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Have you ever noticed that our feature stories each month usually represent a wide diversity of States, both as to authors and subjects? Such diversification is deliberately planned, in order to have representation from as many parts of the country as possible. We were particularly glad to have the article about the Teddy Roosevelt Cabin in the January issue, because it meant representation for North Dakota.

California and Virginia, bordering the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, never fail to keep us well-supplied with “stories.” We will soon have the rare pleasure of using a story from Delaware, and, in contrast, an article from Nevada about the Union officer involved in the Barbara Frietchie story, for whom Reno was named; but there are States that not only provide no feature stories but no chapter reports either.

The Library of Congress has appointed three honorary consultants in American history—Samuel Flagg Bemis, professor of history emeritus of Yale University; Samuel Eliot Morison, professor of history emeritus of Harvard University; and Allan Nevins, professor of history emeritus of Columbia University, recently elected chairman of the Civil War Centennial Commission. They will make suggestions and advise the Library in its efforts to serve American historical scholarship.

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Washington as a Young Surveyor
IN FEBRUARY we pay honor and respect to two great leaders of our Country—George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. More has been written about the lives of these two men than any others in our history, and most of our school children should receive at least some basic encouragement and inspiration from the lives of these two great Presidents.

Washington was an admirable military commander, but his great virtues during the Revolutionary War were to keep his men inspired and the spark of hope alive, and never to admit defeat. His men responded to his leadership because they knew he was dedicated, just, and incorruptible. He had the courage, tenacity, integrity, and faith indispensable in the leader of the new nation.

When Washington became our first President, under his wise guidance he established a firm foundation for the infant Republic of the United States of America. He breathed life into the Constitution by faithfully applying its precepts to our Government. The liberty won on the battlefield was transformed into the peace of a Constitutional Republic.

If Washington were with us today, what would be his message to us? He would warn us that our basic freedoms are being eroded. He would plead with us not to contribute to the undoing of the great contributions he and the other Founding Fathers left to us as a precious legacy.

Abraham Lincoln was a man with inspired wisdom, unusual patience, and touching kindliness. He was a statesman of strength and character. He idolized George Washington from the days of his youth because of our first President’s sound leadership.

Living close to the frontier, Lincoln observed the growing greatness of his Country and realized that this greatness was due to our heritage of freedom. To Lincoln, the most sacred obligation of any loyal American was to transmit this heritage to future generations “unprofaned, undecayed and untorn by usurpation.”

Washington and Lincoln give to us our greatest inspiration. As long as their principles still live in the hearts of Americans, our American heritage will be preserved.

The National Society remembers and honors the birthdays of these two men with the celebration of American History Month. We believe that it is of fundamental importance that each rising generation should have a thorough understanding of our American heritage, a true perception of the meaning and value of the freedom they enjoy, and the full realization that freedom can never be taken for granted.

We also believe that this understanding can be acquired by becoming familiar with America’s glorious history and the fidelity, perseverance, and sacrifice that made America possible.

To accomplish our aims during February, chapters should have special programs that emphasize some phase of American history in their communities, especially in the schools.

Displays in store windows and libraries, spot announcements on radio and TV, and articles in newspapers can make the public aware of our history. Last year approximately 1670 schools took part in the American History Essay Contest. This contest gives students an opportunity for personal research in historical subjects.

During February may each of us make some contribution to the celebration of American History Month.

DORIS PIKE WHITE
President General, NSDAR
WHEN THE Marquis de Lafayette, Count Pulaski, and other foreigners arrived in Philadelphia and met General Washington for the first time they were pleased with his warm and cordial greeting. They were amazed that he used French words and phrases in his conversation. "Where," they asked, "was General Washington educated?"

Today, thousands of visitors come to Fredericksburg to visit our shrines and battlefields and these often ask, "Why do you advertise Fredericksburg as George Washington's boyhood home?"

The purpose of this article is to answer these as briefly as possible.

George was "only going on 7," when a note was published in the Virginia Gazette in Williamsburg that read,

Mr. Augustine Washington, Gentleman, and Mrs. Washington, with their five children, arrived at Pine Grove to make their home opposite the town of Fredericksburg.

The first visitors were Mr. Washington's sister, Mildred, with her husband, Col. Henry Willis, and their son, Lewis. While their parents talked the children played on the level lawn. These first cousins became fast friends and schoolmates in Fredericksburg.

The next important visitor was Lawrence Washington, who had just returned from Appleby School in England. He was, like his father, friendly and loved children. George went for walks with him about the farm, and Lawrence liked this manly half-brother, who tried to have manners like his. All were glad that Lawrence would settle at Hunting Creek (now Mt. Vernon) and would be coming often to Pine Grove.

Augustine Washington had a number of iron furnaces in this area—Marlboro on the Potomac, one at Accoateek Creek, and another at Falmouth. He was a vestryman in Brunswick Parish for the Episcopal Church on Falmouth Heights. In the congregation was a Mr. Hobby, who taught school. He was George's first teacher.

The Washington children were taught by their father to ride their own horses and ponies and to care for them at an early age. George was given additional responsibility of his sister Betty, 16 months younger than he, and of the three younger boys. There were few rules of obedience, but these were strictly kept. They were to be on time for meals and quiet during the daily reading of the Bible and prayers. They were to care for their own clothes, be quiet when older people were talking and be polite to all, especially to servants.

That spring (1739), Lawrence Washington had carpenters come and build a wharf and a huge boat. When it was finished the Washingtons could drive their carriage with two horses on the boat and be ferried over to Fredericksburg—and from then the name Pine Grove gave way to Ferry Farm."

Mr. Washington took George with him to Fredericksburg quite often when he went on business. George soon knew where every shop in town
from a chair gracefully. He taught them to read classical literature.

zine, in December, 1956. Mr. Gruenstein was Editor of the Steiner, the addressee, was the first rector of St. George's Episcopal Church.

James Marye was a French Huguenot and was born in Rouen, France; his family had been prominent in both Catholic and Protestant Churches. He was educated for the Jesuit priesthood, but renounced his Catholic faith in London, where he was ordained in the Anglican ministry. He came to Virginia and was the second rector of St. George's Episcopal Church.

Mr. Marye not only taught his pupils the usual subjects, but “everything he thought they needed to know. These included learning to carry themselves with heads erect, learning to sit down and to rise from a chair gracefully. He taught them to dance and to know enough French words and phrases to enable them to read classical literature.”

George was now 15½ years old and tall for his age. He told his mother he wanted to go to Williamsburg to get a commission to become a surveyor. She agreed and packed his bag and wished him a successful trip. He soon returned with his commission, and the family was pleased with his account of the Governor. His first surveying job was in Culpeper County; one may see today the house in Culpeper where he stayed.

Ferry Farm had been left to George by his father, with his mother as guardian for the children. He was absent more and more on surveying trips, but he returned often to go over the accounts and pay the bills and taxes for his mother.

The second question—Why do you advertise Fredericksburg as Washington’s boyhood home?—has been partly answered also. While Ferry Farm was in what today is Stafford County, and across the river, George was as much in and around town as those who lived there.

It was George himself who referred to Fredericksburg as the “home of my growing infancy” years later, when he, with General Woodford, the Marquis de Lafayette, and others came here victorious from Yorktown. The town gave them a reception at the “City Hall” and General Washington responded in a happy and proud speech to his friends and neighbors.

We who live in Fredericksburg feel it is still George Washington’s HOME TOWN.

Places in Fredericksburg Associated with George Washington

1. Ferry Farm, where he spent his childhood and his Mother lived there until 1775.

2. George, with Betty, Samuel, and Charles, crossed the river to the foot of Rocky Hill to go to school in Fredericksburg to Rev. James Marye’s Academy.

3. George’s aunt and godmother Mildred (Mrs. Henry Willis) lived on Willis Hill, now Marye’s Heights.

4. George’s cousin, Frances Thornton, lived at Fall Hill (on edge of town).

5. George’s brother Charles built the new Rising Sun Tavern, and George was a frequent visitor there. This was the first postoffice in Fredericksburg.

6. George’s sister, Betty, lived at Kenmore as Mrs. Fielding Lewis.

7. George made a survey of the town. He also surveyed lands for Fielding Lewis and helped plan the new home on it for his sister, Betty.

8. George owned the lot where the present postoffice stands today, on the corner of Princess Anne Street and Hanover.

9. George also owned the lot on which the Greyhound Bus Terminal is today.

10. Washington and French officers were entertained by the town at City Hall in 1781.

11. George was a frequent visitor at Chatham and to Dr. Hugh Mercer’s shop.

12. George attended St. George’s Church often with his mother. She is buried on what was a part of her daughter Betty Washington Lewis’s estate, and her monument was erected “By her Countrywomen.”

13. George visited the home of Charles Dick on Princess Anne Street in the block next to Rev. James Marye’s Academy. There is not a street in Fredericksburg over which he has not walked.

14. Dr. Hugh Mercer’s Apothecary Shop.

Why Not the Fourth Verse?

NOTE: The following letter was provided by Grace G. (Mrs. Francis) Murphey, State Chairman of the American Music Committee for Pennsylvania. It appeared in Diapason, the organists’ magazine, in December, 1956. Mr. Gruenstein, the addressee, was Editor of the Magazine and Frederick Stanley Smith, writer of the letter, was at one time an organist in Philadelphia.

Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 22, 1956
Dear Mr. Gruenstein:

It has always been a mystery to me that whenever soloists at the recent National Democratic Convention sang The Star-Spangled Banner they always sang the first verse only. This verse, beginning with the question, “O, say, can you see?” and the refrain asking “O, say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave?” is certainly not one to inspire confidence or fire one with patriotism. The words are too timid. They lack assurance.

The fourth verse is bursting with self-confidence, pride, absolute assurance, and highest resolve. To be convinced of the truth of the above statement, just read the verse:

Oh! thus be it ever, when free men shall stand
Between their loved homes and the war’s desolation!
Blest with victory and peace, may

the heav’n rescued land
Praise the power that has made and preserved us a nation!
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto: “In God is our trust.”
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O’er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

From now on it is the fervent hope of the writer that soloists will be instructed to sing the fourth verse of our glorious National Anthem.

Sincerely,

FREDERICK STANLEY SMITH.
Jefferson's Word Portrait of Washington

Slightly over 14 years after the death of George Washington, the author of the Declaration of Independence wrote a letter in which he set down his candid estimation of the first president. Thomas Jefferson's letter, addressed to Walter Jones, a Virginia physician and former member of Congress, provides one of the best personal glimpses of Washington that have come down to us. The excerpt is taken from the book, Jefferson, as Revealed in His Letters, by Saul K. Padover.

Monticello
January 2, 1814

I think I knew General Washington intimately and thoroughly; and were I called on to delineate his character, it should be in terms like these.

His mind was great and powerful, without being of the very first order; his penetration strong, though not so acute as that of a Newton, Bacon, or Locke; and as far as he saw, no judgment was ever sounder. It was slow in operation, being little aided by invention or imagination, but sure in conclusion. Hence the common remark of his officers, of the advantage he derived from councils of war, where, hearing all suggestions, he selected whatever was best; and certainly no general ever planned his battles more judiciously.

But if deranged during the course of the action, if any member of his plan was dislocated by sudden circumstances, he was slow in a readjustment. The consequence was that he often failed in the field, and rarely against an enemy in station, as at Boston and York.

He was incapable of fear, meeting personal dangers with the calmest unconcern.

Perhaps the strongest feature in his character was prudence, never acting until every circumstance, every consideration was maturely weighed; refraining if he saw a doubt, but, when once decided, going through with his purpose, whatever obstacles opposed.

His integrity was most pure, his justice the most inflexible I have ever known, no motives of interest or consanguinity, of friendship or hatred, being able to bias his decision. He was, indeed, in every sense of the words a wise, a good, and a great man.

His temper was naturally irritable and high-toned; but reflection and resolution had obtained a firm and habitual ascendency over it. If ever, however, it broke his bonds, he was most tremendous in his wrath.

In his expenses he was honorable, but exact; liberal in contributions to whatever promised utility; but frowning and unyielding on all visionary projects, and all unworthy calls on his charity. His heart was not warm in its affections; but he exactly calculated every man's value, and gave him a solid esteem proportioned to it.

His person, you know, was fine, his stature exactly what one would wish, his deportment easy, erect and noble; the best horseman of his age and the most graceful figure that could be seen on horseback.

Although, in the circle of his friends, where he might be unreserved with safety, he took a free share in conversation, his colloquial talents were not above mediocrity, possessing neither copiousness of ideas, nor fluency of words. In public, when called on for a sudden opinion, he was unready, short, and embarrassed. Yet he wrote readily, rather diffusely, in an easy and correct style. This he had acquired by conversation with the world, for his education was merely reading, writing, and common arithmetic, to which he added surveying at a later day.

His time was employed in action chiefly, reading little, and that only in agriculture and English history. His correspondence became necessarily extensive, and, with journalizing his agricultural proceedings, occupied most of his leisure hours within doors.

On the whole, his character was, in its mass, perfect, in nothing bad, in few points indifferent; and it may truly be said that never did nature and fortune combine more perfectly to make a man great, and to place him in the same constellation with whatever worthies have merited from man an everlasting remembrance.

For his was the singular destiny and merit, of leading the armies of his country successfully through an arduous war, for the establishment of its independence; of conducting its councils through the birth of a government, new in its forms and principles, until it had settled down into a quiet and orderly train; and of scrupulously obeying the laws through the whole of his career, civil and military, of which the history of the world furnishes no other example.

He has often declared to me that he considered our new Constitution an experiment on the practicability of republican government, and with what dose of liberty man could be trusted for his own good; that he was determined the experiment should have a fair trial, and would lose the last drop of his blood in support of it.

I do believe that General Washington had not a firm confidence in the durability of our government. He was naturally distrustful of men, and inclined to gloomy apprehensions; and I was ever persuaded that a belief that we must at length end in something like a British constitution, had some weight in his adoption of the ceremonies of levees, birthdays, pompous meetings with Congress, and other forms of the same character, calculated to prepare us gradually for a change which he believed possible, and to let it come on with as little shock as might be to the public mind.

These are my opinions of General Washington, which I would vouch at the judgment-seat of God, having been formed on an acquaintance of 30 years.

I felt on his death, with my countrymen, that "verily a great man hath fallen this day in Israel."

Th. Jefferson
MARSE HENRY’S TRIBUTE TO
Abraham Lincoln

Extracts From Henry Watterson’s Oration on Lincoln

On February 12, 1895 in the Chicago Auditorium and before the members of the Lincoln Union, Henry Watterson, the famous Editor of The Louisville Courier-Journal and the leading journalist of his age, paid tribute to another great Kentuckian—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The wisdom, fairness, and fine critical judgment of Watterson are the more remarkable in this instance, as only 30 years before he had been a colonel in the Confederate Army, and all his life he was a fiery Southern Democrat.

A MID THE NOISE and confusion, the clashing of intellects like sabers bright, and the booming of the big oratorical guns of the North and the South, now definitely arrayed, there came one day in the Northern camp one of the oddest figures imaginable; the figure of a man who, in spite of an appearance somewhat at odds with Hogarth’s line of beauty, wore a serious aspect, if not an air of command, and, pausing to utter a single sentence that might be heard above the din, passed on and for a moment disappeared. The sentence was pregnant with meaning. The man wore a commission from God on high! He said: “A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this Government cannot endure permanently half free and half slave. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved; I do not expect the house to fall; but I do expect it will cease to be divided.” He was Abraham Lincoln.

How shall I describe him to you? Shall I do so as he appeared to me, when I first saw him immediately on his arrival in the National Capital, the chosen President of the United States, his appearance quite as strange as the story of his life, which was then but half known and half told, or shall I use the words of another and a more graphic word-painter?

In January, 1861, Col. A. K. McClure, of Pennsylvania, journeyed to Springfield, Ill., to meet and confer with the man he had done so much to elect, but whom he had never personally known. “I went directly from the depot to Lincoln’s house,” says Colonel McClure, “and rang the bell, which was answered by Lincoln, himself, opening the door. I doubt whether I wholly concealed my disappointment at meeting him. Tall, gaunt, ungainly, ill-clad, with a homeliness of manner that was unique in itself, I confess that my heart sank within me as I remembered that this was the man chosen by a great nation to become its ruler in the gravest period of its history. I remember his dress as if it were but yesterday—snuff-colored and slouchy pantaloons; open black vest, held by a few brass buttons; straight or evening dress-coat, with tightly fitting sleeves to exaggerate his long, bony arms, all supplemented by an awkwardness that was uncommon among men of intelligence. Such was the picture I met in the person of Abraham Lincoln. We sat down in his plainly furnished parlor and were uninterrupted during the nearly four hours I remained with him, and little by little, as his earnestness, sincerity and candor were developed in conversation, I forgot all the grotesque qualities which so confounded me when I first greeted him. Before half an hour had passed I learned not only to respect, but, indeed, to reverence the man.”

A graphic portrait, truly, and not unlike. I recall him, two months later, a little less uncouth, a little better dressed, but in singularity and in angularity much the same.

I met the newly elected President the afternoon of the day in the early morning of which he had arrived in Washington. It was a Saturday, I think. He came to the Capitol under Mr. Seward’s escort, and, among the rest, I was presented to him. His appearance did not impress me as fantastically as it had impressed Colonel McClure. I was more familiar with the Western type than Colonel McClure, and, whilst Mr. Lincoln was certainly not an Adonis, even after prairie ideals, there was about him a dignity that commanded respect.

I met him again the forenoon of the 4th of March in his apartment at Willard’s Hotel as he was preparing to start to his inauguration, and was touched by his unaffected kindness; for I came with a matter requiring his immediate attention. He was entirely self-possessed; no trace of nervousness; and very obliging. I accompanied the cortege that passed from the Senate chamber to the east portico of the Capitol, and, as Mr. Lincoln removed his hat to face the vast multitude in front and below, I extended my hand to receive it, but Judge Douglas, just beside me, reached over my outstretched arm and took the hat, holding it throughout the delivery of the inaugural address. I stood near enough to the speaker’s elbow not to obstruct any gestures he might make, though he made but few; and then it was that I began to comprehend something of the power of the man.

He delivered that inaugural address as if he had been delivering inaugural addresses all his life. Firm, resonant, earnest, it announced the coming of a man; of a leader of men; and in its ringing tones and elevated style, the gentlemen he had invited to become members of his political family—each of whom thought himself a bigger man than his master—might have heard the voice and seen the hand of a man born to command. Whether they did or not, they very soon ascertained the fact. From the hour Abraham Lincoln crossed the threshold of the White House to the hour he went thence to his death, there was not a moment when he did not dominate the political and military situation and all his official subordinates.
I want to say just here a few words about Mr. Lincoln's relation to the South and the people of the South.

He was, himself, a Southern man. He and all his tribe were Southerners. Although he left Kentucky when but a child, he was an old child; he never was very young; and he grew to manhood in a Kentucky colony, for what was Illinois in those days but a Kentucky colony, grown since somewhat out of proportion? He was in no sense what we in the South used to call "a poor white." Awkward, perhaps; ungaily, perhaps, but aspiring; the spirit of a hero beneath that rugged exterior; the soul of a prose-poet behind those heavy brows; the courage of a lion back of those patient, kindly aspects; and long before he was of legal age, a leader. His first love was a Rutledge; his wife was a Todd.

Let the romanticist tell the story of his romance. I dare not. No sadder idyl can be found in all the short and simple annals of the poor. We know that he was a prose-poet; for have we not that immortal prose-poem recited at Gettysburg? We know that he was a statesman; for has not time vindicated his conclusions? But the South does not know, except as a kind of hearsay, that he was a friend; the one friend who had the power and the will to save it from itself. * * * The direst blow that could have been laid upon the prostrate South was delivered by the assassin's bullet that struck him down.

* * *

What was the mysterious power of this mysterious man, and whence? His was the genius of common sense in action; of common sense in thought; of common sense enriched by experience and unhindered by fear. "He was a common man," says his friend Joshua Speed, "expanded into giant proportions; well acquainted with the people, he placed his hand on the beating pulse of the nation, judged of its disease, and was ready with a remedy." Inspired he was truly, as Shakespeare was inspired, as Mozart was inspired, as Burns was inspired; each, like him, sprung directly from the people.

I look into the crystal globe that, slowly turning, tells the story of his life, and I see a little heartbroken boy, weeping by the outstretched form of a dead mother, then bravely, nobly trudging a hundred miles to obtain her Christian burial. I see this motherless lad growing to manhood amid scenes that seem to lead to nothing but abasement; no teachers; no books; no chart, except his own untutored mind; no compass, except his own undispatched will; no light, save from Heaven; yet, like the caravel of Columbus, struggling on and on through the trough of the sea, always toward the destined land.

I see the full-grown man, stalwart and brave, an athlete in activity of movement and strength of limb, yet vexed by weird dreams and visions; of life, of love, of religion, sometimes verging on despair. I see the mind, grown as robust as the body, throw off these phantoms of the imagination and give itself wholly to the work-a-day uses of the world; the rearing of children; the earning of bread; the multiplied duties of life. I see the party leader, self-confident in conscious rectitude; original, because it was not his nature to follow; potent, because he was fearless, pursuing his convictions with earnest zeal, and urging them upon his fellows with the resources of an oratory which was hardly more impressive than it was many-sided. I see him, the preferred among his fellows, ascend to the eminence reserved for him, and him alone of the statesmen of the time, amid the derision of opponents and the distrust of supporters, yet unawed and unmoved because thoroughly equipped to meet the emergency. The same being, from first to last; the poor child weeping over a dead mother; the great chief sobbing amid the cruel horrors of war; flinching not from duty, nor changing his life-long ways of dealing with the stern realities which pressed upon him and hurried him onward. And, last scene of all, that ends this strange, eventful story, I see him lying dead there in the Capitol of the Nation, to which he had rendered "the last full measure of his devotion," the Flag of his country around him, the world in mourning, and, asking myself how could any man have hated that man, I ask you, how can any man refuse his homage to his memory? Surely, he was one of God's elect; not in any sense a creature of circumstance or accident. Recurring to the doctrine of inspiration, I say again and again, he was inspired of God, and I cannot see how anyone who believes in that doctrine can regard him as anything else.

* * *

Born as lowly as the Son of God, in a hovel; reared in penury, squalor, with no gleam of light or fair surroundings; without graces, actual or acquired; without name of fame or official training; it was reserved for this strange being, late in life to be snatched from obscurity, raised to supreme command at a supreme moment, and intrusted with the destiny of a nation.

The great leaders of his party, the most experienced and accomplished public men of the day, were made to stand aside; were sent to the rear, whilst this fantastic figure was led by unseen hands to the front and given the reins of power. It is immaterial whether we were for him, or against him; wholly immaterial. That, during four years, carrying with them such a weight of responsibility as the world never witnessed before, he filled the vast space allotted him in the eyes and actions of mankind, is to say that he was inspired of God, for nowhere else could he have acquired the wisdom and the virtue.

Where did Shakespeare get his genius? Where did Mozart get his music? Whose hand smote the lyre of the Scottish plowman? God, God, and God alone; and as surely as these were raised up by God, inspired by God, was Abraham Lincoln; and a thousand years hence, no drama, no tragedy, no epic poem will be filled with greater wonder, or be followed by mankind with deeper feeling than that which tells the story of his life and death.

The National Society regrets to report the death of:

Bessie C. (Mrs.) Higgins, November 8. A member of Lydia Alden Chapter in Iowa, Mrs. Higgins was State Regent of Iowa 1932-34, Vice President General 1934-37.
BACK TO VALLEY FORGE!

By Frederick Brown Harris, D.D.
Chaplain, United States Senate

NOTE: The following article appeared in Dr. Harris' column, Spires of the Spirit, in the Washington Sunday Star of December 31, 1961, and is reprinted by the whole-hearted permission of Dr. Harris, who also supplied an important paragraph concerning Baron Von Steuben that had been omitted in the newspaper.

George Washington spent Christmas and New Year at Valley Forge. And what a Christmas it was in 1777! And what agony the winter months of 1778 held! Every American child is taught the legend of the campment at Valley Forge. The hungry, cold, and broken troops which Washington led to Valley Forge numbered 12,000. It was an army ill-fed, ill-housed, ill-armed, and ill-trained. Desertions constantly crippled the already puny strength of the battalions of miserable men. In one hospital which contained 250 beds more than a thousand sick soldiers were housed. Naturally, there were heard murmurs about their hard lot. Yet those who refused to falter inspired Washington to declare of his men at Valley Forge, as he appealed to Congress to supply their dire needs:

"To see men without clothes to cover their nakedness, without blankets to lie on, without shoes, their marches traced by the blood from their feet as they go through the frost and snow, without provisions, and yet submitting to it without complaint, is proof of patience and obedience which in my opinion can scarcely be paralleled."

At Valley Forge the crusade whose banner had been raised in the city only 20 miles away reached its lowest ebb. Philadelphia was occupied by an enemy who mocked at the now muted Liberty Bell. For the Redcoats, in winter quarters, life was marked by gayety, revelry, balls, concerts, and food abundant. When the British were ready, and Spring tripped north, this futile Colonial revolt would be crushed! It was like Goliath gloating at little David. So they anticipated. And why not? The frozen ground of Valley Forge was the emblem of frozen hopes.

With reverses, hundreds of Tories openly became cheerleaders for the British taskmasters. Even the elected Representatives of the people, in Congress, seemed blind so far as necessary resources if Washington's Army was to be saved from disintegrating. Cheap and ambitious politicians were having their say and their way. There were detractors and even traitors among Washington's inner circle of advisers. A well-known clergyman, who had acted as chaplain at the Continental Congress as he offered daily fervent prayer for the success of the daring venture, proved a quitter. In the name of patriotism and religion he urged Washington to come to his senses and realize the impossibility of victory. He strongly advised the Commander to make the best bargain the Redcoats would accept, to call off the rebellion with its horrible cost. Washington's indignant reply to this turncoat was colder than the Valley Forge winter.

Yet it was in such a situation that the pattern was set for final victory. It is no exaggeration to say that the Revolution was really won at Valley Forge during those 100 days of torture.

In France, Benjamin Franklin had secured the enthusiastic support for the American cause of Baron Von Steuben, a Prussian soldier. He came to Valley Forge and acted as drill-master for the Army that was little better than a rattle. Under his stern discipline, at which he toiled from morning to night, he transformed those discouraged and disorganized men into a fighting phalanx. When the Valley Forge ordeal was over, in spite of the divisions and suspicions, the near treason which had prevailed, Washington had at his command a drilled and confident Army. Even at Valley Forge it became the nucleus of a greater Army which could later successfully face the British.

What the final success of the Revolution gave was a precious thing which must always be re-won and preserved by the eternal vigilance of each generation following. That fight is raging now. There are still determined foes without and pernicious sabotage, political chicanery, and subversion within. The Nation in this latest crisis needs, above all, to be called back to Valley Forge.

Literally, to that hallowed ground recently there came a notable company from all parts of the Nation, on the 184th anniversary of the arrival of Washington and his men. At the center of that inspiring group was one of the long line of Washington's successors as Commander-in-Chief and President of the Republic—Dwight David Eisenhower, who commanded the mightiest army ever to challenge tyranny. For his outstanding contribution to the life of the Nation he was honored by the award of the Patriot Medal. Present was a notable array of Americans who in this day are knights of the Valley Forge tradition. There were generals and admirals and high Government officials. There were members of Congress, Supreme Court justices, leaders in the business and industrial life of the Nation, educators, and students. There were representatives of patriotic organizations speaking for millions.

With a profound realization of the military, educational, moral, and spiritual needs in this battle for survival, this inspiring cross-section of the Republic's citizens was assembled under the banner of Freedoms Foundation, which is sounding trumpets for all America to return to the spirit of Valley Forge. In the present crisis this is perhaps the most meaningful spot in the America now wider than the continent.

Again, unnumbered foes are threatening this sweet land of liberty whose charter Washington and those who shared his vision inscribed. The imperiled Nation needs as nothing else to get back to Valley Forge. Only a re-enactment of the undimmed courage, accompanied with preparation for the future, which saved us then can save us now. This is the summons which the growing might of Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge broadcasts to all America. This organization seeks nothing for itself or for its leaders, selfless in their devotion. It seeks a new dedication to match that which the torments of that awful winter could not extinguish in the heart of the Father of His Country.

Freedoms Foundation has but one prescription for the problems and dangers which today threaten every precious thing—Back to Valley Forge!
FACT AND LEGEND have combined to bring to light the real story of Margaret Corbin (Captain Molly of the Highlands). Margaret Corbin, daughter of Robert Cochran, a Scotch-Irish pioneer, was born November 12, 1751, in what is now Franklin County, Pa. On October 1, 1961, the Franklin County Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution (Mrs. O. Fritz Rohr, regent) dedicated a marker indicating her birthplace on Route 11, 1 1/2 miles from Rocky Spring, near which Margaret was born.

At an early age (5 to be exact) she was orphaned by an Indian attack in which her father was killed and her mother carried off. Margaret's escape was due to her absence from home. An uncle brought her up; and, when she was 21, she married John Corbin, a Virginian.

Margaret Goes to War
At the outbreak of the Revolution John Corbin enlisted in the First Company, Pennsylvania Artillery, and Margaret followed him into battle. This was not an uncommon practice, as many wives were known to accompany their husbands, serving as laundresses, cooks, nurses, seamstresses, and such. John was a matross—a soldier who swabbed, cleaned and prepared a gun for firing. His wife early learned his skill.

After participating in the battle of Long Island, they were in that of Fort Washington on November 16, 1776. Here John was killed at his gun. Margaret seized the rammer-staff and assisted the gunner until she, herself, was gravely wounded.

The Americans lost the battle. After the fort's surrender, the British, very impressed by her bravery, did not include her among the prisoners but sent her across the river to her mother. An uncle brought her up; and, when she was 21, she married John Corbin, a Virginian.

A Quartering Problem
Being a woman, Margaret could not be quartered with the other soldiers and consequently was boarded out among the people of Highland Falls, a nearby community. She was a pathetic figure, lonesome, poorly clad, and very often in severe pain from her shoulder wound, which never completely healed. It is reported that one year her clothes were even made from some discarded army tents. She smoked a pipe and spent a great deal of time fishing, perhaps for food or just to pass the time. Her disposition was not of the best and the title, "Captain Molly," may have been a term of derision or, on the other hand, one of respect for her past heroics. One just isn't sure.

Historians have remembered the heroine of Fort Washington by placing tablets memorializing her in the Holy Rood Church in New York City and at the hilltop site of Fort Tryon. It remained, however, for a family story or legend to provide the clue for Captain Molly's eventual reinterment in the West Point Cemetery.

Reinterment at West Point
In 1925 Dr. Alexander Flick, New York State Historian, approached the New York State Regent and asked if this organization would undertake to reinter this heroine and suitably mark her grave. The West Point authorities consented to the interment at the West Point Cemetery, provided that it was proved beyond a reasonable doubt that Margaret Corbin and "Captain Molly" were one and the same person.

Subsequent research brought forth the following evidence from the records of the Corps of Invalids mentioned earlier: "This is to certify that Mrs. Margaret Corbin (wife of John Corbin, a soldier) has not drawn any liquor with rations allowed her since the first of January, 1782."

This information, plus the West Point Order Books for the period ending in 1788, stated that a Captain Molly was supported by the United States Government in the vicinity of West Point. Such evidence as this seemed adequate proof, so a visit to the grave with the cedar stump was arranged. Disinterment revealed the skeleton, virtually intact after 125 years, as that of a middle-aged woman with shoulder bones showing signs of a desperate wound, the teeth worn down by the use of the pipe, and even buttons from an old army coat. The identification was complete.

Supporting the First Female Pension
The West Point Order Books of 1787 and 1788 give testimony as to the problem that Margaret created for the Army. Letters from the Commanding Officer at West Point to

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THE VALIANT DEFENSE OF FORT HENRY

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"THE DEFENSE of Fort Henry was one of the most remarkable for courage on record, and deserves far more prominence in the catalogue of battles for independence than has generally been awarded to it by historians," wrote B. J. of the Revolution.

Most history books give no more than a passing nod to the defense of this small, stockaded fort that was built about 1774 on the bank of the Ohio River, nearly a quarter of a mile above the mouth of Wheeling Creek. Intended only as a refuge for the inhabitants of 25 or more log huts that surrounded it in the wilderness, it often became a haven of safety during the perilous times during which the last royal governor—Lord Dunmore—incited the Indians against the Colonists.

His lordship had disdainfully dubbed it Fort Fincastle, after one of his favorite officers, but it later became known to the colonists as Fort Henry, in honor of Patrick Henry, who, by his fiery oratory, did so much to awaken the spirit of liberty among the Colonists.

A Crude Structure

By modern standards, Fort Henry was a crude, inept structure. Four walls, composed of logs driven upright in the ground in tight formation, formed a square enclosure with just one opening—a great wooden door that faced the settlement of log huts across the clearing.

A narrow walkway completely encircled the inner walls of the stockade, thus affording a raised platform from which a defensive barrage could be fired through the postholes. The height of the walls and the pointed tops of the logs effectively discouraged storming by the enemy, and sentinel posts at each corner enabled the sentries to have an unobstructed view of the surrounding territory in every direction.

A simple but sturdy log blockhouse in the center of the enclosure represented shelter for the defenders, and a small log hut afforded dry storage quarters for the garrison ammunition and provisions. As with most of these frontier defense forts, no water was available within the walls—it had to be brought in and stored in wooden casks.

Although Fort Henry had been built as a defense post during Dunmore's campaign in 1774, it became a frequently occupied haven in 1775, 1776, and 1777 as well, for by this time the Cherokees and Shawnees, deprived of their traditional hunting grounds by the presence of the settlers, were skulking through the territory and applying their tomahawks and scalping knives to the Colonists' skulls with increasing frequency.

Indian Warfare

By 1777, the situation had become even more desperate as a result of the murder, by American troops, of Cornstalk, chief of the Shawnees. Immediately after this incident, hordes of savage Indians burst across the Ohio River in a rage, seeking revenge by killing every American they found. Although watchful wariness was a normal way of life with the settlers, every living minute now became a tense, fearful struggle of wits for survival.

From the outposts of Pittsburgh to the hills of Kentucky, the Colonists were under continual attack by scattered war parties that swarmed out of the north from a base of operations near Detroit.

In the spring of 1777 the situation had become grave for the Americans, but they continued to fight back stubbornly and with their long, heavy rifles exacted a toll that commanded the Indians' respect and admiration. Finally, Congress sent Brig. Gen. Edward Hand to a command at Fort Pitt from which troops could be led into the Ohio country; unfortunately, by this time the situation was so far out of hand that he could not take the aggressive for many months after he arrived.

To make matters worse, infamous Simon Girty joined the British Indian forces and was adding his white man's knowledge, as well as his own fiendish cruelty, to the craftiness of the outraged Indians. It was with good reason that the name of this renegade—this white man turned Indian—roused terror in the settlers, for wherever he appeared his wanton acts of torture and murder far surpassed the inventiveness of the Indians themselves.

The Infamous Simon Girty

Simon Girty was the second son of a drunken father and an immoral mother. After Braddock's defeat, the eldest son, James, and Simon were taken captive by the Indians and later adopted into different tribes—James by the Delawares and Simon by the Senecas.

Daniel Boone, who also—spent a great deal of time with the Indians, met Simon Girty during the years he lived with the Senecas, and the two became good friends—often spending days together on hunting expeditions. Later, however, when Simon's cruel nature came to the surface during the Revolutionary War, they became implacable enemies. Simon commanded bands of savage Indians for the British; Daniel Boone scouted for and fought with the Americans.

Late in the month of July, 1777, scouts were sent out from Fort Henry (which was garrisoned at this time by about 40 men under the command of Colonel Sheppard) to obtain information concerning the activities of the Indians to the north. By August they returned with the terrifying news that Simon Girty had assembled 400 Indians near Sandusky and intended to take possession of Fort Henry and the surrounding settlement.

Roving war parties of vengeful Indians were one thing, but 400 Indians operating under the tactics of devilish Simon Girty were something else, indeed! Colonel Sheppard knew the settlers could not withstand this new menace from their isolated log
huts, and he sent word that all must come into the protection of the fort as soon as possible.

**Taking Refuge In Fort Henry**

Some of the experienced frontiersmen immediately brought their families and as many provisions and as much ammunition as they could carry to Fort Henry and proceeded to set up housekeeping within the stockade. Others, feeling that the alarm was exaggerated—or at least premature—brought what amounted to a picnic lunch and one change of clothing and simply moved in with the families that occupied the log huts near the fort. Finally, there were left only an isolated few who refused pointblank to leave their log homes, declaring that they would take their chances with the “Dirty Girty devil and his demons!”

**Approaching Danger**

News of an attack upon a house within 20 miles of Fort Henry brought the sudden realization that the fort itself could be attacked within 24 hours; but, when a scouting party was sent out to search the surrounding territory, it returned with the report that there were no signs of Indians within 5 miles of the fort. This aroused considerable speculation and differences of opinion among the experienced scouts of the garrison, some saying that the Indians were hiding to take the fort by surprise, others insisting that the Indians were not in the territory at all. But old trappers and their families continued to come down the river in heavily laden canoes and to point out, as they unloaded and prepared to take refuge within the fort, that they had seen signs along the way indicating Indians had been in the territory for the past 48 hours.

These reports did not convince the inhabitants of the huts that surrounded the fort, however. With a sort of contrary perversity they refused to enter the stockade and visited with each new arrival as though it was a sort of holiday, instead of making proper provision for themselves within the fortification.

Late in the afternoon, Colonel Sheppard sent the last messengers up and down the river in swift canoes to offer the shelter of the fort to anyone still unaware of the danger. As sunset neared, Captain Mason and a scouting party hurried back with a report that a large band of Indians was lying concealed along the bank of the river, not three miles away.

At this, Colonel Sheppard warned the settlement of the immediate danger and ordered all inhabitants into the fort at once, declaring that the great gate of the stockade would be closed and barricaded at sunset and not be opened under any circumstances until morning. Some of the settlers then moved into the fortification, but others stood outside and waited until the gate was actually closing, then rushed through it pell-mell, carrying no more provisions or ammunition than they could handle in their headlong dash.

The number of settlers now in the fort, plus the members of the garrison and their families, totaled 150 men, women, and children. The majority had brought food for one day only and no extra powder or ball. Upon investigation, Colonel Sheppard decided that more ammunition and provisions would have to be brought in from the outlying huts in the morning.

The women and children were then settled in the blockhouse; the men and older boys were quartered near the sentinel posts, in case of attack. As is usual with any group of people, some were cheerfully making the best of an uncomfortable situation, while others complained as though it was an imposition instead of a safety measure.

**Two Squads of Defenders**

The men, and the boys over 12 years—totaling 42—were split into two squads under Captains Mason and Ogle. As darkness came on, the first watch of men and boys went on duty until midnight. After that time, the second squad of more experienced men would take over, as the Indians would be most likely to strike just before daybreak.

Frontiersmen knew that Indians are never more dangerous than when they are quiet, and nearly all of the Americans who took refuge within Fort Henry that first night believed that an attack would come by sunrise. But during the long hours of the night watch, nothing was seen by the sharp-eyed sentinels.

In the morning, those settlers who were most indignant about being cooped up within the fort announced their intention of going back to their homes immediately after breakfast and fussed and complained when the commander refused to open the gate for them.

**The Doomed Scouting Party**

When the forenoon passed quietly without any signs of the enemy, even the older frontiersmen finally declared that a scouting party should be sent out to determine where the Indians were. Colonel Sheppard disagreed, pointing out that a small scouting party would be massacred if it was discovered by a force of 400 Indians, and he suggested that they remain quiet within the fortification for another 48 hours. But as the clamor continued, the Colonel finally gave his unwilling consent for a 20-man scouting party under Captain Mason to leave the fort and go off in the direction of the settlement; detour around within a mile of the fort; pick up additional supplies and ammunition from the settlement; and return.

After receiving strict orders to remain together in a body, and to return as soon as the enemy was discovered, Captain Mason and 20 men who were noted for caution and courage slipped through the gate of the fort and marched toward the settlement in a military file of twos.

A few frontiersmen, operating independently of each other, might have succeeded in this rash venture, but proceeding as they were, in unfamiliar military formation, they must have been less keen and cautious than usual, because when they reached the huts of the settlement and found nothing, they marched on into the woods with no more caution than would have been used on an ordinary, casual reconnaissance.

When they had gone about 2 miles from the fort, they encountered a dense thicket that extended for half a mile or more, and whereas, as frontiersmen, they never would have entered it, as soldiers they followed their captain into it, trailing their muskets and shielding their eyes from the brambles. Halfway through the thicket they were startled into frantic fear by wild, shrill howls from everywhere at once, and a hail of bullets slammed into the squad from all sides, tearing through their clothing and ripping into their
flesh. Five men went sprawling into sudden death on the narrow trail before the men could converge into a panicked huddle and peer about them. They had blundered into an ambush!

Helplessly visible to the foe, they in turn could see nothing in the gloom of the thicket that surrounded them. Captain Mason’s whispered order to retreat sent them inching backward along the trail, crouching low to protect themselves as much as possible, and picking their way step by cautious step.

But the invisible enemy traveled with them and thudded bullets into the men with fearful persistence. When a man in the lead went down, the followers stumbled over him and fell in frantic tangles, only to regain their feet and slink onward with a determination born of desperation.

Less than half of Captain Mason’s scouting party lived to reach the protection of a dozen fallen trees that offered a natural fortification within the thicket. Although the slightest movement started up another fusillade from the Indians, Captain Mason sent out a man in a desperate attempt to slip through the ambush and get back to the fort for help. Then the survivors flattened themselves in the fallen timber to await reinforcements, or torture and death at the hands of Simon Girty’s Indians.

Half an hour later, they heard the sound of distant muskets from the direction of the fort. When they noticed a diversion in the rifle fire as the enemy was attacked from the rear, they left the fallen timber one by one, and crept through the thicket toward the fort, shooting only when necessary.

**Attempted Rescue**

At the edge of the thicket Captain Mason came upon Captain Ogle and 4 other men from the fort—all that remained of a rescue squad of 12 men. Together, they waited for the remainder of the men to arrive, then the two parties joined and fought their way back toward the fort under rapid fire, losing three more men on the way. As the men neared the fort the firing lessened, then it stopped altogether as the pitiful straggle of survivors rushed forward to safety through the open gate of Fort Henry.

Of the 33 men who had gone out from Fort Henry that day, only 8 returned. Where there had been 42 men and boys to defend the garrison that morning, there were now but 12, and 2 of these were so badly wounded they could not hold a gun.

The settlers were overwhelmed with grief at their losses, and all hope for the defense of Fort Henry very nearly faded away.

Simon Girty Reappears

At this critical point, a man appeared at the edge of the clearing, waving a white cloth at the end of a gun. Knowing that an Indian would never do this, because a flag of truce is a military sign, Colonel Sheppard peered intently at the distant figure, then snorted with disgust as he recognized the renegade—Simon Girty—in a greasy hunting shirt, wearing war paint and a tuft of feathers in his matted hair.

Bound by military observance of a white flag, Colonel Sheppard ordered no firing and waved the figure forward. When Girty had approached to within 60 yards, the commander ordered him to halt and demanded to know the reason for the truce. Simon Girty shouted that the fort was outnumbered fortyfold by his Indians, and he demanded immediate and unconditional surrender, adding that all would be given proper treatment as prisoners of war, on his honor.

Bristling with anger, Colonel Sheppard promptly shouted his refusal and followed it by declaring that he would never surrender to a lying scoundrel like Simon Girty or anyone else, while there was an American left to defend Fort Henry.

Girty became livid with rage at this and roared that he would send his entire force against the garrison in a continuous attack that would end when every man, woman, and child had been butchered or burned at the stake. Then, noticing the muskets that were suddenly raised through the post holes of the garrison, Girty turned on his heel and hurried back to the shelter of the woods.

Thereafter the Americans watched the Indians openly taking possession of the log huts of the settlement beyond the clearing. Colonel Sheppard stared at them thoughtfully for a while, then ordered lookouts to the sentinel posts, cautioned all to stay under cover, and mustered those who were fit for active duty before the small log hut.

**Women as Sentinels and Riflemen**

When he pointed out that the 8 men required to fill the sentinels watches left only 4 men for active defense, 20 women stepped forward and demanded that they be called upon for sentinel duty, thereby freeing the men for sharpshooting behind the pickets, and this the commander agreed to do.

At sunset, Colonel Sheppard assigned men to night duty at the postholes, cautioning them against firing at anything but sure hits, to save ammunition. Thereafter, during the last few minutes of fading light, skillful shots picked off a few Indians as they meandered back and forth between the huts in the settlement.

That night there was no moon, but the light of the stars was bright enough to illuminate the broad stretch of level land between the garrison and the settlement, and the night passed without incident. But when the first rays of daylight began to show above the surrounding hills, a rapid-fire attack came from the huts. The Indians shot at anything that showed as a target, and as bullets thudded into the wooden pickets with unceasing regularity, Colonel Sheppard assigned 14 women who were known to be good shots to take their places alongside the men.

For 6 hours the Indians kept up an ineffectual fire against the fort, but not one bullet found a human target behind the log fortification. But on the other hand, the sharpshooters within the fort rarely missed—not 1 bullet in 10 was wasted on thin air—and the Indians were forced to stay within the huts for protection.

A little before noon the firing from the huts slowed to lengthy intervals of silence. During one of these lulls, the Americans discovered that the powder was running low—none of the kegs was more than one-third full—and the folly of those who had neglected to bring enough ammunition now became painfully apparent.

**Dwindling Ammunition**

At high noon, the Indians fell back to the base of Wheeling Hill, and the firing ceased altogether. At
this point, Colonel Sheppard called the defenders together, reported that there were only 60 charges left, and revealed a daring plan to obtain additional powder from the settlement.

While the Indians were holding their powwow, he said, one person could race across the clearing to the settlement, pick up a keg of powder from one of the huts, and bring it back to the fort with less chance of detection by the Indians than a squad of men. He was unwilling to order anyone to go on this hazardous assignment, he said, but he was asking for a volunteer.

Every man present volunteered at once. The men actually quarreled for the right to go, contending about it for so long that Colonel Sheppard feared the Indians would return before his plan could be put into action.

Elizabeth Zane—Heroine

Finally a young girl—Elizabeth Zane by name—stepped forward and asked for permission to go. The loss of one woman would make no difference, she said, and added that she knew exactly where a keg of powder was concealed in her own hut in the settlement. She pointed out that she could find it immediately but that, even if she gave complete directions, someone else would take longer to find it, and precious time would be lost.

Knowing that she could run as fast as any man there, and was strong enough to carry the keg of powder back to the fort, Colonel Sheppard reluctantly consented. Posting five men to cover her from the stockade, with women near them to reload, he unbarred the great gate and Elizabeth Zane darted through and raced with the speed of a startled deer across the 200-yard clearing and into her log house.

Moments later she reappeared in the doorway with a keg of powder on her shoulder, and, after a quick look to the right and left, she started back across the clearing. A gasp went up from the defenders of Fort Henry as a dozen shrieking Indians burst from the woods behind her, apparently intent on capturing her alive. Running laboriously under the weight of the powder, Elizabeth Kane stumbled on, as bullets from the sharpshooters in the garrison picked off the fleetest of the pursuing Indians, who were almost upon her.

Once she tripped, but, quickly recovering her frantic grip on the precious keg, went on at full speed amid a shower of bullets from the now faltering Indians, finally dashing through the gate of the fort to collapse unharmed in the arms of the waiting commander.

As the barricade slammed shut behind her, a great shout of triumph went up from the besieged settlers, echoed by the derisive hoots and yells of disappointment from the savages, who had now returned to the safety of the settlement.

That afternoon the defenders of Fort Henry cleaned the guns, molded bullets, and made enough cartridges to last another 24 hours. Elizabeth Zane's courageous race for the powder had inspired everyone with a confident determination to hold back the enemy or die in the attempt.

Indian Tactics

Late that afternoon the Americans watched the Indians bring a huge log to the edge of the clearing. Obviously, they intended to batter down the great gate of the fort. When 10 Indians lifted the log and staggered with it toward the garrison, followed by an armed group of 50 or more, Colonel Sheppard ordered the men to hold their fire until they were certain of a direct hit and then, first, pick off every Indian carrying that log, and second, continue with rapid fire into the followers until they turned back.

The women stood ready to reload for the sharpshooters, who aimed their rifles through the postholes and narrowly watched the progress of the savages as they rushed forward with the log raised for a smashing blow at the gate. When they were within 20 yards, Colonel Sheppard shouted the order to fire, and a simultaneous blast from the Americans' guns sent six Indians reeling backward, sprawl awkwardly across the fallen log. Knocked down by the impact of the blast, four unhurt Indians scrambled to their feet and joined the followers, who had stopped in their tracks, and then as bullets whizzed into the group, all turned and raced back to the shelter of the woods.

All afternoon the besieged Americans smiled and nodded encouragement to one another whenever they glanced at the log and the six dead Indians lying in the clearing. This mute evidence of Simon Girty's unsuccessful attempt to batter down the gate of the fort seemed to renew their hope. But as the shadows lengthened and evening approached, the sentinels noticed a sudden flurry of activity at the edge of the settlement. The Indians were dragging another log into the clearing!

Presuming that there would be another attempt at the gate, Colonel Sheppard quickly alerted the sleeping sharpshooters, who joined with the rest of the defenders in watching this new activity of the Indians. Simon Girty had appeared and seemed to be giving orders to a group of Indians who were clustered around the log.

The Makeshift Cannon

Suddenly they broke away and ran in and out of the huts of the settlement, to return, dragging iron chains. As Girty gesticulated and shouted directions, the Indians wrapped the chains around the log which, the Americans could see as it was turned this way and that, was hollow. After it had been wound with chains until it was completely reinforced with metal, a keg of powder was brought out, and the Indians poured horn after horn of powder into one hollow end of the log.

Colonel Sheppard grunted in amazed disbelief. Apparently Simon Girty was making a wooden cannon!

When nearly a gallon and a half of the powder had sifted into the log, the Indians rammed it home with grass wadding and then filled it to the muzzle with stones, bullets, and scraps of iron. Then, their ingenious weapon finished, they retired to the huts to wait until dark.

After nightfall, just before the moon rose, a few shadowy figures could be seen carrying torches to the wooden cannon, followed closely by the bobbing shadows of a large group of Indians. By tugging and hauling, they slowly dragged the cumbersome weapon to within 60 yards of the fort, risking the chance that the light from their flickering torches would give the sharpshooters opportunity for a sure shot.

Colonel Sheppard immediately alerted the whole fort for the attack. Women as well as men held long rifles through the postholes, and be-
hind them the women stood ready to reload. The wounded men, older women, and children were sheltered within the blockhouse, in case the blast from the makeshift field piece proved successful.

Minutes passed, and the flickering torches bobbed about in apparent confusion; then they converged toward the cannon, where an Indian could be seen holding a burning brand to the discharge of the makeshift weapon. Seconds later, a blinding flash of light exploded from the makeshift weapon. Booming echoes resounded again and again from the Wheeling hills, then faded and died away, and a sudden stillness settled over the clearing.

Then a slowly rising crescendo of wails, shrieks, and groans came from the area where the wooden cannon had been set up. Simon Girty’s cannon had burst and blown most of its Indian crew into the Happy Hunting Grounds.

Although Colonel Sheppard knew that the damage done to the Indians by the ill-fated cannon would have been enough to draw them off had they been under the leadership of an Indian, he also knew that Simon Girty was no Indian. Therefore, he warned the sentinels to be even more alert during the remaining hour of darkness before the moon rose. An interval of tense waiting followed the explosion of the cannon, but after the cries of the dying Indians subsided, all was still.

After the moon rose, the clearing was bathed in a bright, eerie light that revealed every hillock and bush between the fort and the settlement, and although there was a feeling that there would be no attack while it was so bright, all remained alert during the long hours of the night watch. In the distance, the Americans could see shadowy forms passing back and forth between the huts, as if mustering a full force.

**Rescuers Arrive**

About 3 A.M., the report of a musket beyond the settlement abruptly shattered the silence; after a pause, more shots were heard. When an answering volley replied from the settlement, the colonel passed quickly among the defenders, cautioning them not to shoot until they were positive Indians were doing the firing. The rattle of gunfire continued, and before long Indians could be seen backing into the moonlight by twos and threes, only to be picked off by rifle fire from the fort. Obviously, they were being forced from the settlement by an oncoming foe.

Not long afterward, the shooting swung away into the woods at the left of the settlement, and a white man stepped into the moonlight at the edge of the clearing, then another, and another, until 15 men stood waiting there, silently waving to the defenders of Fort Henry.

After a signal of recognition was given from the fort, the men raced across the bright expanse of land one by one, at unevenly spaced intervals. With the last four, who raced across together, came Colonel Swearingen, who had maneuvered his party of 14 men through the woods and the settlement to Fort Henry without the loss of a man. Colonel Swearingen brought the welcome news that Major McCullough—a skillful Indian fighter who was hated and feared by Simon Girty—was on his way with 25 to 50 mounted men and would arrive at any time.

Cheered by the news of this unexpected assistance, the defenders returned to the pickets and looked out with tense expectancy as the first dim rays of daylight crept across the land.

Soon after sunrise a sentinel cried and pointed toward a dozen mounted men who had appeared in the distance less than a quarter of a mile away, then shouted again as he pointed to another group that stood for a moment on the crest of a nearby hill and then disappeared from sight. Faint reports of muskets in the woods behind the settlement proved beyond a doubt that Major McCullough and his troops were in the area.

Colonel Sheppard had just ordered the gate readied for a quick opening, when a troop of horsemen swerved around the curve of a distant hill and came on at a thundering gallop toward the stockade. As the troop came on, clearly outlined against the cloud of dust that swirled behind them, the Americans could count nearly 40 mounted horsemen, led by a single officer who rode well in advance of the column.

But no sooner had they entered the open plain that surrounded the fort, than a blast of gunfire ripped into their ranks, wounding two horsemen and forcing the company to break formation and veer away from the garrison. Low moans went up from the watching Americans as they realized that Simon Girty and his Indians had returned to the huts of the settlement.

The defenders of Fort Henry watched with heavy hearts as Major McCullough and his troop galloped away from the garrison as though in retreat; but, before they had gone 100 yards, the troop wheeled simultaneously at a given signal and turned in a rising cloud of dust to come charging back in battle formation, shooting as they came.

But Simon Girty and 100 Indians had burst from the settlement and were now advancing into the clearing at a full run, shooting toward the advancing horsemen with bows and arrows as well as muskets. Horsemen and Indians met in hand-to-hand combat as the troops charged into the midst of the shrieking, howling savages, then attempted to swing around and fight free for a dash toward the gate of the fort.

**Escape of Major McCullough**

In leading his men into the attack, Major McCullough was forced off to one side of the melee, and when his horsemen finally broke away and raced toward the gate, he was too far away to join them. Seeing that he was cut off from his company, and determined to take him alive and torture him, the Indians instantly turned and divided into groups to surround him, but Major McCullough whirled and galloped off toward Wheeling Hill.

It is possible that he did not know that he was riding directly up a hill toward a great bluff—a sheer descent of 150 feet straight down to where Wheeling Creek flowed below—but whether he knew it or not, straight up Wheeling Hill he charged, with the Indians in clamorous pursuit behind him. Spreading out in a wide arc as they advanced, they cut off his escape on three sides, confident that the cliff had him trapped on the fourth.

The Americans, who were anxiously watching this distant drama from the fort, saw him appear at the (Continued on page 212)
A “PRINCESS” RETIRES

By Clifton C. (Mrs. John B.) Walker,
California State Vice Chairman, DAR Museum and California Room;
Organizing Regent, Palisade Glacier Chapter, Bishop, Calif.

THE LAST remaining section of the original Carson & Colorado Railroad was officially retired—with impressive ceremonies—at the Laws Depot (northern terminus) in April 1960. That 70.4 miles of this “little railroad” was known as the Keeler Branch, running from Laws in the north to Keeler on the eastern side of the now dry Owens Lake in the south. It was the last of the narrow-gage railroads to operate as a common carrier west of the Rocky Mountains and was purchased by the Southern Pacific Co. in 1900 from its original owner, Darius Ogden Mills, financial wizard of his day and times.

This “little train” was affectionately called the “Slim Princess”. It has never been determined just when she acquired this title. Maybe it referred to the tiny engine pulling the slender ore cars, box cars, and caboose or to the narrow tracks (3-foot gage, instead of the standard gage of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad) laid for her to travel over. However, the title stayed with her to the day of retirement, and today she proudly stands in front of the Laws Depot headed north.

In her 80 years of service, she knew “boom time and bust”. Even to the last, her friends fought valiantly to save her from the scrap pile. Because of the era she knew and the part she played in the building of the West, the Southern Pacific Co. donated locomotive #9, a box car, a cattle car, a gondola, and a caboose; 1,000 feet of track, a water tower, a hand turntable, the old Laws Depot, and other buildings to the City of Bishop and Inyo County. Those who knew her and the many railroad fans who come to see and photograph her hope that this gift will become a part of a Railroad Museum and State Park.

Birth of Carson & Colorado Railroad

When the big bonanza of the Comstock Lode began to decline and Virginia City, Nev., was being abandoned for newer and richer “digger’s”, the owners of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, William Sharon and Darius Ogden Mills, looked to the south and west for new ventures to keep their railroad operating. They envisioned a railroad running from the Carson River in western Nevada to the Colorado River in southern California, a stretch of 600 miles, so, the Carson & Colorado was born, May 1880 at Mount House, Nev., between Carson City and Dayton, where its rails joined the Virginia & Truckee RR. Within the next 12 months the tracks were laid to Hawthorne, Nev., at the southern tip of Walker Lake, a distance of 100 miles. By 1882 the road had reached Belleville and Candelaria, Nev., when a slump in the price of silver caused the owners to abandon their plans of construction to the Colorado River. However, work continued through the winter of 1882-83 and the “little railroad” terminated at Keeler Station, then known as Hawley, only half way to the Colorado River. In this 300-mile stretch it served many of the early mining camps.

The Carson & Colorado was a mixed train, hauling passengers and freight. The yellow coaches long have been gone but are still remembered by some of the “old timers”. It seems strange today to think that, to travel to southern California, one had to go north to Carson City and Reno, Nev., across the Sierra Nevadas to San Francisco, and then south, a distance of almost 1000 miles. Today a trip to this same destination is less than 300 miles.

Route of the Railroad

The trip was a series of contrasts. Heading north from Keeler the route hugged the Owens River, passing rich farm and grazing lands. To the west of the railroad, small communities had developed—Lone Pine, Independence (where the U. S. Cavalry was garrisoned at Fort Independence, to help keep down Indian uprisings), Georges Creek, Big Pine, Bishop Creek (changed to Bishop in 1861), and Bishop Station (which is today called Laws). The towering Sierra Nevadas walled the valley on the west, and the Inyo and White Mountain Ranges rose to the east. At Laws the valley spreads out, but the railroad stayed close to the ever-changing White Mountains, passed through Chalfant Valley and Hamill Valley, and came within 4 miles of the booming town of Benton, thought to have been named for Gen. John Fremont’s wife, or her father, U. S. Senator Benton of Missouri. It then climbed on up past the California-Nevada boundary to the 7141-foot elevation of Montgomery Pass and down to a valley—much different from the Owens Valley.

This valley is one of sagebrush and sand flats, where the temperature hovers around 120° in the summer and freezing winds blow in the winter. This country has been churned by the angry gods and has come forth with a wealth of minerals and some precious stones. There a town could
spring up overnight with 10,000 to 15,000 persons and disappear as rapidly when the mines played out or a newer and richer strike had been made somewhere else. Even today many are drawn to the locations of these early camps to dig and explore, coming home with purple bottles and other relics of days gone by.

**Service to Mining Camps**

The “little railroad” served many early mining camps—Belleville, Candelaria, Marietta, Aurora, Bodie, and others. It passed Hawthorne, where during World War II the Navy operated a large ammunition dump and still mans a portion of this operation today. It circled Walker Lake (named for Captain Joseph Walker), where often the crew stopped the train, disrobed, and took a dip in the lake, a practice that was soon ordered to cease by the “powers that be” when a young lady, a lone passenger, stepped off the train to inquire of the delay. From Mound House the Carson & Colorado joins the Virginia & Truckee Railroad.

To the Owens Valley in Inyo County, the coming of the railroad meant a great deal. Up to this time the ranchers served the many mining camps in western Nevada and eastern California with fresh vegetables, dairy products, and fresh meat. This meant they must be hauled by mule team over the mountain range and across the hot, barren desert.

The route to Los Angeles was 300 miles over desert wastes, and it took a 20-mile team 3 weeks to make the round trip. The Cerro Gordo Freighting Co. was organized in 1873, with R. Nadeau as chief promoter. It operated with 80 teams to haul silver bullion from the Cerro Gordo mines to Los Angeles. Each team had 16 to 20 mules to pull the heavy loads of ore. The wagons were huge, and each held as much as a narrow-gage boxcar. On their return trip to the valley they brought the much-needed supplies for the mines. The company bought the little steamer *Bessie Brady*, which plied Owens Lake and is said to have been the first boat launched for commercial purposes on an inland lake.

Shipping the ore across the lake on the steamer saved 5 days of freighting time to Los Angeles. The Cerro Gordo freight line was abandoned in 1881, and the ore was hauled to Belleville, Nev., which became the shipping point until completion of the Carson & Colorado Railroad to Keeler in 1883.

**Discoverers of the Valley**

History tells us that the first white men to see this part of the country were pleased with the richness of the land. Jedediah S. Smith was perhaps the first to lead a party through the valley in the early 1820’s. Capt. Joseph Walker passed this way in 1833. Gen. John C. Fremont, the Pathfinder, was so taken with the beauty of the land that he gave the name Owens to its river, valley, and lake in tribute to one of his trusted leaders in his 1845–46 expedition. Richard Owens never saw the lake, valley, and river that bear his name.

Inyo County derives its name from the local Piute Indians, who were in the valley long before the white man came. In 1860 a group of prospectors stopped near what today is Independence, the county seat. They formed a mining district, because of bold outcroppings found nearby. The Indians that visited the camp were friendly and well-treated by the white men. Their leader was Chief George, and they told the prospectors the names of many surrounding objects. It is from these Indians they learned that the mountain range to the east was called “Inyo”, meaning “the dwelling place of a great spirit”. When the county was formed 6 years later from Mono and Tulare Counties it was called Inyo.

The first white man’s habitation in the valley was a stone and sod cabin built by a Mr. Van Fleet at the bend of the Owens River close to what is now Laws. This was finished in the summer of 1861, and that summer he cut wild hay, the first harvest in the valley. While Van Fleet was building and clearing his land, Charles Putnam built a stone dwelling at what is now Independence. This was used as a fortress during the war period, also as a refuge and hospital. Nothing remains of either dwelling today; only the locations are known.

Tradition states that Mrs. Samuel Bishop was the first white woman to come to the valley to stay any length of time. She came with her husband, Samuel Addison Bishop, Sam Young (brother of Mrs. Bishop), two other men (Robinson and Gallagher), and several Indian herders. They drove 600 head of cattle and some horses from Fort Tejon. Leaving the fort on July 3, 1861, they made camp near a rushing mountain stream in the northern part of the valley on August 22. Bishop named their camp San Francis; his name was given to the stream. A settlement was established here and called Bishop Creek; it had a postoffice for some time. A few years later the town moved a few miles to the east, the “Creek” was dropped from its name, and Bishop became the buying center for the valley and parts of western Nevada. The town incorporated as the Town of Bishop in 1903. When Inyo County was formed in 1866 the area from Big Pine north to the Round Valley settlement, which included the Bishop community, was purchased from Mono County by Inyo County. Mono County is celebrating its centennial this year.

**Inyo County—Land of Contrasts**

Inyo County is a land of contrasts, for here are Death Valley, the lowest point in the United States (279 feet below sea level), and Mt. Whitney (14,496 feet), highest point in the United States before Alaska was admitted to the Union, now the second highest. One travels from desert to snow-capped mountain peaks within a 100-mile distance. A forest of bristlecone pines (at over 11,000 feet elevation), with living trees that date back more than 4000 years, can be reached within an hour or two from Bishop and Big Pine. The 2330-acre area is protected by the Inyo National Forest. It is a violation to cut or damage the trees. Extensive study of this forest has been made by noted scientists, and this information has been very valuable in determining the rainfall of the area for the past 4000 years. The trees eked out an existence under extremely adverse conditions of light rainfall and great wind pressure. Some of the half-dead, half-alive, gnarled, crooked trees are older than the straight, tall, stately Sequoias, which thrive in a moist climate along the coast of California. Across the valley to the west on top of the Sierra Nevada Range lies Palisade Glacier, southernmost glacier in the United States.

**Last Days of the Carson & Colorado Railroad**

The time of depending on the “Slim Princess” as the easiest exit to the outside world was coming to an end. (Continued on page 174)
Texas Americanism Contest

Not so long ago, Samuel Sorrell Chapter of Houston, Tex., held an essay competition for students of Lamar High School. The four prize winners received medals and certificates from the chapter. A local newspaper, speaking of the contestants, pointed out that "the names may be strange but the spirit is the same." Because these four prize essays seemed so outstanding, we proudly present them to you—the authors are John Touliatos (age 16), Marilyn Tvedt (age 16), David Turkel (age 17), Mary Beth Diers (age 16).

What Is Americanism?
By John Touliatos

What is Americanism and how can teenagers practice it? Americanism is loyalty to the United States—its interests, traditions, and ideals. It is active participation in the constant battle of our right to live the "American Way." Students can practice Americanism through good citizenship at home and at school.

In the home, the family is sort of a government of its own. The average teenager, by following its own rules of law and order, its own freedoms and responsibilities for the common good of its members, their health, safety, and general welfare, practices good citizenship and trains for democracy.

It is here the teenager learns rules of conduct that are basic to Americanism—to cooperate, to compromise their own desires with those of others, to be considerate of other people and their property, and other rules that help form what is called the "cultural pattern."

In school through conscientious study and participation in scholastic and extra-curricular activities, he is able to develop a sense of responsibility. High school provides many opportunities for growth in democratic methods by allowing the student to plan, participate, and share responsibilities; to criticize constructively, and choose his own leaders.

Through class and club officer elections, the teenager has an opportunity to practice the greatest privilege in America—voting. People are powerless against a nation unless they can choose leaders to represent their differing interests and best judgments in governmental affairs.

At the age of 21, he must be ready to accept these responsibilities of Americanism.

Proper behavior and attitude toward teachers, fellow students, and those from foreign countries, are essential in good sportsmanship at school.

By studying foreign languages, one is better able to understand, accept, and get along with people who are different from the family into which he was born.

Through history and civics, the teenager learns the ideals and forms of our government and how it is run, and lays additional groundwork for a loyal and well informed citizenry.

Devoted leaders in school affairs become loyal citizens in governmental affairs.

The Badge of Freedom
By Marilyn Tvedt

"... and may you find happiness in this, your adopted country," concluded the man in the dark brown suit.

The ceremony had just ended, and the enfranchised citizens of the United States left the room feeling a new breath of freedom, pride, anxiety, and relief. Those words had ended the months, weeks, and days of hard study.

As I sat in the now empty courtroom, my mind raced back to those happy faces of the people who had just left the room after taking part in one of the most important ceremonies of their lives. I soon began to wonder what America stood for to them.

To the people from Hungary, Poland, or Czechoslovakia, America meant freedom, a new home, a new start, a new frontier, a new life. In their studies they had learned to love the American heritage almost as much as Americans themselves love it.

To people from more fortunate countries, such as England, Holland, or Scandinavia, America will probably mean a new restaurant, a shop, better opportunities for their children, stability, and, perhaps, a better chance to get ahead. Perhaps it also will mean a reunion with loved ones or new and dear friendships.

Yes, it was pretty clear what America symbolized to the first group to leave the room. But what does it mean to the other group? What does it mean to the Americans who were born in America and have lived there all their lives? Is there that loyalty, that faith, that devotion, that love, that was present in the eyes and hearts of the first group?

Does America mean a new start, a new home, better business opportunities, or a chance to get ahead? No, to the average American, America means none of these things. This, of course, does not mean that the average American is not brave, patriotic, and loyal. But this love is a different love, a deeper love, and a stronger love, but not a more genuine love for his country.

The average American is used to his home, stability, opportunities, and other things which freedom offers him. America, to the average American, is unexpressible, yet real; fantastic, yet plausible; controlled, yet free.

The American who said, "Freedom is the one thing you cannot have unless you give it to others," expresses the idea of Americanism.

What America is, we cannot say. What America stands for means different things to different people, yet we are all united under the badge of freedom.

May these new citizens find happiness in this their adopted country.

Americanism And You
By David Turkel

On the war-torn beaches of Iwo Jima a soldier lies buried; on a ranch in North Dakota a shepherd gazes at the setting sun; on the 57th floor of a modern skyscraper, a riveter looks down on the multitude of people below; on the bow of a steamer entering New York harbor a Hungarian refugee sees a statue of a great lady. All of these people, however far removed in language, customs, race, or color, have one common possession—a tie that melts the various alloys into an unbreakable ingot, for these people possess a privilege which they will defend with their very lives if it is in danger. These people are Americans.

America—does this sound like a great word? Is it a masterpiece of phonetics? As a matter of fact, it is not. What then is the quality of this word that has swelled the chests of its possessors and dampened the cheeks of aspirants? What's in a name? I'll (Continued on page 178)
The Truth Shall Make You Free!

By Rev. Cromwell C. Cleveland, Minister, First Christian Church, Newton, Iowa

What is America like? What does this country have to show as the results of trusting God and of considering the rights of her citizens? Let us turn to Dr. Arnold Toynbee, that British historian of international fame. He said that, of all countries of the world, the United States had the highest material standard and was a land in which social justice and security were most adequately met. Our document of liberty, The Bill of Rights, offers freedom of religion, of speech, and of the press. It rightly separates Church from State, but does not exclude, by any means, religious influences within the State. There is provided protection by the Government and protection from the Government. Our Nation is great because she guards the dignity of the individual. Every type of freedom conceivable by Christian people is extended to all persons within our shores, regardless of race, class, or religion.

A nation becomes strong when the people are given the freedom to think for themselves. In America there is freedom for individuals to use their creative powers in the various fields of human endeavor. There is a place for reason and debate with reference to controversial subjects as long as the assembled participants remain at peace.

In the United States the majority, through voting, determines an issue, but does not rule over the minority. Our Republic employs certain checks to prevent the amassing of a large political power that would act oppressively, causing the minority to suffer. By means of representatives from the people in governing bodies who act in accordance with the tenets of the Bill of Rights, freedom for the small and great, for minority groups as well as majority groups, is preserved. This is made possible because our Government tries to observe the Truth received from God, through the Bible, and as a result our citizenry is free.

How does it happen that America is a land of liberty? The answer is: Our freedom is both inherited and acquired. The American Way of Life is our heritage, of which we can be justly proud, but we must work to preserve it. Like a rich farm inherited from our ancestors, America’s Freedom must be kept from the slow erosion of slavery and continually cultivated to be of worth. The moral and spiritual values that were known and practiced by our ancestors came from Christ, who said:

I am the Light of the world.

From Him we learn that the human personality is sacred. Through Him we can find peace. Each generation must reproduce those religious principles upon which our Republic was founded and look to the Redeemer of Mankind, who promised:

If the Son shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed.

American freedom can be maintained as long as people realize that their rights are related to their responsibilities. We do not have the right to act exactly as we please—on Sunday morning, Saturday night, or at any time—without seriously considering the duties incumbent upon us toward the preservation of freedom for all. To desire freedoms, but have no desire to work toward the maintaining of these freedoms, is to allow the jailor of indifference to lock his prisoners in the dungeon of slavery. The New Testament was referring to this subject, in saying:

He that will not work, neither let him eat.

Everything of value costs. Freedom is not free—it must be earned! This truth must be completely known and appreciated if Americans are to remain free!

The book of Deuteronomy refers to God’s Commandments, saying:

Thou shalt bind them about thy neck; and thou shalt teach them to thy children. In other words, the Truth which God has revealed to Man should be transmitted from one generation to the next. Our children and youth should also be taught about the specific goals of Marxist Communism. They should

(Continued on page 219)

By Harriet (Mrs. Ansyl T.) Samuels, Princeton Chapter, Princeton, N. J.

The President of the United States and two former Presidents joined Princeton Chapter in paying tribute to Dr. Edward S. Corwin, McCormick Professor of Jurisprudence Emeritus at Princeton University and former Chairman of the Department of Politics, at its observance of the 179th Anniversary of the signing of the United States Constitution. Dr. Corwin is internationally recognized as an authority on the Constitution and the Presidency of the United States.

The ceremonies, held in the faculty lounge of Firestone Library at the University, attracted what was no doubt the largest audience ever to attend a meeting of the chapter.

Mrs. Ashmead White, President General of the National Society, sent regrets that she was unable to attend the meeting and her good wishes for a happy and successful occasion. Mrs. George C. Skillman, State Regent, headed the State Officers present, who included Mrs. Edward F. Randolph, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Walter D. Cougle, State Recording Secretary; and Mrs. Frederick L. Ferris, Chairman on Arrangements for State Conferences.

Guests included a number of Dr. Corwin’s colleagues at Princeton, including former United States Senator H. Alexander Smith and Mrs. Smith, and Dr. Rudolf Clemen of the Princeton Historical Society.

Mrs. Albert C. Cornish, chapter regent, opened the ceremonies with the prayer taken from the original Thanksgiving Proclamation of President George Washington in 1789.

Mrs. Skillman led the assemblage in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.

Mrs. Cornish prefaced her brief address with a recital of the Preamble to the Constitution. She read letters she had received from President John F. Kennedy; former President Harry Truman; former President Dwight D. Eisenhower; Dr. Channing Liem, former Ambassador to the United Nations from Korea and a former student of Dr. Corwin; and another former student, our Ambassador to the UN, Adlai E. Stevenson. President Kennedy expressed regret at being unable to attend the celebration of Constitution Day and wrote of his special interest in the presentation to Dr. Corwin of the citation he was to receive. Because of his “high regard for this distinguished professor,” he wrote of his “great pleasure at hearing him to be honored on this significant occasion.”

President Truman wrote:

I certainly wish I could be with you for the purpose about which you wrote me. Nothing would please me more but I just can’t make it because I already have a commitment for that day. You have a wonderful man to present a Certificate of Appreciation to in Dr. Edward S. Corwin.

He is one of our great historians on the Constitution and the Presidency. I sincerely regret that it will not be possible for me to be with you.

In a personal letter to Mrs. Cornish, President Eisenhower sent his best wishes for a very successful meeting and regrets that he and Mrs. Eisenhower could not be present. To Dr. Corwin, President Eisenhower said:

I am happy to know that you are being honored by the Princeton Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution for your many years of devoted work on matters relating to constitutional law and the presidency. Please accept my congratulations and all best wishes for the future.

Mrs. Cornish presented to Dr. Corwin, on behalf of the Princeton Chapter, a citation for his years of devoted work on the Constitution, declaring

No one person has done more to uphold the Constitution than has Dr. Corwin in his years of teaching and writing. His books have been translated into several foreign languages; he has been the beloved teacher of many of America’s distinguished men.

This Constitution Day ceremony was a very memorable one, for not only were many Daughters present but the CAR was well represented; as each young person arrived, he or she was presented with a 50-star Flag which pleased all of them very much.

ARE THE MARIPOSA “BIG TREES” THE OLDEST?

The Magazine has received the following letter from Charis Hood (Mrs. A. W.) Barwick, 633 High Street, Whittier, Calif.:

On page 731 of our Magazine for December, it says under the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees picture “They are thought to be the oldest living things.” I’ve read in three magazines that they aren’t, but the bristlecone pines, found in the Sierras north of Bishop, Calif., are the oldest living things.

I noticed in Lowell Thomas’ book, Seven Wonders of the World, the same statement that appeared in our Magazine, so I wrote him what I’ve written you. He replied:

“Many thanks for your interesting letter. You probably are right about the tree you refer to as the ‘bristlecone.’ I also had heard of a small stunted tree in the High Sierras that is said to be even older than the Sequoia.”

By a fortunate coincidence, one of the feature stories in this issue, A Princess Retires, contains the same information as Mrs. Barwick’s letter. Under Inyo County—Land of Contrasts, occurs the statement:

A forest of bristlecone pines (at over 11,000 feet elevation), with living trees that date back more than 4000 years, can be reached within an hour or two from Bishop and Big Pine. * * * Some of the half-dead, half-alive, gnarled, crooked trees are older than the straight, tall, stately Sequoias, which thrive in a moist climate along the coast of California.
QUESTION: Does a nomination require a second?
ANSWER: A nomination does not require a second. (R.O.R., p. 263, line 21.) Robert, however, does not prohibit the seconding of a nomination, and this is frequently done to show the strength of a candidate. A State Conference may adopt a conference rule as follows: "When nominations are made from the floor, nominating speeches shall be limited to two minutes. There shall be no seconding speeches."

QUESTION: May a nomination be debated?
ANSWER: Certainly a nomination may debated, and the relative merits of the candidates may be discussed. It is better for the member making a nomination to confine his remarks to the capabilities of her nominee, although "the rules of decorum in debate as far as avoiding personalities do not apply." (P.L., p. 465, question 143.)

QUESTION: Is it necessary when an election is by ballot that a member be nominated to be elected?
ANSWER: Unless the bylaws prohibit it, whoever receives the required number of votes is elected provided the candidate is otherwise qualified. It is not necessary to be nominated in order to be elected to an office. (P.L., p. 466, question 146.)

QUESTION: May a member's name be brought in by the Nominating Committee for one office and be nominated from the floor for another?
ANSWER: Yes, and the member may run for both offices and if elected to both may choose the office in which she will serve. (P.L., p. 210.)

QUESTION: May a member's name be nominated in order to be elected to an office? (P.L., p. 466, question 148.)
ANSWER: When the regent is made ex-officio a member of all standing and special committees, she has the same rights as other committee members?
ANSWER: When the regent is made ex-officio a member of all standing and special committees, she has the same rights as other committee members?
ANSWER: Certainly the rules may be violated its own rules and yet that is not the same as suspending a Standing Rule. (R.O.R., p. 103.)

QUESTION: May the rules be suspended and a question that is debatable adopted without debate?
ANSWER: If the motion to reconsider a vote in a committee is not the same as suspending a Standing Rule. (See R.O.R., p. 268.)

QUESTION: A chairman will not call the committee together for a meeting. May the regent call the committee together?
ANSWER: No. The regent may not call the committee together for a meeting—only the chairman may do that; but if the chairman is absent, neglects, or refuses to call a meeting of the committee, then a meeting can be called by any two members of the committee. (R.O.R., p. 212.)

Every member should be notified of the time and place of the meeting by the two members calling the committee meeting.

QUESTION: Have members of the chapter the right to attend a committee meeting?
ANSWER: Members of the chapter may appear before the committee to present their views on the matter before the committee, but when the committee is deliberating upon a matter no one except members of the committee has the right to be present. (R.O.R., p. 212.)

QUESTION: Can the bylaws make the regent a member ex-officio of all standing and special committees, does she have the same rights as other committee members?
ANSWER: If the motion to reconsider a vote in a committee is not the same as suspending a Standing Rule. (R.O.R., p. 210.)

QUESTION: Will you outline some of the pertinent rules to be followed in committee meetings?
ANSWER: 1. The motions to limit or close debate (previous question) are not allowed in a committee. 2. There is no limit as to the number of times a member may speak. 3. Members do not rise unless the committee is very large or address the chair to make a motion.

4. The chair may make motions in a committee if the chair wishes.
5. Motions are usually not seconded.
6. Unless agreed to by general consent, motions must be put to a vote. (R.O.R., p. 213.)

7. A reconsideration may be had on a vote regardless of the time that has elapsed and may be made by any member of the committee if she did not vote with the losing side. These are special rules for the motion to reconsider a vote in a committee. (R.O.R., p. 213, lines 9-20.)

8. The rules of the assembly also apply with the exceptions noted above; and especially it is true that a quorum must be present for the committee to transact business.

QUESTION: What shall be done with papers referred to a committee?
ANSWER: If a paper is referred to a committee neither notation nor amendment may be made upon it, but the committee must use a separate sheet.

QUESTION: Who prepares the resolutions upon a committee's recommendations?
ANSWER: "The committee must never leave to others the responsibility of preparing resolutions to be recommended to their recommendations but should consider this as one of their most important duties." (R.O.R., p. 215, lines 12-16.)

QUESTION: What are the steps in making a committee report?
ANSWER: A committee's report consists of three parts: (1) An introduction, (2) a body, and (3) a conclusion.

The introduction: The committee to which was referred . . . submits the following report: . . . Or, The Welfare Committee reports . . .

The body of the report tells what was done.

The conclusion contains the recommendations or resolutions. If the recommendations require action on the part of the chapter, then the report should close with a resolution to carry out the recommendations of the committee. The adoption of a recommendation that a thing be done is a very different thing from doing that thing, or ordering it to be done." (P.L., p. 268.)

The words "respectfully submitted" are no longer coutch. (R.O.R., p. 216, line 3.)

A report may consist only of a resolution or resolutions. If the report is composed in this form, the chairman, for example, would state: "By direction of the Committee on Public Welfare, I move the adoption of the following: . . ." It may be one resolution or a series.

"No allusion can be made in the assembly to what has occurred during the deliberations of the committee, unless it is a report of the committee or by general consent." (R.O.R., p. 218, lines 10-14.)

QUESTION: How is a courtesy resolution handled?
ANSWER: A courtesy resolution is handled as any other resolution except that a negative vote is never taken on a courtesy resolution unless a member demands it. (P.L., p. 307.)

QUESTION: May our chapter resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole for the purpose of discussing a committee's report?
ANSWER: Yes, you may, but this is an exceedingly cumbersome method for a chapter to use. (P.L., p. 463, question 139.) Why not use a more advantageous method, such as informal consideration? If you wish to use informal consideration because it is made in this manner: "I move the question be considered informally." (R.O.R., p. 234.) If the motion to consider the question informally is carried, the main question and amendments (Continued on page 219)
EDUCATION FOR SOCIALISM

The following is a speech delivered by Elizabeth Chesnut (Mrs. Wilson K.) Barnes at the annual National Defense luncheon of the Maryland State Society, November 11, 1961, at Hilltop House, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia.

The National Defense Committee of the National Society, DAR, has since its inception been keenly interested in the teaching of the ideals and principles of our Founding Fathers, embodied in the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights. It is with real alarm that the members of this Committee have observed the increasing inroads of commusocialism which now pervade the thinking of the elite of many of our educators and other persons in the professional life of this country.

Our American educational institutions have always been dedicated to the preservation of the principles and beliefs which constitute our heritage. The teaching of Americanism in the public schools is certainly not a new thing. However, in recent years, some things have been happening which cause us to place renewed emphasis upon this phase of the educational process. We now realize the need for encouraging and strengthening a higher calibre of responsible American citizenship.

The spread of totalitarian governments and their utter disregard for individual and human rights has caused us great concern about our own future and the future of those to follow. These totalitarian states have demonstrated that a system of public education is important to the power of a state. They have shown us how they can indoctrinate their youth to follow a party line unwaveringly. They have shown this by staffing their schools with politically reliable teachers, by placing the control of education in a highly centralized authority, by rigidity of curriculum and by selectivity of students.

"Many factors have contributed to the startling fact that our schools are turning out young people who have no faith in our system of American Constitutional Government and our free enterprise economy, but the single most important factor has been the slanted textbooks now in use in the social studies field."
ranges from moderate socialistic “liberals” to the most ardent pro-Soviet protagonists, as well as a large number of ADA members and miscellaneous left-wingers and socialists.

Keynesism is a political credo, not an economic science, coinciding in its main points with the communist teachings of Karl Marx, but it is more subtle and deceptive in its approach than Marxism. You see, Marxism openly announces its intent to overthrow the capitalistic system while Keynesism gives lip service to the saving of capitalism, while its secret policies are calculated to make capitalism unworkable.

Pessimism, discouragement and despair have been instilled in the minds of our youth with planned premeditation. The result is that tens of thousands of young minds have been taught to lose faith in the very economic system that has made our country great. Educational institutions that train our economics instructors at the graduate level have been for thirty years almost exclusively devoted to the Keynesian theory. Thus the teachers of economics throughout the Nation are predominantly Keynesian or Socialistic. These professors infect yearly hundreds of students who in turn indoctrinate thousands more. The snowball has become an avalanche.

With the Keynesian theories firmly implanted in the minds of most of the educators in this country, the Federal Government introduced into Congress a bill to extend federal aid to education. The question is often asked by those unfamiliar with the facts why this should not be done, when one hears so often that the states and localities are not able to provide adequate educational facilities. The truth is that without federal aid the states and localities have gone ahead in recent years building classrooms at the rate of some 68,000 annually—a pace that could result in a classroom surplus by the end of the decade rather than the lamented “shortage.”

There are a number of reasons why the federal aid proposal is in trouble in Congress. But undoubtedly one reason is that the weak arguments raised in its behalf simply flunk the test of fact.

Another point you should remember is that the need for schoolrooms as based on present census figures of known births and birth trends will soon be decreasing. In spite of the fact that our states can finance their own educational programs, the administration is asking Congress to appropriate billions of taxpayer funds for a need that does not exist.

Remember also that nowhere in the Constitution is the Federal Government given any responsibility in the field of education. Think over the Tenth Amendment which reserves to the states all rights not specifically granted to the Federal Government—and the Constitution nowhere grants that right.

For some reason, people talk about federal money as if in some magic way money belongs to the Federal Government. No money belongs to it—the money belongs to

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Dr. Max Rafferty, superintendent of schools in La Canada, California, commenting on the difference in attitude between a Nathan Hale and a Francis Powers, blames our schools for the lack of patriotism today. Our children have been tested and guided and motivated. They have been adjusted to their peer groups. They have been taught that competition is bad. We have been so busy educating for life-adjustment that we forgot to educate for survival.

“We may have been so busy educating for life-adjustment that we forgot to educate for survival.”

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What of the colleges and universities? According to a brochure of the Veritas Foundation of Harvard University, there has been growing complaint among alumni, parents and students disturbed by the twisted economic and social thinking of graduates and undergraduates in our colleges and universities. I urge each one of you to send to the Veritas Foundation for your copy of Keynes at Harvard, Box 340, Wall Street Station, New York 5, New York, which may be purchased for $2.00 per copy or less for a number of copies.

The roster of those who have joined the Keynesian band wagon among our students are being encouraged to leave the country for months or years in the Peace Corps?

It has been said that “Many states and localities have reached the limits of their borrowing capacity; their over-all debt has increased 400% since the war, that of the Federal Government only 8%. They must have federal aid.”

These alarmist views are frequently heard from supporters of federal aid, but they fall far short of reality. According to a 1959 survey by the U.S. Office of Education, only one-half of 1% of all school districts in the U.S. have reached the limit of their available bonded indebtedness for school construction. In 1960, the volume and approval rate of school bonds set new records at elections: the amount, $1.7 billion; the approval rate, 82%.

Interestingly enough, moreover, no state legislature has ever asked the Federal Government for school aid. Nor has a local school board official ever testified in favor of a federal aid bill. Instead, the states and localities have gone ahead in recent years building classrooms at the rate of some 68,000 annually—a pace that could result in a classroom surplus by the end of the decade rather than the lamented “shortage.”

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For some reason, people talk about federal money as if in some magic way money belongs to the Federal Government. No money belongs to it—the money belongs to
you. The only source of funds for the Federal Government is that supplied by the individual taxpayers in our 50 states. Why in all conscience, should your tax dollars be sent to Washington for the bureaucrats to take their cut and then return only a portion of these same dollars in the form of so-called federal aid? Let us tear away the veil of pseudo-philanthropy on the part of our bureaucrats and reveal the truth—that federal aid for education is not a temporary program to meet an immediate emergency. It is an effort to put our whole educational system under federal control, and as a by-product of federal control, we can expect regulation of teachers’ salaries, textbooks and courses, as well as methods and facilities.

Why do we think that federal aid to education will not be a temporary measure? The Weekly Bulletin of the National School Public Relations Association, a department of the National Education Association, stated that the three-year proposal is only the first step of permanent legislation and states that “There is no expectation that the Federal Government can abandon school support after three years.” Another reason for assuming that federal aid will be permanent is the proposed bill to set up an agency to administer the aid and virtually to control every facet of education throughout the country. I urge each one of you to try to secure a copy of the pamphlet, “A Federal Education Agency for the Future.” It probably can be obtained only through a request to your Congressional representatives, or Office of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D. C.

What is in store for the regulation of our state and local schools, should proposed federal aid legislation be passed, may be gathered from the remarks of James E. Russell, Secretary of the Education Policies Commission of the NEA when he said, “Legislation will have to be developed and passed which will define and assign responsibilities for planning, approving, administering and coordinating educational activities.”

Congressman Glenard P. Lipscomb of California in a speech printed in the June 8, 1961, Congressional Record commented on the pamphlet, “A Federal Education Agency,” as follows:

“A recent publication by the U. S. Office of Education, produced and printed at the expense of the taxpayers, should emphatically and completely put at rest any doubts that wheels are turning—and turning fast—in the direction of federal control over education.

“The report itself is in my opinion nothing short of amazing. It can only be labeled a proposed blueprint for federal takeover of education, a blueprint for federal thought control in America. Its recommendations range far and wide and cover every meaningful facet of education in America.

“The report repeatedly stresses a necessity for federal action in formulating educational policies; it recommends review of teacher preparation, curriculums and textbooks; it states that we must implement international education projects in the United States, indicating future closer relationships with UNESCO, ministries of education abroad and others; it advocates social scientists as advisers in the Office of Education; it recommends an enlarged Office of Education. . . .

“The Office of Education seeks to be a striking force ready to move along the educational problem front at home and abroad. . . .

“As viewed by the Office of Education, its educational duties would be practically all-embracing and apparently should extend from cradle to grave. . . .”

Congressman Lipscomb concluded:

“I believe everyone concerned with preserving freedom in America should be completely aware of the significance of the plans being formulated to centralize control over education in Washington. This report is must reading for every Member of Congress.”

With federal aid and control of education in the hands of bureaucrats in the Health, Education and Welfare Department, the socialists could have a field day indoctrinating the youth of this Nation in the alien ideologies of commusocialism and welfarism. They know that through centralization of education in the hands of the Federal Government, education throughout the country can be manipulated and the electorate eventually conditioned to accept the welfare state, or socialism. An ideology by any other name smells just as socialistic! When this takes place, teachers will become civil service employees, and school boards will be replaced by the Federal Department of Health, Education and Welfare. If parents today have difficulties in criticizing subject matter taught their children, imagine their insurmountable problems when they would have to direct their complaints to faceless bureaucrats in Washington! There is no doubt about it—America’s youth will then become the wards of the Federal Government, the little pioneers akin to their contemporaries behind the Iron Curtain.

