from $740 to $260 per person on a double basis, from $290 to $260 per person, on a triple basis and from $590 to $420 on a single basis. These are one way fares. Reduced round-trip fares on Matson start at $360 (without private bath) and $540 (with private bath)—per person. Form of return trip transportation is optional.

Briefly, the following itinerary is planned upon arrival in Honolulu:
May 27—Arrive Honolulu 10:00 a.m.—Princess Kaiulani Hotel
May 28—Free (host chapter activity)
May 29—Circle Island Tour
May 30—Free—Memorial Day Ceremonies with Mrs. White and local Hawaiian officials.
June 1—Fly to Island of Hawaii—Overnight
June 2—Fly to Island of Kauai—Overnight
June 3—Return to Honolulu—Princess Kaiulani Hotel
June 3 or 4—Return to Mainland—or plan extended tour on own.

The price of the ground arrangements after disembarking the “Matsonia” will be around $270 on a double basis, per person, and $320 on a single basis, per person, depending upon the total number of individuals on the tour.

Excellent first class and air coach accommodations are available on American Airlines Jet Flagships from many points to Los Angeles.

For those of you who have always wanted to visit Hawaii, certainly, this is a wonderful opportunity to have the companionship of other D.A.R.’s and the honor of being with Mrs. White on this historic occasion.

TO HAWAII BY AMERICAN AIRLINES JETS...

Join Mrs. Ashmead White, your President General, on her first visit to Hawaii since it became our 50th State.

Fly on American Airlines to Los Angeles for the sailing of the Matsonia, Matson, Lines’ luxury liner departing Los Angeles (Monday) May 22, and arriving Honolulu on May 27.

The Aloha Chapter of the N.S.D.A.R. has planned an interesting Program during your stay in Hawaii, surrounding the President General’s official functions commemorating Memorial Day.

American Airlines and Matson Lines team up to help simplify your reservations to Hawaii!

For Reservations and Information via your Official Carriers contact:

Miss Marge Krashkevich,
Special Representative,
American Airlines, Inc.,
918 16th Street, N.W.,
Washington 6, D. C.
To Make Every Occasion Important say:

"meet me at

The Mayflower"

for dining
and dancing

The Presidential Room

Connecticut Avenue and De Sales Street

• for reservations call Eric

District 7-3000

D.A.R. MAGAZINE ADVERTISING NEWS

When the Ads Come Marching In, When the Ads Come Marching In, We are all in Seventh Heaven, When the Ads Come Marching In!! And March in they did. Forgive us for being slightly (7) hilarious, but the thrilling grand total of $12,973.81 has us dizzv with joy. How can we say a big enough "thank you" to the sponsoring States and our miscellaneous advertisers? They must know their efforts are appreciated to the utmost degree. As this article is written the grand total is distributed as follows:

Illinois—Mrs. Charles M. Johnson, State Regent; Mrs. Clifford H. Heagler, State Chairman. $3,650.50 including $183 in cuts and mats. 112 of 118 Chapters participated, with Chicago Chapter first with $300, $20 for cuts, and cooperative credit. Illinois Chapter is second with $230, and Rockford Chapter third with $210 and a $10 cut. First Division $215; Fourth $250, $30 cuts; Sixth Division $150.

Pennsylvania—Mrs. Joseph Vallery-Wright, State Regent; Mrs. George C. Crudden, Jr., State Chairman. $3,565.50 including $103 in cuts and mats. 59 of 135 Chapters participated. Harrisburg Chapter is first with $500, and $10 cut. Franklin County Chapter second with $450 and a $3 mat. Wellsboro Chapter $210 and $20 in cuts. In addition the State Society, State Board, National Chairmen and Vice Chairmen, State Chairman and Vice Chairman, State Officers’ Club, Central Pennsylvania, Central South West, and Central North West Regents’ Clubs participated.

Massachusetts—Mrs. Willard F. Richards, State Regent; Mrs. Donald M. Guiler, State Chairman. $1,465.50 including $53 in cuts and mats. 72 of 98 Chapters participated. Boston Tea Party Chapter is first with $190 and a $10 cut. Paul Revere Chapter second, $125. Jonathan Hatch Chapter third, $72.50. The State Society, State Chairman, State Ex-Regents’ Club also sent advertising.

Georgia—Mrs. Samuel M. Merritt, State Regent; Mrs. J. L. R. Boyd, State Chairman. $1,035.50 including $33 in cuts and mats. 36 of 89 Chapters sent advertising. Baron DeKalb Chapter is first with $355 and $23 in cuts and mats, Council of Safety Chapter and Fort Frederica Chapter each sent $150, the former a $10 cut, and Nancy Hart Chapter followed with $90.

Missouri—Mrs. Loyd Bentley Cash, State Regent, Mrs. Forrest L. Martin, State Chairman. $664.11 including $223 in cuts and mats. 70 of 87 chapters participated, most of them for Honor Roll credit on cooperative pages.

Miscellaneous advertising amounts to $2,592.70 including $26 in cuts and mats. In that amount is $395 and a $10 cut from Alabama.

Remember that the monthly News Article refers only to advertising in the current Issue. National prizes are awarded on the basis of total advertising in the run-down for the year for each State now being tabulated. The wheel of fortune turns and where it stops we will know at Congress in April. Come join us then at our $3.50 A. M. meeting on Tuesday, a change of place this year—National Officers’ Club Assembly Hall, second floor, Administration Building.

This is a SPECIAL URGENT plea for sponsors for our June-July, August-September, October, November issues, and of course on through next year. This is YOUR Magazine. What are YOU doing to keep it in circulation?

Justina B. (Mrs. George J.) Walz
National Chairman

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE