DAUGHTERS of the AMERICAN EVOLUTION

MAGAZINE

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At midnight on December thirty-one,
When 1962 has just begun
Do you attempt to guess what life will be
When we are entering 1963?
In twelve more months, as our old world
grows older
Will the Cold War grow warm or even
colder?
Will we project an astronaut in space?
How will our country run the missile race?
Will touch football become our leading
sport?
What judgments will be handed by The
Court?
Perhaps it's just as well we do not know
What lies in store as hopefully we go.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
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Mrs. Ashmead White, President General NSDAR, delivering main address at Dedication Exercises October 24 in Doris Pike White Auditorium-Gymnasium named in her honor. Beautiful framed Declaration of Independence in background was gift of Alabama C.A.R. Society. New flag on left was presented by Mrs. Jackson E. Stewart, Vice President General from Orlando, Florida, who also gave an outside flag for new building.
The President General's Message

The beginning of the New Year is another time for me to express my heartfelt thanks and gratitude to all of our members who are doing so much to observe our motto, "For Home and Country." It is also a time for making New Year's resolutions but before we do, it is well to look backward over past events and remember. The great moments of our lives can shape our lives if we keep their memories green. Many men's lives are the sad story of high experiences forgotten.

A life that forgets the past becomes shallow and arrogant. We will be kept humble only if we can remember what we owe to the past and to other people, and most of all we must not forget what we owe to God. It is well to keep our memories green.

However, we must not glory in the past to such an extent that we neglect the present and the future. We must not fall into the tendency of missing present opportunities. "Men of imagi-

nation," said Napoleon, "rule the world." We say the same thing when we say that men of enthusiasm rule the world. Without enthusiasm, no great books have been written, no cathedrals built, no battles won, and no empires founded. The secret of success in the future is enthusiasm.

Every new year stretches out ahead with new opportunities. It is a truly great moment for our Society to go forward into the future with new and greater enthusiasm and to set its sights on definite achievements—achievements in our historical, educational, and patriotic program.

What will you do with this new year? One year from now the minutes will record what has happened. Just now the page is clear, and the writing is about to begin. It is well to keep our memories green, but we must also work toward a better future. With new enthusiasm and with sights set on higher goals, may our Society go forward with lasting memories this new year!

On October 24, Daughters from many states gathered at Kate Duncan Smith DAR School for the dedication of the Doris Pike White Auditorium-Gymnasium. I believe that those who attended the dedication were more than delighted with this beautiful and functional building—a building that can be a source of great pride to every member.

Only 2 months remain to fulfill the requirements for the Honor Roll. The reports of the National Chairmen and the State Regents are from March 1 to March 1. Each chapter regent should confer with her honor-roll chairman to make certain that all twelve points are fulfilled.

My best wishes go to each member for a happy and rewarding New Year.

Cordially,

DORIS PIKE WHITE,
President General, NSDAR
IF ONE of the TV quiz shows were to propound the shocking query "What Vice President of the United States was charged twice with murder?", it doubtless would bring a realization that even our founding fathers were subject, as we are, to all the dangers and vicissitudes of life. The answer, of course, is Aaron Burr, who mortally wounded Alexander Hamilton in a duel on the New Jersey side of the Hudson River on July 11, 1804, while Vice President during the first administration of Thomas Jefferson. Hamilton had been Washington's Secretary of the Treasury. He died the next day in New York.

New Jersey had sole jurisdiction to indict and try Burr for murder, as a slaying under the *code duello* was now designated throughout the States of America, contrary, however, to popular sentiment. New York had jurisdiction over a coroner's inquest into the cause of Hamilton's death. Its verdict recited that "Aaron Burr, Esq., Vice President of the United States, is guilty of murder, and Wm. P. Van Ness and Nathaniel Pendleton are accessories". Bergen County, N.J., the site of the duel, had returned a true bill for murder against Burr by the time he returned to Washington from a hasty flight to the South.

The reference to Nathaniel Pendleton and William P. Van Ness in the verdict of the coroner's jury serves to unfold a long chain of events strangely linking the histories of New York and Georgia. Pendleton was Hamilton's second, Van Ness was Burr's, in the duel. In 1938, when I had the honor to disclose to the general public for the first time that William Few, a signer of the Constitution of the United States for Georgia, was buried in Beacon, N.Y., I traveled farther upstate to Hyde Park to visit Pendleton's grave, having in all this interesting work the companionship of the noted antiquarian of Beacon, Inglis Stuart, who revealed to me that he had been an explorer of the Okefe-
nokee Swamp in South Georgia and had researched the beginnings of the Florida East Coast Railroad. He did not know that Pendleton had moved to New York from Georgia, where he had received considerable renown as a lawyer and man of public affairs; and had been designated a delegate from Georgia to the Federal Convention that framed the Constitution at Philadelphia in 1787 but did not attend. Eminent at the New York bar, Pendleton finally settled down at Hyde Park as a country squire, but his close friendship for some years with Hamilton made him the one man most desired when danger confronted the statesman who was New York's sole signer of the Constitution.

Van Ness had been Burr's protégé and constant admirer, and hence his choice as a second by the Vice President, who was now a candidate for Governor of New York, considered a much more desirable post.

But there had been, some 27 years before, a signer of the Declaration of Independence who likewise had entered into a duel with great trepidation and who, like Hamilton, had ended as a victim. This was Button Gwinnett of Georgia, the difference being that in the New York duel the challenger won; in the Georgia duel he lost. Hamilton, challenged by Burr, was killed in a duel he fought with great reluctance. Gwinnett, who challenged Lachlan McIntosh under severe provocation, was killed in a duel he might have been spared. Historically, Hamilton is far more famous than Gwinnett; yet today, strangely enough, even the newspapers speak more frequently of Gwinnett than Hamilton, primarily because of the fabulous price put upon Gwinnett's signature, consistently more than $50,000 and quoted currently at $52,000.

It is one of the anomalies of American history that the Declaration of Independence is popularly a more celebrated document than the Constitution of the United States. Its signatures are much more notably collectors' items. Moreover, the autographs of Hamilton, who signed the latter, are far more numerous and available than autographs of Gwinnett, who signed the former. Of Gwinnett's less than 40 are extant. This may also be said possibly of Thomas Lynch, Jr., a signer of the Declaration for South Carolina, but in Gwinnett's case there are still other factors—he was killed in a duel, and no one knows positively where he is buried. Search for the grave of Gwinnett has been going on for over a century because he was a signer; and recent developments satisfy some persons that a certain grave in the Colonial Cemetery of Savannah is his; but search has not produced certainty.

### The Eight Leading Characters

All the eight men directly involved in the two duels—the four principals and the four seconds—were mighty in their day, which was the main reason that no prosecution against any of them was sustained or could have been. Yet Fate seemingly turned her back upon Hamilton, and upon both Gwinnett and his second. Gwinnett's second in his duel with McIntosh at Savannah on May 16, 1777, less than a year after he signed the Declaration of Independence, was George Wells, a member of the Georgia Assembly from Richmond County, later acting Governor, and who, himself, fell in a duel with James Jackson, an Army officer who was later a United States Senator, then Governor of Georgia, and the man who started the hue and cry about the so-called Yazoo Fraud. The second of McIntosh was the adventurous Joseph Habersham, who, on January 17, 1776, arrested single-handed the Royal Governor of the Georgia Province by entering his council chamber during a cabinet meeting, placing his hand on his shoulder, and solemnly pronouncing: "Sir James Wright, you are my prisoner!" Nine years and ten days later—January 27, 1785—Habersham, as Speaker of the Georgia House at Savannah, signed the first State university charter in America—that of Georgia. On January 2, 1788, at Augusta, he signed for Chatham County the ordinance by which the State of Georgia ratified the Constitution of the United States. His distinguished name is perpetuated by one of the three DAR chapters in Atlanta. In 1791 Habersham and McIntosh were on the committee welcoming Washington to Savannah, and in 1795 the first President appointed Habersham Postmaster General of the United States. A DAR chapter in Savannah bears the name of McIntosh; one in Columbus, Ga., that of Gwinnett.

Besides Gwinnett, there were two other Georgia signers of the Declaration of Independence—Lyman Hall and George Walton. Strangely enough, this exceptional association prompted only one of them—Hall—to support Gwinnett in the duel. Walton supported McIntosh with ardor, and this cleavage between two signers promoted an acute civil and military factionalism in Georgia. Walton could have marvelously enhanced his own fame by being a signer also of the Constitution, had he attended, 11 years later, the convention in Philadelphia that framed it as he had been selected to do. His judicial duties kept him in Georgia. Hall and Gwinnett lived opposite each other—Hall at Sunbury, a port on the Georgia coast; Gwinnett not far offshore on St. Catherines Island, which he owned. Both island and village were in St. John Parish, which became Liberty County. Gwinnett always landed on the mainland at Sunbury, which long ago dwindled to nothing save its rare fame—it furnished not one but two signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Of the four principals in the two duels, only one was born in America—Burr, in New Jersey. Hamilton was born in the West Indies, Gwinnett in England, McIntosh in Scotland. The two victims died in their prime. Hamilton was 47, Gwinnett only 42. The two victors lived to be old men: Burr until 80, McIntosh until nearly 81. It seems that both the victors and their seconds thrived unaccountably, riding to fame on the duels. Burr not only was never brought to trial for killing Hamilton, but also whipped his bitter enemy Thomas Jefferson (whom he had tied for President in the electoral college) in his treason trial at Richmond in 1807, being acquitted notwithstanding the fact that President Jefferson, so hot on his tracks, engineered the prosecution. Moreover, his second, Van Ness, wound up his lucky career by being made a Federal judge in New York by President James Madison 8 years after the duel. And George Washington promoted McIntosh to one high post after another in the Continental Army from the very time of his killing of Gwinnett. Habersham flourished, while Wells fell in another duel. Of the vanquished, only Pendleton seems to have pursued peace further. The others were truly pursued by "some unmerciful disaster—which followed fast and followed..."
faster." Let us now briefly survey the two duels themselves.

The Gwinnett–McIntosh Duel

After the American Colonies struck off the British bonds and declared themselves "free and independent States," it became necessary for each of them to establish a constitution. Georgia's first constitution was framed early in 1777, and the first Governor under it was to be elected by the Assembly it provided. In the meantime, in 1776, Georgia's Council of Safety had elected Archibald Bulloch provisional President and Commander-in-Chief of the State. Bulloch died in February 1777 and was succeeded by Button Gwinnett. The Georgia Assembly had added three battalions of infantry and one squadron of dragoons to its forces for the Continental Army—one new brigade to be commanded by Col. Lachlan McIntosh as brigadier general.

Gwinnett had been a candidate for the post. After he became President he issued severe restrictions upon military authority and put the civil power above it at all points. He personally headed an expedition against the British in East Florida, which was abandoned, later renewed. McIntosh, who fully expected to head any such military venture, declared Gwinnett was hampering the war effort. George McIntosh, brother of Lachlan, was suspected of dealing with the British garrison in East Florida, supplying it with rice and beef cattle. President Gwinnett ordered his arrest for treason. He even declared General McIntosh himself to be tainted and ordered his removal from command of Georgia troops. The removal did not prevail. Moreover, when Gwinnett convoked the new Assembly to elect the State's first Governor on May 8, he expected to get that post himself but was roundly defeated by John Adam Treutlen, with the acclaim of McIntosh who felt he had triumphed over the charges against him.

On May 15, 1777, the Georgia Assembly heard the charges and as a result upheld Gwinnett—whom McIntosh turned and shouted: "You're a scoundrel and a lying rascal!" Gwinnett immediately issued a challenge under the code duello. The two, with their seconds, met the next morning in a meadow that was part of the plantation of Sir James Wright, who had escaped back to England.

I have recently been informed by Mrs. Lilla-M. Hawes, Director of the Georgia Historical Society, with headquarters in Savannah, that the locale of the duel, originally on the outskirts of the city, is today within the city limits and may be found just off Wheaton Street near Hillcrest Cemetery.

Although McIntosh accepted the challenge with the comment that sunrise was a little early, even for a duel, he and Habersham arrived at the appointed place ahead of Gwinnett and Wells. McIntosh supplied both pistols, which shows he was trusted by his challenger. Gwinnett also declared that McIntosh might name the distance at which they were to fire. He suggested 8 or 10 feet, which Habersham amended to 12, and it was so agreed. It was further suggested by one of the seconds that the combatants first stand back to back, then each march off 6 feet, turn, and fire; but McIntosh here objected they had better see what they were doing from the start. So the two duelists took stations 12 feet apart, turned, and both fired at about the same time.

Gwinnett fell, crying out that his left thigh was shattered. McIntosh was also wounded in a thigh, but it was only a flesh wound. McIntosh demanded if Gwinnett had had enough or wished to fire again. Gwinnett replied he would shoot again if he could get up; but the seconds would hear to no more, contending that both combatants had behaved as gentlemen and should attack each other no further. After the duelists had shaken hands, they were led away. McIntosh recovered not long afterward, but Gwinnett was injured beyond recovery, considering the state of surgery in that day; in addition, he is said to have developed gangrene. He died 3 days later, on May 19, 1777.

In August 1777, Mrs. Gwinnett, who was Ann Bourne and had married Gwinnett in England in 1757, wrote John Hancock, President of the Continental Congress, urging that General McIntosh and Colonel Habersham be cashiered; but this was refused. Due to the pertinacity of his enemies, Lyman Hall in especial, McIntosh was indicted for the killing of Gwinnett. He made bond, presented himself for trial, and was acquitted.

Gwinnett's resting place became a mystery long ago. Christ Church Cemetery was the only one in Savannah at the time of the duel, and so it has always been believed that logically he could only have been buried there. This burial place is now the Colonial Park Cemetery. In 1959 the Savannah and Chatham County Historical Site and Monument Commission conducted an exhaustive investigation into the long and painstaking labors of Arthur J. Funk of that city, who in 1957 had caused a grave in Colonial Cemetery to be opened and the bones found therein (which exhibited a broken left thigh bone) sent to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington for a report, as well as all additional data pointing to this being the spot of Gwinnett's interment. The Commission and Mr. Funk were greatly disappointed to receive a reply from the Institution's archaeologist that the grave in question could not be that of Gwinnett since the bones were those of a woman. Recognizing, nevertheless, that the evidence of Gwinnett's interment in this grave was too preponderant to be foregone, the Commission recommended that a monument to him be erected there.

In 1848 the remains of Lyman Hall and George Walton were removed to Augusta, Ga., for burial beneath a handsome shaft in honor of Georgia's Signers of the Declaration of Independence, erected in front of the Richmond County Courthouse. Of course, Gwinnett's ashes also would have been disinterred and taken there save for the fact that there was even less knowledge of his burial
place than there is now. No mystery exists about the burial places of other eminent Georgians of the Revolutionary era; Colonial Cemetery itself abounds in graves with headstones in their honor. Why was no headstone or marker to Gwinnett maintained through the years, since certainly one must have been originally placed? Indeed, a broken and dimly traced marker was found at the grave now said, dubiously, to be his. Could malevolence have destroyed the marked part of that stone? It is not believed so—yet it is certainly a mystery that this resting place, if that of a Georgia signer, was not kept intact for all the world to identify. If the grave in question remains in doubt, forever, it would seem to be only a part of that untoward Fate to which we have already alluded.

The Hamilton—Burr Duel

In 1804 Aaron Burr, Vice President of the United States, was a candidate for Governor of New York. His candidacy was opposed by Alexander Hamilton, and Morgan Lewis was elected. Hamilton had opposed Burr for the Presidency also in 1800, although he had to bow to the candidacy of Thomas Jefferson, his enemy, to do it. Jefferson narrowly defeated Burr in the House of Representatives after the two tied in the electoral college. Although Jefferson hated Hamilton, who hated Jefferson, the two seemed to have gotten together when it came to Burr, whom both regarded, as a conspirator after the order of Catiline. Nor did Cicero ever castigate the Roman plots. Hamilton refused to admit or deny anything, yet affecting not to desire enmity. Finally Van Ness went to Nathaniel Pendleton, Hamilton's friend, and stated that Burr had taken all he could take, and he would have to vindicate his assailed honor "at such hazard as the case demands." Van Ness then handed Pendleton a challenge to Hamilton to meet Burr on the "field of honor."

On the night of July 10, the duel being arranged for the next morning, Burr wrote a letter to his beautiful daughter Theodosia. He wrote another to her husband, Joseph Alston, saying "I have called out General Hamilton and we meet tomorrow morning... If it should be my lot to fall... yet I shall live in you and your son."

Hamilton also wrote a statement the same night in which he said that, if he considered his religion, his family, the fact he bore no malice toward Burr, and that "lastly he would hazard much and gain nothing" from the encounter, he would not accept the challenge, but that he could be of little if any influence before the people again if he failed to accede to "prejudice in this particular." And thus a shameful concession to public sentiment was here made by two eminent men—Burr to the vanity that was current about a man's reputation, Hamilton in fear of being called a coward.

The duel was fought on the morning of July 11, 1804, on a grassy ledge about 30 feet long and 6 feet wide, overlooking the Hudson River, at that time in Bergen County, N.J., and some 3 miles above Hoboken. The place was called Weehawken Heights, and it had been the scene of innumerable duels. Burr and Van Ness arrived first, by boat, from New York across the river. Not long afterward the boat of Hamilton and Pendleton landed, and they ascended the heights. Ten paces were laid off, and lots cast for choice of position and right to give the word. Hamilton's second won both. Fainly, Hamilton took the worst position—facing east with the glare of an early sun on the surface of the river. Maybe he wanted to face his dearly beloved New York. Burr faced the heights.

"Are you ready?" asked Pendleton. Both principals answered in the affirmative.

"Present!"

Burr fired. Hamilton reeled forward, discharging his pistol far above his adversary's head. Burr rushed toward Hamilton, pain in his face on seeing him fall. But Van Ness hastened him away to his boat and on across the river to his home, Richmond Hill. Dr. Hosack, a physician, Pendleton, and two others bore Hamilton to his boat, thence across the Hudson to the home of the statesman's friend, William Bayard, at 80 Jane Street, New York. (Bayard was probably related to Nicholas Bayard, Canal Street, New York, father of Mary Bayard who married William Houston, of Georgia, for whom Houston Street, New York, is named.)

Hamilton's wife, who was Elizabeth Schuyler, daughter of Gen. Philip Schuyler, was summoned; until she reached Hamilton's bedside she did not know he was wounded. As Hamilton lingered on for 30 hours, they spoke mostly of their seven children. It was so sad—yet the redoubtable statesman sought only to console his life companion. "Remember, my Eliza, you are a Christian." He died the next afternoon, the 12th, at 2 o'clock.

Burr, as we have seen, hastened South, until the affair should blow over. Was it destiny that sent him to the general region of southeast Georgia where the other duel was fought? His letters to Theodosia show he was on St. Simons Island, near St. Catharines, and at Darien on the mainland not far from both. The interweaving of Georgia and New York events still prevailed, by some strange, if fortuitous, Fate. But when he returned it was not to go on trial for murder in New Jersey, where he was born, but to preside in Washington at the trial of another—the august impeachment trial of Associate Justice Samuel Chase of the Supreme Court of the United States. Burr was still Vice President and thus President of the United States Senate, which under the Constitution was the tryor of impeachments preferred by the House. The trial ended with Chase's acquittal on March 1, 1805. Three days (Continued on page 104)
When the Doris Pike White Auditorium-Gymnasium was dedicated at Kate Duncan Smith DAR School, Grant, Ala., on October 24, the President General was honored by the students with Operation Appreciation—a long line of students of the various grades filed past her, and each presented her with a letter of thanks. A number of these are given below.

**First Grade**
We thank the DAR for giving us the pretty gym. When we get big we will play ball. We love each DAR for giving us this good school.

**Second, Third, and Fourth Grade Combination Groups**
We have a nice new gym. Some one thought about us. We know that some one was you. Thank you and God bless you.

**Third Grade**
Thank you for the beautiful new gym. We like it very much.

**Fourth Grade**
We are very pleased that you can visit us today. We do hope you have a very pleasant day.

**Fifth Grade**
We wish to express our many thanks to you for making it possible for us to have such a wonderful school, and I am sure that everyone is going to enjoy the new Doris Pike White Auditorium-Gymnasium. It is really a pretty building. We hope that in the years to come we can show our appreciation more than just writing a thank-you letter.

**Sixth Grade**
The sixth grade would like to thank you for the new White Gymnasium. Thank you for all the DAR has given us. We are so fortunate to have a school like this. We know you could not have done this alone. We want to thank all the other wonderful people that have helped to make this one of the best schools in the country. We express our sincere thanks and appreciation for everything. We are very proud of it.

**Seventh Grade**
We would like you to know how grateful we are for all the things you and the other ladies have done for us! We thank you very much for the new gymnasium. We hope that we can make you as happy as you have made us. We appreciate your giving us the school so that the children on top of Gunter’s Mountain might get an education.

**Eighth Grade**
We wish to express our appreciation for the new Doris Pike White Auditorium-Gymnasium.

**Ninth Grade**
Looking over our campus, we see many fine and beautiful buildings which make us proud to be students of this school. We have always been grateful to the DAR for having changed the people of this mountain from illiterate beings hidden from the wheels of progress to ambitious and responsible citizens of our town, our State, and our country. You have given us many gifts of which we are proud, but undoubtedly the most beautiful is the gymnasium which is to be dedicated today. This building, which will improve our physical fitness and keep our bodies strong and well exercised is a wonderful addition to our school. The ninth grade (section A) thanks you.

**Tenth Grade**
We (10A) wish to express our appreciation for the many wonderful things that you and the other DARs have given us, especially the new Doris Pike White Gymnasium.

**Junior High School Class**
We, the Junior Class of Kate Duncan Smith School, wish to express our utmost gratitude, not only for this new gymnasium, but for all the many gifts the DAR have presented since the establishment of the school.

We are especially grateful for the new gymnasium, because in the words of President Kennedy’s recent message to the schools of the United States, “It is of great importance, then, that we take immediate steps to ensure that very American child be given the opportunity to make and keep himself physically fit—fit to learn, fit to understand, to grow in grace and stature, to fully live.”

It will not only serve the eleven members of the basketball team in our class, but will provide facilities for a balanced and sound physical education program for all high school students.

The members of the Junior Class will always hold in their hearts a feeling of gratitude and thankfulness to the Daughters of the American Revolution for this wonderful gymnasium which we could never have had without your generosity.

**Senior High School Class**
We would sincerely like to express our appreciation for the latest gift which our school has received. Although we will only have one year in which to enjoy all the comforts and modern facilities in the new Doris Pike White Gymnasium, we realize what it means to us now and will mean to students for many years.

We feel this will contribute greatly to our physical fitness program in coming years and make us better mentally and physically. In thanking you for this gift, we have not forgotten the generous gifts we have received over the years, which will have a great effect on our lives.

A postscript to the article Savannah—a Seaworthy Name in the December Magazine! The Savannah Press of November 29, 1961, notes that, according to a dispatch from Camden, N. J., the fuel elements to power the Savannah, the world’s first nuclear-powered cargo-passenger vessel, have been assembled inside the ship’s reactor, and the vessel will be moved to Yorktown, Va., under auxiliary steam, for full power-reactor operation and for her first sea trials. The December article was prepared by Miss Robertine Mc Clendon of Savannah Chapter, Savannah, Ga.
THE "TEDDY" ROOSEVELT CABIN

The story of the log cabin, former home of President Theodore Roosevelt, and the part of its history connected with the Daughters of the American Revolution

By (Mrs.) Hazel Webster Byrnes
Regent, Minishoshe Chapter, Bismarck, N. Dak.; State Librarian of North Dakota

DEDICATION ceremonies for the Theodore ("Teddy") Roosevelt Maltese Cross Cabin took place Sunday, August 27, 1961, at Medora, N. Dak., headquarters of the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park. For the members of the Minishoshe Chapter, Bismarck, N. Dak., this day closed a period of drama mixed with hard work and heartfelt interest that had covered 39 years, during the time the cabin had been on the Capitol grounds at Bismarck.

The cabin was now in a new location; and, at this dedication ceremony, the regent of Minishoshe Chapter spoke fitting words and turned the key in the cabin door. In so doing, she represented all of the members of that chapter who had, at different times, taken their turns at opening the door of the cabin. This move placed it near its original home in the Badlands; and, regretful as were the DAR members to have it leave the Capitol grounds, they realized the advantage of having it under National Park management, for it had now become a national historic-patriotic shrine.

The present setting of the cabin at the Visitors' Center, Medora, not only gives to visitors some appreciation of the fantastic beauty of the Badlands where Roosevelt spent parts of the early years of his life, as well as some comprehension of the dangerous living it involved, but also its value in health and in building substantial traits of character. In later years Roosevelt made the statement, "I have always said I never would have been President if it had not been for my experience in North Dakota."

Roosevelt the Rancher

This Maltese Cross Cabin was known also as the Chimney Butte Cabin. The latter name was explained by the fact that the Roosevelt ranch was designated by its proximity to a chimneylike formation in the Badlands in view of the cabin. Its most-used name, Maltese Cross, de-
signated the cattle brand used by Roosevelt, which had a similarity to the Maltese Cross. The cabin was built of logs that had been cut for railroad ties for the new Northern Pacific Railway. When being floated down the river, many logs were left stuck in the sand bars. These were later dug out and used by the ranchers. The Roosevelt Cabin was like many another, except for the roof, which was high-pitched and shingled, providing an attic for sleeping quarters for ranch hands. Most cabins had a low roof covered with sod and scoria, the red slag common in the Badlands.

Roosevelt later established another ranch which he called the Elkhorn, and the Elkhorn Cabin likewise had a history, but that is another story. Suffice it to say that the Maltese Cross Cabin became the headquarters for most of his actual ranching operations.

Other than being a center of some tough activities for ranch hands of that area, the cabin was also a reading room where, quite unbelievably, many a westerner got his first introduction to books and a real respect for the man who gave it to him. That Roosevelt could also use this cabin as a study might seem difficult, but was true. In May, 1885, he wrote to his friend, Henry Cabot Lodge, of his "hard" work but also of his "fun."

"Ranch life appeals to me," Roosevelt wrote his sister, "I even like the costumes—fringed Buckskin shirt, silk neckerchief, seal skin chaps, or riding trousers, and alligator-hide boots."

He was at this time making notes for his book, which he completed in the fall of this same year (1885) on *Hunting Trips of a Ranchman.* Fortune, however, was not always good. In November, 1886, heavy snows struck, followed by mild weather, then later a heavy crust of ice formed, then "more snow than any previous year in western Dakota," as reported by the papers. Ranchmen and cowboys were marooned in their isolated cabins and were unable to look after stock. Roosevelt was one of the big cattle owners, having perhaps at this time from 3,000 to 5,000 head. His losses were very great. Some time in this interval, however, he organized the stockmen along the Little Missouri and was elected its first president. Until 1890 he apparently continued to raise cattle and kept a small herd of horses for ready use at the Maltese Cross ranch.

**Beginning of Career in the East**

Home ties and political affiliations in the East then began to take him back and forth to New York. His rise as a national figure was beginning. At intervals he made trips to the Badlands and his cabin. When in April, 1898, the War with Spain broke out and he planned to go to Cuba as lieutenant colonel of his famous "Rough Riders" he sold his interests in the Badlands to Sylvane Ferris, then his manager. Soon after this sale the cabin passed into the hands of a local cowboy, Jack P. Synder, who decided to make it warmer, hence removed the high-pitched roof and replaced it with the traditional low one covered with sod and scoria.

**Migrations of the Cabin**

As often happens, some national event is needed to bring attention to a site or building that has played an important part in history. In this case, the event was the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to be held at St. Louis in 1904. The Roosevelt Cabin was requested for exhibition. This prompted the State of North Dakota to purchase it, have it dismantled, hauled to Medora, and shipped to St. Louis. There it proved to be one of the greatest attractions of the Exposition. It was estimated that at least 1 million people visited it, and one of its most distinguished visitors was Theodore Roosevelt himself, then President of the United States.

From the Louisiana Exposition it went the same year to the Lewis and Clark Exposition in Portland, Ore. On being returned to North Dakota it was loaned to the Children's Home Society in Fargo and was again set up, this time in the State Fair Grounds near Fargo, where it was used to house exhibits. When finally brought to Bismarck and again put together, it was neglected and deteriorated almost beyond restoration.

Fortunately, as though some unseen factor were giving guidance, it now came about that a new chapter
of the Daughters of the American Revolution was formed in Bismarck and saw, in this forlorn little cabin, the opportunity to exercise one of the aims of this organization—that of the "acquisition and protection of historical spots...and the encouragement of historical research." The women petitioned the State Board of Administration for permission to assume responsibility for its custody and maintenance, which was granted; the cabin then became the important project and prideful trust of Minishoshe Chapter.

When the Liberty Memorial Building was erected on the Capitol Grounds in 1920, the cabin was moved a short distance east of that building. This, to all intents, was to have been its final resting place. The members of the chapter set to work with a will to bring about its restoration. Although they had little money, they contrived all manner of ways for meeting the expenses involved. When the cabin itself was again made habitable, they continued with untiring zeal to refurbish it with originals or replicas of its original furnishings, doing much research to have all as authentic as possible.

By 1923 the cabin was ready to be opened to visitors. Other than the 10 cents charged per person, donations were often given, especially when visitors were told of the now extended project to make the cabin a museum of items pertaining to Theodore Roosevelt. Members of Minishoshe Chapter wrote letters to the Roosevelt Memorial Association of New York, to friends of Roosevelt, or to their friends still living in the Badlands, and to anyone of whom they heard who might have replicas or souvenirs to contribute. One document received was the original "Summons and Complaint" used by Theodore Roosevelt when he arrested the bandits who stole his boat on the Little Missouri. Rather than conform to the then accepted practices of hanging or shooting, he insisted on personally taking the thieves to the sheriff at Bismarck, an arduous trip of some 80 miles and much of it on foot.

"Old Four Eyes" was the name he was insincerely called, since he wore glasses, which aided in setting him apart from his fellows. Later on this name came to signify the respect and admiration in which he was held. It is now used as the title of a drama telling his story, and presented each summer in a natural amphitheatre in the Badlands.

In 1927 an appeal was made to the North Dakota State Legislature for a fence for the cabin grounds. The wrought-iron gate to the new iron fence proved a great attraction, symbolizing the life history of Theodore Roosevelt whose name is the center of the design. The letters on the border are the initials of the 10 words representing the accomplishments of Roosevelt in his lifetime: Educator, rancher, hunter, author, statesman, governor, diplomat, president, diplomat, reformer. The symbolic seal of the United States is atop the whole, with the dates of his birth and death on either side.

The sale of postcards of this wondrous gate, as well as the sale of cards of the historic cabin, helped to bring a small but continuous income to Minishoshe Chapter for support of this beloved project.

Now, again, a national event brought attention to the Roosevelt Cabin. This time it was establishment in 1947 of the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, consisting of some 58,600 acres in the Badlands. Sentiment developed for returning the cabin to its original home in the Little Missouri region. In 1942 the Thirty-first Legislative Assembly of North Dakota authorized the State to transfer the cabin to the newly established park when the National Park Service agreed to maintain it. Nothing was done about it, however, and Minishoshe Chapter continued its care and tours through the cabin. Its roster shows visitors from every continent, with names of notables from many a country. Names of over a thousand a year are on its books.

Then in 1958 another national event took place—the Theodore Roosevelt Centennial. Schools were alerted to give special study to the life of this notable President, and the country was made aware anew of the qualities and character of his greatness. This brought about the final move of the cabin. Only the impressive gate still stands, guarding, let us say, the memories of the project held so dear to the members of Minishoshe Chapter.

Permanent Resting Place of the Cabin

In the moving, the cabin was again torn down. This time the logs were reconditioned and the cabin rebuilt with the original high-pitched roof. Many of the furnishings that had been secured by Minishoshe Chapter were transferred to the cabin in its present setting.

The following tribute to the Daughters of the American Revolution in caring for the cabin was given by the Bismarck Chamber of Commerce. This will hang in the Visitors' Center at Medora.

Theodore Roosevelt's first ranch house The Maltese Cross Cabin was cared for and maintained by the MINISHOSHE CHAPTER DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION during the years 1919-1958 on the Capitol Grounds in Bismarck. In recognition and gratitude for these volunteer services, this plaque is presented by the Chamber of Commerce Bismarck, North Dakota.

DEATH OF "GRANDMA" MOSES

With sorrow and regret, the National Society reports the death, on December 13, 1961, of Anna Mary Robertson (Mrs. Thomas Salmon) Moses, of Eagle Bridge, N. Y. Her national number was 406483, and she belonged to Hoosac-Walloomsac Chapter of Hoosick Falls, N. Y. America's beloved Grandma Moses, she first entered the national spotlight about 20 years ago, when her simple, colorful paintings of country life attracted wide attention. She was nearly 80 when she began her career as an artist, and has long been regarded as an example of fruitful and happy old age. Her painting of The Battle of Bennington (which took place not too far from Eagle Bridge) was a gift to the National Society and hangs in the Americana Room.
ON FRIDAY, August 3, 1492, Columbus set sail from Palos, Spain, with three small ships, the Santa Maria, the Pinta, and the Nina. He went by the way of the Canary Islands, where he took aboard a last supply of fresh water and sailed boldly forth into unknown waters. After many weary days of travel, signs of land began to appear; and finally, at 2 o’clock on the morning of October 12—69 days after they set out—a cannon shot from the Pinta announced the sighting of land.

It is impossible to describe the great joy of all on board the three ships when the crew at last stepped off on the shores of San Salvador, one of the Bahama Islands off the coast of Florida.

Columbus, who had studied his charts well, was convinced that the world was round, not flat, so he thought that, by sailing west, he would find a new route to India, which was so necessary on account of commerce. It is easily understood, then, that he believed without question that the strange, dark-skinned people who met him on the shore were natives of India, so, of course, they had to be “Indians.”

Classification of Tribes

This historic mistake was soon discovered, but the name “Indian” stuck. To most of the Spaniards who came after Columbus, one term was as good as another for the troublesome “savages” they met. The Spaniards’ eyes were fixed on gold, and they were hardly interested in learning that the Indians (more than 2,000 tribes in North America, alone) had their own names for themselves. With the lure of treasure always just over the next hill, only an occasional priest stopped to observe the ways in which the Indians had learned to live in harmony with each of the different environments across the vast continent.

Classification of the tribes is difficult. There are 22 Indian dialects or languages in California, 30 in Mexico and Central America. There are 58 Indian languages north of Mexico. Ethnologists are unable to bring the native languages of the two Americas into fewer than 133 groups.

Many Indians were short and stocky. Others were tall, with high cheekbones and beaked noses like the Sioux on our Indian nickel. Some Indians had copper-colored skins, while others were very light, and still others were nearly black. None of the redskins were really “red” of course—they came to be called so largely because many of them in Central and South America covered themselves with red paint on special occasions. The hair of Indians is long, straight, and coarse. In disposition they are austere, moody—and too proud to show emotion. Their keen black eyes are small and beadlike.

The very presence of Indians in the Western Hemisphere was a transition from their Asiatic origins. The most accepted theory is that they came originally across the narrow strip of the Bering Sea, in successive waves of immigration, which continued over thousands of years. A few groups remained in the far north. Others pushed on south, urged by curiosity, hunger, hope, or restlessness. They moved ever onward until their descendants had looked upon almost every part of both American continents.

All over the New World were large, distinct groups of Indians, and within those groups were tribes with different names, customs, and languages. In Mexico, Cortez met the Aztecs; in Florida, DeSoto met the Cherokees; in Virginia, the English dealt with the great chief, Powhatan, who ruled the Powhatan Tribes; and in Massachusetts the Indian Squanto, who befriended the Pilgrims, belonged to the Wampanogs.

The first permanent settlers realized, right from the start, that if they were to live in the wilderness, they must study how the Indians themselves lived. It was corn (maize) from the Indians, for example, that kept the Pilgrims alive through the winter after they landed in Massachusetts in 1620.

American History Tied Up With Indians

From that time on, the history of our country was definitely tied up with the Indians—trappers, explorers, pioneers, and missionaries found the savages in the woods and mountains, on the plains and deserts, and by the sea.

Of all North American Indians, perhaps those made famous in literature are more interesting to us than any others. They are the Algonquins
The Bacone College Choir, which sang at last Continental Congress.

and the Iroquois. The Algonquins occupied the greater territory. Their tribes were to be found from the mouth of the Ohio to the Rocky Mountains. Pocahontas, King Philip, Pontiac, Tecumseh, and Black Hawk were members of the Algonquin family. The traditions of the American Indians, with war paint and dances, deerskin dress, bow and arrow, tent, and canoe, are drawn largely from the Algonquin Tribes of Indians.

Next in traditional importance are the Iroquois. Of all Indians, they were the most warlike, the most given to use of the scalping knife. Their chief habitats were the basin of the St. Lawrence and Lakes Huron, Erie, and Ontario.

The Iroquois Confederacy

Other Indians from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi lived in constant fear of the Iroquois raiding parties—of swift, noiseless men who sneaked up on villages in the night and made off with prisoners, scalps, or both. Yet, these ruthless warriors are known in history as great peace-makers. The men who made our Constitution found inspiration in the Iroquois League, and the Iroquois were honored and respected by British, French, and American statesmen. George Washington called them the "Romans of the New World."

An Iroquois leader named Hiawatha (not the one of whom Longfellow wrote) realized how much better off all the Indians would be if peace prevailed throughout the woodlands. He discussed this idea with the chiefs of the tribes composing the Iroquois Confederacy (the Cayugas, Oneidas, Onondagas, Mohawks, Senecas and later the Tuscaroras). These Six Nations of the Long House in the forest were very much like the Security Council of the United Nations today, and although it failed owing to the coming of white men, the important Iroquois idea lived on.

Our Debt to Indians

This discussion of American Indians would hardly be complete without mentioning some of the things they have given to our country. A few in that list are potatoes, peanuts, turkeys, tomatoes, cocoa, pineapple, strawberries, beans, peppers, and maple syrup and sugar.

Tobacco, of course, came from the Indians, together with the practice of smoking it; and there were important native drugs, like quinine, cocaine, oil of wintergreen, and arnica. Although scientists did not get the idea of penicillin from the Indians, many South American people discovered, no one knows how long ago, that a wound dressed with a certain kind of fungus healed cleanly. Penicillin is a product of that fungus.

White pioneers moving west in the wilderness could not have survived without their knowledge of Indian woodcraft. They wore moccasins and buckskin leggings and shirts. They lived in wigwams, tepees, and sod houses of their own, and they always followed the Indian trails. At least 500 Indian words are part of our everyday English. Nearly half of our States have Indian names, and so do thousands of rivers, mountains, cities, and counties. In summer camps children become familiar with Indian lore and woodcraft, as do the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts. In fact, a Sioux Indian, Dr. Charles Eastman, was the founder of the Boy Scout movement in this country.

Admission to Citizenship

In 1924 the Indians became American citizens, and in 1948 they were given the right to vote. Today, although Indians are increasingly a part of our American life, they are often treated as second-class citizens; even now, efforts are made to take their remaining lands away from them. But a few of Indian-white ancestry have been recognized as real American citizens, and two have be-
come Vice Presidents of the United States — Charles Curtis, who had Osage and Kaw ancestors, and John N. Garner, who was part Cherokee. Another part-Cherokee person, who made good, was the well-known and greatly loved humorist of the 30’s, Will Rogers, who grew up in Oklahoma, where most of the Cherokees now live.

Indian Education

The future of the young American Indians has interested many Christian men and women for years, and they realize that the greatest hopes for progress are religion and education. These two important things must be stressed.

This thought has been reflected in the minds and actions of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who, through their 71 years of existence, have stood firmly behind a strong Christian educational program for these original Americans.

The Daughters of 1812, the Daughters of American Colonists, and the Children of the American Revolution have also assisted in this worthwhile endeavor and have sent both money and clothing to the approved Indian schools, for these patriotic citizens believe in the value of the individual, in our American way of life, and in equal opportunities for all.

Therefore, DAR’s as individuals and as chapters give scholarships for individual Indian boys and girls and support two schools for education of Indians. These schools are Bacone College, Bacone, Okla., and St. Mary’s School for Indian girls, Springfield, S. Dak.

Bacone College and its sister institution, the Murray Children’s Home, are coeducational. These schools were organized by three Christian men. One was an Indian, Charles Journeycake, a great Delaware chief and a sincere Christian, who knew that only through the “One God,” only through the gospel of Christ, could the Indians’ age-old reverence for God reconcile them and their white brothers. On this strong conviction Bacone was built. On this proved precept and 81 academic years later, Bacone stands today.

The college was founded in 1880, and in 1955, celebrated its “Great Diamond Jubilee of Achievements.” Bacone College is the only accredited junior college for Indian students in the world. There, over 200 young people, from 57 tribes and 6 foreign countries, are trained to go out in the world, not as wards of the Government, but as American citizens. The school has work scholarships that amount to $150.00 a year. Under such a scholarship a student is given a full year’s schooling if he is willing to work 15 hours a week. Last year the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, contributed 76 work scholarships of $150.00 each.

Bacone is under the supervision of the Baptist Church, which has poured tremendous sums into this unique little college, of which it is justly proud; now, several other denominations have given such aid as a chair of instruction and a block of scholarships.

St. Mary’s School for Indian Girls, which had its 88th commencement last June, provides a home and education for some 50 carefully selected Indian girls from the 7th grade through the 12th. The school is open to Indian girl students from any tribe, any State, and any denomination. It is the only accredited high school in the world for young Indian women.

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COL. CHARLES LYNCH AND THE LYNCH LAW

By Sally Smith (Mrs. Arthur) Rowbotham,
Honorary Vice President General; Honorary State Regent of Virginia;
Member, Commonwealth Chapter, Richmond, Va.

The Lynch family originally came from the town of Lintz in Austria and into England with William the Conqueror. Over 700 years ago some descendants of that family migrated from Scotland to the north of Ireland; from this stock a runaway boy, Charles Lynch, landed in Virginia early in the seventeen hundreds. He is said to have left his Irish home while still a boy in consequence of punishment, presumably a flogging, received at school. The high spirit of the youth appears to have resented this indignity offered him by the schoolmaster; and soon afterward, meeting the captain of a vessel that was starting on a trans-Atlantic trip, he embarked, doubtless thinking he would punish his family for letting his school grievances go unheeded. As he thought of the consternation his absence would create, he began to regret his act, and while the ship was not far from the shore sprang into the sea and tried to swim ashore. He was picked up and, as if by fate, borne on to America.

When the vessel arrived in the Colony of Virginia, the captain, in accordance with the custom of the day regarding indigent persons, put up young Lynch at auction to the highest bidder, the intent being that the amount of the purchase should cover his indebtedness and that the purchaser should require the person so bought to work out the purchase price.

Fame and Fortune in Virginia

Christopher Clark, a wealthy and influential planter, attracted by young Lynch's bright appearance and the story of his youth, became the purchaser and carried him home. He was treated as a son, grew up under this kindly care and guidance, and developed ability and unusual energy. He loved and married Sarah, the daughter of his benefactor. They took up a homestead, a large tract of land on the banks of the James River, near the mountains and in sight of the beautiful twin Peaks of Otter. Upon a part of this tract now stands the city of Lynchburg, founded by his son John Lynch. At that time this land was in Albemarle County but in 1755 was incorporated as a part of Bedford County and on February 1, 1782, became part of Campbell County.

Lynch was a justice of the first county court of Albemarle, received a commission from the Governor as captain of the County Militia, and in 1748 represented his county in the House of Burgesses. He died in 1753, a wealthy and highly respected citizen. In the division of his estate, his lands on the James River, including the present site of Lynchburg, passed to his son John, and his extensive possessions on the Staunton River became the property of his other son, Charles Lynch. It is on this son of the immigrant Charles that our interest centers.

From about 1725 to the time of the Revolution, Quakerism made considerable progress throughout Virginia. Among the converts was the family of Mayor Lynch, and the first Quaker meeting house ever established in that section was built on his widow's land. The stone meeting house erected by this congregation, with its rock-walled, time-worn graveyard, is still to be seen a few miles south of Lynchburg.

Career of Charles Lynch, Jr.

The younger Charles Lynch, son of the immigrant Maj. Charles Lynch, was born in 1736. He married Anna Chiles Terrell before he was 19 years of age. He followed his mother's example and was a consistent Quaker. For years he was an active and energetic member of the Society and clerk of the monthly meetings. However, later he became too much interested in the exciting times for the gentle, peace-loving Quakers, and they considered that he had become "unsatisfactory"; the minutes of the meeting show that in 1776 he was disowned for taking solemn oaths, contrary to the order and discipline of Friends. Although his Quaker brothers believed that Charles Lynch had declined spiritually, he suffered no loss of social and political prestige. He was an ardent Whig and in 1796 became a member of the Virginia House of Burgess, as had his father before him. He was also a signer of the Non-importation Agreement, which gave the British so much concern.

The Quaker upbringing of Charles Lynch seemed to have kept him out of active service in arms at the beginning of the Revolutionary War, but not to have prevented his usefulness. In 1780 a dangerous Tory conspiracy, widespread on both sides of the Blue Ridge Mountains, existed to bring about the downfall of the United States and the Commonwealth of Virginia. For the security of the people, Governor Thomas Jefferson appointed Charles Lynch, Capt. William Preston, Capt. Robert Adams, Jr., and Col. James Callaway as civil and military authorities in time of war, clothed with authority for emergency acts to break up this conspiracy of desperadoes who burned and plundered the homes of the Continentals without mercy. Owing to the high prices paid by both armies, horse stealing gained marvelous popularity, and the unsettled conditions of the times gave the thieves virtual immunity from punishment. The county courts were merely examining courts in all such cases, and the trial court sat at Williamsburg, some 200 miles from Campbell County. The officers in charge of prisoners often were attacked by outlaws and forced to release the men or be captured by the British troops and themselves taken prisoners.

Counteracting Tory Plots

New London, county seat of Bedford County, a town of 70 to 100 houses, was an outpost for the representatives of 52 trading firms that traveled deep into the frontier country carrying messages and organizing distant Tory parties. This town was the base of supplies for the growing
frontier trade with Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio. The lead mines of Montgomery County and the British prison camp near Charlottesville, where 4,000 British and German prisoners were interned after the surrender at Yorktown, were focal points for seizure. In addition to the burden of State affairs, Lynch discovered that a conspiracy was in active process of formation in his own community for the purpose of overthrowing the Continental Government. He, therefore, in conjunction with his neighbors (the above-named men who were appointed by Governor Jefferson with military authority to suppress such acts), took active steps to frustrate the objectives of the conspirators and to punish lawlessness of every kind. For such a purpose his methods were striking.

Punishment of Offenders

Under his direction suspected persons were arrested and brought to his home, Green Level, later called Avoca, and there tried by a court composed of Col. William Preston, Capt. Robert Adams, Jr., and Col. James Callaway. The accused was brought face to face with his accuser, the testimony was heard, and he was allowed to defend himself, to call witnesses in his behalf, and to try to prove extenuating circumstances. If acquitted, he was allowed to go, often with apologies and reparation. If convicted, he was sentenced to receive 39 lashes on his bare back, and if he did not then shout "Liberty forever" to be hanged by the thumbs until he gave utterance to that patriotic sentiment. The death penalty was never imposed. When found guilty he was tied to a large walnut tree in Lynch's yard and the stripes inflicted without delay. At that time the customary punishment for stealing a sheep was 15 lashes on the bare back.

The old inhabitants of the neighborhood have still in circulation many amusing anecdotes illustrative of Colonel Lynch's habits and character. They will invariably repeat to you the following lines from the chorus of a once popular song commemorating the deeds of Lynch and his gallant compatriots.

"Hurrah for Colonel Lynch, Captain Bob and Callaway. They never turned a Tory loose until he shouted, Liberty."

The requirement for the shout for liberty indicates the patriotic feeling characteristic of the man and the time. On the lawn of the old Lynch home, some 20 miles from Lynchburg near Altavista on the Seminole trail going south, stands the old walnut tree at which Lynch's law was first administered; but no ghostly body ever dangled from its branches, and it never beheld punishment at the instigation of private enterprise. It bears the marks of extreme age but is well preserved.

Misinterpretation of "Lynch Law"

There is perhaps no term in general and common use among English speaking people whose true origin and significance are so little understood as those of "Lynch Law." Most persons supposed that it originated, according to its modern application, in deeds of wild lawlessness or ruthless murder and that the man whose name it commemorates was one whose inclinations, habits, and accomplishments well fitted him as the leader of such a pirate band as could best execute his law. Such is not the case, for there exists the warrant of statute law for commission of the acts to which this term was first applied. The man condemned to everlasting fame by it was one of the leading gentlemen in an age and community of gentlemen, whose superior and true courtliness, manhood, and self-sacrificing patriotism have seldom been equaled. That "Lynch Law" has stemmed from the name of Col. Charles Lynch is an accident of its present-day meaning, is an excellent example of wide distortion of both true history and of historical interpretation. As a modern interpretation counteracting facts. Alfred Percy, in A Study of Patriotism, tells us that, "The communists of East Germany placed in their school textbooks statements to the effect that 'lynching' and the Lynch Law methods of killing and maltreating Negroes were developed by Lynch of Lynchburg, Va., in which area the practice is said to continue." Negroes were not involved in the Tory conspiracy. If the death by unlawful hanging through mob action, now termed "lynching," started here, where is the record in fact or legend of this murder by the masses? This section of Virginia was not a frontier in 1780, nor was it marked by the lawlessness of the frontier.

To protect the patriots in their efforts to preserve the peace and suppress conspiracy, the Virginia Legislature passed a special Act of Indemnification (Hennings, Statutes at Large, vol. 2, p. 134). On March 23, 1781, Col. James Callaway reported to Governor Thomas Jefferson that a considerable part of the later conspirators had refused to accept the benefits of pardon and said that the conduct of those who complied with the law showed a disposition to become hostile whenever it was in their power. Threats were given out, saying that they were taught by their attorneys that they were not in need of such a law, as they had done nothing for which they could lawfully be punished.

Possible Origin of "Lynch Law"

It is said that "Lynch Law" may be traced back to James Fitzstephen Lynch, Mayor of Galway, Ireland, in 1493, who is said to have hanged his own son out of a window for defrauding and killing strangers without martial or common law to show a good example to posterity (Hardiman's History of Galway). On one occasion the mayor was visited in his home in Galway by the son of a gentleman named Gomez, whose hospitality he had previously enjoyed while on a visit to Spain. His son, Walter Lynch, who was deeply enamored of and bethrothed to a young lady of that vicinity, made his guest acquainted with his fiancée, but soon became enraged and enraged at the growing intimacy that sprang up between them. One night, in a fit of jealous passion, he stabbed the Spaniard to the heart and threw his body into the sea. The crime was soon discovered and, says the chronicle, "In a few days the trial of Walter Lynch took place." A father sat in judgment on his only son, like another Junius Brutus, and, like him too, condemned that son to die as a sacrifice to justice. Although public sympathy had turned in favor of the son and every effort was made to effect his pardon, the fatherundauntedly declared that the law should take its course.

(Continued on page 89)
A SURVEY OF THE HISTORY OF FT. BLISS, TEXAS

By Lucille McCormick
Rebecca Stoddert Chapter, El Paso, Texas

THE POST of El Paso, later to become Fort Bliss, began with the arrival of Maj. Benjamin Beall on February 11, 1848, with a detachment of the First Dragoons, at the Coontz Ranch (later to become Smith's Ranch).

Section 4 of General Orders, No. 58, dated November 7, 1848, provided that six companies of the Third Regiment of Infantry, then in Texas, "will, as soon as the necessary reconnaissance can be made in the direction of El Paso, be put in route for that post."

After the reconnaissance report was turned in, Brev. Maj. Jefferson Van Horne started from San Antonio in June of 1849 with headquarters and the six companies of the Third Infantry. Three months were required to travel the long, weary 670 miles across the desert to the new outpost in midsummer heat. Forty-niners, road builders, and surveyors were in the caravan. Beef cattle had to be driven with them to furnish their meat. They arrived at El Paso, then known as Franklin, on September 8, 1849.

Major Van Horne selected a site for the post on the Coontz Ranch, a location now in the heart of the city of El Paso, Tex. Renewed attacks of Apaches and Comanches caused all the troops to be moved in 1851 to Fort Fillmore, 40 miles away, leaving El Paso without a post for 2 years. In 1853 the Post of El Paso was reestablished at Magoffinsville, about 3 miles from the former location. In 1854 the name was officially changed to Fort Bliss in honor of Brev. Lt.-Col. William Wallace Smith Bliss, who had died in 1853. Bliss had been adjutant general during the Mexican War under Gen. Zachary Taylor.

Magoffinsville remained the site of the fort for 14 years. During this time several men who were to become famous during the Civil War served here. Among them were James Longstreet, E. Kirby Smith, "Prince John" Magruder, J.E.B. Stuart, George H. Thomas, Fitzhugh Lee, Dabney Maury, and John B. Hood.

Mrs. Lydia Spencer Lane, an Army wife, wrote an account of her life at this outpost. She wrote, Fort Bliss was built on three sides of a square; a road in front of the quarters separated them from the parade ground which was enclosed by an adobe wall. Tall cottonwoods grew on the parade ground which was covered by a luxuriant growth of alfalfa. Almost at our door flowed the...
muddy waters of the Rio Grande which were ever encroaching on the banks and endangering those quarters which were near.

There was plenty of hunting nearby. Deer could be shot within a very short distance of the Post.

The Indians were a constant menace. At one time they took 30 mules from an enclosure near the house while the guards were sleeping within. No one dared go alone as much as 3 miles from the settlement. During the interval preceding the Civil War, Fort Bliss was a base for troops, usually units of the Eighth Infantry, whose chief duty was fighting the Apaches, who raided the ranches and villages and attacked travelers.

On February 24, 1861, Gen. David E. Twiggs, in command of Federal troops in Texas, ordered their surrender to the Confederacy. Brev. Lt.-Col. Isaac V.D. Reeve was in command at Fort Bliss with three companies of the Eighth Infantry, consisting of 14 officers and 426 men. Supplies, stores, and funds amounting to $20,000 were turned over to local authorities, and the men marched under parole to San Antonio. The Confederate flag was raised over Fort Bliss. The Post became the headquarters for the Confederates in this area, and here campaigns were planned against New Mexico.

On August 20, 1862, a strong force of the First California Volunteer Cavalry, called the California Column, under Col. J. H. Carlton, took possession of Fort Bliss. The Confederates, with inferior numbers and supplies, had meanwhile withdrawn to San Antonio the preceding month.

Carlton found that the Confederates had burned the buildings upon evacuation. The Stars and Stripes were raised again over Fort Bliss. On February 16, 1865, Company G of the Fifth United States Infantry, under Capt. David H. Brotherton, was sent to Fort Bliss to relieve the California Volunteers.

In March 1868, Fort Bliss was forced to move to higher ground; the flooding Rio Grande, which had been a constant danger for many years, washed away several of the adobe buildings and the corral. This time it was located on Stephenson's Ranch, a few miles distant and to the northeast, and was called Camp Concordia for about a year, when the name Fort Bliss was restored. Here it remained until in January 1877, when it was abandoned again for more than a year.

Because the Indians, renegades, desperados, cattle rustlers, and undesirable men of all kinds were running rampant in the area, civil authority was unable to handle the situation. After a congressional investigation, El Paso was again designated as the site of a strong, permanent military post. On February 4, 1879, Fort Bliss was reestablished at Hart's Mill, northeast of the city and hard by the pass. Permanent buildings were erected on a 135-acre tract, a few of which are still standing. During the early years at this site, the troops were constantly at war with the Apaches until Geronimo's surrender in 1886.

The first railroads came to El Paso in 1881, and the tracks were laid across the military reservation. By 1890 the post was so limited in space that the Congress appropriated $150,000, to buy land and to construct buildings on Lanoria Mesa, about 5 miles northeast of El Paso; later this was increased. This is the present site of Fort Bliss. The new buildings were constructed of brick, instead of adobe, and seven are still in use. The reservation occupied some 1,260 acres.

In October 1893, Col. H. M. Lazelle, with the Regimental Headquarters Company, the Regimental Band, and one battalion of the Eighteenth Infantry, moved into the new buildings. In 1898 Texas volunteers trained here for the War with Spain, and troops from this post were sent to the Philippines. In 1912 Fort Bliss became a horse-cavalry post when the First Squadron of the (Continued on page 98)
IT BEATS THE DUTCH

By Howard S. F. Randolph

"IT BEATS the Dutch" in how many ways Americans, and especially New Yorkers, have been influenced by their Dutch inheritance. Brodhead, in his History of the State of New York (vol. I, p. 749), says:

Holland has long been a theme for the ridicule of British writers; and, even in this country, the character and manners of the Dutch have been made the subjects of an unworthy depreciation, caused perhaps, in some instances, by too ready an imitation of those provincial chroniclers who could see little good in their 'noxious neighbors'.

Yet, without undervaluing others, it may confidently be claimed that to no nation in the world is the Republic of the West more indebted than to the United Provinces, for the idea of the confederation of sovereign states; for noble principles of constitutional freedom; for magnanimous sentiments for religious toleration; for characteristic sympathy with the subjects of oppression; for liberal doctrines in trade and commerce; for illustrious patterns of private integrity and public virtue; and for generous and timely aid in the establishment of independence. Nowhere among the people of the United States can men be found excelling in honesty, industry, courtesy, or accomplishment the posterity of those provincial chroniclers who could see little good in their 'noxious neighbors' of New Netherland.

Uncomplimentary Phrases

As probably all of us here this afternoon have some Dutch blood, we can appreciate the truth of the above statement. Note that sentence—even in this country, the character and manners of the Dutch have been made the subject of an unworthy depreciation. To this day, many of our phrases which include the word "Dutch" have an opprobrious connotation which is certainly not deserved. We say a thing is Dutch when we mean it is in abominable taste, but this is probably one of the many uses of the word in which it really means "German". But we often use the word "Dutch" with a contemptuous implication—denoting something quite opposite to the usual meaning. For instance, we all know what a "Dutch treat" is!

Again, we have all heard of "Dutch courage"—a deliberate slur at one of the bravest people in the world. But if you know the origin of this phrase you will find it has quite a different meaning! A speaker at the Holland Society (Holland Society Year Book 1866–7–96) told the following story: A Yankee had imbibed too freely of New England rum, and as he swaggered out of the tavern he roared "Now I fight the Dutch;" so you see it is the other nationalities that need this artificial stimulant!

When I arrived in Singapore I found that the only bedcovering—if you could call it that—was a round, bolsterlike object that lay vertically on the bed. It puzzled me considerably. Traveling in the Orient you learn quickly that at night it is most important to protect the stomach; so I knew it must be for that purpose, but it seemed rather inadequate. So I had to ask how to use it, and what it was. I was told to cuddle up to it, and wrap my arms and legs around it; and most comfortable I found it, protecting the abdominal region while allowing as much air as possible to the body in the extreme heat. And they told me it was a "Dutch wife".

The dictionary adds many other such phrases, some of which are not in such common use. We all know that a cousin german is a first cousin, but I doubt if many of us know that a "Dutch cousin" is an intimate friend. A "Dutch auction" is one in which the auctioneer sets a much higher price on an article than he expects to get and then lowers the price until he gets a bid. A "Dutch concert" is a so-called concert in which everybody plays or sings a different piece at the same time; and a "Dutch nightingale" is just a common, ordinary frog! I am sure that other from the Knickerbocker Magazine: "Well, it does beat the Dutch," the familiar double door of which you can open the upper half, leaving the lower part closed, is a direct inheritance from our ancestors in New Netherland, and through them from our Dutch forebears, in the Netherlands. And all of us have had someone speak to us like a "Dutch uncle", and I can quite believe from all I hear that a real "Dutch uncle" was quite capable of giving needed advice without mincing matters. Then too, we have "Dutch hospitality"—or used to have—and there was no contemptuous implication about that. Old records of New Amsterdam and vicinity again and again speak of the wonderful hospitality of the Dutch, and of course one of the most important features of this hospitality was the strong drink. In preparing for this talk I looked through some old yearbooks of the Holland Society, hoping to find inspiration in the addresses given before that Society by Chauncey M. Depew and others. I finally found a speech of the immortal Chauncey which started off most hopefully, and I was sure that I had found a mine of information. But after three or four paragraphs the speech suddenly ended, with an asterisk calling your attention to a footnote. This stated that a stenographer had been imported to the dinner for the especial purpose of taking down the speeches of Depew and the other guests, but that he said he had lost his notes, and finally confessed that he had succumbed to the too great hospitality of the Dutch! (HSYB–1887–8–21).

Origin of "It Beats the Dutch"

This leads us to the origin of the phrase that is the title of this talk. "It beats the Dutch!" Why should this mean "surprising" and "astonishing"? It seemed to me that there were two possible reasons: The first, that the Dutch were so invincible in warfare that to beat them would be astounding; the second, that the Dutch were so shrewd that to beat them at a trade would be impossible. Further search brought forth a quotation from the Public Ledger of Philadelphia in 1837. "That beats the Dutch" saith the proverb; meaning that as the Dutch beat Old Nick, it is something of an exploit to beat them." And another from the Knickerbocker Magazine: "Well, it does beat the Dutch, and the Dutch, you know, beat the devil." So this would seem to be the real origin of the saying, but I must confess I do not know when the Dutch beat the devil, unless the devil represents Spain. A letter to Dr. Frank H. Vizetelly, of Funk and Wagnalls, brought forth an interest-

5 Mr. Randolph gave this talk to the New Jersey Genealogical Society. It was submitted by Mrs. Warren P. Coon, regent of Chink-chewwumaka Chapter, Sussex, N.J.
Mrs. Van Rensselaer continues:

More or less transmogrified Dutch words are 'boss' ('baas'), which has acquired a novel political meaning but has also in its true Dutch meaning everywhere replaced the English 'master' in artisans' parlance; and 'boodle' ('boedel') an American slang word but a respectable Dutch word meaning 'stuff' or 'personal property'. Our weakfish was named by the Dutch 'week', soft or tender; our (menaden or) mossbunker was their 'marabunker'. 'Cooky' comes from 'koekje', a little cake; 'hooky' from 'hoekje', a little corner; 'to play hooky' meaning to hide around the corner. 'Spook', identical in Dutch, is called by English dictionaries an American word. And every born New Yorker says 'to snoop', getting it from 'snoopen', which means to pry, to do things on the sly.

Speaking of playing hocky, in one old record I found a complaint against the "wretched boys" of the neighborhood for their "much cutting of hockies!"

And we must not forget Santa Claus. The very name comes down to us direct from the Dutch, "Claus" being the Dutch nickname for "Nicholas" or "Niclaus". So of course Santa Claus is just an abbreviation for St. Nicholas. The Christmas tree, however, was a later importation from Germany.

Names of Dutch Settlers

You will know that few of the early Dutch settlers at New Amsterdam had surnames. Instead they used patronyms—Pieter the son of Cornelis was known as Pieter Cornelissen—Christopher or Stoffel, the son of Jacob, was Stoffel Jacobs, and so on. Oftentimes the name of the place from which they came was added to this patronymic; so the name would be Stoffel Jacobs van Rotterdam, for instance. This was the origin of many of the Dutch surnames beginning with "van". But perhaps you do not know that in many cases different sons of the same man would adopt different surnames, so that nowadays families with entirely different names may be descended in the male line from the same progenitor!

I do not mean different versions of the same name, like Couwenhoven and Conover. Let me give you a few instances. Gerrit Gerritsen van Wageningen's descendants are known both as Van Wageningen and Garretson; modernized sometimes into Garrison; one of the sons of Abraham Rycken adopted the surname Lent, but his other descendants are known as Rikers; while descendants of Hendrick Rycken—probably no relation—were known as Suydams. Teunis and Rutgers Jacobsen van Schoendewoert were brothers. Teunis' descendants were known as "van Schoendewoert" or simply as "van Woert", while Rutgers was the progenitor of the Rutgers family.

Pieter Jansen Haughwout had a son Lefferts Pieters, whose descendants took the name Lefferts, while the descendants of his brother Pieter Pieters were known as Haughwout. Some of the descendants of Rem Jansen Vanderbeek were known as Vanderbeeks, and others as Remsens. The descendants of the third son of Cornelis Haessen van Buren did not keep the surname "van Buren", as those of his brothers did, but adopted the surname "Bloomingdale". Jurian Tomassen van Reypen had descendants of that name and was also the progenitor of the Jurrianse or Yereance family. Cornelis and Jan Lubbers were probably not related. Some of the descendants of Cornelis were Lubberts, some Westervelts, while those of Jan were both Lubberts and Van Blarcoms. Adriaen Ryersz and Martin Reyersz were brothers—both had descendants who were known as Ryersons, but some of the descendants of Adriaen formed the Adriance family, while some of Martin's formed the Martense family. Albert Andriese Bratt,
When the Labadists visited New York in 1679 they made a trip to Long Island, and here is what they said of the oysters:

They had already thrown upon the fire, to be roasted, a pail-full of Gouanes oysters, which are the best in the country. They are fully as good and sweet as in the Nether-lands, but they have a somewhat harder shell. The ground on the hills is covered with bushes of bilberries or blueberries; the ground on the flat land near the rivers can lie down and eat them. Grapevines also grow here naturally in great abundance along the roads, paths, and creeks, which grow so plentifully in the fields, that one can lie down and eat them. Grapevines also grow here naturally in great abundance along the roads, paths, and creeks, and wherever you may turn you find them. I have seen whole pieces of land where vine stood by vine and grew very luxuriantly, climbing to the top of the largest and loftiest trees, and although they are not cultivated, some of the grapes are found to be as good and sweet as in Holland. . . . In the forests is great plenty of deer, which in autumn and early winter are as fat as any Holland cow can be. . . . In the forests here there are also many partridges, heath-hens and pigeons that fly together in thousands, and some times 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 are killed at one shot. We have here too, a great number of all kinds of fowl, swans, geese, ducks, widgeons, teal, brant, which sport upon the river in thousands in the spring of the year, and again in the autumn fly away in flocks, so that in the morning and evening any one may stand ready with his gun before his house and shoot them as they fly past. . . . In this river is a great plenty of all kinds of fish—pike, eels, perch, lampreys, suckers, cat fish, sun fish, shad, bass, etc. In the spring, in May, the perch are so plenty, that one man with a hook and line will catch in one hour as many as 10 or 12 can eat. My boys have caught in an hour 50, each one a foot long. Oysters and lobsters grew to enormous size, and were abundant. De Vries, writing in 1642 (Narr of New Netherl. p. 223), says:

There are fine oysters, large and small, in great abundance. In the summer crabs come on the flat shores, of very good taste. Their claws are of the color of the flag of our Prince, orange, white and blue, so that the crabs show sufficiently that we ought to people this country, and that it belongs to us.

Daniel Denton, the first person to give a description of New York in English, writing about 1670, said:

That I must needs say, that if there be any terrrestrial Canaan, 'tis surely here, where the land floweth with milk and honey.

Pastimes

It is interesting to know how our early Dutch ancestors employed their leisure time. To quote Mrs. Van Rensselaer (1–462) again:

Stuyvesant's Sunday ordinances show what sports his people enjoyed on week-days and on the Saturdays their devotion had been performed: 'Going on pleasure parties in boat, car, or wagon', 'fishing, bowling, and roving in search of nuts and strawberries,' playing at dice, cards, bowls, shovel-board, and tennis, and at 'troch,' a game with balls and hoops played on the grass. Golf was also a Dutch game, described as played with a small ball, a crooked club, and a series of small holes in the turf. Turkey shooting was a common pastime in New Netherland. With small success, apparently, the Governor in Council issued ordinances against firing guns, beating drums, and selling liquors on New Year's Day and May Day, against the erection of Maypoles as likewise conducive to disorderly conduct, and against the rough sport called pulling or riding the goose.

As most people consider golf a Scottish game, I looked it up in the Encyclopaedia Britannica. It says that golf is a "game which probably derives its name from the German kolbe, a club—i.e., Dutch, kolf—which last is nearly in sound identical and might suggest a Dutch origin, which many pictures and other witnesses further support. From an enactment of James VI (then James I of England), bearing the date 1618, we find that a considerable importation of golf balls at that time took place from Holland, and as thereby "na small quantitie of gold and silver is transported zierly out of his Hiene's kingdome of Scotland," he issues a royal prohibition, at once as a wise economy of the national monies, and a protection to native industry in this article. From this it might almost seem that the game was at that date known and practiced in Holland. As early as December 10, 1659, an ordinance was passed at Fort Orange, now Albany, "against playing at golf in the streets." (Dutch Manuscripts–322).
and set to work—it was an ancient rustic custom of the Fatherland—to honor the happy Pieter by planting a Maytree before his door. Now, some workmen not only raised a horrible noise in the village by shouting, blowing horns, etc., while others were asleep, but proceeded to deck the Maytree with ragged stockings; at which, when discovered by Pieter, he was very wroth, taking it as a mockery and insult. He at once cut the tree down.

Pulling the goose was a cruel sport, as the goose was greased and suspended, while a man on horseback tried to snatch it as he rode by.

**Nicknames**

The Dutch were very fond of nicknames, and the old records are full of these intimate appellations, which often successfully obscured their real names. In the family every child had an affectionate diminutive. We read of Jan the Jester, Huybert the Rogue, Cobus the Looper, Squint-eyed Herman, Jan the Swede, Hans the Boor, and so on. In one record Anthony Jansen from Salee, the Turk, was called “a rascal and hornd beast.” And one man, Claes Jansen van Purmerendt, was known as “Jan Pottagie,” or, as we would say nowadays, “Soup Johnny.”

Which reminds me that Annetje van Vorst became engaged to Pieter Kock, her father’s former partner in a sloop, in 1650, but changed her mind, and refused to marry him. He gave her up with a promise of written acquittal, but 5 months later he sued her for his gifts.

The burgomasters and schepens decided that the promise should remain in force, and that neither should marry any other person without the permission of the other and the Court; but Anna did marry very calmly (when she got ready) another more desirable and desired man without asking anyone’s permission.

That was in 1656, and the man she married was a widower with three children—the above-mentioned “Soup Johnny”.

**Petty Trials**

The courts abounded with petty trials over insignificant things. To quote Mrs. Van Renselaer (1–467) again:

> Abusive and slanderous language and insignificant acts of offence, like cutting twigs on leased land, allowing pigs to damage fences, and attacking a neighbor with a slipper or a peachtree twig, were still the most common charges upon which men and women were brought into court, a fact that bears witness not to an especially quarrelsome but to a very simple-minded community in which the custom of settling small private quarrels by official arbitration always prevailed. Once when Jan Vinese was sued for assault the court decided that the plaintiff had “well deserved the beating he got!”

I have culled from the early court records some of these “insignificant acts of offense.” Once Mrs. Everardus Bogardus, the famous Anneke Jans, had raised her skirts a little too high, and this caused a tempest in a teapot. Jacob van Curler swore “that rev. Everardus Bogardus’s wife had, when passing the blacksmith shop in New Amsterdam, placed her hand on her side and drew up her petticoats a little, in order not to soil it, as the road was muddy.” (Dutch Manuscripts—4). The scandalmongers in this case were Anthony Jansen from Salee and his wife Grietje Reiners. Grietje was sentenced the following day.

To stand in Fort Amsterdam, and publicly to declare, at the ringing of the bell, that the minister is an honest and honorable man; to acknowledge that she lied falsely, and to pay costs, and 3 guilders to the poor; her husband, Anthony, is bound over to keep the peace towards Mr. Bogardus, and to pay a fine of 12 guilders (DM–64).

But instead Grietje appeared in court, and declared in the presence of the commander and council, and all bystanders, that her assertion that the rev. Mr. Bogardus was a perjurer, is a lie; begging pardon of God, the court and minister, and promising to comport herself in future so as to satisfy the authorities. (Same).

Anthony also declared that he has nothing to say against Mrs. Bogardus, acknowledging her to be an honest and virtuous woman, prompting that he will never more say anything against her or her husband (DM–65).

Some years later James Bier made a declaration that capt. Jan de Vries called Wilcocks a dog and a puppy, notwithstanding minister Bogardus and his wife stood at his door (DM–97).

In 1639 Philip Gerritsen swore he had seen “Toby van Haerlem throw down a squaw on the path near the Fresh Waterm and sit on her,” (DM–8). In 1642 Philip Geraerdy, a soldier, was absent from the guard without leave, and was sentenced to ride the wooden horse during parade, with a pitcher in one hand and a drawn sword in the other (DM–79).

In 1641 eight negroes were tried for killing another negro. They pleaded guilty, and the sentence was that they should draw lots, to determine which one should suffer for the crime! The lot fell, “by God’s providence” on Manuel Gerrit, the giant, and he was sentenced to hang by the neck until dead. So Manuel, who must have deserved his nickname of the giant, was led to the scaffold, and two strong halters were placed around his neck, and he was turned off the ladder. Both of the halters broke, “whereupon all the bystanders called out ‘Mercyl’ which was accordingly granted” (DM–74). It is interesting to know that Manuel was spared to a useful life, and that 4 years later he was manumitted.

In 1642 Cornelis Melyn sued Egbert Woutersen for loss of the service of defendants daughter, who had engaged to be married before her time of service expired; Elsie Jans, the maiden in question, testified that her mother and another woman had brought a young man to Staten Island, whom she had never seen before, and desired her to marry him; she declined at first, as she did not know him, and had no inclination to marry, but finally consented; she concluded by returning in court the pocket handkerchief she had received as a marriage present. (DM–82).

In 1645 the Rev. Francis Doutry sued Willem Gerritsen, an Englishman, for libel. It seemed that Willem had sung a defamatory song against the Rev. Francis and his daughter. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to stand bound to the Maypole in the fort, with two rods around his neck and the libel over his head, until the conclusion of the English sermon; and should he ever sing the song again, to be flogged and banished (DM–95).

The Minutes of the Orphanmasters also contain many curious problems. When Jan Hutstion died, he left a memorandum which was brought before them, that

Herry Bresar shall not forget to give Hendrick Lambersen a present, for the trouble and care he had as sick nurse. Anything to please him.

Again, Grietje Hendricks, the widow of Andrees Hoppe, and about to remarry, appeared before the Orphanmasters, and was asked if she had made a settlement upon the children. The Dutch made very sure that children, one of whose parents had died, should inherit their proper part of the estate when the other parent married again. Grietje asked why she had to do it before she married again, and was told she must do it. She (Continued on page 126)
Maryland had three signers of the Constitution—James McHenry, Dan of St. Thomas Jenifer, and Daniel Carroll. It does seem that the writers of Maryland history have forgotten them, as their names are not mentioned in any of the four histories I consulted. The information I have come from The Dictionary of American Biography and The Saturday Review.

James McHenry

James McHenry was born in Ballymora, County Antrim, Ireland, November 16, 1752, the son of Daniel and Agnes McHenry. As a good Ulsterman, he received a classical education in Dublin, where he displayed a weakness for poetry. He immigrated to Philadelphia in 1771 at the age of 19, and the rest of his family joined him a year later. He attended an academy at Newark, Del., and in 1772 began to study medicine under the noted Dr. Benjamin Rush in Philadelphia. At the outbreak of the Revolution, he hurried to Cambridge, Mass., and volunteered for military service. If a fight were coming, like any good Irishman, he wanted to be in it.

In January 1776 he was assigned to the medical staff of the Military Hospital in Cambridge and on August 10 employed Surgeon General of Col. Robert Magaw's Fifth Pennsylvania Battalion. When Fort Washington was taken by the British in November, he was taken prisoner and exchanged in March 1778. After a brief term as Senior Surgeon of the "Flying Hospital" at Valley Forge, he was appointed on May 15 Secretary to General Washington. Evidently his work was satisfactory, for he and Washington became lifelong friends. On May 3, 1781, he was transferred to Lafayette's staff. He gloried in his association with Lafayette and wrote a short biography of him that was used in an early history of the Revolution. McHenry continued in active military service until September 1781, when he was elected to the Maryland Senate. He was appointed to the Congress by the State in May 1783. After 5 years he was selected as delegate to the Constitutional Convention, where his private record of the proceedings has been called the best and most important information of the history at that time.

As an ardent Federalist and a firm believer in a strong central government, he worked hard for adoption of the Constitution. He was also a member of the Maryland Convention for Ratification, where he worked just as hard to get the Constitution ratified by his State. After a second term in the Assembly, he again became a Senator, serving for another 5-year term. In this election he defeated Samuel Chase after a hotly contested race.

He was an intimate associate of Washington and was named to the Maryland Commission that formally welcomed Washington on his journey through the State to New York for his inauguration. In June 1796, though McHenry was fourth choice for the post, he was appointed Secretary of War to succeed Timothy Pickering, who became Secretary of State. When Adams succeeded Washington as President, he retained McHenry as Secretary of War in his cabinet.

McHenry joined with Pickering in regarding Alexander Hamilton as his leader and reflected Hamilton's opinions. War with France threatened, and his relations with Adams were not too friendly. When Congress appointed Hamilton, Pickering, and Knox as generals, Adams openly accused McHenry of working against Hamilton's favor and later accused him of working against Adams' re-election. This McHenry denied, but he resigned his cabinet post in May 1800 at Adams' request. His troubles did not end with his resignation, for the Republicans violently criticized his handling of the War Department. A congressional committee refused on April 29, 1802 to investigate his handling of the War Department or his expenditures of funds. Keenly sensitive to this rather unjust criticism, he prepared an elaborate defense which he was invited to present from the floor of the House on December 28, 1802.

Thereafter, he lived in retirement at Fayetteville, his estate near Baltimore, with his wife, Margaret Allison Caldwell, whom he married on January 8, 1784. As a Federalist he was opposed to the War of 1812, although his son John volunteered for the defense of Fort McHenry, which had been named in his honor.

McHenry had few other activities outside of the part he played in public affairs. He served as President of the First Bible Society founded in Baltimore in 1813, published a Baltimore Directory in 1815, and published a booklet, The Three Patriots, concerning Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe. Without any marked ability as a legislator, an orator, a surgeon, or a soldier, he was a high-minded gentleman, a conservative politician, and an associate of great men in stirring times. He died in Baltimore on May 3, 1816. Only two of his children, a son and a daughter, survived him.

Dan of St. Thomas Jenifer

Dan of St. Thomas Jenifer was born in Charles County, Md., in 1723. His father, Dr. Daniel Jenifer, was of English ancestry, and his mother, the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Hanson and sister of John Hanson, was of Swedish ancestry. He had unusual wealth for his day and time and lived on a large estate called Stepney. The origin of his distinctive name is not known nor very much of his schooling or young manhood. He served as Justice of the Peace for Charles County and the Western Circuit of Maryland, was an agent and Receiver General for...
the last two Proprietors, and held many offices of public trust.

In 1760 he was appointed to a commission to settle a boundary dispute with Pennsylvania and in 1766 was made a member of the Provincial Court. From 1773 to the beginning of the Revolution he was a member of the Governor’s Council. At first he was inclined to be conciliatory with England, but he finally took a firm stand for independence. In 1775 he was chosen President of the Maryland Council for Safety, showing great initiative in securing aid for the revolutionary cause. This Council for Safety was the same one that was made a member of the Provincial Court. From 1773 to the beginning of 1782, he served on various committees, including the Admiralty Board and one to consider annexation of western lands. He was strongly nationalistic in thought, favored a permanent union of the States, opposed the printing of paper money, and favored giving the Congress the power to levy taxes.

From 1782 he was for some years superintendent of Maryland revenues and financial agent of the State. In 1785 he served on a commission that met first in Alexandria and later in Mt. Vernon to settle with Virginia the question of navigation of the parts of Chesapeake Bay and Potomac River shared by the two states. In 1787 he was sent as a delegate from Maryland to the Federal Convention in Philadelphia, but played only a minor part in framing the Constitution. His most important stand was in favor of a 3-year term for members of the House. He felt that too frequent elections would eventually cause popular indifference to civic duties and reluctance to accept public office. However, he approved the completed Constitution and signed it. When Luther Martin, another member of the Maryland delegation, said he’d be hanged if the people of Maryland would approve of the document, Jenifer advised him to stay in Philadelphia, for he would indeed be hanged in Maryland.

Dan never married but lived in jolly bachelorhood in Stepney for many years, exchanging visits with his close friend, Washington. Dan was a general favorite with most of his contemporaries; according to one of them, he was always in a good humor and never failed to be pleasant company. His death took place at Annapolis on November 16, 1790. His brother Daniel had two sons, Daniel and Dan of St. Thomas. The Jenifers seemed to like the name of Daniel.

Daniel Carroll

Daniel Carroll was born July 22, 1730, at Upper Marlboro, Md. His paternal grandfather was among the early settlers of Maryland and his father, Charles Carroll, chose business rather than a profession as his career, much to the chagrin of his family. Probably due to his successes, he finally won their respect. In 1727 he married Eleanor Darnall of Woodyard, Md., and they had two distinguished sons—John and Daniel. In 1742, at the age of 12, Daniel was sent to Flanders for his education and stayed there 6 years. After his return he married Elizabeth Carroll of Duddington, and little is recorded of his activities the next few years. On the death of his father, he fell heir to a large share of the estate and was spoken of as a very wealthy man.

From the time of his election as a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1781, where he signed the Articles of Confederation, to the time of his death, he was an active participant in national affairs. On May 26, 1787, he became a delegate to the Constitutional Convention and urged a strong central government, with most of the other large property owners. He vigorously opposed payment for members of Congress by the States, feeling that this would make Congress dependent on the various States. He worked hard to have Maryland ratify the Constitution and opposed Samuel Chase, who advised his fellowmen not to be hasty.

Daniel Carroll was elected Senator from Maryland to the first Congress and was active in making Washington the Capital. The fact that his home, at what is now Forest Glen, Md., was near the District of Columbia and that he was a close friend of Washington probably influenced his appointment on January 22, 1791, as one of the three commissioners to survey the district and limit the area to 10 square miles. Because he and his uncle, Charles Carroll of Duddington, owned large tracts of land in the area, it caused a scandal for a time and may have been the reason for the rather embarrassing complication which finally resulted in the resignation of L’Enfant, the architect and engineer. Daniel Carroll served as commissioner until May 1795, when his age and health forced his retirement. He died at his home at Rock Creek May 7, 1796.

There you have a short biographical sketch of the three men—James McHenry, Dan of St. Thomas Jenifer, and Daniel Carroll. They signed the Constitution for our State and were instrumental in its adoption and ratification; each of them took an active part in the governmental affairs of his country—average citizens who were not content to sit idly by and let others shoulder the burdens of the time, citizens of a Democracy who were vitally interested in securing the blessings of liberty for themselves and their posterity.

Now, 183 years later, these blessings are threatened, and we see one of the weaknesses of our Republic—the freedom of choice. In our country one can be either active or passive, a doer or an onlooker as one pleases. There is no law compelling one to be active, no dictator telling one to take one’s place in the ranks. But, is there not a moral obligation to be a participant rather than a spectator?

Many Americans regard citizenship as a sinecure, enjoying the benefits but shouldering none of the responsibility. They are wasting the wonderful opportunities of living in a Constitutional Republic and their own potentials as human beings. There is no credit and very little satisfaction in standing on the sidelines.

We citizens of this country cannot allow ourselves simply to stand by in a world where no Communist is permitted to be a mere onlooker. We must stir ourselves and accept the responsibility and opportunity for service to community and country as did these patriots of the 18th century.
From the Desk of the National Parliamentarian

By Herberta Ann Leonardy
Registered Parliamentarian

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

QUESTION: May the motion to rescind be postponed indefinitely?

ANSWER: Yes. All subsidiary motions may be applied to the motion to rescind. (R.O.R., p. 169, line 24.)

QUESTION: What is a revision of the by-laws?

ANSWER: A revision is an amendment by substitution. (R.O.R., p. 271, line 17.) A revision may be perfected by primary and secondary amendments, since the old by-laws are not pending and cannot be perfected. (R.O.R., p. 273, lines 15-16.)

QUESTION: In our chapter we are greatly bothered as to whom we shall address by substitution. (R.O.R., p. 271, line 17.)

ANSWER: Regardless of the array of brass, one should address only the presiding officer, by her official title, when making a motion or speaking to a question. (R.O.R., p. 27.) In Parliamentary Practice (p. 108), General Robert gives an example of a speaker introduced to make an address bowing and saying, "Mr. President," then bowing to the audience, "Ladies and Gentlemen."

QUESTION: Is it good practice to make a speech and then close the speech with a motion?

ANSWER: No, it is not good practice for the following reasons:

1. The maker of a motion has the first right to the floor after the question is stated by the chair.
2. Before it is the property of the assembly, no one has the right to discuss it.
3. No one has the right to go into the merits of a question before it is on the floor and open for discussion. (R.O.R., p. 26, lines 4-10.)

QUESTION: Is a rising vote of confidence in order?

ANSWER: No, it is not in order. Members are compelled to express their views, which they have a perfect right to keep secret. You possibly mean to make unanimous a ballot vote that was not unanimous. (R.O.R., p. 202.)

QUESTION: What is the difference between a unanimous vote and general consent?

ANSWER: A unanimous vote means that there is not a single negative vote. One negative vote defeats a motion to make a vote unanimous, as a single objection defeats a request for general consent. (R.O.R., p. 203, lines 18-20.)

QUESTION: When may notice of rescinding be given?

ANSWER: Notice of rescinding may be given while another person has the floor but is not speaking, and while business is on the floor, and even after the motion to adjourn has been voted upon and the chair has announced the vote on the motion to adjourn but has not declared the meeting adjourned. (R.O.R., p. 169, lines 8-10.)

QUESTION: How is the auditor's report handled?

ANSWER: The chair should not wait for a routine motion to adopt the auditor's report. After the report is made the chair should say, "The question is on the adoption of the auditor's report. Are you ready for the question? Those in favor of adopting the auditor's report, say 'Aye'; those opposed, say 'No.' The Ayes have it, and the report of the auditor is adopted." (R.O.R., p. 252.) The adopting of the auditor's report, since it has the effect of approving the treasurer's report, relieves the treasurer from personal responsibility, except in case of fraud.

QUESTION: What is a quorum, and does a quorum have to be present to transact business?

ANSWER: The quorum is usually set up in the by-laws of the chapter; unless this is done, a quorum is a majority of the entire membership. (R.O.R., p. 258.) A quorum is the number of members present necessary to transact business legally. A quorum always refers to the members present, not to the number of members voting. The only business that can be transacted in the absence of a quorum is: To take steps to adjourn; To adjourn; and To fix the time to which to adjourn.

QUESTION: Of what significance is the word "parliamentary"?

ANSWER: Joseph F. O'Brien, in his article, The Historical Development of Parliamentary Procedure is a gradual evolution of the parliamentary governmental processes, and it is natural that American parliamentary procedure owes much to Great Britain.

QUESTION: At our last election, a member rose to debate a nomination. The chair ruled the debate out of order. Was this correct, or did the member have the right to speak?

ANSWER: The Regent could say, "If there is no objection, the secretary will record the vote of —— on the motion _______." The regent will pause and wait to see if any objection is made. If none is made, she will order the secretary to record the vote in the minutes. If there is an objection, the regent puts the question to a vote then and there. (P.L., p. 499, Question 249.)

QUESTION: You speak of an amendment being "germane." What do you mean?

ANSWER: The word "germane" means "related," "pertinent," "closely allied," or "relevant." An amendment may be hostile, but it must be germane. (R.O.R., p. 135.)

Robert gives an excellent illustration of an amendment that is both germane and hostile. "A resolution of censure may be amended by striking out the word 'censure' and inserting the word 'thanks.'" (R.O.R., p. 144, lines 10-11.)

QUESTION: Why does the President General ask the Continent Congress to stand when a message is read from the President of the United States?

ANSWER: It is a mark of respect for the office of President of the United States. We had to do this in 1961.

QUESTION: We understand that all motions must be made in the affirmative. Is this required by R.O.R.?

ANSWER: Robert does not say that a motion shall be in the affirmative but suggests that it is more desirable to use the affirmative form in making motions. It is the very simple reason that the negative form creates confusion. If a member makes a motion in the negative form, the regent may suggest that it be made in the affirmative, giving the proper form, but if the affirmative form would weaken the intent of the motion or if the motion is unwilling to change the form of the motion, then the regent, in stating the motion, must make it very clear to the members how to vote to express their intention. For example, "The question is on the motion 'That we do not approve . . . .' As many as are in favor of the motion say 'Aye,' those who do not approve, say 'No.'" Then announce the vote. A good example of an affirmative form with a negative meaning is "That we disapprove . . . ." (P.L., p. 11.)

There are many words that are affirmative in form but negative in meaning, besides the word "disapprove," for example, disbar, disclaim, disavow, disdain, disentangle, etc.

QUESTION: Ten members came in late to our chapter meeting. We were electing our chapter officers. One of the members who came in late did not have the right to vote since he had not been present in the meeting in which the vote was cast for each candidate in a chapter election. (P.L., p. 500, Question 252.) "Where a vote is by ballot it should be entered in the record." (R.O.R., p. 249, lines 3-4.) This rule may be suspended, however, by a two-thirds vote of the assembly, and the recording of the votes cast for each candidate will not be entered in the minutes. It is my personal feeling that a complaint of recognized importance may be more important than the temporary discomfort of a candidate and that the procedure outlined above is not too desirable.

QUESTION: A member of our chapter asked that her vote on a certain motion be recorded in the minutes. The regent refused to do this. Was it in order?

ANSWER: The Regent could say, "If there is no objection, the secretary will record the vote of —— on the motion _______." The regent will pause and wait to see if any objection is made. If none is made, she will order the secretary to record the vote in the minutes. If there is an objection, the regent puts the question to a vote then and there. (P.L., p. 499, Question 249.)
THE SOCIALISTIC SIXTEENTH
A National Cancer
by FRED G. CLARK
INTRODUCTION BY CAPTAIN E. V. RICKENBACKER

There is a special kind of person in this world to whom the world is in great debt... the kind of person who refuses to agree with the experts that something cannot be done, then goes ahead and does it.

Our speaker today is that sort of man.

As a young army officer in charge of the purchase of lubricating oil, he was told that nothing but castor oil would meet the requirements of rotary airplane motors. With the blessing of Secretary of War Newton D. Baker he found, through intense research, that mineral oil of certain specifications would do the job perfectly.

As a retired businessman interested in public affairs, he was told by the experts that the economic ignorance of the American people was abysmal and permanent, that no practical, simplified presentation of economic principles could ever be developed for the masses.

With that encouragement he organized The American Economic Foundation and went ahead and did it.

The conquest of economic illiteracy is, of course, far from final victory, but again he has proved that something can be done which the experts said could not be done.

Tonight he is going to propose something else that he thinks can be done.

Ladies and gentlemen, I present Mr. Fred G. Clark, Chairman of The American Economic Foundation.

After that most flattering introduction it becomes necessary to preface my remarks with a personal note. It is true that all my life I have gotten my keenest satisfaction from doing things that according to the experts could not be done. I might add, however, that this seems to require no special talent, because I am certainly not a specially talented person. The requirements seem to be rather simple—faith that what is right can be done, and determination that it shall be done. I say this because I want everybody who hears or reads the proposal that will be made in connection with these remarks, to know that extraordinary things can be done by ordinary people who, looking beyond the complications and seeing the obvious, simply make up their mind they must be done.

Being in aviation, you ladies and gentlemen may be interested in my first big brush with the experts. It was in World War I when the airplane first became an instrument of war. As the officer in charge of procuring lubricating oil for the U.S. Army, I was appalled at the government's conclusion that the rotary airplane engine could be lubricated only with castor oil which was in hopelessly short supply. The government had leased a million acres of land in the South with the idea of growing enough castor beans to make enough oil to meet the air program requirements, depending on the good Lord to make enough rain to fall and enough sun to shine.

When one day I suddenly received an order for castor oil, which was double the amount projected, I called Benedict Crowell, the Assistant Secretary of War, and explained the obvious impossibility of meeting the requirements of the stepped-up airplane program unless we found a mineral oil substitute for castor oil. Both Crowell and Newton D. Baker were old friends of mine in Cleveland and, knowing something of my experience as a lubricant engineer, gave me permission to explore the possibilities and the authority to call for assistance from other military corps. After only three months of research, at the Washington Navy Yard, a mineral oil was found to do the work and one of the happiest moments in my life was when we wrote up Specification 3501 which became popularly known as Liberty Aero Oil and was used with complete success throughout the war.

Another brush with the experts came in the field of education. It did not start there, because my interest in starting The American Economic Foundation lay in the improvement of labor-management relations, but it wound up there when we discovered that most of the senseless and expensive labor disputes that so severely penalize the American people and the American worker are based on economic illiteracy—which, in turn, is based on the wrong kind of education.

We were told that nothing could be done about this because economics is a subject that cannot be simplified without distorting the truth. We couldn't find any experts willing and able to undertake the task, so we had to go it alone. Again, it was research, which anyone could have done, that turned up the missing link between the layman and the economist. I haven't time to tell you the exciting story of this success, but I want to show you the basic concept upon which it is built. In fact, as you will soon see, it was a recent consideration of this basic concept that prompted the remarks I am going to make today.

What I want to do is to point out that the quality and quantity of human energy is a key factor in our material welfare, and that the quantity and quality of that energy has been seriously injected and retarded by a law that is so bad, so poorly conceived, so inefficient, so unfair, so complex, and so debilitating, indeed so cancerous, that it must be removed from the economic body of our nation. This is not a labor law—it is a tax law based on the 16th Amendment and called the progressive personal income tax.

Parenthetically I should mention that, as General Chairman of The American Economic Foundation, I have retired from the arena of legislative battles. I am simply tossing out this ball for anyone who wants to pick it up and run with it.

When Karl Marx, more than 100 years ago, was looking around for...
a device to destroy the economic liberty of the individual he did not have to look far. History provided him with the answer—the personal income tax, preferably of the progressive variety.

Income tax started with the ancient Hebrews. It was called a tithe and was a flat 10%, right across the board. It was not a per capita tax—it was based on the ability to pay as measured by a man's income. The man who made twice as much paid twice as much.

The ancient Egyptians also had such a tax; so did ancient India.

More than 2300 years ago the Greeks introduced a new version—the progressive personal income tax under which the man who made twice as much might pay ten times as much. This was an extension of the ability to pay concept. It was based on the central government's power to confiscate. When the Athenians passed this law their leading intellectual, their foremost teacher, by the name of Isocrates, delivered himself of the following prediction that has a remarkably modern sound.

"It would appear that success is to be punished; that exorbitant taxes have made it a crime for a man to prosper. The end result of such an order can only be the removal of incentive, the discouragement of our people and the destruction of our free society."

Some time later Isocrates committed suicide but he did live long enough to see his prophecy come true. The people of Athens did not seem to care enough about their liberty to seriously resist the Spartan invasion.

Rome also had a personal income tax, but gave it up as a bad job.

In fact, with the exception of the Greeks, who did not have time to discard it, every ancient nation that has ever tried personal income taxes got rid of them as the passage of time exposed their unpopularity and impossibility of proper administration.

Let's look at the amazing train of events that visited this evil upon us. The Constitution of the United States was written by a group of brilliant political scientists who knew their world history. They knew the sorry history of the personal income tax and its more monstrous big brother the progressive personal income tax. The basic constitutional principle of taxation is equality before the law and Article One of the Constitution devotes six carefully written Sections on this subject.

For 74 years no effort was made by the Federal Government to breach this trust. Then, for seven years, during the Civil War, the people of America—both the North and the South—were forced to pay a small personal income tax. Fortunately, it was repealed on schedule. Everybody knew it was unconstitutional but, being a temporary war measure, nobody got very excited about it.

After 23 years, in 1893, the personal income tax again raised its ugly head—a law calling for a 2% levy on all incomes over $4,000—but the head was promptly cut off by the Supreme Court which, in May 1895, declared it to be unconstitutional.

When the famous attorney, Joseph H. Choate, argued the case against the Government he very accurately told the Supreme Court that this law was "Communistic in its purposes and tendencies and dependent upon principles as Communistic and Socialistic as ever have been addressed to any political assembly in the world."

In delivering the Court's decision, Justice Fields referred to the law as an "assault upon capital" and added that should it be permitted "it will mark the hour when the sure decimation of present government will commence."

It must not be presumed, however, that this action of the Supreme Court discouraged the social reformers. Their main objective was not revenue—it was social reform. They wanted to expropriate wealth, not for tax purposes, but to cut the wealthy down to size. It was not difficult for the left-wing orators to convince a large segment of the people that the so-called little man would benefit enormously from "soaking the rich."

The fact that, throughout history, this penalty had always missed the goose and hit the gander, and that it was the little man who really suffered, was carefully concealed. So the idea caught on and became an important vote catcher for ambitious politicians. In fact, by 1908, neither political party felt it would be safe to leave it out of their platforms.

The story of how it was foisted on the nation—in 1909—is not a pretty one nor does it reflect statesmanship. In 1909 there was a special session of Congress to consider badly needed tariff revisions. Under left-wing pressure the Republicans proposed the Constitutional Amendment, feeling safe in their belief that it would never be ratified by the states. They did it to silence the inflammatory demagoguery of a misguided idealist by the name of William Jennings Bryan who was the leading "bleeding heart" of his generation.

Here is the almost incredible sequence of events: The 16th Amendment was introduced in Congress on June 17th, 1909. On June 28th it was reported out of Committee and sent to the Senate. Within a week the Senate adopted it by a vote of 77 to 0. Three days later the House did the same by a vote of 217 to 14.

It is almost unbelievable that the total floor debate on this monstrous piece of legislation was restricted to one day in the Senate and one half of a day in the House.

The entire process required only fourteen days!

The proposed tax rate was 2% on all income in excess of $4,000. This looked like the answer to the "little man's" dream because very few voters, in those days, made more than $4,000. Few voices were raised against this mild application of an evil instrument—probably because it was so mild. But the Washington Star in an editorial put its finger on the true significance when it wrote:

"A political Pandora's Box has been opened by Congress. Trouble, toll and tribulation seem to be impending. It is a campaign to make possible for future Congresses to go as far as they like in schemes of taxation which the Founding Fathers inhibited."

It is worth noting that, at the time the 2% rate was established, it was suggested that a top limit of 10% be prescribed. This was considered ridiculous and rejected with the words, "If we did that, some day, some damn fool might try to raise it that high!"

For a few years it looked as if the Republicans had been safe in assuming that the Amendment would not be ratified by the states, but four years later, on February 3, 1913, the ratification was completed. Thus America slipped into the toils of the worst tax law ever devised by power-hungry politicians.

As it was actually put into force, on October 3, 1913, it called for exemptions of $3,000 for single taxpayers, $4,000 for married taxpayers. The rate started at 1% and had a top limit of 6%. In those days,
$4,000 was equivalent to about twelve thousand 1960 dollars, so you can see that very few people got hurt. But once the camel's head was in the tent, the body followed. Since 1913 the exemption has dropped to $600 (which is about two hundred 1913 dollars); the minimum rate is 20% and the top rate is 91%. It could have been worse because Franklin D. Roosevelt, at one time, following the British Socialist line, wanted to take 100% of all income over $25,-000.

The adoption of the 16th Amendment followed many years of plausible propaganda. What happened is a good example of an important political fact—nothing is as powerful as an idea whose time has come. But every coin has an opposite side and in this case it reads: Nothing is as vulnerable and as easily defeated as an idea that has been tried and found wanting.

As was true in the case of prohibition, it takes time for the truth to sink in. Moreover, the change of public attitude is invisible until somebody gets up on his hind legs and shouts "What are we waiting for? We are free people. Let's rid ourselves of this monstrous 'evil'!"

In my considered judgment the point has been reached when public opinion is overwhelmingly against the personal progressive income tax. Do you know anyone who is for it? No one wants to deprive the government of essential revenue but that does not mean that we have to endorse this means of collecting it. Both political parties promised a review of the tax and every one of them, at some point has been reached when public opinion is overwhelmingly against the tax. Let's rid ourselves of this monstrous 'evil'!

Before we go out to kill this monster that preys on our national strength and welfare, let's see what ammunition we have at hand. First let's see what has been said by the men who have had the job of trying to administer it. The present Commissioner of Internal Revenue is Mr. Dana Latham. In September of this year he wrote a circular letter to his entire staff exhorting its members to better administration, and, in part, here is what he said:

"The Service has more than 50,000 employees and several thousand so-called 'temporaries' scattered in almost 1,000 offices..."

These 50,000 men and women are the people who have a door key to every home in the nation, the power to strip the citizen of every vestige of fiscal privacy, the power to impose fines and punishment upon the individual, to force him to perform endless hours of paper work to prove that he is not guilty. This is a complete reversal of the fundamental principle of American jurisprudence, namely that every man is innocent until proven guilty.

Commissioner Latham writes on as follows:

"I think it is fair" (this is a master understatement of all time) "to say that the Internal Revenue Service touches more directly and more intimately the lives of more American citizens than any other agency in the Government—some 65,000,000 of them. And yet because it reaches into the pocket of every person earning, or, in effect receiving, more than $600 per year, the Service (another massive understatement) "is not a popular agency."

"The impact of this income tax is well-nigh beyond belief. In 1886 the Bureau of Internal Revenue collected $1,98 for every man, woman and child in the United States. In the fiscal year just ended we collected $91.8 billion or approximately $540 (per capita); 270 times as much—"

"It is our duty to administer these complex and often onerous laws efficiently and impartially. If each of us makes one mistake a year there will be 50,000 mistakes every twelve months, each of which will reflect upon the service as a whole—"

This arithmetic is true as far as it goes: but if each one makes 10 mistakes there will be 500,000, and if each one makes a hundred it will be 5,000,000.

One of the troubles with this law is that the tax collectors themselves do not understand it. You can get five different answers from five different examiners. In fact, a tax examiner recently told me that the status of a certain matter would depend upon how the boss felt when he got out of bed that morning. This may not be the fault of the tax examiners because I am told that the official administration manual for the last version of this legal monstrosity was not even placed in their hands until 18 months after it went into effect.

As he proceeds, Commissioner Latham touches on a big truth. He writes:

"The task of each of us, as I see it, is to sell the Internal Revenue Service to the people with whom we deal. At all times we must endeavor to convince our unwilling customers that we are endeavoring to perform a difficult task well. We must never forget that the word tax is derived from the Latin verb 'taxare' which means to touch sharply."

If any evidence is needed to demonstrate the universal unpopularity of the progressive personal income tax, here it is—right from the horse's mouth. In fact, Mr. Latham is astonished at the honesty and tolerance of the American people toward this invasion of their personal lives. He writes:

"I never cease to wonder at the fact that our self-assessed system works so well. No other country in the world has anything which begins to compare with ours as far as taxpayer cooperation is concerned. We know, however, that our whole system is founded on public acceptance—"

And I would like to add that this public acceptance has just about reached the breaking point. All that is needed to finish the job is the erection of a banner of protest to which the people can repair.

Another Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who had the job before Mr. Latham, has also had a great deal to say about the law he administered. He is Mr. T. Coleman Andrews, a competent man who has completely demonstrated his devotion to the welfare of the American people. Here are some pearls of wisdom from the pen of Mr. Andrews:

"We have failed to realize that through our tax system we have been playing right into the hands of the Marxists who gleefully hail the income tax as the one sure instrument that will bring capitalism to its knees."

Coming from one who learned the truth the hard way, that is, by trying to administer the personal income tax laws, we must accept the truth of the following statement by former Commissioner Andrews:

"One of the strongest and most serious counts in the indictment against the income tax is its complexity. It started out simple enough but it is not an exaggeration to say that it has become as bewildering, confusing and frustrating a fiscal problem as the people ever had to cope with."

Concerning the complexity of the
law Mr. Andrews states the following:

"This frequently leads to unduly protracted examinations and the overall results sometimes are appalling in terms of unnecessary and long interruptions of the regular duties of taxpayers, accounting and clerical personnel, and the cost of professional services of one kind or another that are required to satisfy the examiners. Many taxpayers complained bitterly to me about this situation and I couldn't honestly disagree with them."

Regarding what can be done about the complexity of the law Mr. Andrews says:

"There is no answer short of wiping the slate clean and starting over."

In other words, this monstrosity cannot be brought under control—it must be destroyed.

There are only two small groups of people who escape the full penalty of this law—the poor and the rich. The enormous majority consisting of some 50,000,000 taxpayers who make up our middle class citizens take it on the chin. The low income brackets can and do get away with not reporting income because, as a business proposition, the amount involved is not worth the cost of finding and prosecuting them. In the high income brackets it pays the Government to go through them with a fine-toothed comb and it also pays these taxpayers to hire expensive legal talent and enables them to avoid the full impact of the tax. There is a big difference between tax evasion and tax avoidance—the first is a crime, the second is legal.

To quote a famous tax lawyer:

"As far as the rich participate in the tax revolution, they rarely do so through tax evasion but rather through the legal avoidance of as much tax as reasonably possible. There are some, of course, who resort to numbered accounts in Switzerland which even the F.B.I. cannot locate or use other methods of swindling the Government, but these culprits are very few. On the other hand the rich can and do employ tax experts who know how to cut the tax burden to a minimum. The effort to 'soak the rich has not hurt the rich but has resulted in 'soaking' the middle class, the most productive and useful class in any democratic society."

So the unfortunate middle class squirms, wiggles, sweats and finagles in a vain attempt to build up a reserve for their old age. But they, too, are fat enough targets to make it worth the examiners' time to keep them under scrutiny, and they probably do not get away with much of the some $30 billion of income not reported, most of it is undoubtedly in the lower brackets where it is hard to find. Yet this $30 billion is more money than is received by everybody above the $20,000 bracket.

Let's see how many things can be wrong with a tax law—and how many of these things are wrong with the progressive personal income tax. First of all a tax law must be accepted by the 'people' as being moral, fair and equitable. Second, a tax law must be capable of efficient administration. Third, it should not encourage corruption of the taxpayer or the tax examiner. Fourth, it should not discourage maximum productivity of the economy.

On all four counts the progressive personal income tax is a bad law. It commands no more moral recognition, no more public respect than did the prohibition law. In the eyes of the people, its violation has become a game, not a crime.

Regarding its administration, this law is a travesty; the taxpayers do not understand it; the tax gatherers do not know how to interpret it; the courts are constantly contradicting each other in adjudicating it; and it is incapable of tracing, detecting, and taxing some $30 billion of personal income.

Regarding its moral effect on both the taxpayer and the tax gatherer, its record of corruption would fill a big book. The power of arbitrary decision vested in the tax examiner, the temptation of the taxpayer to dangle the bait of bribery, the temptation and relative safety of taking the bribe, is overwhelming. There is no rule book or moral yardstick for disputed cases. Poor old Joe Louis who followed some bad legal advice can be bled white while someone else is let off for a few cents on the dollar. Instead of being a judicial process, it becomes a wide-open bargaining session. Nobody knows whether or not justice has been done; whether collusion has entered into the decision; or, in some cases, even if the decision was legal.

Regarding the effect of this law on the productivity of the economy, the evidence is all around us. People who could earn more by doing additional needed work have no incentive to do it. Corporations have difficulty getting junior executives to accept promotion and added responsibility, because the small amount of extra take-

home pay after taxes is not worth it. Capable executives whose services are badly needed in business and industry retire at an early age because if they continued they would simply be working for the government. The cream of the medical profession performs far less service than it could because most of the additional income goes to the tax gatherer. Millions of dollars of payroll have been lost to American motion picture workers because of the stars who insist on making their pictures abroad. Millions of talented people in other professions who could be far more beneficial to the economy have no incentive to do their best.

If the administration is worried about a lag in the growth of the American economy—here is a good place to look for an answer.

These are all valid objections to the continuance of this poorly conceived and poorly administered piece of legislation. But the most valid objection is its arrogant and arbitrary invasion of civil rights. Its recorded transgressions are bad enough; its potential transgressions are truly frightening. I would like to express this, not in my own words, but in those of the late Thomas David Schall, United States Senator from the State of Minnesota.

Here is what he said:

"The one glaring governmental agency that constitutes a menace to the citizens is the Income Tax Bureau, which often goes outside the constitutional limitations and frequently harasses citizens by unjust exactions and by the oppressive conduct of its agents. This system has one defect that is fundamental. That is its lack of certainty, involving not only the time and manner of payment but also the clear, definite and fixed amount.

"While the Bureau is a balm of conflicting regulations and opinions, it believes it is so entrenched by authority granted and assumed, and by its anonymous character, that it even dares to attack the citizen by a charge of fraud without substantiating pretext or cause. The bureau is inquisitorial. It is bureaucratic. Washington is cluttered up with its offices. Its forces swarm over the country, and the cardinal doctrine under which it operates is to inspire the citizens with fear.

"Agents, spies and snoopers annoy and plague the citizen. The agents, rarely of high order in point of skill or character, must show some kind of results. The Bureau grades them for promotion to increased salary, or better still for the honor roll, not on what taxes are finally returned to the government, but by the amounts they mark up first or charge against the taxpayer."

(Continued on page 117)
State Activities

An uninvited and unwelcome visitor to Cedar Rapids during the three days of the Sixty-second Iowa State Conference was the swollen flood carried by the Red Cedar River, only one short block from the Hotel Roosevelt, where the meeting was held from March 30 to April 1. Competition for the delegates' attention, between Conference-connected activities and the flood, was keen, since the rising and falling water level paralleled almost exactly the events of the meeting. But, because of an unusually interesting program planned by Mrs. Sherman B. Watson, State Regent, events outside the walls of the hotel diminished in importance to those attending. The presence of sandbags protecting entrances along adjacent streets and windowed views of racing water creeping up on riverbanks and bridges became merely background.

With Mrs. Ashmead White, President General of the National Society, as our most distinguished guest, delegates and visitors were treated to a successful Conference that featured innovations, as well as a "new look" for many familiar events. Youth and Education was the theme, and Mrs. Watson's planning emphasized the Daughters' projects directed toward the education and training of young people, as well as confidence in young America's inward strength to cope with a future, based on the heritage of the past. Speeches and reports pointed up the theme, and visible reminders included even the decorations for the formal banquet, which featured dolls costumed to represent historical figures, as well as today's school children.

Mrs. White's arrival on the evening of March 29, to be an honored guest at the dinner given by Mrs. Watson for members of her State Board and Past State Regents, was marked by feverish activity along the waterfront, as Civil Defense units, Red Cross, local safety organizations, Scouts, youth groups, and hundreds of volunteers, including many students free for the Easter vacation, strove to build up dikes to protect the city. The crest of the flood was estimated to be about 40 hours away.

Following the Past Chapter Officials' Luncheon on Thursday, with Mrs. White's stirring talk on Our Membership, Our Goals arousing delegates to new resolution, the Conference was formally opened. (During the course of the afternoon session, residents of threatened sections of Cedar Rapids were being evacuated, and most of the city's industrial plants were shut down early so that employees might reach their homes before the downtown bridges were closed off. The hotel staff was busily shifting the contents of basement storage rooms to upper floors.)

The evening's program for the Conference was designed to honor chapter regents for an outstanding year's work. A dinner open only to regents and State Chairmen provided an ideal opportunity to converse informally, to plan further, and to clarify questions of procedure. During the Conference session later, the regents of each of the five districts were seated in turn, with their Director, on the platform, so that their individual reports might be heard and appreciated fully. A reception by the Iowa Society followed, honoring the President General and all chapter regents as they formed the receiving line to be greeted by other delegates and guests.

Mrs. Watson and Mrs. Charles E. Parks, Chairman of Pages, and the State Society were hostesses to the 28 lovely Pages who served through the Conference, and their escorts, at a Pages' Ball that same evening. But long before midnight many of the older girls and young men had answered the urgent calls for more volunteers to aid in the fight against the river and gave up their own pleasure to render service at the barricades by filling sandbags, serving sandwiches and coffee, or doing whatever else was needed.

The flood and the Conference reached their mutual crest on Friday. Other distinguished guests who had arrived included Mrs. F. Lloyd Young, State Regent of Minnesota, and Mrs. Leslie P. Bartheld of New Mexico, National Chairman of the American Indians Committee. Three of the Iowa Society's special projects for the year were most successfully highlighted at a buffet-style breakfast, presided over by the State Chairmen of American Indians, Conservation, and Junior Membership. (During the interesting forenoon session that followed, the river attained a height barely short of a record.)

Despite the attraction exerted by teeming riverbanks, no delegates missed the DAR Schools Luncheon that noon, for it also featured a reunion of those who had taken part in the 1960 Iowa Society's School Bus Tour. These members were seated together at the center of the largest dining room; special guests for the reunion were Walter Ned Cary, of Kate Duncan Smith School, and Jack Thews, driver of one of the buses on the Tour. Mrs. Gaylord Stewart, State Chairman of the DAR Schools Committee, also announced the plans for the 1961 Tour, which will include a third bus, for many of the 1960 tourists are enthusiastically making plans to repeat that outstanding and successful project.

Mrs. White's address, The Price of Freedom, was hailed as the high inspirational point of the formal banquet on Friday evening. Her dedication to the cause of freedom, and her conviction that Americans can victoriously meet the apparent and the hidden dangers with which we are beset if only our inward and outward defenses are strong, impressed her listeners. Those who crowded the banquet hall and enthusiastically applauded Mrs. White included a great many guests as well as members.

Their interest and applause were also stirred by the Americanism Medal awarded to Azzedine Cherif, native of Tunis, by Mayflower Chapter, and by the introduction of the winners of the Good Citizens Contest.
Bonds were presented by Mrs. White for the National Society and by Mrs. Watson for the Iowa Society, to the State winner and four other district champions. The gala reception that followed the banquet program honored the President General, and the State Regent, a courtesy extended by Ashley and Mayflower Chapters, hostess chapters for the Conference.

The floodwaters of the Red Cedar began to recede late on Friday evening, after 12 hours of cresting, but here the paths of flood and Conference finally diverged. With the showing of Operation Abolition at the start of Saturday's session, there could be no letting down of enthusiasm on the part of those in the audience, who again included many guests. We were also pleased to note among them a number of students who had, until that day, been voluntarily working long hours at the flood barricades. Their favorable reactions seem to evidence the rightness of our faith in the future and give further impetus to projects designed to encourage and develop the highest qualities of citizenship in those young people who will soon shoulder the responsibility of keeping America free.

The bridges over the falling river opened again to traffic, and it was with a profound feeling of gratitude that delegates made their adieux to Mrs. White and the other honored guests whose presence had so inspired them. Even more affectionately given were the farewells to our State Regent, Lucille Watson, and the local hostesses for the thoughtfulness and care that had gone into arranging a Conference culminating in such success.—Pauline Pressley (Mrs. Flournoy) Corey, State Historian, Iowa Society.

ARKANSAS

The Arkansas State Society is enjoying a most successful regime under the regency of Miss Lily Peter, of Marvell, who presided at the State Conference, in Little Rock, on March 2-4, at the Hotel Lafayette. The four chapters of Quapaw District were hostesses, with Mrs. Griffin Smith, District Director, as chairman.

A meeting of the State Board of Management was the first of several preconference events.

Mrs. A. L. Waring, State Chaplain, used Life's Sunset as the theme of the Memorial Service in First Presbyterian Church in memory of the 24 members deceased during the past year. Following a program of music, names of deceased members were called as representatives of chapters, one by one, lighted tapers in their memory.

The State DAR Room was the highlight of a tour of the Old State House, with many compliments voiced by the distinguished guests. They saw many beautiful acquisitions to this room, authentically furnished in the 18th century period, which has attracted visitors from all parts of the Nation and numerous foreign countries.

Another preliminary event was a tea given for the 30 Pages at the home of Mrs. Ed. I. McKinley, following their appearance on television and radio shows during the day.

The Conference program had many interesting features, with outstanding musical selections adding to each event. The glamor of the lovely spring flowers of this Southern State Capitol, the numerous television and radio broadcasts, and the exquisite decorations all contributed to its success.

Preceding the opening program, the Officers' Club dinner was held in the Liberty Room of the Lafayette Hotel; a delightful informal talk was made by Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan of Alexandria, Va.

The formal opening of the Conference on Thursday evening sparkled with the dramatic entrance of the Pages bearing their chapter Flags, following the Flag of the United States, and the procession of distinguished guests, Honorary State Regents, and State Officers. Distinguished guests were: Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, Past Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. Jack Maddox, of Hobbs, N. Mex., Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution; Mrs. L. Bentley Cash, of Springfield, Mo., State Regent of Missouri; and Mrs. O. Myking Mehus, of St. Louis, National Vice Chairman of Public Relations.

The State Regent was honored by being made an Honorary Citizen of Little Rock by Assistant Mayor G. W. Blankenship, who presented her with a miniature silver "Key to the City", and in his address of welcome she was acclaimed "one of the most remarkable, outstanding and cultured women of Arkansas."

Greetings were extended by representatives of the Sons of the American Revolution, Children of the American Revolution, the Colonial Dames of the XVIIth Century, Daughters of American Colonists, Daughters of the Colonial Wars, Daughters of 1812, United Daughters of the Confederacy, and the Arkansas Society of Mayflower Descendants.

Miss Sandra Smith, of Little Rock, was presented as State winner in the Good Citizen Contest. She later won the National Competition and read her essay, For What Avail, If Freedom Fail, at the Continental Congress in April. The winner of the second place in the State contest, Miss Virginia Kay Hamilton, of Malvern, was also presented at the State Conference.

The speaker of the evening was Mrs. O. Myking Mehus, and the theme of her challenging address was Making DAR Better Known to the World. A reception followed, honoring State Officers and distinguished guests.

Reports at the Friday morning session included announcements that all indebtedness had been paid on the DAR Room in the Old State House and that membership of the Arkansas State Society, February 1, 1961, was 1530, as compared with 1470 the previous year. Tia Nolan, of El Dorado, won a National History Award for her essay on Historic Waterways. Prize-winning posters from JAC Clubs were displayed during the Conference.

Gorgeous arrangements of camellias, corsages marking places of distinguished guests and State Officers, attractive favors, and handsome door prizes made a colorful setting for the luncheon in the Marquis Room of the Lafayette Hotel. It was announced that Charlevoix Chapter, Blytheville, won the $25 offered by the State Regent for the largest percentage gain in Junior membership during the past year. Abendschone Chapter, Eureka Springs, won first place in the Scrapbook Contest; Hot Springs won second and Texarkana, honorable mention.

On Friday afternoon, Arkansas members and their guests were honored by a reception and tea in the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Terry. An outstanding example of antebellum architecture, this mansion was (Continued on page 102)
Elizabeth Sherman Reese (Lancaster, Ohio). Two outstanding events have recently been enjoyed by Elizabeth Sherman Reese Chapter. First and foremost was the privilege of having Mrs. Harvey A. Minton, State Regent, as its honor guest and speaker at the Founders Day Tea on October 2, at Mumaugh Memorial.

Mrs. Minton traced the origin of DAR, paying particular tribute to Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Miss Mary Desha, Mrs. Eugenia Washington and Mrs. Ellen Hardin Wallworth, the founders, and showing how the original concept of its purpose—historical, educational, and patriotic—is followed today, along with many other traditions established in the first year of its existence. Mrs. Minton shared with those attending, invitations and programs for the cornerstone laying of Memorial Continental Hall, an event of 1904, and the dedication thereof in 1909.

It was of particular interest to members that Senator John Sherman, a native of Lancaster, had suggested that leaders of Revolutionary patriots should organize. This suggestion was made in July 1890 at an SAR meeting, and it was on October 11, 1890, that the National Society came into being. It was further noted that the chapter had been named for Elizabeth Sherman Reese, John Sherman’s sister.

Adding to the enjoyment of the afternoon was a musical salute to the founders. Miss Scherry Blosser presented songs of the 1890 era that might have been sung by the founders.

The second outstanding event mentioned above was a tour of Lockbourne Air Force Base on September 12. This base is part of the Strategic Air Command and is between Lancaster and Columbus. Members and their guests “rendezvoused” at the Officers’ Club, where they enjoyed luncheon and a tour of the newly decorated base. They proceeded by bus for a 2-hour comprehensive visit to the base.

Highlights included a stop at the flight line, where the group boarded a KC 97 refueling tanker and the individual duties of each crew member were demonstrated and explained. The original cost of these giants of the air was $2 million. The length of the propellers from tip to tip is 18 feet, and the boom through which the fuel flows to the receiving plane is 41 feet long. The B-47, which was next inspected from the exterior only, originally cost $3 million and weighs 100 tons.

The Alert Building was pointed out, and it was explained that an Alert Crew living in the building is on constant duty for one week, and during this time its members are never separated, foregoing all normal routine and thereby making it possible for their plane to be airborne in a matter of minutes.

The most instructive afternoon concluded with inspection of the kennels of the sentry dogs, where their purpose and training were explained and demonstrated. —Elizabeth E. (Mrs. Verne R.) Silbaugh.

Cooch’s Bridge (Newark, Del.). If you look at the map of northern Delaware you will see a small dot that marks the location of Newark. It is, or rather was, a college town, set in an agricultural area. During the past decade the college has grown to be a university, and the town has become a city. Exciting things do not often occur here. But in the early part of the year 1961 the residents of Newark and vicinity were very agreeably surprised to hear of the nomination of one of their best loved teachers for a Valley Forge Classroom Teachers Medal, given by the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge—Miss Anne Gallaher.

Miss Gallaher, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gallaher of West Main Street, Newark, is a graduate of the University of Delaware and received her master’s degree from Columbia University. She has also done graduate work at Harvard University. She has traveled extensively in South America and the countries in the Mediterranean area and in Europe; last year she took a trip around the world. As she passed through these countries she studied their customs, observed their political systems, and compared them with ours.

Miss Gallaher has devoted many years to her pupils in the Newark Senior High School, where she teaches social studies. Her ideals are high, and her pupils learn how to become good citizens; the meaning of democracy; patriotism; organization; good government; and how to keep our American way of life safe for future generations. Anne is extremely active in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, where she stresses national defense, patriotism, and good citizenship. She is regent of Cooch’s Bridge Chapter, NSDAR. Her other activities include the Women’s Society of Christian Service; the Alumnae Club of the University of Delaware; Delaware State Education Association; the N.E.A.; and Delta Kappa Gamma, the teachers’ National Honor Society. She is active in all civic, religious, and professional organizations.

On June 9, 1961, at the commencement exercises of the Newark Senior High School, Wilmer E. Shue, Superintendent of Schools, presented Miss Anne Gallaher with the Valley Forge Classroom Medal awarded to her by Freedoms Foundation for her outstanding work in all civic, religious, and professional organizations of the town. The chapter is proud to produce good citizens. This was an award, we think, well earned, deserved and appreciated.—Edna B. Lamborn.

James Alexander (Madera, Pa.). During the past year the Alexander chapter observed several historical events. Its November 4, 1960, luncheon meeting was held at Cossev’s motel, Coalport, in observance of the chapter’s 43rd anniversary. Mrs. Leslie Smiley of Fallen Timber, Pa., spoke on the topic, Commemoration of Thanksgiving Through the Centuries. In February, 1961, the chapter observed American History Month, with pupils of the local elementary schools participating in the Historical Waterways essay contest.

The Good Citizenship Awards were presented to four winners covering Beccaria, Coalport, Irvona, and Moshannon joint school districts. A History Award was also presented in the Beccaria–Coalport–Irvona school district.

The DAR chapter joined the community of Madera in its 150th anniversary. Customarily holding its annual luncheon in June, the chapter moved it to July 4, one of the days of the week-long Madera historical event. Members and guests attended the luncheon and directed observance of the chapter’s 43rd anniversary. Mrs. Leslie Smiley of Fallen Timber, Pa., spoke on the topic, Commemoration of Thanksgiving Through the Centuries. In February, 1961, the chapter observed American History Month, with pupils of the local elementary schools participating in the Historical Waterways essay contest.

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Bragaw estimated the amounts of material, and the actual workmanship—drafting of letters and symbols, cutting and stitching—was done by Mrs. Bragaw. Made from nylon bemberg, its virtually indestructible materials and workmanship are an inspirational symbol to us.—Mrs. Howard Senyard.

Cumberland County (Carlisle, Pa.), Members of the Cumberland County Chapter joined with members of the Conodoguinet Society, CAR, in the annual memorial service at the Indian Graveyard, Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, Pa., on May 28, 1961.

The service opened with the advance of the Colors and a procession of members. The speaker was Maj. Robert H. West, public information officer at Carlisle Barracks. His subject was The Meaning of Memorial Day. “The purpose of the day,” he said, “is to pay tribute to great men who have given their lives for their country. Our Country is unique,” he added, “in that our great men all gave their lives for the cause of freedom.” He also pointed out that the exercise of the day should serve to “inspire us to carry on where they left off.”

Taking part in the program were: David Sadler and William Myers, Color bearers; Nancy Baldwin led the Pledge of Allegiance in the Flag; Michael Nallor gave a welcome; the scripture was read by Christine Wilson; prayer was given by Nancy Myers; and the speaker was introduced by Mary Elser. All are members of the Conodoguinet Society, of which Miss Rozella M. Souder is senior president.

The Indian Graveyard has long been a historic landmark of Carlisle. Indians buried here died while attending the Carlisle Indian School which existed from 1879-1918. They represent many different tribes from over the United States, and many were children of Indian Chiefs. They came to Carlisle to learn trades and the ways of white men. We believe this is the only graveyard of its kind in the United States.

In the picture (l. to r.) are William Myers, Mary Elser, David Sadler, and Maj. Robert H. West.—Margaret Jane Dunlap.

Alhambra-San Gabriel (Alhambra, Calif.). The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, the singing of The Star Spangled Banner and America, and the showing of films on the Constitution were highlights of a special assembly at Ramona School, Alhambra, for the observance of Constitution Week. Guests were the national defense chairman, Mrs. Robert De Mille, and the chap-

ter regent, Mrs. Mildred Allen Priddy, who presented a large framed copy of the Articles on the Constitution. In addition Richard B. Dial accepted the gift on behalf of the school, and student body President Warren Vaughn acted as master of cere-

monies. The picture of the presentation shows (l. to r.) Mrs. De Mille, Mrs. Priddy, Warren Vaughn, and Principal Dial.

A second framed copy of the immortal document was presented to the Harvey Birch High School to be hung in the school library. Another copy was given to the Oak Avenue School in Temple City.

A red, white, and blue display in a department store attracted widespread interest. A 13-star Flag made by a DAR member was a fitting background for an arrangement of patriotic books, brochures, and the poster We Observe Constitution Week.

Approximately 200 inches of publicity appeared in the local newspapers, including seven pictures. Editors of four papers devoted full double front-page columns to the observance of the week. Mrs. Sullivan was presented to the CAR Society. At the urgent request of our chairman, Flags were flown along city streets throughout the week, as well as from private dwellings and public buildings. Copies of the Constitution were hung in postoffices. Libraries in Temple City, San Gabriel, Monterey Park, El Monte, and Alhambra cooperated with prominent displays of patriotic material.—Frances (Mrs. H. R.) Sawtelle.

Elizabeth Pierce Langley (Pittsfield, Maine). During Flag Day week in June, the chapter met on the lawn of the Andrew Carnegie Library of Pittsfield and presented a 50-star Flag to the librarian, Mrs. Bessie Libby, for use in the library’s main center room.

The program opened with greetings from the regent, Mrs. Cecil James Harribine, who observed that this was a day for remembering families that lived here and knew our families, as well as many acquaintances and friends who shared joys and sorrows. In the chaplain’s prayer, thanks were offered for the memory of those who have passed on and for the present privilege of using the library and its services. The chapter members then sang America, followed by verses of Our Flag, written by Jennie Eulette and read by the vice regent.

Presentation of the Flag followed. The meeting concluded with a benediction.

Harvey Birch (Scarsdale, N. Y.). Members, with their husbands, were signal honored when our President General, Mrs. Ashmead White, was a weekend guest in Scarasdale, N. Y., at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr. It was with pride that the name of Mrs. Sullivan, First Vice President General of the National Society and Honorary State Regent, was added to the Harvey Birch membership this year.

Mrs. Edward Holloway (National Vice Chairman, American History Month; past regent; past State Chairman, DAR Schools; and Past State Historian) was chairman of the event, which welcomed Mrs. White to Scarasdale and Westchester County in her first official visit here. To honor Mrs. White, a garden party was given by the regent, Mrs. Russell M. Skelton, and past regents of the chapter at the home of Mrs. Everett L. Noetzel in Scarasdale, on the afternoon of Saturday, July 29.

With the summer weather, it was a delightful occasion for all guests were received by Mrs. Skelton, Mrs. White, and Mrs. Sullivan in Mrs. Noetzel’s lovely home and moved on to the added enjoyment of the terraces and beautiful gardens. In the picture shown, which was taken by Macy Westchester Newspapers and is used with their written permission, are (l. to r.) Mrs. Noetzel, Mrs. White, Mrs. Skelton, and Mrs. Sullivan.

About 80 guests attended. All Westchester regents and many National and State Officers were invited, with their husbands. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Thurman C. Warren of Chappaqua, Mrs. Warren being Past Vice President General and Honorary State Regent. Gen. and Mrs. Donald B. Adams of New Rochelle. Mrs. Adams is Past Vice President General and Past National President of the CAR. Mr.
Eunice Sterling (Wichita, Kan.). In 1944 Eunice Sterling, along with Frances H. Munger, raised money to save from destruction the Munger House, the first home built by a white settler, D. S. Munger, in Wichita, in 1868.

This house, with its cottonwood logs squared off and rough walnut floors with wooden pegs, was put together with crude tools and painstaking hand labor. Mr. Munger even burned his own lime on the banks of the Arkansas River and bound it together with buffalo hair and ground glass and sand for plaster. He not only became the first home builder but the first justice of the peace, the first unofficial postmaster, and one of the first land developers.

The house, which was amazingly sturdy, had been disguised as a modern dwelling with board covering it. It had become dilapidated and an eyesore to the neighborhood and was about to be destroyed in 1944. It was then that Eunice Sterling Chapter campaigned to save it and bought the house with the intention of restoring it authentically. To further insure preservation and complete the restoration, the house was later turned over to Historic Wichita, Inc., and moved to nearby Wichita Town, the members went across the street, to a yard behind the church, where a group of young members of Sunflower Chapter, with the artists themselves as the speakers of the afternoon.—Janice D. (Mrs. Harvey Todd) Lee.

Capt. John Lillard (Grant County, Ky.). Chapter members and guests visited the grave of Miss Mary Desha in the Lexington Cemetery in Lexington, Ky. The chapter has been working on the grave since 1944. Miss Desha, one of the founding members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was a Kentuckian. Flowers were placed on the grave. Pictured (l. to r.) are Mrs. E. L. Porter, State Historian; Mrs. Wilson Evans, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. Fred Osborne, State Regent; Mrs. Robt. Hume, State Vice Regent; and Mrs. Charles W. Rhodes, State Treasurer.

Cowtown Restoration with a bronze marker to identify the house with its connection to the Munger House, the first home built by a white settler in Cowtown.

The chapter observed its 19th birthday in June with a pilgrimage to Lexington. In commemoration of the centennial of the Civil War, a tour of the John Hunt Morgan House was made.

The regent of the chapter, Miss Martha Blaine, presided at the luncheon-meeting. In her remarks the State Regent, Mrs. Fred Osborne, Winchester, paid tribute to the organizing regent of the chapter, the late Mrs. Watson Tranter, mother of Mrs. Robt. Hume, State Vice Regent and a past regent of the chapter. Greetings were brought by the other State Officers pictured, as well as by Miss Laura Dickerson, National Vice Chairman of Program; Mrs. Charles Allphin, State Chairman of the Woman’s Advisory Council, Civil Defense; Mrs. Clifford Coyle, regent, Boone County Chapter; and Mrs. John Towles, regent, Polly Hawkins Craig Chapter. A national defense report was given by the chapter chairman, Mrs. Charles Allphin, who warned us that we were being disarmed in four ways—economically, militarily, politically, and morally. Pointing out that we won World Wars I and II with our free enterprise system, she declared we were losing our constitutional safeguards and were slanted toward liberalism.—Laura Dickerson.

Hannibal (Hannibal, Mo.) celebrated its 60th Anniversary on October 28, 1961; it was the seventh chapter to be organized in Missouri. Seven of the living past regents were present. The regent’s report was given by the chapter chairman, Mrs. Charles Allphin, who welcomed us and assured us that we were being disarmed in four ways—economically, militarily, politically, and morally. Pointing out that we won World Wars I and II with our free enterprise system, she declared we were losing our constitutional safeguards and were slanted toward liberalism.—Laura Dickerson.

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On exhibition at the meeting were the Secretary’s books, old scrapbooks, and the bound volumes of all the annual programs, as well as a chapter service flag from World War I, with several stars and one Red Cross. During that war, one chapter member maintained the Navy Recruiting Station in Hannibal, the only one anywhere under one woman without even one Navy man in the office.

Before the Congress passed the Veterans’ Day Law, Hannibal Chapter observed what it called Remembrance Day on November 11. Kettles were placed on downtown streets for cash donations, and a war money collection was used for children of military families.

The remarkable loyalty of chapter members is shown in the high percentage of attendance, as well as the money given to various DAR projects.—Floy Wright (Mrs. H. E. Dakin).
Princess Hirrihigua (St. Petersburg, Fla.). A handsome bronze marker, now an historical attraction, was a gift to the city of St. Petersburg, from Princess Hirrihigua Chapter. It is near the shores of Tampa Bay on an Indian mound at the intersection of Mound Place, Bethel Drive, and Grove Street South—not far from the Sunshine Skyway Bridge.

The accompanying picture was made at the unveiling ceremonies. (L. to r.) Mrs. Arthur Wright, Mrs. I. E. Kehl, and Mrs. E. L. Barth (formerly Mrs. Harry A. Deyo), ex-regents of the chapter; and Raymond C. Evans and Charles Emery Parks, grandsons of two active members.

The plaque is a suitable tribute to the beautiful Indian princess for whom the chapter was named. She is credited with saving the life of a young Spanish explorer, Juan Ortiz, upon several occasions. He and another young man had been enticed ashore and captured by Indians when Narváez’s vessels anchored in Tampa Bay during the 16th century. Ortiz’ companion, who tried to free himself, was immediately killed, and Ortiz was bound and placed over a fire. The chief’s daughter felt sorry for him and begged her father to release him, in order that she might care for him until he became well. Later, Ortiz was made a slave by the tribe. The Indians did not bury their dead but placed the bodies on platforms high above the ground. Ortiz was ordered to guard the burial mound from wild animals. After killing an animal that tried to carry off one of the bodies, he was treated more kindly.

Princess Hirrihigua interceded for Ortiz when her father, who hated the sight of the white man, would have had him put to death. A neighboring chief, Mucoso, to whom Princess Hirrihigua was betrothed, protected Ortiz until DeSoto came. Because of the refusal of Chief Mucoso to surrender Ortiz upon the repeated demands of Chief Hirrihigua, the marriage of the merciful maiden and the honorable young chief was forbidden by the cruel father. One historian wrote that Princess Hirrihigua sacrificed her love to her humanity and Mucoso his bride to his sense of honor.

Princess Hirrihigua, largest DAR chapter in Pinellas County, continues to be interested in American Indians. Projects include scholarships and gifts of books, clothing, and other items to Indian schools.

The marker was erected to commemorate the chapter’s Golden Anniversary which was celebrated in 1960.—Lois Rodgers (Mrs. Byron M.) Ward.

Everglades (Miami, Fla.) held its first fall meeting on October 23, 1961, in Old Fort Dallas, the chapter home. The building, constructed about 1835, has been preserved as one of the few historic landmarks of South Florida, housing the only museum of Revolutionary relics in Miami.

The honor guest of this occasion was Mrs. William A. Rollins, who was recipient of the Americanism Medal. Mrs. Rollins, a naturalized citizen, was born and educated in Dublin, Ireland, and received her citizenship papers in Baltimore, Md. Since that time she has devoted her life to assisting aliens seeking citizenship, praises most highly the DAR Manual for that purpose, and urges candidates to attend classes in citizenship training where Manuals are used exclusively. She also advises young adults to attend night classes in Miami senior high schools, furthering their efforts to obtain their diplomas.

Reservations for the following programs may be made with the Program Office NSDAR, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Rental is $1.50.

Have you ever wished that you would drop in for a visit with Gen. and Mrs. Andrew Jackson before he was elected President? You can almost make the trip at your next chapter meeting if you reserve the 35-mm color-slide program of the Hermitage. This fine program will take the chapter to Nashville to visit this restoration, which is unique in that the furnishings are practically all those of the original owners. The mansion today is just as it was when Gen. Andrew Jackson, seventh President of the United States, died there June 8, 1845.

The Hermitage script was prepared by Mrs. Jack W. Denis, Tennessee State Program Chairman, and is so excellent that it is being used by the Hermitage Association.

Have you been to Mount Vernon? Have you toured Monticello? These and others are available to your chapter in the new 35-mm color-slide program, Homes of Famous Virginians.

Have you wondered what to do with your Children of the American Revolution Society? Have you wanted to organize and been a little afraid? “The Case History of a C.A.R. Society” is the story of the activities of Seven Hills Society, Lynchburg, Virginia. The 35-mm color slide program was prepared and given by Mrs. L.T.G. Hyatt, Senior President and DAR State Program Chairman for Virginia. The program is full of action and ideas.

Crossnore School in the mountains of North Carolina may be visited at your next chapter meeting. Mrs. Norman Cordon, North Carolina State Regent, gave the fine set of 35-mm color slides.

Welcome to Fort Ligonier! And you surely will be welcome when your chapter uses this 35-mm color slide program of the restored fort in western Pennsylvania for your chapter’s next meeting.
Births, Marriages, and Deaths of Ports-

ville, Del., from Book of Memorandum of
Isaac Sullivan (copied by Katherine
and Charlotte Ralph).

(Continued from DAR Magazine,
May, 1961)

Elizabeth Cordrey & Josiah Cordrey
had son born Oct. 20, 1822.
Mary Copes & Thomas Townsend
were married Dec. 26, 1822.
Mary Moore & Winder Dashiel died
Jan. 28, 1823.
Littleton Thompson died Mar. 13,
1823.
Sally Horse died Dec. 14, 1822.
Molly Beach & Nicholas Crockett;
Mattox Hastings & Thomas Phippin;
Nancy Lecat & Elijah Kindel Eskeridge
all were married Jan. 26, 1823.
Sarah Lowe & Josiah Hearns were
married Apr. 17, 1823.
Elisas Hitchens died May 16, 1823.
Miss Melson died June 1, 1823.
Polly Gordy had daug born Apr. 24,
1823.
Sarah Hearns & Josiah Hearns had a
son born May 16, 1823.
Flavilla Davis had child born May
29, 1823.
Elizabeth James daug born Aug. 14,
1823.
John Hosea married Aug. 20, 1823.
Augustus Lecat and Margaret Lecat
had child born Oct. 14, 1823.
Ellen Kinnekin & Samuel Kinney,
Jr. were married Oct. 16, 1823.
Jacob Curmeen died Nov. 8, 1823.
William Oney died Nov. 16, 1823.
Elizabeth Hitch Horsey & Wingate
Cannon were married Dec. 4, 1823.
Elizabeth Records & Ephraim Pusey
were married Nov. 20, 1823.
Charlotte Horsey died Dec. 8, 1823.
Martin Oney died Dec. 21, 1823.
Patience Moore & Charles Rider were
married Dec. 11, 1823.
Whitting Tull died Dec. 27, 1823.
Eligate Lank died Feb. 20, 1824.
Elizabeth Wooten & Thomas Adams
were married Jan. 8, 1824.
Sally Lynch daug born Mar. 1, 1824.
Eliza Ellis child born Feb. 20, 1824.
Elijah Melson died Mar. 4, 1824.
Phama Sirman dau born Mar. 15,
1824.
Franky Callaway son born Mar. 19,
1824.
Elizabeth Pennewill & Griffith Merine
were married Mar. 25, 1824.
Mary James of John had son May 17,
1824.
Nancy Davis died June 9, 1824.
John Windsor of Robert killed June 8,
1824.
Benjamin Burton died June 7, 1824.
Eliza Phillips & Nathaniel Horse were
married May 19, 1824.
James Thomas died June 15, 1824.
Isaac Vinson June 16, 1824.

Thomas Hearn had child born June 22,
1824.
Dr. James Hood died July 23, 1824.
Nancy Morris dau of Jacob Morris
married July 31, 1824.
Cyrius Cannon & Wingate Callaway's
daugh were married Aug. 19, 1824.
Polly Melson & William Smith were
married Aug. 19, 1824.
Patience Gordy had child born Aug.
30, 1824.
William Moore, Sr. died Sept. 16,
1824.
Polly Melson Smith died Sept. 4, 1824.
Daug of Benjamin Melson.
Lotty Culver wife of Elijah died Sept.
12, 1824.
Wateman Kinneykin died Sept. 26,
1824.
Jacob Phillips died Oct. 1, 1824.
Dr. James Derickson died Oct. 7,
1824, shot himself.
Eliza Hitchens died Oct. 12, 1824.
Leah W. Morris & John G. Collins
married Nov. 4, 1824.
William Goyd's child died Nov. 12,
1824.
Frederick Hastings died Nov. 13, 1824.
Elizabeth Riggan widow of William
Riggan died Nov. 18, 1824.
Kinda Callaway & Elizabeth Windsor
were married Nov. 25, 1824.
Leah Buck & Isaac Tire were married
Nov. 25, 1824.
Priscilla Davis had daug born Dec. 3,
1824.
Ailsey Records & William Pusey were
married Dec. 21, 1824.
Levinah Anderson wife of John G.
Anderson died Dec. 5, 1824.
Aaron Gordy & John D. Horse died
Levin Hitch paid Dec. 10, 1824.
Josha Hearns & Ester Culver were
married Dec. 16, 1824.
Joshua Maggie moved to place of Shad-
off Shady Shorts Dec. 21, 1824.
Jonathan Hearns died Dec. 22, 1824.
funeral preached by Rev. Windsor.
Witing Sanford's wife died Dec. 26,
1824.
William Riggan died Jan. 1, 1825.
Mahala Adams & Sylvester Wooten
were married Dec. 29, 1824.
Leah Collins & John Collins had child
born Dec. 26, 1824.
Kitterah Pentor & Joshua Loyd were
married Jan. 4, 1825.
Mr. Richardson and Selby Buck died
Jan. 10, 1825.
Thomas Curmeen wife died Jan. 1825.
Rachel Waller & Thomas Waller were
married Jan. 9, 1825.
Hannah Wooten died Jan. 23, 1825.
William Lecat died Jan. 28, 1825.
John Austin was married Jan. 27,
1825.
Pheobe Wooten & Benjamin Hearn
were married Jan. 27, 1825.
Sumeret Downing died Jan. 29, 1825.
William Brion died Feb. 15, 1825.
Jane & Stephen Goyd's son Charles
Goyd died Feb. 7, 1825.
Rebecca Wallace & Kidle Goyd were
married Feb. 7, 1825.
Thomas Phippin's child died Feb. 18,
1825.
Widow Bonnywell died March 4, 1825.
Ellenor Sirman & Joseph Sharp were
married Mar. 30, 1825.
Ebe Waller wife of Elihu of Joshua
married Apr. 5, 1825.
Hetty & James Collins had son born
Apr. 17, 1825.
William Knowles died Apr. 28, 1825.
Levin Hitch died May 16, 1825.
Jane Lank & John Sirman were married
May 15, 1825.
John Lynch & Levin Phillips paid
notes & taxes May 8, 1825.
Clarasa Brian wife of William Brian
died May 30, 1825.
Gatty Curmeen & John Cahoon were
married June 1, 1825.
Elizabeth James & John J had son
born July 3, 1825.
Ailsey Pusey had child born July 4,
1825.
Phillis Ellicott had dau born July 18,
1825.
Elizabeth wife of William Sullivan
died July 12, 1825.
Nancy and James & William Windsor
were married Aug. 3, 1825 son of James
& Betty Bacon Windsor.
Bridget Megee & B. Wingate were
married Aug. 18, 1825.
Polly Lecat & George Ellis were mar-
rried Aug. 19, 1825.
Joseph P. Twilley was Constable Aug.
29, 1825.
Sally Bacon & Wilson Knowles; Eliza
Wooten & Louder Moore were married
Sept. 8, 1825.
Polly Ellicott died Sept. 1, 1825.
Burton. Hazzard died Sept. 28, 1825.
Polly & John Hastings had twins son
& daug born Sept. 10, 1825.
Nancy Lecat & William Melson were
married Sept. 14, 1825.
Kindle Curmeen & Ritty Morris were
married Sept. 29, 1825.
Tamar had son born Oct. 20, 1825.
Mahala Wooten had child born Oct.
27, 1825.
Joseph Cannon died Oct. 31, 1825.
Benjamin Fooks married third time
Nov. 2, 1825.
Stephen Ellis died Nov. 7, 1825.
Ephraim Marvel child died Nov. 8,
1825.
Elisha Sharp was hung Nov. 8, 1825.
Levin Buck died Nov. 16, 1825.
Capt. Severd Mayers died Nov. 24,
1825.
Thomas Beach died Nov. 30, 1825.
Matthew Kineykin died Nov. 1825.
Joseph P. Twilley was Constable 1825.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
married Dec. 28, 1825.
Ann Smith & Isaac Williams were married Dec. 28, 1825.
Pliny Costin died Jan. 5, 1826.
Thomas Riders wife died Feb. 14, 1826.
Elisha Buck died Jan. 14, 1826.
Elizabeth Cordy had child born Mar. 23, 1826.
William Hearn died Mar. 25, 1826.
John Laws died Mar. 25, 1826.
Polly Cordy had son born Apr. 1, 1826.
Amelia Johnson died Apr. 19, 1826.
Jane Sullivan had son born June 2, 1826.
Patience Godry had daug born June 30, 1826.
Sally Miller died June 29, 1826.
Margaret Megee died Apr. 7, 1826.
Sally Parker & William Brion were married Apr. 7, 1826.
Aisley Pusey died Apr. 10, 1826.
Daniel Elliott died Apr. 21, 1826.
Martin Tull died July 11, 1826.
Sally Davie wife of Wingate Davie had twins born June 1826.
Jacob Nicolson child died July 10, 1826.
Cator Megee died Aug. 3, 1826.
John Laws died Aug. 5, 1826.
Elizabeth Collins wife of Richard Collins died Aug. 2, 1826.
Michael Hastings died Sept. 10, 1826.
James Bridges died Sept. 18, 1826.
Ann Ward had son born dead Sept. 19, 1826.
John Callaway died Sept. 22, 1826.
Rachel Hearn & James Lowe were married Oct. 18, 1826.
Ellinor Riggin & Egleston Moore were married Oct. 19, 1826.
Amelia Hastings & Elijah Murphy were married Nov. 11, 1826.
Phoebe Kenney had son born Nov. 11, 1826.
Polly Callaway & Arustus Anderson were married Nov. 23, 1826.
Mathias Ralph & Comfort Townsend were married Dec. 21, 1826.
John Truitt kill Jacob Middleton Jan. 4, 1827 taken to jail.
Horatio Megee & Tempus Callaway were married Jan. 25, 1827.
Jacob Elenswonn died Jan. 27, 1827.
John Locat died Feb. 6, 1827.
Sally Green & James Kinney were married Feb. 20, 1827.
Ann Martin & Cyrus Windsor were married Feb. 21, 1827.
Metilda Jane Gordy daug of William Gordy died March 10, 1827.
Jane & John Sirman had son born March 8, 1827.
Severn Hasting died April 11, 1827.
Wingate Davis died April 14, 1827.
Thomas Locats wife died April 21, 1827.
Sally Marvel & Jacob Adams were married April 12, 1827.
Sally Green & James Kinney were married May 29, 1827.
William K. Kinneys wife died April 15, 1827.
Cesar Kershaw was killed June 7, 1827.

Mary T. Ross & William Rider were married June 28, 1827.
Ephraim Marvel child died June 22, 1827.
Ellinor Rider died April 12, 1827.
Nancy Oney died July 15, 1827.
Polly Curmean died July 17, 1827.
Elizabeth Callaway mother of Levin & Eliah Callaway died July 19, 1827.
Polly Gordy & Gillis Callaway were married July 26, 1827.
Sarah Hastings & Joshua Lamdon were married Sept. 19, 1827.
Phoma Kenney had daug born Aug. 5, 1827.
John O. Horsey died Oct. 3, 1827.
Eleanor Moore & John G. Anderson were married Oct. 7, 1827.
Merian & Hetty Hastings had daug born Sept. 1827.
Polly & Leonard Hastings had son born Oct. 9, 1827.
Hetty Frenay & Jacob Hastings were married Oct. 11, 1827.
Phillis Elliott had daug born Oct. 26, 1827.

Family Bible Record of George W. Barker of Youngstown, N.Y., and Mary H. Greenfield of Lewiston, N.Y. (contributed by Mrs. M. E. Marsh, Jr., R.R. 2 Chapel Hill Rd., Triadelphia, W. Va.):


Deaths
Huldah Peck the wife of Jesse Peck d. Apr. 21st, 1830, aged 61.
Harriet Stow the wife of Benjamin J. Stow d. Aug. 30th, 1826.
Emily A. Peck died Aug. 142, aged 18.
Emily A. Peck d. Aug. 14th, 1813, aged 9 mo.
Verzenia Peck d. Apr. 1st, 1844 in her fourth year of age.
Marion Harriet Stow, b. Aug. 1st, 1837, aged 6 mos.

Benjamin J. Stow and Harriet Peck were mar. Aug. 31st, 1835.

Births

Emily Peck b. Nov. 24th, 1812.
Leonard Peck b. Apr. 30th, 1820.
Emely Peck b. Sept. 5th, 1824.
Marion Harriet Stow, b. Feb. 10th, 1837.

(Continued from DAR Magazine, December, 1956)


Cheeshire County, Westmoreland Town

Marine Harriet Stow, b. Feb. 10th, 1837.

Deaths

Benjamin J. Stow b. Charlton, Mass., Nov. 29th, 1810.

Births

Emily Peck b. Nov. 24th, 1812.
Leonard Peck b. Apr. 30th, 1820.
Emely Peck b. Sept. 5th, 1824.
Marion Harriet Stow, b. Feb. 10th, 1837.
None.
HONORING
MISS LILY PETER
State Regent of Arkansas
1960 -- 1962

The Arkansas Chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution,
take pleasure in presenting our State Regent,
MISS LILY PETER, OF MARVELL, ARKANSAS.
FOREWORD

The Arkansas Chapters of the DAR are happy to present, in the following pages, some glimpses of the historical, cultural and economic aspects of our loved State. We hope, as you read these pages, that you will feel better acquainted with Arkansas—its beauty, its interests and its people.

To each individual and each business firm who has helped in this presentation, as a sponsor or in any other way, we wish to express our sincere thanks and appreciation. We wish especially to thank the Arkansas Publicity and Parks Commission for their many beautiful photographs, and the Peerless Engraving Company, of Little Rock, for their services in making nearly all of our cuts.

And now we give you the Arkansas Chapters and their towns, so that when our friends come to Arkansas they will know where to look for a latchstring.

Abendschone
Arkadelphia
Benjamin Culp
Captain Basil Gaither
Centennial
Champagnolle
Charlevoix
Captain David Love
Colonel Francis Vivian Brooking
Fort Smith
General Henry Lee
Gilbert Marshall
Hot Springs of Arkansas
James Bate
James K. Polk
John Cain
John McAlmont
Jonesboro
L'Anguille
Little Rock
Marion
Mary Fuller Percival
Mine Creek
Ounchita
Pine Bluff
Provincia de la Sal
Robert Crittenden
Robert Rosamond
Texarkana
William Strong

Eureka Springs
Arkadelphia
Prescott
Little Rock
Little Rock
El Dorado
Blytheville
Monticello
Hamburg
Fort Smith
Lake Village
Little Rock
Hot Springs
Helena
Mena
Hope
Pine Bluff
Jonesboro
Marianna
Little Rock
Fayetteville
Van Buren
Nashville
Malvern
Pine Bluff
Benton
West Memphis
El Dorado
Texarkana
Proctor
The history of Arkansas and of Phillips County begins with De Soto's crossing of the Mississippi River on June 18, 1541, and the first recorded mention of the Mississippi River is the famous line in the diary of Rodrigo Ranjel: "There they saw the great river." The discovery of the Great River by Hernando De Soto is one of the most familiar facts in American history, but the events connected with this discovery have a strange and fantastic quality in the meeting of the two civilizations represented: the forest civilization of the proud, handsome Indians of Phillips County, wearing their plumed headdresses and bearing their feathered weapons with the elegant grace of their grand seigneur manner, and the ancient Iberian civilization of medieval knights in armor, on horseback, with blade and buckler, as they journeyed through these wilderness regions. The following accounts of the crossing of the Great River and of De Soto's journey through Phillips County are taken from translations of the original Spanish and Portuguese documents written by the explorers themselves.

There are only three of these accounts by members of the expedition: the diary of Rodrigo Ranjel, De Soto's private secretary, later incorporated by the Spanish historian Oviedo in his Historia General y Natural de las Indias; the official report to the Royal Council made by Luys Hernandez De Biedma, the Factor, or representative of the Emperor Charles V, for the expedition; and the narrative of a Fidalgo of Elvas, a nobleman from Portugal whose identity has never been discovered, known as the Gentleman of Elvas or the Knight of Elvas, who was with the Portuguese contingent led by Andre de Vasconcelos under the command of De Soto.

In these writings, it will be noted that an Indian Chief, or Cacique, is frequently identified by the name of his town, or vice versa. The Indian kingdoms were small in extent, and each Cacique was suzerain of only a few miles of territory in any direction. In the southern part of Phillips County, where the crossing of the river took place, the Cacique was Aquixo. Farther up the County, from the region around Helena over to Big Creek, the Cacique was Casqui, written also Icasqui; and in the extreme north end of Phillips County, where the St. Francis river empties into the Mississippi, the Cacique was Pacaha.

Since none of the explorers could speak the languages of the many Indian tribes whom they encountered, they had to depend upon interpreters.
Of these, the most capable was Juan Ortiz, a nobleman of Sevilla, who had been with Panphilo de Narvaez on an earlier expedition to Florida. Lost among the Indians, he was befriended by an Indian Chief, Ucita, and later by another, Mocoso, and for twelve years he had lived among these Indians on the best of terms. In Florida the various tribes spoke different languages, and since Ortiz was an excellent linguist, he had learned a number of Indian tongues.

When De Soto landed in Florida, the news soon reached Mocoso, who then told Ortiz that Christians were friendly by an Indian Chief, Ucita, and very kindly gave him leave to rejoin his people, sending with him a dozen principal Indians as an escort. De Soto received Ortiz with great joy, and his services proved invaluable to the expedition in their dealings with the Indians. Ortiz died at Autiamque during the winter of 1541-42, a loss De Soto greatly regretted.

"Thenceforth," says the Knight of Elvas, "a lad, taken in Cutifachiqui, who had learned somewhat of the language of the Christians, served as the interpreter. The death (of Ortiz) was so great a hindrance to our going, that to learn of the Indians what would have been rendered in four words, it became necessary now to have the whole day: and oftener than otherwise the very opposite was understood of what was asked."

These adventurers were lost men indeed. All of the land through which they passed they called Florida, thinking it was a great island, and De Biedma says of Pacaha's village at the mouth of the St. Francis River: "We remained in this town 27 or 28 days, to discover if we could take a path to the northward whereby to come out on the South Sea."

The vicinity of Helena, where were the villages of Casqui, has the unique distinction of having been visited by De Soto twice—when he first came up through the County northward, looking for Pacaha, the most famous Cacique in that country, and again when he turned southward from Pacaha and then southwestward toward Big Creek, "the river of Casqui", and probably on to Indian Bay—"Aquiguate *** the largest town in Florida"—before heading in a northerly direction toward the rumored mountains, the foothills of the Ozarks, where he hoped to find the gold he had promised the Emperor Charles V.

The expedition moved forward very slowly on foot and on horseback, its pace being set by the drove of pigs which De Soto had brought when they sailed from Cuba and which, on several occasions, had been all that saved them from starvation. In Florida, the second year of the journey, the thirteen swine the Governor had brought over had increased to three hundred. In the spring of 1541, a few months before the crossing of the Mississippi, the Knight of Elvas states that they still had one hundred swine, four hundred having been destroyed in the conflagration at Mauilla; and at the time of De Soto's death, nearly a year later, near the mouth of the Red River, their number had increased to seven hundred. It is said that the famed Arkansas razorbacks had their origin from pigs lost or strayed from De Soto's band.

The reader can only wonder at the iron endurance of these knights of Spain and Portugal: half-starved when they reached the Great River; in rags and tatters, except for such remnants of armor as they had been able to salvage from the disastrous fires they had suffered at Mauilla, in Alabama, and at Chicasa, in Mississippi; their few dozen remaining horses reduced to skin and bone; crossing the raging Mississippi in flood, on their log rafts of green timber, built under a storm of Indian arrows; struggling through the flooded bottom lands below Helena in backwater knee-deep to waist-deep, under a blazing June sun; assaulted by swarms of mosquitoes — "a single blow with the hand sufficient to kill so many that the blood would run over the arms and body"; the soldiers and the Indian porters carrying on their shoulders the squealing pigs, to keep them from drowning. Yet such was the dignity of bearing of these Spanish and Portuguese noblemen, the authority in their speech and manner, that the Indians addressed them as lords and entertained them as royalty on pilgrimage.

It must be admitted that, in high courtesy and grand manners, the Phillips County Indians were equal to the university-bred courtiers of Spain and Portugal—De Soto had attended the University of Salamanca, at that time the greatest in Europe, and so had many of his compatriots. Receiving their strange visitors at first in fear and hostility, doubtless justified by reports of the cruelty and villanoy of some of the members of De Soto's band, once friendly relations had been established, the Indians...
welcomed their unbidden guests with formal speeches of the most graceful phrasing. This seems to have been true of the Indians of Arkansas in general. Farther on in their journey through this region, the Knight of Elvas says: "The Cacique of Tulla made an address to the Governor, in which he apologized and offered him his country, his vassals and his person. The speech of this Cacique—like those of the other chiefs, and all the messengers in their behalf who come before the Governor—no orator could more elegantly phrase."

And the wilderness protocol which De Soto was called on to referee in the incident of the rival chieftains, Casqui and Pacaha, is one of the most charming touches in the entire narrative.

The Knight of Elvas comments on the fine physique of the Indians of Phillips County, and Rodrigo Ranjel states also that they were the finest in appearance they had seen up to that time, except at Cotitachequi (in Georgia). The extraordinary good looks of the Arkansas Indians is further corroborated by an early 18th century map which is on display in the Territorial Restoration in Little Rock. The region now known as Arkansas was then called by the Indians, "The Place of the Handsome Men," and it is so identified on this map.

The description given by the explorers of the Indian towns of Phillips County indicates an unexpected degree of civilization—the good cabins, the towns thoroughly stockaded, Pacaha's town having a moat and towers. True, it was a wilderness civilization, and there was about it a primitive simplicity and directness that is almost Biblical in its quality. As in the days of King Solomon, the Indian kings who entertained De Soto as an equal did him the honor of offering him intermarriage with their families. The Knight of Elvas states: "The Chief of Casqui came the next day, and after presenting many shawls, skins and fish, he gave the Governor a daughter, saying that his greatest desire was to unite his blood with that of so great a lord as he was, begging that he would take her to wife. He made a long and discreet oration, full of praise of Soto."

In such generosity, Pacaha would not be outdone by Casqui, and later, the Knight of Elvas tells us this: "At the time of his (De Soto's) departure, the Chief of Pacaha bestowed on him two of his sisters, telling him that they were tokens of love, for his remembrance, to be his wives. The name of one was Macanoche, that of the other, Mochila . . . Macanoche bore a pleasant expression; in her manners and features appeared the lady; the other was robust."

Now we shall take up the story of this historic journey through Phillips County. But first, let us be introduced to De Soto by his friend, the Knight of Elvas, whose home in Portugal was only a few miles over the border from the town of Xerez, in Spain, where De Soto was born and reared.

"Hernando De Soto was the son of an esquire of Xerez in Badajos, and went to the Indies of the Ocean Sea, belonging to Castilla, at the time Pedrarias Davila was Governor. He had nothing more than blade and buckler: for his courage and good qualities Pedrarias appointed him to be captain of a troop of horse, and he went by his order with Hernando Pizarro to conquer Peru. According to the report of many persons who were there, he distinguished himself over all the captains and principal personages present, not only at the seizure of Atabalipa, lord of Peru, and in carrying the City of Cuzco, but at all other places wheresoever he went and found resistance. Hence, apart from his share in the treasure of Atabalipa, he got a good amount, bringing together in time, from portions falling to his lot, one hundred and eighty thousand cruzados . . . which he brought with him to Spain.

"He married Dona Ysabel de Bobadilla, daughter of Pedrarias Davila, Count of Punonrostro. The Emperor made him Governor of the Island of Cuba and Adelantado of Florida, with title of Marquis to a certain part of the territory he should conquer."

(180,000 cruzados in gold would today be equivalent to a fortune of several million dollars.)

THE RELATION OF RANJEL, from the HISTORIA GENERAL Y NATURAL DE LAS INDIAS, by Gonzalo Fernandez de Oviedo y Valdes. 1546. Translated by Buckingham Smith.

(This portion of the narrative begins with the expedition on the east side of the Great River, in Mississippi, probably not far from Sunflower Landing.)
Saturday, the last of April, the army set out from the place of the barricade and marched nine days through a deserted country and by a rough way, until May 8 (1541), when they came to the first village of Quizqui, which they took by assault and captured much people and clothes; but the Governor promptly restored them to liberty and had everything restored to them for fear of war, although that was not enough to make friends of these Indians. A league beyond this village they came upon another with abundance of corn, and soon again, after another league, upon another likewise amply provisioned. There they saw the Great River. Saturday, May 21, the force went along to a plain between the river and a small village and set up quarters and began to build four barges to cross over to the other side.

On the other side of the river, about 7,000 Indians had got together with about 200 canoes, to defend the passage. All of them had shields made of canes joined, so strong and so closely interwoven with such threads that a cross-bow could hardly pierce them. The arrows came raining down so that the air was full of them, and their yells were something fearful. But when they saw that the work on the barges did not relax on their account, they said that Pacaha, whose men they were, ordered them to withdraw, and so they left the passage free. And on Saturday, June 18, the whole force crossed this Great River in the four barges and gave thanks to God because in His good pleasure they did not lie, I will not deny the truth. But you know well that I am older and mightier than you, and that to me belongs a higher place.

Sunday, June 26, they departed thence to go to Pacaha, an enemy of Casqui; and after passing several villages, they spent the night in one. And the following day they crossed a swamp over which the Indians had thrown a well-constructed bridge, broad and very cleverly built. On Wednesday they came to the village of Pacaha, a village and lord of wide repute and highly thought of in that country.

This town was a very good one, thoroughly well stockaded; and the walls were furnished with towers and a ditch round about, for the most part full of water which flows in by a canal from the river; and this ditch was full of excellent fish of divers kinds. The chief of Casqui came to the Christians when they were entering the village and they entertained him bravely. In Aquixo and Casqui and Pacaha, they saw the best villages seen up to that time, better stockaded and fortified, and the people were of finer quality, excepting those of Cofitachequi. The Commander and his soldiers remaining some days in Pacaha, they made some incursions further up country.

It was now the hour for dinner, and the Commander sat down and ordered both chiefs (Casqui and Pacaha) to be seated. And between them there was much contention, as to which of them should sit on the right hand of the Governor. Pacaha said to Casqui: “You know well that I am a greater lord than you, and of more honorable parents and grandparents, and that to me belongs a higher place.”

Casqui replied as follows: “True it is that you are a greater lord than I, and that your forebears were greater than mine. And since this great lord here (De Soto) tells us that we must not lie, I will not deny the truth. But you know well that I am older and mightier than you, and that I confine you in your walls whenever I wish, and you never have seen my country.”

Finally this was left for the Governor to settle, and he ordered that Pacaha should be seated on his right hand because he was a greater lord and more ancient in rank, and he showed in his good customs more of the manners of the courtier after their fashion.
The tremendous sweep of the Great River was an awe-inspiring sight to these Spaniards from each of the occasions when they approached it; but never spanning the river, as it was in its seasonal flood, in early spring, or, as still happens, in May or June. At the time of their crossing, in June of 1541, it must have been in flood, from the swiftness of the current and the amount of timber being carried downstream, as well as the great width—"a man standing on the shore could not be told, whether he was a man or something else, from the other side," says the Knight of Elvas, who relates that in May of the following year, as De Soto lay dying at Anilca, near where the Red River empties into the Mississippi, the Great River was again in flood.

"When the messenger returned, the Governor was already low, being very ill of fevers. He grieved that he was not in a state to cross the river at once;*** though the stream was already flowing very powerfully, was nearly half a league broad, sixteen fathoms in height, rushing by in furious torrent."

And the Knight gives us also this description of the spring flood on the Mississippi in 1543, when the survivors of the expedition were attempting to build some crudely brigantines, to go down the river to the Gulf of Mexico, after spending the winter near the place where De Soto had died the previous May.

"In March, more than a month having passed since rain fell, the river became so enlarged that it reached Anilca (Anilco), nine leagues off, and the Indians said that on the opposite side it also extended an equal distance over the country. The ground on which the town stood was higher, and where the going was best, the water reached to the stirrups. Rafts were made of trees, upon which were placed many boughs, whereon the horses stood; and in the houses were like arrangements; yet even this not proving sufficient, the people ascended into the lofts; and when they went out of the houses, it was in canoes.*** Such was our situation for two months, in which time the river did not fall, and no work could be done (i.e., on the brigantines)."

However, it was the occurrence of a June rise on the Mississippi in 1543, such as plagued the farmers in the river lowlands in June of 1961, that finally enabled the desperate remnant of De Soto's band to make their escape by getting their brigantines to the river. Again, the Knight of Elvas is our authority.

"In the month of June the brigantines were finished, and the Indians having stated that the river rose but once in the year, which was with the melting of snow, that had already passed, it being now summer and a long time since rain had fallen, God was pleased that water should come up to the town where the vessels were, whence they floated into the river; for had they been taken over ground, there would have been danger of tearing open the bottoms, thereby entirely wrecking them, the planks being thin (Editor's note: The planks were hand hewn.), and the spikes made short for the lack of iron."

The Governor made them friends (Casqui and Pacaha) and embraced them and ordered that there should be merchandising and business between one country and the other, and they agreed to it. And after this the Governor departed thence the 29th of July. . . .

However, this army and its Governor having departed, they came by nightfall to a village of Casqui. And the next day to the principal village of the same lord of Casqui, which they had already passed. And they departed from there Sunday, the last day of that month (July) and came to a village of that province. And Monday, August 1, they came to another village, which is on the river of Casqui (Big Creek), which is a branch of the Great River of Pacaha (the Mississippi), and this branch is as large as the Guadalquivir. Thither came Casqui and assisted them across the river in canoes, August 2.

THE REPORT PRESENTED TO THE KING OF SPAIN AND THE ROYAL COUNCIL by Luys Hernandez De Biedma, 1544. From the translation by Buckingham Smith.

One mid-day we came upon a town called Quizquiz, and so suddenly to the inhabitants, that they were without any notice of us, the men being away at work in the maize-fields. . . . The town was near the banks of the River Espiritu Santo (the Mississippi). They told us that it was, with many towns about there, tributary to a lord of Pacaha, famed throughout all the land. When the men heard that we had taken their women, they came to us peacefully, requesting the Governor to restore them. He did so, and asked them for canoes in which to pass that great river. These they promised, but never gave; on the contrary, they collected to give us battle, coming in sight of the town where we were; but in the end, not venturing to make an attack, they turned and retired.

We left that place and went to encamp by the riverside, to put ourselves in order for the crossing. On the other shore we saw numbers of people collected to oppose our landing, who had many canoes. We set about building four large piraguas, each capable of taking sixty or seventy men and five or six horses. We
were engaged in the work 27 or 28 days. During this time, the Indians every day, at three o'clock in the afternoon, would get into 250 very large canoes they had, well shielded, and come near the shore on which we were; with loud cries they would exhaust their arrows upon us, and then return to the other bank. After they saw that our boats were at the point of readiness for crossing, they all went off, leaving the passage free.

We crossed the river in concert, it being nearly a league in width, and 19 or 20 fathoms deep. We found some good towns on the other side; and once more following up the stream, on the way to that Province of Pacaha, we came first to the province of another lord, called Icasqui, against whom he (Pacaha) waged severe war. The Cacique came out peacefully to meet us, saying that he had heard of us for a long time, and that he knew we were men from heaven, whom their arrows could not harm; wherefore, he desired to have no strife and wished only to serve us. The Governor received him very kindly, and permitting no one to enter the town, to avoid doing mischief, we encamped in sight, on a plain, where we lay two days.

On the day of our arrival, the Cacique said that inasmuch as he knew the Governor to be a man from the sky, who must necessarily have to go away, he besought him to leave a sign, of which he might ask support in his wars, and his people call on for rain, of which their fields had great need. . . . The Governor commanded that a very tall cross be made of two pines, and told him to make the cross on the summit of a mount, and we all went on bended knees, with great humility, to kiss the foot of that cross. The Indians did the same as they saw us do, nor more nor less; then directly they brought a fence about it; and we returned that night to our camp.

In the morning, we took up our course for Pacaha, which was by the river upward. We traveled two days, and then discovered the town on a plain, well fenced about, and surrounded by a water-ditch made by hand. . . . While we yet halted in sight of the town, before venturing to enter it, we saw coming behind us a large body of Indians, whom we supposed to be advancing to the assistance of the place; but going to meet them, we found they were those we had left behind, among whom we had raised the cross, and were following to lend us their succour, should we need any. We took the Cacique to the town, where he gave the Governor many thanks for the sign we had left him, telling us the rain had fallen heavily in his country the day before, and his people were so glad of it that they wished to follow and not leave us. . . .

We returned to Pacaha, where the Governor had remained, and found that the Cacique had come in peacefully, living with him in the town. In this time arrived the Cacique from the place behind, at which we had put up the cross. (Casqui had left Pacaha, but returned a second time.) The efforts of these two chiefs, who were enemies, each to place himself on the right hand when the Governor commanded that they should sit at his sides, was a sight worth witnessing.

Finding that there was no way by which to march to the other sea, we returned towards the south, and went with the Cacique to where was the cross, and thence took the direction to the southwest, to another province called Quiquate. This was the largest town we found in Florida, and was on an arm of the Rio Grande. (This may have been Indian Bay, an arm of White River, which empties into the Mississippi.)


Three days having gone by since some maize had been sought after, and but little found in comparison with the great want of it, the Governor became obliged to move at once, notwithstanding the wounded had need of repose, to where there should be abundance. He accordingly set out for Quizquiz, and marched seven days through a wilderness, having many pondy places, with thick forests, all passable, however, on horseback, except some basins or lakes that were swum. He arrived at a town of Quizquiz without being described, and seized all the people before they could come out of their houses. Among them was the mother of the Cacique, and the Governor sent word to him, by one of the captives, to come and receive her, with the rest he had taken. The answer he returned was, that if his lordship would order them to be loosed and sent, he would come to visit and to do him service.

The Governor, since his men arrived weary, and likewise weak, for want of maize, and the horses were also lean, determined to yield to the requirement and try to have peace; so the mother and the rest were ordered to be set free, and with words of kindness were dismissed. . . .

There was little maize in the place, and the Governor moved to another town, half a league from the great river, where it was found in sufficiency. He went to look at the river, and saw that near it there was much
timber of which piraguas might be made, and a good situation in which the camp might be placed. . . .

The Indians soon came from up the stream, jumped on shore and told the Governor that they were the vassals of a great lord, named Aquixo, who was the suzerain of many towns and people on the other shore; and they made known from him, that he would come the day after, with all his people, to hear what his lordship would command him.

The next day the Cacique arrived, with two hundred canoes filled with men having weapons. They were painted with ochre, wearing great bunches of white and other plumes of many colours, having feathered shields in their hands, with which they sheltered the oarsmen on either side, the warriors standing erect from bow to stern, holding bows and arrows. The barge in which the Cacique came had an awning at the poop, under which he sat; and the like had the barges of the other chiefs: and there, from under the canopy, where the chief man was, the course was directed and orders issued to the rest. All came down together, and arrived within a stone's cast of the ravine, whence the Cacique said to the Governor, who was walking along the riverbank, with others who bore him company, that he had come to visit, serve and obey him; for he had heard that he was the greatest of lords, the most powerful on all the earth, and that he must see what he would have him do. The Governor expressed his pleasure and besought him to land, that they might the better confer; but the Chief gave no reply, ordering three barges to draw near, wherein was great quantity of fish and loaves like bricks, made of the pulp of ameixas (wild plums), which De Soto receiving, gave him thanks and again entreated him to land. . . .

Afterwards they came many times and landed; when approached, they would go to their barges. These were fine looking men, very large and well-formed; and what with the awnings, the plumes and the shields, the pennons and the number of people in the fleet, it appeared like a famous armada of galleys. . . .

During the thirty days that were passed there, four piraguas were built, into three of which, one morning, three hours before daylight, the Governor ordered twelve cavalry to enter, four in each, men in whom he had confidence that they would gain the land, notwithstanding the Indians, and secure the passage or die: he also sent some crossbowmen of foot with them, and in the other piragua, oarsmen, to take them to the opposite shore. . . .

So soon as they had come to shore the piraguas returned; and when the sun was up two hours high, the people had all got over. . . . The stream was swift and very deep; the water, always flowing turbidly, brought along from above many trees and much timber, driven onward by its force.

The Rio Grande being crossed, the Governor marched a league and a half, to a large town of Aquixo, which was abandoned before his arrival. . . . The Governor slept at the town one night, and the day following he went in quest of a province called Pacaha. . . . He passed through large towns in Aquixo, which the people had left for fear of the Christians. From some Indians that were taken, he heard that three days' journey thence resided a great Cacique, called Casqui. He came to a small river, over which a bridge was made, whereby he crossed. All that day, until sunset, he marched through water, in places coming to
the knees; in others, as high as the waist. They were greatly rejoiced on reaching the dry land; because it had appeared that they should travel about, lost, all night in the water. At midday they came to the first town of Casqui, where they found the Indians off their guard, never having heard of them. . . . This land is higher, drier and more level than any other along the river that had been seen until then.

The Governor marched two days through the country of Casqui, before coming to the town where the Cacique was, the greater part of the way lying through fields thickly set with great towns, two or three of them to be seen from one. He sent word by an Indian to the Cacique, that he was coming to obtain his friendship and to consider him as a brother; to which he received for answer, that he would be welcomed; that he would be received with special good-will, and that all his lordship required of him should be done; and the Chief sent him on the road a present of skins, shawls and fish. After these gifts were made, all the towns into which the Governor came were found occupied; and the inhabitants awaited him in peace, offering him skins, shawls and fish. Accompanied by many persons, the Cacique came half a league on the road from the town where he dwelt to receive the Governor. . . .

The Governor responded appropriately in a few words which satisfied the Chief. Directly they fell to making each other great presents, using much courtesy, the Cacique inviting the Governor to go and take lodging in his houses. He excused himself, the better to preserve peace, saying that he wished to lie in the field; and because the heat was excessive, he pitched the camp among some trees, quarter of a league from the town. The Cacique went to his town and returned with many Indians singing, who, when they had come to where the Governor was, all prostrated themselves. Among them were two blind men. The Cacique made an address, of which, as it was long, I will give the substance in a few words. He said, that inasmuch as the Governor was the son of the Sun, he begged him to restore sight to those Indians; whereupon the blind men arose, and they very earnestly entreated him to do so.

Soto answered them, that in the heavens above there was One who had the power to make them whole and do whatever they could ask of Him, whose servant he was; that this great Lord made the sky and the earth, and man after his image; that he had suffered on the tree of the true cross to save the human race, and risen on the third day—that of man there was of him dying, what of divinity being immortal; and that, having ascended into heaven, He was there with open arms to receive all that would be converted to him.

He then directed a lofty cross of wood to be made and set up in the highest part of the town, declaring to the Cacique that the Christians worshiped that, in the form and memory of the one on which Christ suffered. He placed himself with his people before it, on their knees, which the Indians did likewise; and he told them that from that time thenceforth they should worship the Lord, of whom he had spoken to them, that was in the skies, asking Him for whatsoever they stood in need.

The Chief being asked what was the distance to Pacaha, he answered that it was one day's journey, and said that on the extreme of his territory there was a lake, like an estuary, that entered into the Rio Grande, to which he would send persons in advance to build a bridge, whereby they might pass over it. The night of the next day the Governor left, he slept at a town of Casqui; and the next day he passed in sight of two other towns, and arrived at the lake, which was half a crossbow-shot over, of great depth and swiftness of current. The Indians had just got done the bridge as he came up. It was built of wood, in the manner of timber thrown from tree to tree; on the one side there being a rail of poles, higher than the rest, as a support for those who should pass.

The Cacique of Casqui having come with his people, the Governor sent word by an Indian to the Cacique of Pacaha, that though he might be at enmity with him of Casqui, and that Chief be present, he should receive neither injury nor insult, provided that he attended in peace and desired his friendship, for as a brother would he treat him. . . .

On Wednesday, the 29th day of June, the Governor entered Pacaha and took quarters in the town where the Cacique was accustomed to reside. It was inclosed and very large. In the towers and the palisade were many loopholes. There was much dry maize, and the new was in great quantity, throughout the fields. At the distance of half a league to a league off were large towns, all of them surrounded with stockades.

Where the Governor stayed was a great lake, near to the enclosure; and the water entered a ditch that well-nigh went round the town. From the River Grande to the lake was a canal, through which the fish came into it, and where the Chief kept them for his eating and pasture. With nets that were found in the place, as many were taken as need required; and however much might be the casting, there was never any lack of them. . . . The Governor made friendship between the Chiefs of Casqui and Pacaha and placed them at the table, that they should eat with him. They had a difficulty as to who should sit at his right hand, which the Governor quieted by telling them that among the Christians the one seat was as good as the other; that they should so consider it, and while with him no one should understand otherwise, each taking the seat he first came to. The Governor asked the Indians in what direction there were most inhabitants; and they said that they had knowledge of a large province and a country of great abundance, called Quiguate, that lay in the southern direction. The Governor rested in Pacaha forty days, during which time the two Caciques made him presents of fish, shawls and skins, in great quantity, each striving to outdo the other in the magnitude of the gifts. . . . The Cacique of Casqui ordered the bridge to be repaired; and the Governor, returning through his territory, lodged in the field near his town. The Governor marched to one of his towns, and slept, and the next night came to another that was near a river, where he ordered him to bring canoes, that he might cross over. There taking his leave, the Chief went back. The Governor traveled toward Aquiguate.

The country of Aquiguate, like that of Casqui and Pacaha, was level and fertile, having rich river margins, on which the Indians made extensive fields.
In the writings of the members of De Soto's expedition, there is evidence that the First Baptist Church, in Helena, Arkansas, stands on the site where the first religious service west of the Mississippi was conducted by De Soto, in 1541. Rodrigo Ranjel, De Soto's private secretary, says that the cross was set up on a mound (or hill). De Biedma, the official representative of the Emperor Charles V, says that the cross was very tall, that it was made of two pines and that it was set up on the summit of a mount. The Knight of Elvas says that the cross was lofty and that it was set up in the highest part of the town. Evidently, a cross so large as to be made of two pine trees must have been set up on the hill where it was constructed.

When the first settlers came to Helena in the early years of the 19th century, it is said that there was one hill in this place, and only one, on which pines were growing, and that it was the highest hill in the community. Eventually, the pine trees were cut, the hill was downgraded several times and it came to be known as the Fitzhugh Hill, from the family who had their home there for many years.

In 1950, the First Baptist Church was built on this hill, now much lowered from its original height. It is indeed fitting that a Christian church should have been built on the site of this memorable service of worship, which was shared by the Spanish and Portuguese adventurers with De Soto and the Casqui Indians of Phillips County.

LITTLE ROCK is the only city in the United States having three Capitols. The present State Capitol, completed in 1915, is built almost entirely of Arkansas marble. Below, right: Arkansas' Old State House, called by architects the second most beautiful building in America, from the standpoint of symmetry, purity of line, harmony, and proportion of elements, the Library of Congress being first. (It has also been called the most perfect example of classic architecture in America, outside of Richmond, Va.) Built about 1836, in recent years it has been restored to its original beauty, and is now a museum. Below, left: The territorial Capitol Restoration, dating from 1819, which recalls the spirited days of Arkansas' pre-statehood era, when courageous pioneers were opening the new South and West.

Photos—Courtesy of Arkansas Publicity and Parks Commission
This building, formerly the U. S. Arsenal at Little Rock, was taken over by the Confederate State militia in 1861. Now the Arkansas Museum of Natural History and Antiquities, it was the birthplace of General Douglas MacArthur. It is located in the Little Rock city park named in MacArthur's honor.

The beautiful 18th Century Colonial Drawing Room, in the Old State House, which has been furnished by the Chapters of the Arkansas State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Outstanding medical research is being done in this eighteen million dollar structure, the University of Arkansas Medical Center at Little Rock, one of the finest in the South. This page and the one preceding are sponsored by a public-spirited citizen of Little Rock who wishes to remain anonymous.
Little Rock, known as the “City of Roses,” is famed for the many beautiful gardens in its residential sections. To the right is the lovely garden of Mrs. John Matthews, in North Little Rock.

At left, the charming garden of Mrs. William E. Clark, 12 Beverly Place. The wooded hills in and around Little Rock afford many exquisitely picturesque effects in gardening.

The garden at Trinity Cathedral, a place of peace and repose. This Episcopal Church is one of the oldest in the city.

This page is sponsored by the four chapters in Quapaw District: Captain Basil Gaither, Centennial, Gilbert Marshall and Little Rock.
This stone marks the place which has been called the most historic spot in the United States west of the Mississippi River—the point in eastern Arkansas from which the entire Louisiana Purchase was surveyed. This point was determined in the following manner.

When the government's official system of survey was set up in 1815 in the lands included in the Louisiana Purchase, it was in charge of Prospect K. Robbins and Joseph C. Brown, deputy surveyors under William Rector, surveyor general in the General Land Office in St. Louis. The surveying party led by Robbins went to the junction of the Arkansas and Mississippi Rivers, and from there they surveyed a line due north. The party led by Brown started at the mouth of the St. Francis River and surveyed a line due west. The North-South line was designated the Fifth Principal Meridian, being epicentric with 90 degrees and 58 minutes longitude west of Greenwich, and the East-West line was designated the Base Line. The point of intersection of the Base Line and the Fifth Principal Meridian is the point where all surveys in the Louisiana Purchase have their beginning. This spot is 26 miles and 30 chains west of the Mississippi River, on the eastern boundary of Monroe County, at the southwest corner of Lee County and the northwest corner of Phillips County. At the time of the survey it was marked with a stake base, and markings were also made on a cypress tree at this point, known thenceforward as the Witness Tree.

On the 110th anniversary of the original survey, a dedication ceremony was planned by the L'Anguille Chapter, DAR, of Marianna, for the granite marker to be placed at this point by the Arkansas State Society. Rains in the swampy land where the spot is located made the dedication impossible until October 27, 1926, the 111th anniversary of the beginning of the survey.

Under the leadership of Miss Lily Peter, State Regent of Arkansas, 1960-1962, donations of 75 acres of land were secured in this area for a State Park, which was established by Act of the Arkansas legislature in February, 1961.

The marker stands in a grove of cypress trees, and in front of its base may be seen a cypress knee, one of those strange protuberances which the roots of cypress trees send up above the water level of the ground, seeking the air that roots, as well as branches, must have for the tree to survive. The plans for the Louisiana Purchase Park will keep the natural beauty and primitive appearance of the wooded swampland as far as possible. Since the greatness of our nation as a world power dates from the Louisiana Purchase, this spot has a just claim to its historic distinction.

Sponsored by the Arkansas State Society, DAR.
The armies have all moved into the mists of time now and not one man lives who can say, “It was this way.” But we can hear them speak to us through the moldy records and orders and maps, and if we listen with our hearts we can almost hear the bearded faces tell us—“It was a pretty hot one, that day in Helena.”

Sure it was hot, and for good reason: Helena was important. If the North could hold it, it would be the jumping off place for the campaign against Little Rock. If the South could win it, it would ease the pressure on beleaguered Vicksburg. So the Confederates came, and they died against the forts and the guns and the trenches that ringed the city.

Now, nearly a century later, our Company’s newest and largest generating station occupies much of the same land over which the two armies fought. We are proud to be a part of this historic countryside—prouder still that the American heritage which has come down to us from both sides of that struggle finds its most beautiful tribute in the Stars and Stripes which today flutters above one of the nation’s largest power plants.
THE PEA RIDGE MONUMENT

Pea Ridge is the first Civil War battlefield west of the Mississippi River to be made a national park, and it is also the only one in the entire national system where all of the historic acreage is preserved as a public shrine. At a cost of $500,000, Arkansas bought all of the property to give to the Federal government. The National Park Service will develop Pea Ridge as it was at the time of the decisive battle, and the dedication of Pea Ridge National Military Park will be a major event in 1962.

For their gift of this battlefield to the National Park Service, the people of Arkansas received the Centennial Medallion, the highest award given by the U. S. Civil War Centennial Commission. This Medallion is one of seven awarded by the Commission in 1961, and the only one awarded to the people of an entire State for their part in the Centennial observance. The Citation which accompanied the Medallion is reproduced on the following page.

Arkansas began her Centennial observance in 1961 with the opening of the gallery of original Confederate battle-flags at the Old State House, in Little Rock. From this superb collection of battle-flags, the one here shown is the Confederate flag belonging to the battery organized at Helena, in 1861, which was attached to General Pat R. Cleburne's division of the Army of the Southwest. John H. Calvert was Captain, and Thomas J. Key, 1st Lieutenant; and after the Battle of Shiloh, April 7 and 8, 1862, it was known as "Key's Arkansas Battery." This Battery fought with General Cleburne at Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro and Franklin. It surrendered with Johnson's Army, April 26, 1865.

Following the surrender, this battle-flag from Helena remained in Washington, D. C., until in 1905, when, by Resolution of Congress, all of the captured and surrendered Confederate flags were returned to the States of the South, in token of the restoration of mutual good will as between North and South.

The Arkansas flags were returned to the Governor's Office—Jeff Davis was then Governor—with a letter to the Governor from William Howard Taft, Secretary of War. The State legislature placed the flags in the custody of the Arkansas Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. In 1915, the Daughters of the Confederacy retired from the custody of the Arkansas battle-flags, which were then placed in the History Commission until 1960, when they were mounted under glass and placed in the present gallery in the Old State House.
The Civil War Centennial Commission

In recognition of outstanding accomplishments in preserving the history of the Civil War and furthering the spirit of the Centennial, under the authority of Section 2 of Public Law 85-305, confers its highest award,

The Centennial Medallion

on

The People of the State of Arkansas

For their selfless leadership in developing a consciousness and appreciation of our past; for their devotion to the classic ideals of the Centennial; and for their successful efforts in creating a permanent living translation of history through the development of the Pea Ridge Battlefield Park, now a national memorial, an act unparalleled in all the relationships of Americans toward Americans.

(Signed) U. S. Grant, III
Chairman

(Signed) David C. Mearns
Chairman, Committee on Awards

Washington, D.C., Sept. 12, 1961

Obverse and Reverse of Centennial Medallion.
Photos—Courtesy of Arkansas Publicity and Parks Commission.

This page and the one preceding are sponsored by The National Park Service and Helena Wholesale, Inc., of Helena.
Facing the Mississippi River at Helena and typical of the Old South is Estevan Hall, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Schatz. It is the ancestral home of Mrs. Schatz, six generations of her family, counting her children and grandchildren, having lived here, and is one of the most beautiful and historic homes in Arkansas. The land has been owned by Mrs. Schatz' family since the days of the Spanish Grants, and the house was built about 1827 by her great-grandfather, Fleetwood Hanks, who had come to this part of Arkansas in 1810.

Estevan Hall has a superb lawn, with an avenue of giant magnolia trees, planted soon after the house was built, leading up to the espaliered veranda, and it contains many handsome and unusual heirlooms, including day to day diaries from 1855 to 1910, china, silver and furniture. Famed for its gracious hospitality, nearly all of the historic personages in the State, from territorial days down to the present, have passed through its doors. Helen Keller's grandmother and grandfather were married here, and when Mrs. Schatz' younger daughter, Helen, was married some years ago, Helen Keller's nephew, Phillips Keller, was one of the groomsmen.

Mrs. Schatz is a member of James Bate Chapter, DAR, and of the Colonial Dames of the XVII Century.
Fifty thousand Arkansans—the equivalent of five-sixths of the eligible voters of Arkansas in 1860—served in the Confederate Army. In ratio to population, only South Carolina and Virginia had more men than Arkansas had in the Confederate service.

Arkansas troops fought valiantly in every great battle of the war—at Manassas and Richmond, Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Franklin, Ft. Donelson, Vicksburg, Atlanta and Appomattox—and of those who went out so bravely in the service of their State, there were few indeed who returned. Regiments that went into service 1,000 strong were cut down to as low as 40 men before the end of the struggle, and some regiments completely lost their identity through mergers. More than 450 military engagements occurred in Arkansas, and every county saw some fighting.

Arkansas had four Confederate major generals and twenty brigadier generals. Of this number, Helena furnished seven generals: Pat R. Cleburne, Thomas C. Hindman, James C. Tappan, Daniel G. Govan, Lucius C. Polk, Charles W. Adams and Arch S. Dobbins.

SPONSORED BY PHILLIPS NATIONAL BANK, HELENA
During the Civil War, when it became evident that Federal Forces would take Little Rock, the State government moved to Washington, in the southwestern part of Arkansas, in 1863. The Hempstead County Court House then became the Confederate State Capitol until the close of the war, except for a few months in 1864, when it was moved to Rondo. This fine old building, built in 1833, was restored to its original appearance by the Daughters of the Confederacy in 1930, and is now owned and maintained by the State of Arkansas.

In 1958, the Pioneer Washington Restoration Foundation was established and dedicated to recreating Washington's historic past, which is associated with such colorful personalities as Steven F. Austin, Sam Houston, James Bowie and Davy Crockett. Here is the Old Tavern where Sam Houston and his friends organized the independence of Texas, and here is the famous Blacksmith Shop where James Black made for James Bowie the original of the Bowie knife. Here, also, is the Block-Catts House, the oldest two-story house in the State, built about 1832. In the short period of the four years since the founding of the Pioneer Washington Restoration, all three of these historic buildings have been restored, and the Pioneer Cemetery has been reclaimed from the wilderness after a century of abandonment. Plans are being made for other notable achievements in the future.

For the past four years, the Restoration has sponsored an original and picturesque two-day celebration of the Fourth of July, which includes a Trail Ride from Arkla Village, Emmet, to Washington, a distance of about 25 miles. The Trail Ride begins on July 3 at 9:30 A.M., with the Trail Ride Sheriff and Manager acting as Marshals. In 1960 there were 72 Riders, and in 1961, nearly 100.

July 3 is certain to be a warm day, and the Riders go forward leisurely enough, stopping at DeAnn Community at noon for a two-hour rest and lunch, and arriving at Washington about 5:00 P.M., where they are greeted by the townspeople and served a delicious evening meal by the Foundation.

The Tavern and the Old Court House are the centers of activity on the following day, which includes a proper Pioneer Parade for the Fourth, with the Trail Riders and the National Guard participating the crowning of a Forestry Queen, and other entertainment. In 1961, the Civil War Centennial Celebration was held, with the Roll Call and mustering out of the Hempstead County Rifles, and the presentation of the Confederate Flag. For this occasion, the speech that was made by Miss Betty Conway 100 years ago was made by a great-great-niece, Miss Roxie Wright.
TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS
Texarkana Chapter-Miller County

The Marker that Points the Way to Rondo

The One-Time Capital of Arkansas in 1864

TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS
Texarkana Chapter-Miller County

The Marker that Points the Way to Rondo

The One-Time Capital of Arkansas in 1864

Memorial Cemetery Where 85 Unknown Soldiers Rest—All that is left of the First Settlement in Miller County


Half in one State
Half in the Other
The Story of Progress

The Mississippi River Valley is rich in historic, scenic, cultural, economic and recreational values which if interwoven into a definite Master Plan which will utilize these natural gifts and assets, using coordinated effort of all the states and provinces involved, something will be developed that will be of lasting benefit not only to the valley but to the whole nation.

So our Mississippi River Parkway Planning Commission is working harmoniously and persistently to develop the Great River Road on both sides of the river as the backbone to which will be attached many existing and proposed parks, historic places, magnificent and breath-taking lookouts and vistas, roadside parks and rest areas, public launching ramps for boats, wild life preserves, fine fishing and hunting, floral adornments, recreational areas, thousands of lakes, peaceful vistas of rural scenery, palms and pines, corn and cotton fields, beautiful cities and towns and many places where our people can lose themselves among nature’s gifts and away from the tension and problems of life.

Encouraging Progress reveals that Congress created a Federal Aid Parkway or Great River Road by appropriating $250,000 for a complete study of factual information which when completed was presented to Congress and a second $250,000 was appropriated by Congress for detailed plans for each state and for supervision by the Bureau of Public Roads and the National Park Service. These plans show a recommended route through each section of land and provide for scenic easements and embellishments that will make our Parkway not just another road but something different and unique.

The Channel of Procedure is through the Federal Agencies, the state legislatures and Highway Commissions of each state who utilize primary, secondary and urban money as it accumulates each year to work on an adopted plan. Other agencies, federal, state, county, Chamber of Commerce, Service Clubs and many other organizations are contributing their energy and finances to do their part.

Many of the States have selected the permanent routes through their states and have marked it with Parkway Markers. Other states are either in progress or planning to fix permanent and temporary alignment and mark the Parkway.

A tabulation of Federal Reports reveals 3,287 miles total in United States of which 736.4 miles will be new roads, 410.5 miles are local, 1,715.5 miles trunk highways, 356.6 miles interstate and 41 miles Natchez Trace Highway. The total population in the 10 states bordering the Parkway, in the 1950 census is 32,006,383 in the United States. About 60% of the existing highways in the United States are to Parkway Standards except embellishments. Ontario and Manitoba in Canada have 360 miles of trunk highways suitable for Parkway Standards and are energetically developing and marking them.

The map also shows the highways on each side of the Mississippi River, of which many sections and feeder roads have blossomed into completed stretches and many other sections are contemplated or in progress.

The map shows an outline of our objectives which will develop and preserve historical and scenic values - a Parkway for each side of the Mississippi River, for the pleasure and general welfare of our people.

Sponsored by The Merchants and Farmers Bank, of West Helena, Arkansas, and the Phillips County Farm Bureau, through the Courtesy of the Arkansas State Highway Department and the Mississippi River Parkway Planning Commission.
In 1961-62, the University of Arkansas joins hands with 67 sister institutions in observing the Land-Grant Centennial—a nation-wide celebration designed to call to the attention of Americans everywhere the importance of an idea that became a reality 100 years ago.

It was in 1862 that Congress passed the Morrill Act, establishing the means for creating America's network of land-grant colleges and universities. The act provided that each state receive 30,000 acres of federal land for each member of Congress from that state. The land was sold by the states and the money used to endow and support at least one land-grant institution in each state.

Thus, a sizable part of the nation's bounty was allotted for the establishment and maintenance of colleges "to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

As they grew, the land-grant colleges became far different from their historic predecessors. They placed great emphasis on professional or specialized education. They sought to meet the needs of a people learning to apply the discoveries of science and advancing technology to daily life: The land-grant colleges, in keeping with the provisions of the Morrill Act, also place great emphasis on the values of traditional and classical studies to meet the needs of a constantly changing society.

As the land-grant colleges observe their 100th anniversary, they number less than 4 percent of the nation's undergraduate students, and grant nearly 40 percent of doctoral degrees in all fields of study.

To teaching has been added the important concept of basic and applied research. The work of the land-grant colleges has made life in America, as well as in all nations of the world, richer, healthier, and happier.

In the field of public service, agricultural and general extension activities, adult education courses, conferences, and special institutes disseminate knowledge beyond the campuses to the entire population.

In these varied ways, the land-grant colleges and universities strive to advance the noble ideas that inspired their founders 100 years ago—that practical education shall embrace all knowledge in service to all people.

The University of Arkansas is proud to serve in its role of a land-grant college and university.

THIS TRIBUTE TO THE UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS IS SPONSORED BY ARKANSAS WESTERN GAS COMPANY AND THE MARION CHAPTER, DAR, FAYETTEVILLE, ARK.
Henderson State Teachers College at Arkadelphia is an integral part of the system of higher education maintained by the State of Arkansas. It has as its purpose the training of teachers and administrators for the public schools of the State. It seeks to accomplish this by helping its students develop a broad cultural background, an understanding and an appreciation of the world in which we live; the well-rounded personality each is capable of realizing and the ability and willingness for cooperative, intelligent participation in society; loyal and intelligent American citizenship, expressed through the observance and promotion of democratic ideals; physical fitness and mental balance; a guiding philosophy of education and of life.

The Arkadelphia Chapter acknowledges with grateful appreciation the following sponsors of this page: The City of Arkadelphia, Chamber of Commerce, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Lions' Club, Kiwanis Club, Rotary Club.

Arkadelphia

Ouachita Baptist College, the largest private college in Arkansas, began her 76th year with the largest enrollment in history. The church-related, liberal-arts-centered general college offers 573 separate courses in 29 different departments. Fully accredited by the North Central Association, Ouachita grants five undergraduate degrees plus the Master of Arts and Master of Music Education. Special combination programs in engineering and medical technology are offered and a well-rounded extracurricular program is presented.

[ 64 ] DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Arkansas State College, Jonesboro, Arkansas

MARCHING FOR THE PRESIDENT—The Arkansas State Marching Indians swing down Pennsylvania Avenue during the Presidential Inauguration of John F. Kennedy, in January, 1961. The Indians are fast gaining a reputation as being one of the finest college bands in the South.

Arkansas State College is one of Arkansas' largest and most rapidly developing colleges. Organized as a junior college in 1918, it became a four-year college in 1931. In 1955, a significant addition came about when its graduate program was introduced. 38% of the Arkansas State faculty are Ph. D.'s, which is above the national average for institutions of higher learning. Its total enrollment for the fall semester, 1961, is 3,685.

Arkansas State has an excellent Science Department, evidenced by the fact that the College recently received a grant from the National Science Foundation, to conduct a Training Institute for high school science and mathematics teachers. Up to this time, this type of grant has been given almost exclusively to Universities, and the action speaks well indeed of Arkansas State's Science and Math Departments. Only the University and A-State have received such grants in Arkansas.

In 1956, associate membership in the National Association of Schools of Music was achieved, and the excellence of A-State's Music Department is recognized in Arkansas and in other States, as well.

The College has a radio station—KASU-AM-FM—which is managed and operated by radio-major students, and it has its own printing plant, which takes care of all printing done for the college. It has a large commercial dairy which services Jonesboro and the surrounding area, and A-State is equipped to handle all phases of agricultural instruction, including such subjects as Horticulture, Agricultural Engineering, Agronomy and Animal Husbandry.

The growth of the College since 1950 has been phenomenal, and to meet the needs of this growth, the administration, headed by Dr. Carl Reng, now in his eleventh year as the College's leader, has planned and projected many ideas for both the present and future development of Arkansas State.
The Old Fort Museum occupies the only building of the old fort that stands as it was when built. It is the oldest structure in the city. The first fort, for which the city was named, was built of logs in 1818.

The second fort, established in 1839, of which this old commissary building is a part, was erected to protect the five civilized Indian tribes brought here by government treaty. The prairie Indians resented this intrusion of their hunting grounds. Fort Smith was also a supply base for provisions that came by steamboat for other forts west of here.

The building is constructed of hand-cut stone. Architects pat it lovingly, saying that we may never see a structure like this again, since all stone is now cut by machinery.

The town of Fort Smith was developing at the time, and the lush growth of flowers, trees and wild game made it popular. General Matthew Arbuckle, in charge of the Army of the Southwest, chose to live here, as did his successor, General Zachary Taylor. Other outstanding officers who served at Fort Smith were Major William Bradford and General B. L. E. Bonneville.

During the War between the States, the commissary building was used as a hospital, a guard house and a refuge for the town folk. It now houses historical items and is called the Old Fort Museum.

THE MEMBERS OF THE FORT SMITH CHAPTER, DAR, EXPRESS APPRECIATION TO THEIR BUSINESS FRIENDS LISTED BELOW, WHOSE GENEROUS CONTRIBUTIONS HAVE MADE THIS PAGE POSSIBLE.

The City of Fort Smith
Merchants' National Bank
The Boston Store
KFDF Radio Station, Van Buren
HLH Parade Co., Alma Plant, Alma

First National Bank
Hunt's of Fort Smith
Goldman's Hotel
Kopper Kettle, Van Buren
Bryant Preserving Co., Alma

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Arise with a song on your lips:
   Befriend everybody: Belittle no one:
Control thinking, words and actions:
   Delight in human associations:
Enjoy the present:
   Forget injuries to your feelings:
Guard and increase physical fitness:
   Hold communion with the Holiest:
Identify yourself with good causes:
   Judge impartially:
Keep your self-respect inviolate;
   Love as you would be loved:
Make your presence attractive:
   Neglect no duty:
Open your eyes to the beautiful:
   Pray with sincerity:
Quarrel not:
   Resist evil in any form:
Stand fast in your loyalties:
   Tune your temper to perfect harmony:
Utilize your talents fully:
   Verify your beliefs:
Work joyously and perseveringly:
   Xemplify your highest ideals:
Yearn for knowledge and wisdom:
   Zealously strive for perfection:

THIS PAGE IS DEDICATED TO MY DEAR ARKANSAS DAUGHTERS, WHOSE LOYALTY AND AFFECTION HAVE GIVEN ME SO MUCH HAPPINESS.

YOUR STATE REGENT
For your Chapter Program

A COTTON FASHION SHOW

Here is a wardrobe available to D.A.R. chapters on a loan basis which features 26 of the newest cotton fabrics and 1962 McCall’s patterns. The garments illustrate cotton’s versatility in around-the-clock fashions for every season. Accompanying the wardrobe are program instructions, commentary, program leaflets, and news releases. For information folder and reservation form, write: WARDROBES

National Cotton Council - Box 9905 - Memphis 12, Tenn.
The history of Monroe County, Arkansas, dates from about 1816, when Dedrick Pike, the first pioneer settler in this region, came to a delightful and convenient point of land where Cache River enters the White River. He was soon joined by other pioneers, and this settlement was referred to as the "Mouth of Cache". In the years following, mail from Memphis to Little Rock crossed White River at this point, which became one of the earliest post offices in the State and was given the name, "Mouth of Cache", until about 1824, when the little community changed its name to Clarendon in honor of the Earl of Clarendon, England.

The county of Monroe, named for President James Monroe, was organized under an Act of the legislature of Arkansas Territory, November 2, 1829. This Act also provided that the temporary seat of justice for the county should be at the house of the widow of Thomas Maddox, until otherwise provided by law. The location was at Laurencenville, on Maddox Bay, a point on White River several miles below the community at Clarendon.

In 1857, the county seat was moved from Laurencenville to Clarendon. The first court house was a brick structure and was nearing completion when the Civil War began.

Monroe County furnished six companies of soldiers to the Confederacy. The first three, organized in 1861, were the "Harris Guards", commanded by Captain James T. Harris, the "Monroe County Blues", under the command of Captain G. W. Baldwin, and the "Arkansas Toothpicks," under Captain L. Featherstone. Other companies were organized and commanded by Captain Oliver H. Oates, Captain George Washington and Captain W. J. F. Jones.

In the battle of Shiloh, the "Harris Guards" and the "Monroe County Blues" suffered great loss, and soon afterward they were reorganized into one company, of which Parker C. Ewan became Captain. Captain Harris was killed in the battle of Shiloh.

The Federal forces under General Steele took possession of Clarendon in August, 1863. The town was entirely destroyed, and not a building was left standing. The court house was torn down by the Union soldiers, who shipped the bricks up the river to Courtesy of Mrs. Alta M. Bateman, Clarendon, Arkansas, from her "History of Clarendon and Monroe County", published by the Monroe County Sun.

DeValls Bluff and there used them in building fireplaces for their own comfort.

Following the close of the conflict, Clarendon began to rebuild and soon became an outstanding cotton market. The brick court house which had been destroyed was replaced by a one story frame building 18 by 36 feet in size, divided into two rooms. In 1872, a larger and better frame building was erected, which served as the court house until 1911-12, when the fourth and present court house was built, Prather and Prather, of Memphis, being the contractors.

So well constructed is this court house that, although it rests on the ground, with no sub-foundation, it has withstood two major floods with no damage: in 1916, when White River went on a rampage, sending its waters into Clarendon to a depth of six feet or more, and again in 1927, on the morning of April 20, when the river burst through the levee and covered the streets and outskirts of the town to a depth of from two to fifteen feet.

Following the recession of the waters, the residents of Clarendon returned to find their homes in a ruinous condition, but the spirit of the people was marvelously preserved, and again, as in other days, undaunted by the vicissitudes of fate, they began at once to build anew amid the desolation.

A few blocks from Highway 79, shaded by century-old trees, this handsome old court house stands, a symbol of the honor and dignity of the law, in a pleasant and prosperous community surrounded by fertile farmlands.
ABOVE: The White River Bridge, at Clarendon, with its delicately graceful but incredibly strong butterfly patterned girders, is one of the most beautiful bridges to be seen anywhere. Built at a cost of $1,500,000, it was formally dedicated on June 11, 1931, and being on Highway 79, it is an important link in State and national traffic. Although by no means one of the country's largest bridges, it is a triumph of engineering skill, not only in the grace and strength of design in the bridge itself, but also in its magnificent curving approach on the west side of the river, lifted on levees and accessory bridges through miles of timbered swampland.

BELOW: Mechanical cotton pickers at work in a Monroe County cotton field, near Holly Grove, Arkansas. The interests of Monroe County are mainly agricultural, with cotton and soybeans as the principal crops. Photos by Kern Studio.
Right: The gin stands, where the seeds are removed from the cotton, after being taken from the trailers, wagons or trucks by means of a huge suction pipe. The seeds are forced by air pressure through other pipes into a large seed house, from which they are carried to the cotton oil mills for processing in various ways.

Left: The New People’s Gin, Holly Grove, is one of the largest and finest cotton gins in eastern Arkansas, with the most advanced equipment for excellent ginning. This gin has a capacity of 140 bales a day and gins more than 6,000 bales during the cotton picking season in the fall.

Left: The gin press, where the lint cotton, after being passed through several stages of cleaning and drying, to remove leaves and trash, is formed by hydraulic pressure into bales weighing an average of about 500 pounds, covered usually with jute or sugar-cloth bagging and bound with steel ties.

Right: The Peter Gin, in the southern part of the County. The bales of cotton are carried by truck to the compress, where it is stored until sold. The bagging is cut on each side of the bale and samples of lint are taken out, to be used in selling the cotton according to grade and staple.
The Unique Beauty of Monroe County Swamplands

Right: In autumn, thousands of wild ducks come to the marshy lakes in the White River bottoms, from their summer home in Canada and the northern States on the Canadian border.

Left: Timber land in the spring, under White River backwater. In the foreground is a vase-shaped water elm, not a timber tree, but one with a dryad-like loveliness in its delicacy of April foliage.

Right: An unusual picture of wild geese coming to rest from their autumn journey on a quiet pool in a Monroe County swamp.
THE CYPRESS BAYOU IN JANUARY

Like black ghosts of the swamp,
Trailing their feet in silver and shadows of flame,
With fans of ebony peacock feathers for head-dresses,
The cypresses stand against the vermilion sunset
That burns in the winter sky and the still, black water.
In the pale green sky overhead, the new moon is descending;
Soon she will be caught in the tangles of their hair.
An owl will suddenly hoot in the darkness;
A hound dog will howl in the stillness.
And the ghosts will withdraw into the night to take counsel together.

—Lily Peter
No matter the time of day or the occasion, no matter the season, cotton is the choice of discerning women for fashion elegance. Versatile, comfortable, natural cotton—created by the elements to get along with the elements—gives so much in beauty and durability while exacting so little in care and attention. Cotton is the master of every fashion mood—light, colorful and gay when the warm sun shines, novelty textured and subdued when the chill winds blow. For year 'round fashion, indoors or out, cotton is a natural.

National Cotton Council, Memphis – New York – Los Angeles

100% cotton tweed suit by David Kidd for Arthur Jablow
BLYTHEVILLE, ARKANSAS
Home of the National Cotton Picking Contest

The nation's top agricultural event—the National Cotton Picking Contest—is held annually in Blytheville, Arkansas, a city of 21,000 people, where Cotton is King. Sponsored by the Blytheville Jaycees, this event is designed to give the city national publicity and to call attention to the versatility and value of cotton. Approximately 200 persons compete for $2,500.00 in prizes, with top money going to the world's champion cotton picker.

It is fitting that this annual festivity is held in Blytheville, the county seat of Mississippi County, since this is the largest rain-grown cotton producing county in the nation. Mississippi County is also noted for its soybean production, ranking near the top.

Helping round out a balanced economy, Blytheville has come to the front in industrial development in recent years. Among the products manufactured here are ambulances, automobile trim, canned food, lawn mowers, mobile homes and valves for industrial use.

Blytheville is the home of the 97th Bomb Wing of the Strategic Air Command, and stationed here are approximately 3,000 Air Force families who enjoy, along with the city's residents, a wonderful base-community relationship.

This Arkansas city, located in the extreme northeastern part of the State, has a fine school system, beautiful and well-attended churches, three hospitals, several medical clinics and good tourist facilities. Blytheville is a good place to live and earn a living.
its wondrous places to see
The visitor will find equal fun in other exciting places in Arkansas... like Eureka Springs (right), America's "Little Switzerland." Situated high in the Ozarks, this quaint little village is built on steep hillsides and has no cross streets.

its exciting things to do
Every day in Arkansas is filled with fun things to do. Be a spectator one minute, a participator the next. Many have even enjoyed being a prospector, because it's "finders keepers" if you find a precious stone at the Crater of Diamonds near Murfreesboro (right), the only place in North America where genuine diamonds are found and given away. Discover Arkansas soon!

its inviting state parks
There's fun for every member of the family in Arkansas' twelve state parks. Some are located in the mountains, majestic playgrounds boasting panoramic views of the state's natural wonders. Others are in the historic Delta country, rich in Southern tradition and hospitality. And most of them offer excellent facilities for fishing, swimming camping, hiking, riding, picnicking and boating.

This is Arkansas

Hot Springs, the nation's favorite health resort, is the only city in America surrounded by a national park. The thermal waters of the 47 springs along Bath House Row (above) are world-renowned for their therapeutic values. Here, too, is a wealth of recreational facilities and all the attractions of a top resort city.

This page is sponsored by

The Arkansas Publicity and Parks Commission
JAMES K. POLK CHAPTER, DAR, MENA, ARKANSAS
Proudly Presents
MENA'S NEWEST RESTORATION

Photos—Courtesy of Arkansas Publicity and Parks Commission

UNIQUE WILHELMINA INN, ATOP RICH MOUNTAIN

3,000 feet above sea level, Rich Mountain is one of the highest and most historic peaks between the Rockies and the Allegheny Mountains. A scenic Skyway Drive leads to the Inn, high up in the beautiful Ouachita Mountains, in Queen Wilhelmina State Park, named in honor of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland. One of the unusual features of entertainment here is a ride on the miniature railroad that encircles the mountain top, affording views of the mountain scenery that are of breath-taking loveliness.

James K. Polk Chapter, DAR, acknowledges with grateful appreciation the following sponsors of this page, whose cooperation made it possible.

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Mr. and Mrs. Gene Stevenson, Hatton Lumber Company, Hatton, Arkansas

JANUARY 1962
Lake Village, the playground of southeast Arkansas on Lake Chicot, offers great opportunities in agriculture, industry and recreation. It is located on Highways 65 and 82, near the Greenville, Mississippi, Bridge. Here you will find unsurpassed hunting and fishing, exceptional shopping facilities and 36 miles of waterfront offering limitless boating, swimming and skiing pleasures, including a State Park—a wonderful place to live and work and play!

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GENERAL HENRY LEE CHAPTER EXPRESSES SINCERE APPRECIATION TO THE BUSINESS FIRMS LISTED ABOVE, FOR THEIR GENEROSITY IN SPONSORING THIS PAGE.
Bayou House, a lovely Southern Colonial home on Yellow Bayou Plantation near Lake Village, Arkansas, houses untold treasures. Evelyn West Thudium, owner, has been persuaded to share with beauty lovers everywhere, this Italian Comedy group of Meissen figures dating from 1732 to 1755, from her collection of nearly a hundred figures. The two small figures in the foreground are perfume flasks, Harlequin and Columbine. Mrs. Thudium also has an outstanding collection of Chinese porcelain and pottery dating from 1000 B.C. to 1780 A.D. William and Mary, Queen Anne and Chippendale furniture dating from 1680 to 1780 are part of this home. Mrs. Thudium is the granddaughter of Colonel Samuel Lapsley Dodd of Kosciusko, Mississippi.
City of Dermott, Arkansas

Greetings to all Readers

And a Cordial Invitation to Visit Dermott

And Other Beauty Spots of Arkansas.

The General Henry Lee Chapter Sincerely Thanks the Following
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Mrs. Dunlap Hurst

Past State Chaplain, 1956-1959

The General Henry Lee Chapter, DAR, Presents With Affection and Pride
Mrs. Dunlap Hurst, Our Regent and Dedicated Daughter.
THE CITY OF OSCEOLA, ARKANSAS

Salutes

The William Strong Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution

Chapter organized, December 3, 1929.
Chartered, April 19, 1930; National Number 1790.
Organizing Regent, Roberta Friend Biggs (Mrs. D. M.)
The grave of William Strong, Revolutionary Soldier, at Aiken, Tennessee, was marked in June, 1934.

Chapter Officers and Chairmen from Osceola Are:

Chaplain, Mrs. H. B. Jones
Registrar, Miss Ruth Stayton Massey
Historian, Mrs. Joe Peterson
Librarian, Mrs. Winford Watson
DAR Magazine Advertising, Mrs. M. S. Barbiers
Genealogical Records, Mrs. J. S. McCants
Junior American Citizens, Mrs. J. T. Polk
Junior Membership, Mrs. Horace E. Moore, Jr.
Transportation, Mrs. D. H. Blackwood

WITH COMPLIMENTS OF THE OSCEOLA BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN
El Dorado, "City of Liquid Gold", the county seat of Union County, has a diversified economy. Every phase of the oil industry is in operation here—exploration, drilling, production, refining, sales and transportation of oil and its products. Timber is an important industrial resource, this area being particularly noted for its fast-growing pine.

El Dorado is famed for its handsome public buildings and its lovely homes in this land of green lawns and shady foliage. This is a modern, progressive city, whose citizens attend the beautiful churches they have built and believe in the American way of life—God-fearing and free!

PROUDLY PRESENTED BY THESE PATRIOTIC BUSINESS FIRMS:

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GREETINGS FROM

CHAMPAGNOLLE AND ROBERT ROSAMOND CHAPTERS AND ADVERTISERS

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Towering above the rich lands of Eastern Arkansas, 230,000-volt transmission lines such as this one carry a precious burden from Arkansas Power & Light Company's new generating station near Helena, Arkansas, to the distribution center at Pine Bluff.

"Precious burden"? Yes, it's true. Of course it's electricity, but when so much can be made, then transmitted to all parts of Arkansas, as well as to the interconnected Middle South System stretching from the Ozarks to the Gulf, it becomes something more than just so much power. It becomes happy living in modern homes... brilliantly lighted cities... more jobs and more production for modern industries and, in the end, more income for the city, county, state and federal beneficiaries of the taxes this investor-owned electric company pays.

In the ten years ahead, Arkansas Power & Light Company plans a total construction program of $28,500,000 for new high-voltage transmission lines. These will cover not only Arkansas but will serve as interconnections with electric companies throughout the Southwest—part of a nation-wide grid to serve America with plentiful power produced by investor-owned companies.

THIS MESSAGE
CONTRIBUTED IN THE INTEREST OF HELPING BUILD ARKANSAS

JANUARY 1962
THE ARKANSAS GRAIN CORPORATION PLANT
AT STUTTGART

Through the efforts of the Arkansas Grain Corporation, the Hartz-Thorell Supply Company and the People's National Bank of Stuttgart, the soybean industry in Arkansas has gone forward rapidly in recent years. Added impetus to the growing of soybeans has been given through ever-expanding research by the University of Arkansas and its extensive experiment station program, which, by working with the USDA Plant Breeders and the Extension Service, has steadily developed new varieties producing greater yields, with higher disease resistance.

Solvent extraction plants, such as the superb new plant here pictured, by furnishing convenient and economical methods of processing and increased marketing facilities, have made it possible for farmers to take advantage of the knowledge made available to them through scientific research; and the development of soybean growing in Arkansas is a shining example of what can be accomplished when locally sponsored industry, University and USDA sponsored research and the farmers of the State work together.

Below, right: Arkansas farmers in a fine soybean field near Stuttgart. Below, left: Soybeans, the protean protein! (We called on the dictionary for that one!)
Soybeans, truly, have lived up to their title of Miracle Crop since their commercial introduction in 1926, being now the number one crop in Arkansas, in planted acres. The rice and cotton farmers of Arkansas are finding soybeans a valuable cash crop, as well as a means for building up soil fertility, since they are among the legumes that restore nitrogen to the soil.

Soybeans, which are one of the most economical sources of protein, are edible by livestock, as hay, when they are cut green and dried; but at harvesting time, when they come from the field ripe, they cannot well be eaten in this form by either man or beast. However, with processing, a fantastic magic begins! Soybeans may be processed to appear in the baby’s formula as a nutritious and satisfying milk, more easily digested than cow’s milk. Or they may be processed to appear as attractive plastic fittings on your car. They may be processed to make soybean meal, a prime feed for livestock; or to make soybean flour, from which delicious cookies may be made for your own table. Soybean oil is another product that is subject to varied uses and transformations.

Because of the constantly increasing ways in which soybeans may be used, Arkansas farmers are endeavoring to meet the growing demand, with the result that this State is now the fourth largest in soybean production in the nation.

Soybean processing facilities in Arkansas have been greatly enhanced by the plant completed a year ago at Stuttgart by the Arkansas Grain Corporation, which has a crushing capacity of 1,000 tons a day, and 6,000,000 bushels of storage capacity in conjunction with the processing plant. The Arkansas processing plants furnish soybean meal to an expanding broiler industry in the State, which is now second in the nation, to livestock growers in Arkansas and the surrounding States, and to the export market.

THIS PAGE AND THE ONE PRECEDING ARE SPONSORED BY SOYBEAN GROWERS AND COTTON PRODUCERS IN EASTERN ARKANSAS.
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PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS

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Best Wishes to the
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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Miss Fluffy Rice, the symbol of America's Rice Industry, joins with the thousands of rice farmers, millers and others in the industry to salute the Daughters of the American Revolution, a dedicated and patriotic organization of American women.

The rice industry in Arkansas is proud to be part of this nation's economy . . . channeling over 100 million dollars into the mainstream of America's economic life and contributing to the educational and cultural development of the nation.

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1. Miss Fluffy Rice Cook Book
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SPONSORED BY CENTENNIAL CHAPTER AND THE RICE COUNCIL FOR MARKET DEVELOPMENT.
By the noted Arkansas artist
ADRIAN BREWER

Sentinel of Freedom

Our flag at rest...this celebrated portrait of strength without defiance typifies the spirit of those great institutions entrusted with the guardianship of the American way of life. Created in 1941, by the commission and encouragement of a National Old Line executive, this painting is now displayed in the offices of the Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.
Bringing Progressive Banking to
Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas
Arkansas Bank & Trust Company
Broadway Square

ATTENTION, GENEALOGISTS

The American University, Washington, D. C., in cooperation with the National Archives and Records Service, Library of Congress, and Maryland Hall of Records, will offer three summer institutes in archives administration, records management, and genealogical research.

The Ninth Institute on Records Management, directed by Everett O. Alldredge, Assistant Archivist of the United States, will offer three summer institutes in archives administration, records management, and genealogical research.

The Ninth Institute on Records Management, directed by Everett O. Alldredge, Assistant Archivist of the United States, Office of Records Management, will be held from May 14–25, 1962.

From June 4–29, 1962, the Sixteenth Institute on the Preservation and Administration of Archives will be offered. The director will be Theodore R. Schellenberg, Assistant Archivist of the United States for the National Archives.

The Twelfth Institute on Genealogical Research will be held from July 9–27, 1962. Codirectors will be Jean Stephenson, Fellow, American Society of Genealogists and National Genealogical Society, and Frank Bridgers, Genealogical and Local History Specialist, National Archives and Records Service.

For information write to: Dr. Lowell H. Hattery, Head, Records and Archives Administration Program, School of Government and Public Administration, American University, Washington 6, D. C.

Col. Charles Lynch and the Lynch Law (Continued from page 16)

Finding that he could not accomplish the ends of justice at the accustomed place because a mob led by members of his mother's family pleaded for mercy and still holding onto his son, he mounted the winding stair within the building that led to a window overlooking the street filled with people. Here he secured the end of the rope previously fixed around the neck of his son, and, after a last embrace, fastened him to an iron staple projecting from the wall and launched him into eternity. The people, overawed by this act, retired slowly and peaceably to their dwellings. This act of the severely honest old mayor of Galway furnishes no example of, or precedent for, mob violence, because he was the legally constituted authority of the tribunal at which his son had had a fair trial and had been condemned to death. Had "Lynch Law" originated then, it surely would have been heard of during three succeeding centuries and not have appeared for the first time at the expiration of that great period, stamped in both America and England as of American origin (Harper's Magazine, May, 1859, p. 794).

The house standing yet in Lombard Street, Galway (known as Dead Man's Lane), is visited by tourists of today. Over the front door are to be seen a skull and crossbones, executed in black marble, with the motto, "Remember Death, Vanitie of Vanities, all is Vanitie".

Lynch's Later Years

Toward the close of the Revolution Charles Lynch raised a regiment of riflemen from the surrounding country and became its colonel. Marching southward, he joined Colonel Green in the Carolinas, participating in the battle of Guilford Court House in 1781. After the surrender of Cornwallis he returned home and disbanded his regiment but retained his command of the County Militia until peace with Great Britain was fully restored. On February 5, 1784, he became Justice of the County Courts.

Not long after the close of the war, Colonel Lynch departed this life an honored and respected citizen and was laid to rest in the family burial ground on his home plantation, Green Level (now called Avoca, the newborn poetic name for his historic home). It suggests Moore's melody, The Meeting of the Waters, a name peculiarly appropriate, since this rich and smiling valley where the Otter and Staunton Rivers meet after winding downward by crags and peaks from sources in the Blue Ridge Mountains, is truly another "Vale of Avoca". It is not too often in America that estates remain in one family over 100 years, yet so it is in this instance, and it is still the property of Charles Lynch's descendants. His tomb bears the following inscription:

In Memory of
Colonel Charles Lynch
A zealous and active patriot
Died, October 29, 1796
Aged 60 years

Bibliography

Burke, History of Virginia, vol. 3, pp. 245, 349, 133.
Featherston, Harold, The Green Bag, 1900, p. 150.
Hardiman, History of Galway.
Hove, History of Virginia, p. 212.
Lee, Memoirs of the War, pp. 275, 276, (3d ed.).
Percy, Alfred, A Study in Patriotism.
Simm, Life of Green, p. 186.
Recollections of Lynchburg, pp. 11 and 10.
Introducing Our National Chairmen

CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Elizabeth H. (Mrs. James Henry) Summerville, a member of Liberty Hall Chapter, Charlotte, N. C., is now Senior National President of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution. She served as registrar, recording secretary, vice regent, and regent of her chapter. In the North Carolina State Society, NSDAR, she has been District Director, State Chairman of Genealogical Records, and State CAR Chairman. In the Children of the American Revolution, she has been State Chairman for the DAR and Senior State President, National Vice Chairman for the DAR, National Chairman of Coupons for Mountain Schools, Senior National Recording Secretary, and State and National Promoter. She has also held State office in the Daughters of American Colonists. At present she is Chairman of the Children of the American Revolution Committee, NSDAR.

LINEAGE RESEARCH

Beatrice (Mrs. William Seth) Kenyon has been serving as National Chairman of the Lineage Research Committee since it was authorized last April. She has been a chapter historian, registrar, vice regent, and regent and State Recording Secretary of the District of Columbia. At the time she moved to Damariscotta, Maine, in October, 1961, she was a member of Continental Dames Chapter in the District of Columbia. She has served on the Tellers, Hospitality, and Program Committees and was National Chairman of the Genealogical Records Committee from April, 1959 until April, 1961. She is also Vice Chairman of the Congress Program Committee.

GENEALOGICAL RECORDS

The National Chairman of Genealogical Records, appointed last April, is now Mae Watts (Mrs. Clarence W.) Wacker. She is a member of Piety Hill Chapter, Birmingham, Mich. In addition to holding office as chapter vice regent and regent, Mrs. Wacker has been chapter chairman of the Approved Schools and National Defense Committees. She was State Chairman of the Building Fund, State Director, State Vice Regent, and State Regent, as well as Vice President General from 1958-61. She is Past President of the Vice President Generals Club. She is a member of the National Resolutions Committee and of the Advisory Board of Tamassee DAR School. She is a State and National CAR Promoter, with two grandchildren as members. She is a member of the Daughters of American Colonists and Daughters of Colonial Wars.

STATE REGENTS DINNERS

Miss M. Catherine Downing, State Regent of Delaware, was organizing regent of Capt. Jonathan Caldwell Chapter in Milford and has also been its treasurer and historian. Preceding her term as State Regent, she was State Historian and State Vice Regent. She has been State Chairman of Radio, Honor Roll, and Magazine Advertising and is a past senior president of John M. Clayton Society, CAR. She was appointed Chairman of State Regents Dinners in April, 1961, succeeding Mrs. Frank Shramek, who had been elected a Vice President General.
THE SIXTH DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
HONORS
MRS. NORMAN CORDON
STATE REGENT 1961-1964

with pride and admiration we dedicate this page to our own

DEANE VANLANDINGHAM CORDON

Chapel Hill, Davie Poplar Chapter
Durham, General Davie Chapter
Henderson, Old Bute Chapter
Louisburg, Major Green Hill Chapter
Wake Forest, General James Moore Chapter

Oxford, John Penn Chapter
Raleigh, Caswell-Nash Chapter
Raleigh, Colonel Polk Chapter
Warrenton, Warren Chapter
NORTH CAROLINA DAUGHTERS

Salute

CROSSNORE SCHOOL

The older girls live in the North Carolina DAR Building—a gift of the North Carolina Society of the DAR. This building is the oldest of the dormitories, having been built in 1935, and recently renovated through gifts from North Carolina and the Michigan Societies. This has been a “home at school” for many girls of fifteen years and up for the past quarter of a century.

BELK HALL

Our newest dormitory is the home of the girls from nine to twelve years of age—Belk Dormitory, a gift of the family of Mrs. William H. Belk of Charlotte, Honorary Vice President General, NSDAR.

This page is donated by a Friend of Crossnore.
THE EIGHT CHAPTERS IN THE FIRST DISTRICT
OF NORTH CAROLINA NSDAR
Proudly honor their own

MRS. ROY H. CAGLE
HONORARY STATE REGENT
AND
CANDIDATE FOR LIBRARIAN GENERAL
On the Ticket of Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan

Photo by Culberson, Asheville

STATE REGENT 1955-1958
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL 1959-1962
NATIONAL CHAIRMAN HONOR ROLL 1959-1962

EDWARD BUNCOMBE ............. Asheville
RUTH DAVIDSON ............. Asheville
WAIGHTSTILL AVERY ............. Brevard
JOSEPH McDOWELL ............ Hendersonville

MARTHA PETTIGREW ............. Marion
GREENLEE ...................... Old Fort
GRIFFITH RUTHERFORD ........ Rutherfordton
DORCAS BELL LOVE ............. Waynesville

MRS. ASBURY G. BARNETT, District Director
GENERAL NATHANAEL GREENE

Her of the decisive Battle of Guilford Courthouse, March 15, 1781.

His statue stands in GUILFORD COURTHOUSE NATIONAL MILITARY PARK, Greensboro, N. C.

This page is sponsored by the following chapters of the Fifth District of North Carolina DAR: Battle of Alamance, George Reynolds, James Hunter, General Joseph Winston, Rachel Caldwell, Elizabeth Maxwell Steele, Guilford Battle, John Knox, Old North State, William Bethel, Joseph Kerner (contribution in memory of Addie Kerner Adkins), and the following friends of Guilford Courthouse National Military Park:

Military Park Staff: Earl Weatherly
Robert H. Frazier: Mrs. W. W. Whaley
Howard Holderness: Mrs. W. C. Tucker
John L. Yow
James G. W. MacLamroc in memory of Grace W. MacClamrock

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
The James Hunter Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized June 4, 1953, with eighteen members. Present membership is forty-nine. Mrs. Lauten served as Director of District 5 of the North Carolina DAR for two years (1958-1959). She has been on Chapter Committees continuously since its organization.

This page is presented in appreciation of her devotion and unselfish service to our Chapter.
American Indians
(Continued from page 14)

St. Mary's provides excellent vocational and home training for its pupils, which helps them, when they return home, to be better homemakers. However, many of these skills cannot be applied in the girls' own residences owing to the prejudice and desires of the parents who wish to retain old customs.

The institution is operated by the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church and is also supported by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Both Bacone and St. Mary's have enrolled very deserving young people, who have the same desires and talents as normal white American children, but these courageous, unfortunate, first Americans, who live right on our own doorsteps—not in a foreign land—need to be taught about Christ and to attend Christian schools. However, the students have virtually no money of their own and must depend almost entirely on free donations to pay for their education.

These school present a challenge—and an opportunity to create, out of a crude, primitive people, fine citizens of the future, upon whom we can look with pride and respect.

Please Note!!

When sending in remittances be sure to include a written order so that it may be retained for office records. Notations on checks do not serve this purpose.
In tribute to our State Parliamentarian of North Carolina

MRS. C. WAYNE SPENCER

The Chapters of the Seventh District

Battle of Moore's Creek
Richard Clinton
Cornelius Harnett
Battle of Elizabethtown
Colonel Robert Rowan
Joseph Montfort
Moseley-Bright
Colonel Thomas Robeson
Richard Dobbs Spaight
Upper Cape Fear
Colonel Thomas Johnston
Battle of Rockfish
Major General Robert Howe
Stamp Defiance

HONORING

NORTH CAROLINA STATE TREASURER
MISS JOSEPHINE VALENTINE SMITH

Regent, Micajah Pettaway Chapter
Rocky Mount, N. C.
1952-1955
State Treasurer since June 1955
Sponsored by
The Chapters of the Eighth District

Edenton Tea Party, Edenton
Major Benjamin May, Farmville
Elizabeth Montfort Ashe, Halifax
Micajah Pettaway, Rocky Mount
Col. Alexander McAllister, Snow Hill
Major Reading Blount, Washington

Betsy Dowdy, Elizabeth City
David Williams, Goldsboro
Carolina Patriots, Mount Olive
Halifax Resolves, Scotland Neck
Miles Harvey, Tarboro
Thomas Hadley, Wilson

Mrs. F. W. Stolzenberg, District Director
Fourth Cavalry replaced the infantry units.

Gen. John J. Pershing assumed command of the Fort Bliss district in 1914. It was from this Post that he led his expedition into Mexico in an attempt to capture Pancho Villa after the raid on Columbus, N. Mex. Fort Bliss now became and has remained ever since a very important Post. It became a training center for cavalry and field artillery troops. Some 60,000 troops were trained here at one time for World War I. In 1921 the First Cavalry Division was organized here, and this was its home Post until in 1942, when it was dismounted and mechanized. The Seventh and Eighth Cavalry were also stationed here from time to time.

In 1942 Fort Bliss, which had been the largest cavalry post in the United States, became an antiaircraft training center for World War II. In 1946 a guided-missile training center was established here, as well. Now Fort Bliss is the United States Army Air Defense Center and is the only guided-missile training center in the United States Army. Even allied nations send their men here for missile training.

From 7 buildings on 1,260 acres of land Fort Bliss has grown to about 3,500 buildings on more than 1,000,000 acres. From 250 soldiers, it has expanded to about 25,000 men, and there are facilities for 40,000. In 1848 it was an outpost on the edge of a desert to protect a frontier people from the Indians. Today men train here to defend our country in whatever part of the globe they may be needed. In 1848 a Flag of 30 stars flew above the post; today a Flag of 50 stars is flown.

In 1948 the 100th anniversary of the establishment of Fort Bliss was celebrated. A replica of Fort Bliss as it was at Magoffinsville had been erected on the post and was opened to the public. The body of Brev. Lt.-Col. Bliss was brought from New Orleans and reinterred in Memorial Circle at Fort Bliss and suitably marked with a handsome monument.

Bibliography
Information Center, Fort Bliss, Records.
Nancy Hammons, A History of El Paso County, Texas, to 1900, a thesis.
HONORING

MRS. GEORGE CHARLES SKILLMAN
STATE REGENT OF NEW JERSEY

THE STATE SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
OF NEW JERSEY

and

THE EX-REGENTS' CLUB OF NEW JERSEY

proudly present

MRS. GEORGE CHARLES SKILLMAN

as a candidate for the office of

VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL

at Continental Congress April 1962

In sincere appreciation of her devotion and service

JANUARY 1962
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<td>Tomlinson, L. James</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
<td>Mrs. Edith Long Gold, 21 Hiller St., Orange (Assoc. Mem.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trowbridge, Maj. Luther</td>
<td>N. Y.</td>
<td>Mrs. Claire Thomasen Prior, 624 Ridgewood Road, Maplewood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Deusen, Reeser</td>
<td>164 S. Harrison St., E. Orange</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Vesege, Garret</td>
<td>N. Y.</td>
<td>Mrs. Della Johnson Allen, 206 Millburn Ave., Millburn</td>
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<tr>
<td>Watts, Ric. Gen. Frederick</td>
<td>Md.</td>
<td>Mrs. Winifred Walles Goldsby, 30 Euclid Ave., Maplewood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weston, Zachariar</td>
<td>Mass.</td>
<td>Mrs. Margaret White, 29 Exeter Road, Short Hills (Assoc. Mem.)</td>
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<td>Wheeler, John</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
<td>Mrs. Hazel Werner Keas, 101 Oakland Rd., Maplewood</td>
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<td>Westing, Cately</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
<td>Mrs. Diane Smith Deans, 237 Turrell Ave., S. Orange</td>
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<td>Womeldorf, Daniel</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
<td>Mrs. Alice Upton Whitcomb, 120 S. Harrison St., E. Orange</td>
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<tr>
<td>Woolsey, Gilbert</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
<td>Mrs. Theodora Williams Maveety, 19 Brockway Rd., Short Hills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woolsey, John</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
<td>Mrs. Elizabeth Woolsey Berst, 641 Wyoming Ave., Millburn</td>
</tr>
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</table>
The Fenian Ram was the third of a series of "submersible torpedo boats" tested from 1878 through 1897. Boat No. 1, a fourteen-foot, one-man vessel, sank in the Passaic River at Paterson, when submerged, and would not resurface. After being recovered it was used for experiments in the Passaic River. The hull is now on display at the Paterson Museum.

Undaunted by his first disappointment, the inventor, John P. Holland, started work on an improved version, which did not work. This was followed by the Fenian Ram, named for its financial backers, the American members of the Fenian society, the Irish Republican Brotherhood. This new boat was to be "suitable for use in war"—large enough for three men but small enough to be carried aboard a regular steamer. It was operated successfully on several occasions but never as a "terrible engine of war" as intended.

Holland continued making improvements in the designs for his underwater craft. In 1900, the United States Navy purchased the "Holland No. 9" which carried a crew of six.

The submarine, as it developed through World War II, lost the simplicity of Holland's originals. Now, the use of atomic energy makes it possible for submarines to remain submerged for long periods of time. They can travel under ice caps and circumnavigate the globe without resurfacing. Though Holland's "pioneers under the sea" lacked the power and size of the modern giants, he created something close to the "true submersible" of today.
DAVID DEMAREST CHAPTER, DAR
River Edge, New Jersey

The following members proudly honor their Revolutionary Ancestors:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Ancestor</th>
<th>State</th>
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<tr>
<td>Eremin, Mrs. Lois Merrell</td>
<td>John More</td>
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<td>Fausel, Mrs. Jessie Edsall</td>
<td>Henry Curtis</td>
<td>N.Y.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Demarest, Mrs. Lillian Schoonmaker</td>
<td>Cornelius Schoonmaker</td>
<td>N.Y.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buesking, Mrs. Pearl Shannon</td>
<td>Lt. Abraham Sanborn</td>
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<td>Hatch, Mrs. Alpha Ackerman</td>
<td>Moses Lyford</td>
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<td>Lee, Mrs. Portia Hammer</td>
<td>James Stone</td>
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<td>Lamenzo, Mrs. Mat Coomes</td>
<td>William Demarest</td>
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<td>Martorelli, Mrs. Ruth Lamenzo</td>
<td>Samuel Demarest</td>
<td>N.Y.</td>
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<td>Mills, Mrs. Louise Neer</td>
<td>Capt. George Edsall</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>O'Neill, Mrs. Dorothy Buesking</td>
<td>Capt. John Terpening</td>
<td>N.Y.</td>
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<tr>
<td>O'Neill, Mrs. Dorothy Buesking</td>
<td>Cornelius Bogert</td>
<td>N.Y.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Morgan, Mrs. Alice Jones</td>
<td>David Demarest</td>
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<td>Morse, Mrs. Sarah Jones</td>
<td>Henry Curtis</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
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<td>Miltimore, Mrs. Ruth Demarest</td>
<td>David Demarest</td>
<td>N.Y.</td>
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<td>Rutherford, New Jersey</td>
<td>Daniel Demarest</td>
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<td>Rutherford, New Jersey</td>
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<td>N.Y.</td>
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<td>Bartholomew Applegate</td>
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<td>Gilyam Demarest</td>
<td>Mass.</td>
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<td>Rutherford, New Jersey</td>
<td>St. John Swett</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rutherford, New Jersey</td>
<td>Maj. William Popham</td>
<td>N.J.</td>
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</table>

NOTICE—Do not send your remittance without enclosing a written order with your name and address—information written on the check is not sufficient.
CHESTNUT NECK MONUMENT

Chestnut Neck at the time of the Revolutionary War was a thriving trade center on the Mullica River. Local vessels made regular trips to New York and other ports carrying mail, iron, lumber and local produce, and returning with needed merchandise. With the coming of the war, the same harbor facilities which made it a seaport made it a rendezvous of the Privateers. Many cargoes intended for Sir Henry Clinton in New York were seized by our Privateers and eventually reached the Continental Army.

Sir Henry Clinton became so exasperated by the constant loss of his ships that he decided to clean out “that nest of Rebel Privateers.” The enemy came up the river in strong forces and compelled the rebels to retreat. In the skirmish, storehouses and dwellings were burned by the British. Ten seized ships were also destroyed. The Patriots retreated to a heavily wooded section where they attacked and prevented the British from proceeding to the Batste Iron Works and military storehouses at the Forks.

The Monument honoring the men who defended Chestnut Neck on October 6, 1778, was erected by General Lafayette Chapter, DAR, and dedicated on October 6, 1911.
As we study our heritage, turning to the past for the strength to face the future, we rededicate ourselves to the preserving of the principles and traditions of those of our ancestors who founded this GREAT NATION.

Old Topanemus Chapter and
Shrewsbury Towne Chapter, New Jersey.

D. A. R. MAGAZINE ADVERTISERS!

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

Mrs. George C. Skillman, New Jersey State Regent and her Official Family. In appreciation of your help and kindness during the past three years.

Evelyn L. Strayer, Regent
SADDLE RIVER CHAPTER
Ridgewood, New Jersey

States

(Continued from page 102)

A breakfast on the morning of March 4 concluded the Conference. A highlight was the State Regent's announcement that a bill for a State Park marking the spot where the survey of the Louisiana Purchase was begun had been passed by the State Legislature. A gift of a fragment of a coverlet woven by Mary Ball Washington, mother of George Washington, was presented to the State Regent by the Arkansas Museum of Natural History and Antiquities. Each of the distinguished guests made a charming farewell talk. National recognition conferred on Arkansas members for the Continental Congress in April was announced. Miss Frances Gammill, of Blytheville, was invited by Mrs. Ashmead White, President General, to serve as her personal Page, following her visit to Blytheville for the State Conference in 1959. Mrs. William Clune was chosen Assistant Chief of Pages.

Mrs. C. L. Moore and Mrs. Foster Gammill, of Blytheville, Mrs. Linnie Smith and Mrs. L. Jean Cook, of Texarkana, and Mrs. John Carter, of El Dorado, were appointed on the House Committee; Mrs. H. A. Knorr, of Pine Bluff, on the Hospitality Committee; and Mrs. J. L. Montgomery, of Marianna, and Mrs. Ben Sain, of Texarkana, on the Credentials Committee. It was stated that Mrs. Samuel F. Norris, of Blytheville, would be Chairman of the Arkansas Luncheon at the Mayflower Hotel during the Continental Congress.

Watasaka District invited the Arkansas State Society to meet in Pine Bluff, March 1-3, for the 1962 State Conference.

In Loving Memory

Mrs. George W. Harris
Past Regent Camp Middlebrook
Chapter #5, Bound Brook, New Jersey

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of
DUNELLEN, NEW JERSEY

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Cape May, New Jersey
A Summer Resort Hotel of Distinction
Henry C. Needles, Mgr.

Two Signers—Two Duels

(Continued from page 7)

later Burr went out of office as Vice President. After his treason trial at Richmond, he went to Europe and was gone 4 years.

Yet Burr did have one overwhelming, crushing grief. On December 30, 1812, 7 months after his return, his adored daughter, his precious Theodosia, who had been the Miss America of her day and whose husband was now Governor of South Carolina, sailed out of Charleston Harbor to meet her dad in New York—but, alas, vanished, with ship and all, from the face of the earth forever. Fate, terrible Fate, had struck the other side of the two duels at last!
The following members proudly honor their Revolutionary Ancestors:

**Name** | **Ancestor** | **State**
--- | --- | ---
Anderson, Mrs. Richard T. | William Creemer | New Jersey
Anderson, Mrs. T. Hart, Jr. | Capt. John Wetmore | New Jersey
Baird, Mrs. Alfred C. S. | Corp. Lewis Counvenhoven | New Jersey
Baird, Mrs. Karl O. | Major Benjamin Catchings | New Jersey
Balsam, Mrs. George V., Jr. | Ezekiel Ayers | New Jersey
Brinster, Mrs. John F. | William Mershon | New Jersey
Browne, Mrs. Charles | Joel Fiere | New Jersey
Burroughs, Mrs. Arthur L. | Oliver Mead | New Jersey
Carlisle, Mrs. Julian A. | Adonijah Bidwell | New Jersey
Clopton, Mrs. Malvern B. | William Mammeria | New Jersey
Cobb, Miss Genevieve C. | Edward Patterson Cook | New Jersey
Cook, Mrs. Alfred R. | Colonel Thomas Barbour | New Jersey
Cornish, Mrs. Albert C. | Samuel Thrall | New Jersey
Cowen, Mrs. G. Lloyd, Jr. | Zephaniah Posey | New Jersey
Cox, Mrs. Howard Lee | Timothy Gay, 2nd | New Jersey
Ewing, Mrs. William B. | Peter Fischer | New Jersey
Field, Mrs. Brian D. | Captain Jabez Gregory | New Jersey
Fischellis, Mrs. Robert P. | Stephen Ford | New Jersey
Fish, Mrs. M. T. John | Francis Harbison | New Jersey
Foster, Mrs. Walter B. | James L. Flint | New Jersey
Fullam, Mrs. Walter F. | Colonel John Ely | New Jersey
Gorman, Mrs. Joseph G. | Colonel John Barbour | New Jersey
Grover, Mrs. John B. | Lt. George Bockoven | New Jersey
Hiden, Mrs. Joseph C. | William Ely | New Jersey
Houghton, Mrs. John H. | Ablewoodward | New Jersey
Howell, Mrs. Benjamin F., 3rd | Lt. Enoch Stanton | New Jersey
Hulett, Mrs. George A. | Lt. Enoch Stanton | New Jersey
Innes, Miss Elizabeth H. | Martha J. Goode | New Jersey
Innes, Miss Ethel L. | Gen. Robert Van Rensselaer | New Jersey
Innes, Miss Mildred | Gen. Robert Van Rensselaer | New Jersey
James, Mrs. John T. | Lt. George Bockoven | New Jersey
Johnson, Mrs. Rankin | William Ely | New Jersey
Johnson, Mrs. Robert C. | Ablewoodward | New Jersey
Jones, Mrs. William D. | Lt. Enoch Stanton | New Jersey
Kimble, Mrs. Ralph E. | Lt. Enoch Stanton | New Jersey
Lake, Mrs. Samuel R. | Martha J. Goode | New Jersey
Lambert, Mrs. Samuel W., Jr. | Gen. Robert Van Rensselaer | New Jersey
Landon, Miss Mildred J. | Gen. Robert Van Rensselaer | New Jersey
Loetscher, Mrs. Lefferts A. | Capt. Nathaniel Harris | New Jersey
Lyman, Mrs. Roger T. | Capt. Nathaniel Harris | New Jersey
McCaughan, Mrs. William B. | Capt. Nathaniel Harris | New Jersey
McClennagan, Miss Margarette | Oliver Mead | New Jersey
McPhee, Mrs. Harry R. | Captain Jabez Gregory | New Jersey
Maple, Mrs. John V. | Stephen Ford | New Jersey
Margerium, Miss Edith B. | Francis Harbison | New Jersey
Mershon, Mrs. Irving W. | James L. Flint | New Jersey
Meyer, Mrs. John H. | Lt. Enoch Stanton | New Jersey
Miller, Mrs. Raymond V. | Martha J. Goode | New Jersey
Morgan, Mrs. John D. | Gen. Robert Van Rensselaer | New Jersey
Morgan, Mrs. Sherryl W. | Lt. George Bockoven | New Jersey
Myers, Mrs. William S. | William Ely | New Jersey
Paul, Mrs. Floyd W. | Ablewoodward | New Jersey
Pickering, Mrs. Donald A. | Lt. Christopher Marsh | New Jersey
Pistell, Mrs. William A. | John MacFarland | New Jersey
Poe, Mrs. John P. | Maj. Aaron Hankinson | New Jersey
Rechif, Mrs. Frank A. | Baptist Smith | New Jersey
Ridall, Mrs. Charles L., Jr. | Israel Cleaves | New Jersey
Roadinger, Mrs. Ethel O. | Elijah Olmstead | New Jersey
Samuels, Mrs. Ansly T. | Kerenhappuch N. Turner | New Jersey
Schoch, Mrs. Delos C. | John Larrabee | New Jersey
Sinclair, Mrs. William J. | Capt. Christopher Perry | New Jersey
Smith, Mrs. James F. | Capt. John Foote | New Jersey
Smith, Mrs. Maurice H. | Jonathan Tutwiler | New Jersey
Stevenson, Miss Linda M. | John Manchester | New Jersey
Thomas, Mrs. Glenn H. | Capt. James Morgan | New Jersey
Thrower, Mrs. Woldemar B. | Capt. James Morgan | New Jersey
Townsend, Mrs. Clinton B. | Capt. James Morgan | New Jersey
Travis, Mrs. Edward P. | Colonial Incarnal | New Jersey
Wallace, Mrs. John H., Jr. | Benjaimn Alvod | New Jersey
Wallis, Mrs. Everett S. | Lt. George Snook | New Jersey
Warren, Mrs. Tired | Col. Nicholas Worthington | New Jersey
Williams, Mrs. Clodius H. | Capt. John Flint | New Jersey
Wood, Mrs. Joseph R. | Lt. George Snook | New Jersey
Wood, Mrs. Miss Allen | Col. Nicholas Worthington | New Jersey
Woodbridge, Mrs. Richard G., 3rd | Col. Nicholas Worthington | New Jersey
Young, Mrs. Walter | Capt. John Flint | New Jersey
Zanker, Mrs. Harold E. | Capt. Samuel Allen | New Jersey

The Hero of This Article:

William Moore, IV

William Moore was born February 15, 1758, in East Nottingham, Chester County, Pa., the son of Samson Moore and Phoebe Gray. The Moores were an ancient militant Protestant family, Scottish by descent, who lived in northern Ireland. William Moore I fought in the siege of Londonderry in 1689. The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record (vol. 74, p. 103) says:

In the year 1718 a colony of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians from the parish of Mahara in Londonderry, Ireland, settled in the town of Londonderry in New Hampshire and were joined by a second company in 1720. This company was the only company of Scotch-Irish settlers that ever located in New England. Other Scotch-Irish towns were settled afterwards by emigrants from this town and were probably joined by many individual settlers directly from Ireland. New England is indebted to them for the introduction and cultivation of the potato and flax and the use of little foot spinning wheels. A Samson Moore of this colony enlisted in the New Hampshire Militia October 4, 1777. This name, Samson Moore, suggests a connection between the New Hampshire and Pennsylvania Moores.

Samson Moore, father of William IV, received, in 1770, a warrant for 60 plus acres of land in East Nottingham, Chester County, Pa., assigned to him under the Proprietors of Pennsylvania. Samson died ca. 1777, and his widow and children conveyed the land to Thomas Kirk of East Nottingham, Chester County, Pa. There were three children, William, John and Mary, all born in East Nottingham. Their ages are not given, but William was born in 1758, hence was 19 years of age when his father died.

It is a family tradition that William and his brother John ran away from school to join Washington's Army at Valley Forge. William continued to serve until the end of the war. During this service, in a hand-to-hand conflict, he captured the bayonet of a Hessian soldier. (I have seen this

(Continued on next page)
bayonet, which has been handed down to descendants and is now the property of Thomas E. Harmed of Schuykill Haven, Pa. William served in Capt. Joseph Gardner's company under Col. Evan Evans, commander of the 2nd battalion, Chester Militia.

In 1781 William Moore married Dorcas Carr (Karr), a Scotswoman. After the war the Moores moved to Cecil County, Md., just across the State line from Chester County. Here most of their 11 children were born. Moore was a well-to-do man "driving horses where most of the pioneers had to walk." He wore knee breeches with solid silver buckles—which he finally decided to have melted and made into spoons for his six daughters. Two of these spoons can be located today. One, the Dorcas Moore spoon (D M) belongs to Mrs. Milo Schaeffer of Santa Cruz, Calif. (I Schaeffer is a descendant of William Moore.) The other, the Leah Moore spoon (L M) belongs to Mrs. Lester Burdette of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania where William Moore owned 200 acres of land. He was well educated and a strong believer in public schools. Private schools were the rule at that time, and he is said to have walked about Wilkes-Barre and vicinity urging the farmers to help found a public school. In spite of opposition, he was successful and established, and taught, in the Moore School, which was named for him.

William Moore died on May 19, 1823, and is buried in Lower Muhlenburg Cemetery at Marvins, Pa. The old home where William and Dorcas Moore lived was next to the Charles Harned farm in a section called Belmont. Nothing is left of the house but the old fireplace.

As a great-great-granddaughter of William Moore it is my hope to obtain one of the silver spoons and to place this valuable Revolutionary memento in the DAR Museum at Washington to be preserved for posterity. — Florence Garrison (Mrs. Charles Heskell) Danforth.

The following members of The New Jersey Society, Daughters of the American Revolution proudly honor their Revolutionary Ancestors:

Penelope Hart Chapter, Pennington, New Jersey

Major Joseph Boomfield Chapter, Bloomfield, New Jersey

Mention, "I Read it in the DAR Magazine."

[106]
OKLAHOMA IS PROUD TO PRESENT THE STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD
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ALTUS, CHICKASHA, DUNCAN, LAWTON, NORMAN, and SAYRE

Honor their Revolutionary War Ancestors

ANNE LEE CHAPTER—ALTUS

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ancestor</th>
<th>State</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Davidson, Joshua</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
<td>OleDb Anderson Hinton (W. H.) 2016 Willard Dr.</td>
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CHICKASHA CHAPTER—CHICKASHA

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<tr>
<td>Adair, John</td>
<td>S. C.</td>
<td>Fanny M. Steed Hill (Sam) 111 S. 17th</td>
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<tr>
<td>Byram, Joseph</td>
<td>N. J.</td>
<td>Eunice Byram Roberts (J. B.) 1706 S. 14th</td>
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<td>Conrad, Jacob</td>
<td>N. C.</td>
<td>Gladys Conrad Baker (F. B.) 708 S. 4th</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fitch, Thomas</td>
<td>Gr.</td>
<td>Anna Mae Fitch Buchanan (Robert) 1321 Idaho</td>
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<td>Mercer, Jacob</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
<td>Fannie B. Castles Numuneen (A. J.) 1321 S. 8th</td>
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<td>Phelps, Judah</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
<td>Geraldine Busby Miller (Joe J.) 1325 Chickasha</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tait, Thomas</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
<td>Ethelynde Haynes Roberson (W. H.) P. O. Box 705</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thompson, Robert</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
<td>Florence Swanson Peavlin (L.) 1521 Minnesota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thrift, Charles</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>May Carroll Eisched (J. T.) 1628 S. 19th</td>
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DUNCAN CHAPTER—DUNCAN

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<tr>
<td>Lewis, Col. Fielding</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Ann Payter Smith (E. F.) 905 Elder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis, Wm. T. Sr.</td>
<td>N. C.</td>
<td>Willa Harris (Miss) 503 N. 13th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis, Wm. T. Sr.</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
<td>Irene Cate Ballard (J. B.) 409 N. 10th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis, Wm. T. Sr.</td>
<td>N. C.</td>
<td>Elsie Cate Lipscomb (Wm. A.) P. O. Box 1163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis, Wm. T. Sr.</td>
<td>N. J.</td>
<td>Margaret Clark Shelton (A. J.) 1011 Hickory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thompson, Robert</td>
<td>R. I.</td>
<td>Juanita Shelton Thompson (R. J.) 507 N. 10th</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thrift, Charles</td>
<td>N. J.</td>
<td>Avis Beauman Glass (A. R.) 303 S. 10th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walton, Capt. Robt.</td>
<td>N. H.</td>
<td>Gilda Langham Brown (E. E.) P. O. Box 311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilson, James Jr.</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>May Albright Grooms (J. T.) 501 N. 10th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilson, James Jr.</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Vergie Cox Blaydes (J. J.) 1111 Pine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilson, James Jr.</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Pearl Nourse Greer (A. P.) 1015 Beech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilson, James Jr.</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Charlotte Enlow Robertson (L. J.) 1213 Cedar</td>
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<td>Wilson, James Jr.</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Pauline Slover Dunn (O. H.) 1126 N. 13th</td>
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<td>Wilson, James Jr.</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Elizabeth Crossnoe Willson (D. L.) 1912 Spruce</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wilson, James Jr.</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Ruth Anne Bush Dunlap (Stuart) 1113 Ash</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wilson, James Jr.</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Margaret Fitzgerald Levy (C. W.) 905 Stephens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilson, James Jr.</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Mae Floyt Click (C. N.) 1097 S. 8th Chickasha</td>
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LAWTON CHAPTER—LAWTON

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<td>Agee, James</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>M. Lucille Hamilton Rice (W. R.) 906 Arlington</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bradbury, Capt. Jacob</td>
<td>Me.</td>
<td>Helen Hackett (Miss) 709 D St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brittain, Nathan</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Cleo Brittain Watson (J. D.) Route 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burbank, Wells</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Anna Stephen Filer (V. E.) 2910 Prentice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cantrell, Thomas</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Mary Sue Cantrell Massad (R. M.) 2141 Columbia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross, Samuel</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Florrie Langham March Abi 813 A Ave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. I.</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Frankie Lindsey Stafford (R. E.) 1610 Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. I.</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Eileen K. Vaughan Tyree (J. D.) N. E. of City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. I.</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Blanche Ice Parish (W. S.) 110 Gone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. I.</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Frances Madera Maddux (S. D.) 1113 Taft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. I.</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Ethel Sprinkle Makemgen Hoppe (Mrs.) 518 B St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. I.</td>
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<td>Maude Madera Klein (Bert) 1113 Taft</td>
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<td>Lula Campbell Sneed (F. S.) 406 Perris</td>
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<td>Judith Fletcher Heinz (Rhazine) 803 N. 17th</td>
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<td>Lily F. Stafford (Miss) 1102 C Ave.</td>
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<td>Mary Harrison Busby (P. D.) 839 N. 17th</td>
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<td>Va.</td>
<td>Mary V. Dunlap Godlove (W. W.) 1901 Sheridan Rd.</td>
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<td>R. I.</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Virginia Taylor Ronish (D. H.) 1522 Cherry</td>
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<td>R. I.</td>
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<td>Emma Hutchins Pendergraft (A.) 914 Columbia Ave.</td>
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<td>Alberta Campbell Smith (O. A.) 1709 Ash</td>
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<td>R. I.</td>
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<td>Mabelle Wrigley Weaver (G. W.) 1340 Ash</td>
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<td>R. I.</td>
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<td>Mary Louise Mason Hall (H. W.) 415 Arlington</td>
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BLACK BEAVER CHAPTER—NORMAN

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<td>Allen, Maj. James</td>
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<td>Louise Gerlach Lee (Josh) 541 S. Lahoma</td>
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<td>Armstrong, James</td>
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<td>Rosalie Biscoe Cross (O. J.) 820 W. Brooks</td>
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<td>Ball, Henry</td>
<td>Md.</td>
<td>Minnie Wails Myers (J. E.) 308 W. Gray</td>
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<td>Bardin, James</td>
<td>Md.</td>
<td>Jessie Bardin Wardell (M. L.) 730 Chautauqua</td>
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<td>Beardley, Leonard</td>
<td>N. C.</td>
<td>Louise Browning Adams (R. J.) 854 Chautauqua</td>
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<td>Bowen, Henry</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
<td>Laura Pierce Howell (O. E.) 702 S. Gray</td>
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<td>Braxton, Carter</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
<td>Pauline Chappell Keaton (Mrs.) 1008 Woodland Dr.</td>
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<td>Burton, John Pleasant</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
<td>Helen B. Burton (Miss) 1380 S. 10th</td>
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<td>Conkling, Stephen</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
<td>Mariam L. McKinley Reid (C. H.) 1518 Camden Way</td>
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<td>Cox, John</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
<td>Ethel B. Cox Chance (H. L.) 804 S. Flood</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edmonston, William</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
<td>Dorothy Jane Wilson Neubeger (Miss) 1017 Classen</td>
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(Continued on next page)
After more than half a century spent searching for a flower that would please everyone as a national flower, it has been asserted by a member of Congress that all favorite "posy" candidates are "nominated for oblivion."

The search has led to time-killing confusion, misunderstanding, sectional jealousies, commercial aggrandisement, and has doomed itself into oblivion, according to Margro Cairns, director of the Corn Tassel National Floral Emblem Association in Washington, D.C.

"Selecting a national floral emblem is not a petty issue. It is a patriotic issue as exalted as our national honor, as deep as our Nation's gratitude."

"The corn tassel is a symbol of the native American plant corn. It is the symbol of Jamestown and Plymouth, of the War for Independence, of the hardy pioneers who trod the wilderness road across our great land. The corn tassel exemplifies the food by which Americans under our free system has been fed. May the corn tassel be grown in greenhouses. They are engraved on the heart, sculptured in marble, portrayed in oils, renewedly created in jewelry from cuff links to tiaras.

"The maple leaf of Canada is of special interest because of its more recent appearance as a national floral emblem. Why a leaf as a floral emblem? It is a symbol of its tree, hence a symbol of the only source of sweetening available in the early settlements of Canada. Again—gratitude."

"The thistle, the rose, the leek, the fleur-de-lis, are symbols of great events that tie them to the history of their homelands. Scotland's thistle, England's rose, the leek of Wales, the fleur-de-lis of France do not need to be grown in greenhouses. They are engraved on the heart, sculptured in marble, portrayed in oils, renewedly created in jewelry from cuff links to tiaras."

"The maple leaf of Canada is of special interest because of its more recent appearance as a national floral emblem. Why a leaf as a floral emblem? It is a symbol of its tree, hence a symbol of the only source of sweetening available in the early settlements of Canada. Again—gratitude."

"Selecting a national floral emblem is not a petty issue. It is a patriotic issue as exalted as our national honor, as deep as our Nation's gratitude."

"The corn tassel is a symbol of the native American plant corn. It is the symbol of Jamestown and Plymouth, of the War for Independence, of the hardy pioneers who trod the wilderness road across our great land. The corn tassel is the symbol of this Nation's rapid progress, its present prosperity."

"Today corn is abundant in this Nation. At Valley Forge the winter of 1777–78 a handful of parched corn was often the daily ration of a farmer-turned-soldier."

Dr. Kenneth D. Wells, president of Freedoms Foundation of Valley Forge, recently wrote:

"This nation could not have fed itself through the years had it not been for maize, Indian corn. More than any other bloom in the bounty of God's garden the corn tassel exemplifies the food by which Americans under our free system has been fed. May the means come to make this essential blossom the symbol of America both fed and free."

"Old Glory" is the flag of our Nation. The corn tassel is the flag of our rich, productive lands, hence it is the symbol of "AMERICA BOTH FED AND FREE".

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<td>John H. Phillips</td>
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<td>Abiel Harding</td>
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In 1759-60 a family named Shannon, consisting of father, mother, and year-old son, left Ireland for America. The mother died on the voyage over, and the father brought the baby to Wilmington, Del., left him with an Episcopal minister, and returned to Ireland to close out his business; he died there soon afterward.

The child was brought up and educated by the minister and later married an Irishwoman, Miss Jane Milligan. George Shannon served in Capt. James Young's company, 8th Batallion of Militia, Cumberland County, Pa., as a private. He was the first white child born in Belmont County, Ohio, and the first native-born Governor of Ohio (1838-40 and 1842-44). He was the father of nine children. George was frozen to death in a snowstorm in January, 1803, and his wife, Jane, died in 1823. During the Revolution George served in Capt. James Young's company, 8th Batallion of Militia, Cumberland County, Pa., as a private. The record of the children of this Irish couple follows:

1. George, born in Pennsylvania in 1784, was secretary to George Clark of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, 3 children.
2. Thomas, born in Pennsylvania in 1785-86, was a member of the State Legislature and State Senate, and afterward a Congressman. He married Cassandra Anderson, 4 children.
5. James, married a daughter of Governor Shelby of Kentucky; was sent as a Minister to South America by President Jackson. No children.
6. David; never married; was Territorial Governor of Florida under President Jackson.
7. Lavina; married Humphrey Anderson, 10 children.
8. Arthur; died young.
9. Wilson, born February 24, 1803; married (first) Miss Ellice, 4 children and (second) Miss Osborn, 4 children. He was the first white child born in Belmont County, Ohio, and the first native-born Governor of Ohio (1838-40 and 1842-44). He was Territorial Governor of Kansas for two terms, a Congressman. The daughter Mary, child of the first marriage, married Gen. Wm. Tecumseh Sherman.
MURRELL HOUSE
The Murrell Home, built circa 1845 near Tahlequah, Oklahoma, stands as a shrine to the high degree of civilization among the Cherokee Indians over one hundred years ago.

Sponsored by the following chapters:
Ardmore, Ardmore
Cedar River, Holdenville-Wewoka
Colonel John Starke, Sr., Oklahoma City
Council Grove, Oklahoma City
Elliott Lee, Pauls Valley
Frances Scott Walker, Hugo
Mary Quisenberry, Durant
Muskogee Indian Territory, Muskogee
Okemah, Okemah
Tonkawa, Tonkawa

Northeast District, Oklahoma Society, NSDAR
The following members proudly honor their Revolutionary Ancestors:
Bartlesville Chapter, Bartlesville, Oklahoma

Name                      Ancestor              State
Caswell, Katherine Louise Strohe (Mrs. E. C.)  Joseph Savage  Va.
Dickinson, Marilyn Wyncoop (Mrs. W. H.)      Gerardus Wyncoop  Pa.
Favre, Wilburine White (Mrs. J. A.)           Nathaniel Hoyt Jr.  Conn.
Felton, Elizabeth Keller (Mrs. Warren L.)    James Trotter  Va.
Glass, Eva Payne (Mrs. J. Wood)               John Gamble  S.C.
Smith, Edaline Coulter (Mrs. C. R.)          Joseph Morgan Sr.  Conn.
Welchon, Martha Dillahunt (Mrs. J. K.)       John De La Hunte  N.C.

Nancy Green Chapter, Sapulpa, Oklahoma

Name                         Ancestor                      State
Croston, Helen Pangburn (Mrs. Harry)  Wm. Pangburn  N.J.
Echols, Francis Leslie (Mrs. Glenn)    Benjamin Parker  Vt.
Harmony, Maude Whitaker (Mrs. C. W.)    James Tucker  Pa.
Weaver, Augusta B. (Miss)             Henry Myers  Md.
Welpton, Mary (Miss)                 Maj. Simon Van Arsdaile  Pa.

Colonel John Starke, Sr. Chapter, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Name                             Ancestor            State
Mrs. John J. Griffin, 1200 Mulberry Lane       Pvt. Mahlon Pearson  S.C.
Mrs. Glenn E. Harris, 3804 N. W. 62nd          Soldier John Bowden  Va.
Mrs. Albert T. Stephens, 1106 Kenilworth       Pvt. Jarvis Green (e)  N.C.
Mrs. R. S. Wolford, 2229 N. W. 29th St.        Soldier Robert Chappell  Va.

John Jay or Alexander Hamilton Papers
Columbia University is interested in obtaining photostatic copies of letters written to or from John Jay. The University has been assembling Jay’s papers. Many items have been obtained through the use of microfilm, which makes material available for scholars but permits the owner to retain the original. The generous cooperation of numerous manuscript collectors and descendants of prominent men of the Revolutionary era has permitted the University to assemble an outstanding collection of materials pertaining to John Jay. Has any Daughter material that would be of use to Columbia in this project?

The Department of History also wishes to note its continuing interest in the papers of Alexander Hamilton. Columbia is publishing a massive collection of Hamilton papers, and the first two volumes are off press. Greeted with acclaim and enthusiasm, they promise to add much to our information concerning this outstanding Founding Father. These volumes will be reviewed in a forthcoming issue.

Papers and letters of John Jay and Alexander Hamilton may be sent (in photostat or microfilm form) to Box 2, Butler Library, Columbia University, New York 27, N. Y.
The addition of 15,360 acres to the Saguaro National Monument near Tucson, Ariz., recently proclaimed by President Kennedy is an important expansion of the National Park System.

The forest of grotesque saguaro is one of the largest and most outstanding of its kind anywhere in the United States. The area also abounds in other kinds of cactus, trees, and vegetation peculiar to the lower Sonora Desert. And amid this arid wilderness are some unusual birds, reptiles, and other wildlife.

As elements of the Saguaro National Monument, all of these flora and fauna will be carefully preserved and protected in perpetuity by the Federal Government. Conspicuous among these natural features of the enlarged 78,644-acre national reservation is the intriguing forest of massive columnar cactus, the towering saguaro cactus from which the monument receives its name.

Often growing to a height of 50 feet, the ghostly saguaro is a huge desert plant, shaped like a fluted or ridged column. When full grown, one cactus weighs several tons, but most of this weight is water stored in its pulpy tissues. Its immense root system absorbs water during the short rainy season. Then, during the long arid season, the plant literally survives on its own water storage.

Instead of leaves covering its tough green skin, a saguaro has spiny needles that help protect the cactus against desert animals who would otherwise consume the plant for its valuable moisture.

The subtitle of this valuable guide to early settlers of the Bay State covers the material presented therein: A Study of the Emigrants and Emigration in Colonial Times: to which are added Lists of Passengers to Boston and to the Bay Colony; the Ships which brought them; their English Homes, and the Places of their Settlement in Massachusetts.

The writer explains that the settlers termed themselves "planters" and the places where they established homes "plantations," and that they were not planters in an agricultural but rather in a spiritual sense. He says in his Preface, "They came, not to plant crops for subsistence, but to plant on this virgin soil a new nation to perpetuate under other names, other laws, the institutions and system of life established in England." The writer devotes pages to the ships that brought them, and the places where they settled, their homes in England, and dates of birth (when available) and death.


This large and liberally illustrated book, which should have an honored place in any library of United States military records, was prepared by an associate professor and a professor of history at Rice Institute, Houston, Tex. As the jacket noted, this is a "compact history of American land warfare from King Philip's War . . . to the Korean Conflict."

Beginning with the rather glorified paintings of earlier events, the record proceeds through our wars to the Civil War, where photographic presentation really got under way. Perhaps the most fascinating picture shows an infantryman in Korea comforting another whose buddy had just been killed, while a noncom in the background methodically checks identification tags.


Every inch of space in this book is used to advantage. The inside of the front cover pictures Independence Hall and the United States Capitol on facing pages, and the inside of the back cover is a handy compendium of flags used in our history, beginning with the so-called "Continental Flag" and ending with today's fifty-star Flag. The book covers United States history from 1774 to the Presidential election in 1960. The material is given in paragraphs that review the most outstanding events in various years, most of them illustrated either in color or in black and white. The first event so chronicled is the "Intolerable Acts" of 1774, although a double-page illustration pictures the Boston Tea Party of December 16, 1773.

All told, The Picture History of the United States, which joins the Doubleday Books for Young Readers, is an ideal birth-day or commencement gift for youngsters from the fourth grade through junior high.


Dr. Torpey, head of the Social Studies Department at Francis C. Hammond High School, Alexandria, Va., has, for several years, been a teacher of Virginia history and government and received a Ford Foundation fellowship that enabled her to study the history of the Commonwealth firsthand. The material is presented in an introduction and seven chapters, titled as follows: Geographical Life; Historical Life, 1584-1775; Historical Life, 1775-1860; Historical Life, 1860-Present; Economic Life; Cultural Life; and Political Life.

The State of Virginia is the heroine of this volume, which traces its history from an agricultural economy, based largely on the plantation system, to its present growing industrial importance, fortified by a diversity and abundant supply of minerals. Although "Virginia's familiar' heroes' are not neglected, the State itself is always the central figure.


Although this is intended primarily as a sociological study of Kent, Conn., in the 18th century, it contains so many references to its settlers by name that it is also a valuable work of genealogical reference. For example, in 1786 an indignant Kent-ite, Rhoda Clark, had wandered to Wallingford "in an illegal manner," was taken back to Kent, and was delivered to Moses Averill, Kent Selectman (an ancestor of this reviewer).

A feature of New England Colonial life that may interest today's readers was the prevalence of land speculation. According to tabulated Kent land figures, "during the period 1738-60 a total of 872 different men bought and sold Kent land. Virtually every acre in the town was sold and resold in the 6000 transactions of this 22-year period." About 61 percent of those who purchased land there took up residence in the town. Frequently, certain members of families that moved to Kent remained in their original localities. Absenteeism thus became an important threat to orderly development of the town; other threats were debt and poverty. Excellent chapters on Political Democracy at Kent and Social Democracy at Kent show the social and political breakdown of the town.

A POCKET GUIDE TO FREE FILMS. Issued by Modern Talking Picture Service, Inc., 3 East 54th St., New York 22, N. Y.

These sound 16-mm. films, provided by various industries to publicize their products, embrace many subjects of interest to all. Many of them could be worked into the programs of DAR committees; travel pictures covering various picturesque regions of our country are included, such as Boston, City of Yesterday and Tomorrow, Europe, Great Ocean Road, and Vacation Wonderland. Who wouldn't enjoy The Bounty of the Forest, The Chocolate Tree, and Crackers by the Billion?
State Regent of Indiana

With pride and affection the following twenty-one chapters of Central District, Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution, honor Mrs. Alvie T. Wallace, who has served as State Vice Regent, Central District Director, State Recording Secretary, State Chairman of National Defense and State Chairman of The Flag of the United States of America:

Alexander Hamilton, Franklin
Brandywine Creek, Greenfield
Captain Harmon Aughe, Frankfort
Caroline Scott Harrison, Indianapolis
Dorothy Q, Crawfordsville
Estabrook, Rockville
Irvington, Indianapolis
James Hill, Lebanon
Jonathan Jennings, Indianapolis
Kik-tha-we-nund, Anderson

Major Hugh Dinwiddie, Knightstown
Mississinewa, Portland
National Old Trails, Cambridge City
Ouabache, Attica
Paul Revere, Muncie
Richard Henry Lee, Covington
Richmond Indiana, Richmond
Rushville, Rushville
Sarah Winston Henry, New Castle
Twin Forks, Brookville

Winchester, Winchester
Northern District Chapters of Indiana

Salute

The Indiana Conservation Areas

In their District

STATE PARKS
Bass Lake
Chain of Lakes
Indiana Dunes
Kankakee River
Pokagon
Tippecanoe River

STATE FORESTS
Frances Slocum
Jasper-Pulaski
Salamonie River

STATE GAME FARMS
Beaver Lake Refuge
Jasper-Pulaski
Kankakee River
Pigeon River
Tri-County
Wells State
Willow Slough
Winamac State

STATE MEMORIALS
Gene Stratton Porter
Limberlost

STATE HATCHERIES
Bass Lake
Curtis Creek
Fawn River
Tri-Lakes
Wawasee

POINTS OF INTEREST
Deam Oak

Fowler Chapter
Frances Dingman Chapter
Frances Slocum Chapter
General Francis Marion Chapter
General James Cox Chapter
General Van Rensselaer Chapter

Julia Watkins Brass Chapter
Manitou Chapter
Margaret B. Blackstone Chapter
Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter
Meshowke-to-quah Chapter
Miriam Benedict Chapter

Northern District Director
MRS. WALDON A. McBRIDE
on the second ballot, even though they were not filled on the first ballot. The second ballot is taken only on the office not filled on the first ballot. Each balloting is independent of the minutes. "The names of the members of the chapter, after the minutes were read, a member rose to correct the minutes, saying, "The names of the members of the Special Committee authorized to be appointed by the regent are omitted from the minutes." The regent took the position that the names would be announced at the present meeting and that the names would appear in the minutes of the present meeting. They would be read and approved at the next regular meeting of the chapter. Who was correct, the regent or the member?

ANSWER: The regent was correct.

For the Most Competitive Annuities
Write
STANDARD LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF INDIANA
Indianapolis 5, Indiana
Parliamentarian
(Continued from page 25)

ter regent. Could the members who came in late vote on the second ballot?

ANSWER: Certainly the 10 members may vote on the second ballot. All members present who are entitled to vote may vote on the second ballot, even though they were not present when the first ballot was taken. Each balloting is independent of the other. The second ballot is taken only on the office not filled on the first ballot. (P.L., p. 476, Question 181.)

QUESTION: The chapter authorized the regent to appoint a special committee. The regent asked for and received permission to appoint the committee after the meeting adjourned. At the next meeting of the chapter, after the minutes were read, a member rose to correct the minutes, saying, "The names of the members of the Special Committee authorized to be appointed by the regent are omitted from the minutes." The regent took the position that the names would be announced at the present meeting and that the names would appear in the minutes of the present meeting. They would be read and approved at the next regular meeting of the chapter. Who was correct, the regent or the member?

ANSWER: The regent was correct.
“GROUSELAND”
THE WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON MANSION
Vincennes, Indiana

RECENTLY DESIGNATED A REGISTERED NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

The Harrison Mansion has joined Mount Vernon, Monticello, The Hermitage, and more than a hundred other famous buildings and sites, as a Registered National Historic Landmark. A certificate and a bronze plaque so designating it were presented by the U.S. Department of the Interior. This recognition does not mean the federal government provides funds, however it is felt that national recognition will encourage people to visit “Grouseland”.

William Henry Harrison, as the Governor of the newly created Indiana Territory, erected “Grouseland” in 1803-04. It is of Georgian architecture, built of brick, with delicate detail in the interior and exterior woodwork. The fan-lighted doorway leads into a wide hall with graceful self-supporting stairway. A covered passage connects the Great House and a dependency. There are many interesting and unusual features of the Mansion—a hole in a shutter made by an Indian who shot at Harrison; an open well in the basement; a lookout in the attic and various ways of escape.

No single person played a more prominent role in the story of the old Northwest than William Henry Harrison, Governor of Indiana Territory, Victor of Tippecanoe, and leader of a campaign that wrested the Northwest from Britain, and finally, President of the United States. No memorial could evoke his life and times better than the home he built in Vincennes.

The Mansion is owned and maintained by the Francis Vigo Chapter, DAR, and is open to the public daily from 9:00 to 5:00—Sunday from 12:30 to 5:00. Adults 35¢. Children 6 to 12 15¢. Students in groups 15¢.

SPONSORED by the following Chapters of the SOUTHERN DISTRICT, Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution

Ann Rogers Clark, Jeffersonville
Mrs. Homer G. Vawter
Bloomington, Bloomington
Mrs. Franklin Zeller
Captain Jacob Warrick, Boonville
Mrs. Eugene A. Ferguson
Christopher Harrison, Salem
Mrs. Thomas S. Skelley
Col. Archibald Lochry, Lawrenceburg
Mrs. B. L. Harris
Cradle of Liberty, Petersburg
Mrs. Randolph Hobson
Fort Vallonia, Seymour
Mrs. Enod Otho Stark

Francis Vigo, Vincennes
Mrs. Ellwood Ramsey
General John Gibson, Princeton
Mrs. E. R. Nelson
Green Tree Tavern, Charlestown
Miss Edith Hester
John Wallace, Bedford
Mrs. Glenn E. McKnight
Joseph Hart, Columbus
Mrs. B. A. Woodhull
Lafayette Spring, Tell City
Mrs. H. W. Hemmerlein
Lone Tree, Greensburg
Mrs. R. C. Moeller
Southern District Director
Mrs. Garrett D. Qualkinbush

Lost River, Orleans
Mrs. Ross Turley
Nathan Hinkle, Sullivan
Mrs. W. E. Arganbright
Piankeshaw, New Albany
Miss Belle Genung
Spier Spencer, Rockport
Mrs. Hallie Axton Miller
The Hoosier Elm, Corydon
Mrs.Raymond Geltfanger, Jr.
Vanderburgh, Evansville
Mrs. Charles F. Brown
West Fork, Bloomfield
Mrs. Walter Heaton
White River, Washington
Mrs. Sigmund Contino
HONORING

MRS. EMILE A. CARMOUCHE
STATE CHAPLAIN OF LOUISIANA

This page is proudly presented
by
Acadia Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution

In sincere appreciation of Mrs. Carmouche's devoted service as
Organizing Regent of Acadia Chapter, Crowley, Louisiana

JANUARY 1962
Greetings from
LINCOLN HOTEL COURTS
and Dining Room
Highway 80 Ruston, Louisiana
Year 'round Air-Conditioning
Swimming Pool T.V. in Rooms
Member of Diners Club
H. B. MAXWELL, Owner-Mgr.

Compliments of
William A. Marbury & Company
Established 1944
Managing General Agents
Ruston, Louisiana

Compliments of
RUSTON STATE BANK
& TRUST CO.
RUSTON, LOUISIANA
Member F.D.I.C.

Honoring Our Chapter Regent
Mrs. F. L. Cooper
St. Denis Chapter, Natchitoches, La.

ACME POSTER ADVERTISING CO.
Nachiteches, Louisiana
Oldest Settlement in the
Louisiana Purchase

GREETINGS FROM
NEW IBERIA CHAPTER
New Iberia, Louisiana

SUTTON JUNK & SALVAGE YDS.
New Iberia, La.

DAVE DUPUY
INSURANCE AGENCY
New Iberia, La.

OUBRE FURNITURE CO.
New Iberia, La.

Compliments of
ANTOINE'S RESTAURANT
713 St. Louis Street
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

OCTOBER 1961
The Magazine Office is in need of
October 1961 magazines. If you
have one available we would ap-
priate it if you would send it to the
Magazine Office, 1776 D Street
N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Queries
(Continued from page 38)

John H. Lephiew, b. in Tenn., d. 1865,
and wfe. Edna Johnson; she d. 1849 in
Marshall Co., Ala., son Henry H. Le-
phiew, mar. Ruth Ferguson, S.C. Also
same inf. for Jonathan Ferguson, mar.
Sarah Hyatt 1831, S.C. Think he came
from Va. Was George Ferguson from
Scotland to Penn., the father?—Mrs. Wm.
Bullock, 604 S. Main, Dermott, Ark.

Hall—Fuller—Want parents, dates and
places of Rachel Hall, b. July 29, 1769,
mar. Edmund Fuller, Nov. 4, 1790, d.
Oct. 6, 1849, bur. Cold Springs Cemetery,
Cattaraugus Co., N.Y. Also for Edmund
Fuller, born Jan. 13, 1773, possibly War-
ren or Kent, Conn., buried Cold Springs
Cemetery, Cattaraugus Co., N.Y. Was he
son of Capt. Simeon Fuller, Rev. soldier
who was captain of militia at Kent?—
Mrs. M. C. Deischer, Box 290, Hot
Springs, S.D.

Wilkey—Wilkie—McGiffin—Hagarty—Hag-
erdy—Want ances. and descendants, with
dates and places, of George Wilkey
(1762-1844), Mary Ann McGiffin Wilkey,
and George Hagerty, all of Cannonsburg,
Pa. Will exchange data.—Horace T. Wil-
lkie, 2611 College Ave., Topeka, Kan.

Simmons—Allen—Maddox—Montgomery—
Hill—Want ances., parents, desc., dates,
and places of John Simmons, b. Va.,
lived in N.C., settled Hancock Co., Ga.,
abt. 1782, his family, son James came
with him. Did James mar. dau. of Wil-
liam Hill? James' son, William Hill Sim-
mons (1794-1856) had 9 ch., mar. Eliza-
abeth (1799-1856), dau. of Joseph Mad-
dox, Putnam Co., Ga. Have 10 ch. of
J. Maddox. William Hill Simmons,
(1824-1891), have 8 ch. names, mar.
Adiza E. (1820?), dau. of Beverly W.
Allen (1798?), and Sarah Montgomery of
Forsyth Co., Ga. Have 10 ch. of J.
Maddox. William Hill Simmons,
(1824-1891), have 8 ch. names, mar.
Adiza E. (1820?), dau. of Beverly W.
Allen (1798?), and Sarah Montgomery of
Family trad. says 5 Allen boys came
from overseas bef. Rev. War. Is this
correct? W. H. Simmons' son, Maddox
Montgomery Simmons (1851-1921) Pick-
en's Co., Ga., had 12 ch. Can anyone
help with this line? Need full inf. on all
names.—Mrs. M. Tindall, 271 Alcoa
Lane, Roselle, Ill.
Within 100 years, the New South has Emerged
With Louisiana as its Standard Bearer

The century that has passed since Louisiana embarked
upon the most momentous adventure in its history has been
a Century of Progress. The farms that were left untended
to languish for four long years thrive today under the
watchful eyes of a benign Providence. Those who
perished have been replaced manyfold, and the energies
of their successors are now directed toward the pursuits
of progress. The swords that were brandished during
the charges of Pickett and Thomas and Stuart were
long ago beaten into plowshares—the instruments
of economic recovery . . . Today we stand one
nation indivisible—a sovereign nation of sovereign
states. As the fingers are to the hand, so are our
states to our nation—separate, distinct, capable
of individual action. But the fingers and the
hand are united in their separation, and together
they form the strength of our nation. This Civil War
Centennial is being observed in the hearts and minds
of our citizens. It is observed with a continuing
rededication to those principles for which our
grandfathers fought. It is observed without malice and
without bitterness . . . with a jealous regard for the
heritage written with blood and bayonet on the battlefields
of the South. We will keep this heritage alive and intact
for those who come after us, so that we will have kept the
faith with those who came before.

Jimmie H. Davis
Governor of Louisiana, January, 1962

LOUISIANA CIVIL WAR
CENTENNIAL COMMISSION
Old State Capitol Building, Baton Rouge, La.
Oneida Chapter of Utica, N. Y., sent in 19 Magazine subscriptions, with the notation that several were gifts to new members. We have heard that other chapters do this, and pass it on for your consideration.

The five DAR chapters of Montgomery County, Md., have decided to work together on a number of projects, instead of conducting them individually. They have conferred with the county Superintendent to find how they can best help the schools and will take turns attending naturalization ceremonies. The five chapters are Bottany Cross, Chevy Chase, Col. Tench Tilghman, Erasmus Perry, and Janet Montgomery.

We hope that all State and chapter Magazine Advertising chairmen share our admiration for the Arkansas State Society in providing 49 pages of ads, valued at nearly $7,500, for this January issue. Yes, the pages of historical text were even paid for at the ad rate. We hope all Daughters will remember this achievement of Arkansas when they buy their next cotton dresses.
THE GEORGIA STATE SOCIETY
and the
JOHN HOUSTON CHAPTER
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution
Have the Honor to Present

MRS. HENRY ALLAN IRONSIDE
Honorary State Regent
Past Vice President General
As a Candidate for the Office of
Honorary Vice President General
at the
Seventy-first Continental Congress
April, 1962
JUNIOR AMERICAN CITIZENS

By Mary Glenn Newell
Vice Chairman in Charge of Publicity

Reminiscing

The Vice Chairman in Charge of Publicity would like to reminisce a bit!

In 1953, Miss Gertrude Carraway, then President General, appointed me Vice Chairman in Charge of Contests for Junior American Citizens. The subject chosen for the contest that year by the National Chairman, Mrs. Rasmussen, was What JAC Means to Me. When essays, posters, poems, etc., started coming in it was a revelation to me of thinking of JACs from all parts of the country, north, south, east, and west. The thoughts expressed by the children made me realize more than ever the importance of our JAC program. I felt that, as long as boys and girls were growing up with the high ideals expressed by them and as long as we have teachers in our schools willing to sponsor these clubs, our country would be safe from the evil forces that would destroy our freedom. True they may be few in comparison with the entire school population, but every JAC member will be an influence for good.

John Hoyle Chapter, Hickory, N. C.

It was through JAC contests that I became familiar with John Hoyle Chapter. The brilliant year they sent in many excellent contest entries and, of course, won many prizes. This continued through the 6 years I was Contest Chairman, and I have noticed since Mrs. Bowman took over the chairmanship that they continued to win.

In October I visited friends in Hickory, N. C., and was entertained at luncheon by the regent of John Hoyle Chapter—Mrs. Paul W. Hake. There I met the person who was responsible for the successful JAC Clubs sponsored by that chapter—Mrs. E. S. Merritt. It was wonderful to have a visit with "another JAC enthusiast," and this is what I learned:

When Mrs. Merritt was regent of John Hoyle Chapter in 1949–1950, she read about JAC Clubs in literature sent to her by the State Regent. She evidently keeps them posted on world affairs on their own level. In discussing kindergarten gardens in the U.S.S.R. the editorial quotes the following from a report by Dr. Lucille Linbergh in the Christian Science Monitor: "Soviet education has a highly developed kindergarten garden program. Kindergarten gardens are separate schools, with their own buildings and directors. Each kindergarten has 150-200 children split in classes of 25, each taught by 2 teachers and assistant teams for 6 hours each. Each child can learn as fast as the next if he works equally hard. Kindergartens are separate schools, with their own buildings and directors. Each kindergarten has 150-200 children split in classes of 25, each taught by 2 teachers and assistant teams for 6 hours each. Children attend kindergarten for 12 hours a day, 6 days a week. The parents pay a fee. About 50 to 60 percent of Soviet children attend."

Dr. Linbergh criticized the uniformity of the Soviet schools and praised the variety of the American systems. The percentage of American 5-year-old children attending school is the same as Russian, but the basic teachings are opposite. The American child is taught freedom of mind, respect of individuals, and loyalty to the American heritage through faith in God, truth, and education. We cannot call it competition between the countries, but the junior American five-year-olds have to be stronger in every good way to combat associates in their world of future living that is and will be filled with false and untrue designs to conquer them. Therefore every home should be alert and willing to live and teach "honesty and truth." Teach the child the truth when he is young, and help him to live it that way.

To quote the children in Mrs. Hines' kindergarten: "The most important thing we must learn is to be honest in all things and to ourselves be true so that we can stand on our own and make the right choices for a better life and world. We are proud to be Junior American Citizens."

When Submitting Advertising Copy to the National Headquarters please send ALL items pertinent to your advertising copy in ONE envelope or package; i.e., copy, pictures and remittance to cover same. Send to DAR Magazine Office, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Make checks payable to the Treasurer General, NSDAR. No NOT include with money for other purposes.

OFFICIALLY APPROVED
FINES T CAST BRONZE
LAY MEMBER MARKERS

DESIGN PA 105
HISTORIC SITE TABLETS
MEMORIALS
WORLD WAR II HONOR ROLLS

FREE—Beautifully illustrated brochure
PAN AMERICAN BRONZE CO.
4452 KUGLER MILL ROAD
CINCINNATI 36, OHIO

[124]
All-America Roses Star
In Free 16mm-Sound Film

A Rose for You, a new 16 mm sound film in color, has just been released by All-America Rose Selections through Modern Talking Picture Service and is available on free loan to all adult groups.

This 14-minute motion picture shows how easy it is to have your own rose garden, how growing roses beautify the landscape, and how arrangements of cut roses can beautify the home's interior. Roses of every size, shape, and color star. The film was produced for All-America Rose Selections by the Academy Award-winning Don Horter Productions, Inc.

The 10-year scientific laboratory and field search that goes into the development of new garden roses before they are deemed worthy of competition in the AARS trials, the rose world's most coveted honor, is just one of the many interesting aspects of this film.

A Rose for You may be obtained from any of Modern's 31 film libraries in principal cities throughout the United States and Canada. Requests sent to Modern's headquarters, 3 East 54th Street, New York City, will be forwarded immediately to the proper film library for handling.

JANUARY 1962
Today the colony of Guiana is a bankrupt piece of marshland which would probably be sold for a song if there were any nation willing to do the singing, and meanwhile, Nieuw Amsterdam has become New York. No, that famous swap of the year 1667 was not quite such a good stroke of business as the Dutch people believed when burning barrels of tar brought news of the glorious peace of Breda.

But there is another side to the picture! The English did not necessarily get the better of the bargain. As a recent writer has cleverly said, "the Dutch still have Guiana!"

The Dutch were very tenacious of their customs, habits, and language. Speaking of New York about 1674, Mrs. Van Rensselaer (II-142) says:

Although the Dutch-Americans were only a handful compared with their English-American neighbors, and although their city did not draw its increasing population from Holland, nevertheless for half a century New York remained a characteristic Dutch city in language, customs, and feelings; at the end of a whole century when it had tenfold as many inhabitants as New Orange, half of them were still considered Dutch; and even after the Revolution travelers noticed the un-English aspect and atmosphere of the place.

For two or three generations even a colloquial acquaintance with the English tongue was not universal on Manhattan; and all through Colonial times the English speech of its people was very corrupt, for a large proportion of them heard only Dutch in the family, the church, and the school. The Reformed Church permitted no English sermons to be preached from its pulpits until 1764, and did not abolish Dutch sermons until the end of the century; no master taught English in its schools until 1773 and the first who taught it exclusively took charge in 1791.

(P. 144) At Bergen, close to Manhattan, the ancestral tongue was remembered by a group of people so conservative that they would not listen to English sermons until 1806 and then only on alternate Sundays, and until 1809 kept their church records in Dutch.

In closing, let me give another quotation from Brodhead (II-40):

Nevertheless, to all changes which befell them, the Dutch colonies of New York submitted with characteristic good faith. No more loyal subjects than they were ever brought under the British crown. Yet it was not pleasant for them to watch the red cross of England waving where the emblems of the Netherlands had floated for fifty years. To Holland they felt a deep, unalterable, hereditary attachment. Nor have the vicissitudes of time extinguished that sentiment in their descendants. Two centuries have scarcely weakened the veneration which citizens of New York of Dutch lineage proudly cherish toward the fatherland of their ancestors.

It's hard to beat the Dutch!
FROM THE ROSENBERG FUND

Martha Jefferson Randolph Chapter
Sherman, Texas

honors
MRS. GRAHAM L. LANDRUM
(Mary Washburn Fisher)
Regent 1961-1962

"Almighty God, bless our land with honorable industry, sound learning and pure manners. Save us from violence, discord and confusion, from pride and arrogancy, and from every evil way. Defend our liberties...and endue with the spirit of wisdom those to whom, in Thy Name, we entrust the authority of government."

—George Washington

Compliments of

THE MERCHANTS and PLANTERS
NAT'L BANK

THE GRAYSON COUNTY STATE BANK
Sherman, Texas

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, SMITHFIELD, VA.—National Historic Landmark

A letter from the Regional Director of the National Park Service to J. W. Luter, Jr., President of Historic St. Luke's Restoration, notified him that, at his request, a certificate designating St. Luke's Church as a Registered National Historic Landmark had been granted. A presentation service was held in the church on May 20, 1961. The presentation was made by J. C. Harrington, Regional Chief of Interpretation of the National Park Service. Mr. Harrington was introduced by R. K. T. Larson, and the certificate was accepted by the Rt. Rev. George Purnell Gunn, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese of Southern Virginia. During Sundays of July and August, 1961, Episcopal services were conducted at 11:00 A.M. in the church by the rector of Christ Church, Smithfield, Va.

St. Luke's Church was built in 1632. The first repairs listed in the second vestry book of the church were "A new roof of good cypress shingles" in 1737. In 1821 $300 was spent for minor repairs, and in the period 1887-94 major restoration was made. Complete restoration was not begun until 1954, and upon completion the restoration was dedicated at a service held in the Church on May 18, 1957.

Another historic building in Smithfield is the early Colonial Courthouse, built in 1750, which was recently authentically restored by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities. This building served as a guide for the architects of Williamsburg Restoration when they were constructing the semicircular rooms of the State Capitol.

—Bessie Bright
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

HAPPY NEW YEAR!! And what a very happy beginning for 1962 in our good news that we can hardly wait to have you read. We have six sponsoring States for this January Issue and they are responsible for our joy. Our first “thank you” of the year goes to them, and it is an exalted one.

ARKANSAS has thirty chapters, 1,532 members including their State Regent, Miss Lilly Peter, who just must be a human dynamo. When she selected this Issue for Arkansas material she stated that it was her plan to present the educational, historical, and industrial aspects of the State, and do that she has to the n'th degree on a grand total of forty-nine, yes FORTY-NINE pages. It is an amazing accomplishment. The State Chairman, Mrs. Thomas F. Dodson, and members of all of the chapters in the State cooperated. They sent in $7,445.00 including a $10.00 cut, $5,100 of which was secured by Miss Peter. The Leader for chapter credit is General Henry Lee Chapter, $450.00, a $10 cut, and participation in a cooperative page. Second, Quapaw District of Arkansas, $300.00.

NORTH CAROLINA, Mrs. Norman Cordon, State Regent, Mrs. Frederick H. Harsch, State Chairman, is well represented with a total of $1,615.00 including $80 for cuts. They have many fine cooperative pages from chapters in six Districts. James Hunter Chapter and Mecklenburg Chapter each sent in a $150.00 page. Hickory Tavern Chapter is next in total with $90.00 in advertising.

NEW JERSEY, Mrs. George C. Skillman, State Regent, Miss Eunice F. Brown, State Chairman, sends advertising with a value of $1,283.85 including $30 for cuts. Greenwich Tea Burning Chapter sent a $150.00 page and a $10.00 cut; Watch Tower Chapter a $150.00 page, and Princeton Chapter $125.00.

OKLAHOMA joins our New Year's parade with a total of $1,074.00 including $19.00 for cuts and mats. Tulsa Chapter leads with $152.00, Oklahoma City Chapter is second with $125.00, followed by Enid Chapter with $100.00. Mrs. Henry D. Rinsland is State Regent, Mrs. Ernest A. Newman, State Chairman.

LOUISIANA is represented by a total of $857.50 including a $10.00 cut. Chapter leaders are Acadia and Baton Rouge Chapters, each $150.00, and Pelican Chapter, $112.50. The State Regent is Mrs. James B. Shackelford, the State Chairman, Mrs. W. W. Page.

INDIANA, Mrs. Alvie T. Wallace, State Regent, Mrs. H. B. Hunter, State Chairman, contributed $595.00 including a $10.00 cut, most of which is from chapters cooperating for full pages.

Then we come to the total from miscellaneous advertising which amounts to $1,527.70 including a $10.00 cut. The grand total for this Issue is surely a big thrill, $14,373.05 including $169.00 for cuts and mats. Aren't you delighted? We are!!! Now let's keep up the good work.

Those on the staff in the Office join me in wishing you only the best for the year ahead. Happy New Year!

JUSTINA B. (MRS. GEORGE J.) WALZ
National Chairman
Resolved — That whosoever directly or indirectly abets or in any way, form or manner, counsels or countenances the invasion of our rights, as attempted by the Parliament of Great Britain, is an enemy to his country, to America, and the rights of man.

Resolved — That we, the citizens of Mecklenburg county, do hereby dissolve the political bands which have connected us with the mother country, and absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the British crown, abjuring all political connection with a nation that has wantonly trampled on our rights and liberties and inhumanly shed the innocent blood of Americans at Lexington.

Resolved — That we do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people, that we are and of right ought to be, a sovereign and self-governing people under the power of God and the general Congress, to the maintenance of which independence we solemnly pledge to each other our mutual cooperation, our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honor.

Resolved — That we do hereby ordain and adopt as rules of conduct, all and each of our former laws, and the crown of Great Britain cannot be considered hereafter as holding any rights, privileges, or immunities amongst us.

Resolved — That all officers, both civil and military in his county, be entitled to exercise the same powers and authorities as heretofore, that every member of this delegation shall henceforth be a civil officer, and exercise the powers of a justice of the peace issue process, hear and determine controversies according to law, preserve peace, union and harmony in the county and use every exertion to spread the love of liberty and of country until a more general and better organized system of government be established.

Resolved — That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by express to the President of the Continental Congress assembled in Philadelphia, to be laid before that body.

Compliments

of

Mecklenburg Chapter

Charlotte, North Carolina
Gem-Set Emblem
with center diamond and thirteen diamonds in place of the stars, from $200.

The Official Insignia
with a diamond of the first quality in the center, from $75, depending upon the size of the gem.

Prices include Federal tax and insured delivery to any part of the United States.

Please write for folder giving full details and instructions for ordering.

The Historic Insignia
Thirteen colored semi-precious American stones, native to and collected from the thirteen original states, replace the stars, $110. With diamond center, from $150.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.
Chestnut and Juniper Streets, Philadelphia 7, Pa.

OFFICIAL JEWELERS AND STATIONERS, N. S. D. A. R.  ・  MAKERS OF THE FINEST INSIGNIA

Jeweled Recognition Pin
Miniature of the official Ceremonial Emblem for everyday wear, with a fine diamond in the center, $40.