When this happens and our youth is brainwashed into meek subservience to an all powerful centralized Government, America’s heritage of individual liberty and the free enterprise system will be lost forever.

Those of you who read the article in the DAR Magazine, “From the Horse’s Mouth,” realize the extent to which UNESCO has fanned out its tentacles into our schools. You will recall the “rigged” high school debates held in the schools on the subject “How can the security of the free world best be maintained?” Students were required to take either the negative or affirmative side of three resolutions (1) That the North Atlantic Treaty Organization should be transformed into a Federal Government; (2) That the United Nations should be significantly strengthened; (3) That the United States should initiate a federal world government. The student never has a chance to take the position that to maintain the security of the “free world” our country should be militarily strong. In fact the “Debate Handbook” providing the debate instructions specifically outlines that any anti-U.N. statement should be immediately termed “irrelevant,” “name-calling” and “an appeal to prejudice.” All this is understandable in view of the fact that the chief of the Secondary Education Division of UNESCO is Mrs. A. Jegalova, former chief, Inspection Division of the Soviet Ministry of Education. In November 1960, PAVEL I. ERCHOV, former Ambassador to Israel, was named Deputy Director-General of UNESCO. John T. Flynn in his article, “UNESCO Invades Our Schools,” summed it up when he said, “UNESCO, since its formation more than a dozen years ago, has been meddling in our schools. Its purpose is to brainwash our children. It wants to destroy in their minds love of their country.”

It seems that UNESCO may soon play an even greater part in our schools, for a treaty “Convention Against Discrimination in Education” is now ready for ratification by our Senate.

“Bulgaria, Communist Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics participated fully in
the drafting of UNESCO's new treaty—Convention Against Discrimination in Education—UNESCO’s international control the entire American educational system, is now ready for Senate ratification.

"This treaty, which will deliver into UNESCO-International control the entire American educational system, is now ready for Senate ratification. "Jurisdiction for the UN International Court of Justice is written into the UNESCO treaty, and Article 9 ties the UN legal noose tighter: 'Reservations to this convention shall not be permitted.'

"Since this treaty defines the rights of individuals, if it is ratified, this will legally place every American citizen under international law, and subject to judgment and punishment by UN Courts.

"This UNESCO treaty can be employed—and will be—to close every private and parochial educational institution in the United States. From the day of its ratification, federal control of education will be legally instituted, for the Federal Government will that day become the 'national agent of UNESCO,' charged by treaty to repeal or enact legislation dictated by UNESCO, and UNESCO only.

"Making education the subject of a treaty automatically removes education from under 'domestic' law and control, and into the field of international law and control. UNESCO's treaty encompasses every phase and facet of American education, from a definition of what 'education' must consist of, down to dictation as to the physical facilities and equipment under which private and parochial schools may continue to function without being closed by UNESCO and its UN Court as 'discriminatory'.

"It is essential that those studying UNESCO and the UN system, and those fighting for the preservation of American control over our domestic affairs and concerns, know how bad—legally—this UNESCO masterpiece is. The UNESCO treaty eliminates all state and local control of education. The treaty demands that each signer formulate a 'national policy' for the whole of education, and carries this on by Article 6 to the point where the U.S. pledges 'to undertake to pay the greatest attention to any recommendations hereafter adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO defining the measures to be taken against the different forms of discrimination in education and for the purpose of ensuring equality of opportunity and of treatment in education.'

"The time to begin alerting your Senators and Congressmen, State Legislatures, church groups, clubs, etc. is now!"

"The picture for our educational future looks black, very black, but there is hope. Those of you who subscribe to National Review, and Human Events, know that in 1953 the Intercolligate Society of Individualists was organized 'to promote among college students an understanding of the philosophy of individual liberty, the right to private property, free market economics and limited government.'

"What the socialists have done we can undo, if we have the requisite will. An increasing number of press reports indicate that the youth of this country is turning toward conservatism and away from collectivism. We notice its roots in the group, "Young Americans for Freedom" with chapters in many American colleges and universities. We find it in the purchase by students of Goldwater's book, "The Conscience of a Conservative." Our young people are waking up to the fact that their paychecks will be hacked into by government power; for America; standing firm for the principles of freedom. This is our country. This is our freedom. We cherish it. To preserve it we need a great dynamic wave of Americanism. Let us teach our children to be gloriously, enthusiastically pro-American, to salute our Flag with enthusiasm, to sing our National Anthem with new vigor. If this affirmative policy of wanting our government to give first attention to what is best for the United States is to be called nationalism, then we need more nationalism. This kind of nationalism—love of our country and the freedoms we enjoy—is the kind of nationalism which will one day bring freedom to all mankind. Thus our children will know that ours is the valid way, that our environment of freedom is the kind in which man can realize his fullest potential of productive, happy living.

"Let us resolve today that the future of America depends on the generation of students in our schools today. Our future will only be as strong as our concept of our ideology and our heritage makes it."

Mr. and Mrs. Kenyon Cull Lauded by Board of Directors Resolution
(From The South Dakota Churchman, November, 1961, p. 5)

The Board of Directors of St. Mary’s School for Indian Girls at Springfield, S. D., in regular session on July 1, 1961, adopted unanimously, the following resolution:

Whereas;

The Board of Directors of St. Mary’s School for Indian Girls is cognizant and appreciative of the financial assistance of the National Council and of the various organizations and the individuals who have given generous support to the school, and

Whereas;

The Board of Directors desires to give special recognition to Mr. and Mrs. Kenyon Cull, Headmaster and Assistant, for their individual and combined efforts in raising the level of the school educationally and culturally, and

Whereas;

The Board of Directors recognizes that the steady, substantial increase in both faculty and student body, the marked improvement in the character of the individual student; the tremendous renovating and rebuilding of the physical plant of the school; and the continuous campaigning to meet an ever-increasing budget have been accomplished primarily through the efforts of this couple whose faith, foresight, and personal dedication have made of the only Episcopal School of its kind in the world, a Church school of which all Episcopalians can be justly proud.

Therefore, Be It Resolved;

That the Board of Directors extends to Mr. and Mrs. Kenyon Cull, this resolution of appreciation and commendation for dedication and devotion far beyond the call of duty; with the fervent hope for continued support by organizations and individuals for the many things still to be accomplished at St. Mary’s School.

FEBRUARY 1962
State Activities

TENNESSEE

The 56th State Conference of the Tennessee Society met in the John Sevier Hotel, Johnson City, March 8-10, 1961; Mrs. Allen Harris served as Conference Chairman. The hostess chapters were those of the Appalachian District.

The Memorial Service was held at Munsey Memorial Methodist Church. Mrs. Robert D. Privette, State Chaplain, presided and opened the service by reading Crossing the Bar, by Alfred Tennyson. Scripture reading and prayer were given by Mrs. Will Ed Gupton, Past Chaplain General and Honorary State Regent. The Call to Remembrance was made by the State Regent, Mrs. Theodore Morford. Roll call, by chapters, of our 72 deceased members was conducted by Mrs. Privette. Memorial flowers were placed on the grave of Miss Mary Ann Russell, organizing regent of John Sevier Chapter. A lovely musical program was offered by Mrs. Kenneth Roark, harpist, and Mrs. N. W. Williams, organist.

Orchard Place, the home of Mrs. Allen Harris, was the setting for the high tea—a most gracious courtesy by the hostess chapters to all guests. The Conference was called to order by the State Regent, at 8:00 P.M., First Christian Church. The invocation was pronounced by Dr. Jess W. Johnson, pastor. Most impressive was dedication of the new 50-star Flag of the United States of America by the State Chairman, Mrs. J. Ned Chatham, who also led the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. Mrs. Will Ed Gupton made a dedication prayer. The group repeated the American's Creed, led by Mrs. Elmer D. Rule, Honorary State Regent.

A message of greeting from the President General, Mrs. Ashmead White, was read by the State Regent as the assemblage stood in respect and love. The Conference was welcomed by the State Regent; Carl A. Jones, publisher, who extended a welcome from the Governor of Tennessee; Mrs. Winton Chambers, from local patriotic organizations; Hon. Ross H. Spears, Mayor of Johnson City; Mrs. Allen Harris, Honorary State Regent and Conference Chairman; and Mrs. H. F. Anderson, Director of Appalachian District, who presented the regents of the 24 hostess chapters.

Mrs. Lowell G. Hays, Second State Vice Regent—a direct descendant of John Sevier and Sarah Hawkins—responded to the welcomes.

Mrs. Morford introduced the following distinguished guests: Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., First Vice President General, Scarsdale, N.Y.; Mrs. Allen L. Baker, Organizing Secretary General, State College, Pa.; Mrs. Jackson B. Stewart, Vice President General, Orlando, Fla.; Mrs. Edward R. Riggs, Texas State Regent, Graham, Tex.; the following Honorary State Regents—Mrs. Walter C. Johnson, Mrs. Allen Harris, Mrs. Walter M. Berry, Mrs. Elmer D. Rule (who is adviser to the DAR Museum), and Mrs. Will Ed Gupton; Mrs. Leland Coffey, National Vice Chairman for DAR Magazine Advertising; Mrs. T. J. Bosman, National Vice Chairman of DAR Student Loan and Scholarship.

Greetings were heard from the Sons of the American Revolution, Col. Harrison W. Gill, State President; and the Children of the American Revolution, Mrs. George Hasting, Senior State Corresponding Secretary.

Mrs. Cecil Hays, State Chairman of Genealogical Records, called the names of other hereditary patriotic societies; their members stood in response.

Mrs. Lawrence B. Gardiner, State Chairman, introduced the lovely Pages.

Mrs. Arthur H. Moser, First Vice Regent, introduced the speaker of the evening, Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr. Concern over American youth had become so aroused, that Mrs. Sullivan changed her subject from The DAR Story to Communist Target—Youth. In her very impressive address she urged us to educate and protect the youth of America against the Communist recruitment.

The State Chairman, Mrs. Ray Mettetal, presided at the National Defense Breakfast.

Mrs. Fred Osborne, State Regent of Kentucky, was introduced as a newly arrived distinguished guest.

Dr. Ruth Stephens, lecturer and retired University of Tennessee professor, was the speaker. She shows a profound knowledge of world affairs and urges a sound, healthy, growing economy for our country. She has strong faith in America.

At the first business session two more distinguished guests were present and were introduced: Mrs. Roy H. Cagle, Vice President General from North Carolina; and Mrs. John G. Biel, State Regent of Indiana.

Mrs. Morford presided over the business session when reports were made by State Officers and Chairmen. The session was adjourned to permit those in attendance to join the transportation committee and ride to lunch in the snow.

The Honor Roll Luncheon was a beautifully planned affair at the Johnson City Country Club. The State Chairman, Mrs. H. David Hickey, presided. Mrs. W. C. Tilden, regent of John Sevier Chapter, gave the invocation. A charming music program was planned for this as well as all other functions by Mrs. W. A. Starrett, Jr., regent of Sarah Hawkins Chapter. Mrs. Hickey introduced the distinguished guests, then gave the honor roll report, using interesting charts. She then introduced the speaker, Mrs. Roy H. Cagle, Vice President General and National Honor Roll Chairman. Her subject was This Is Your Honor Roll, and she presented the material in an inspirational manner.

Immediately after the luncheon Mrs. Ray Mettetal, State Chairman of National Defense, asked that we remain seated for presentation of the film, Operation Abolition.

Workshops were held under State Chairmen during the afternoon. While these group meetings were being held the State Officers' Club seated tea took place at the John Sevier Hotel. Mrs. G. G. Croley, Vice President of the club, presided, in the absence of the President, Mrs. Otis Jones. A feature of the meeting was a brief comment of each distinguished guest on her own State Officers' Club.

The Regents Banquet was beautifully planned. The chapter regents entered as Miss Frances Harmon, pianist, played Triumphal March from Aida. Presentation of citations and awards was an interesting part of the program. Mrs. Morford introduced the speaker of the evening, Mrs. Allen L. Baker, Organizing Secretary General. Her subject was
Theme of the Year. Mrs. Baker said that the Constitution was not written for any one time, but for all time; that now is the time for us to awaken before it is too late; and that now is the time to give all to save all. The Recording Secretary, Mrs. Edward E. Bryan, called the roll by chapters, and their regents gave 2-minute reports.

The State Chairman of Transportation, Mrs. Charles A. Embry, presided over the Tennessee Belles Breakfast, a reunion for those who have made DAR trips together. A serious note was struck with the address of Mrs. Edith O. Susong, publisher, who spoke on DAR and stressed the importance of advertising and selling our organization in such a way as to arouse the interest of more young women who should want to become active members.

Mrs. Morford called the Conference to order for the final business session on Friday at 9:00 A.M. Dr. Robert Provine of Lincoln Memorial University spoke briefly. Mrs. George Hastings of Campbell Chapter made a motion that this 56th State Conference endorse our State Regent as a candidate for the office of Vice President General at the 71st Continental Congress in April, 1962. The motion was seconded by Mrs. Will Ed Gupton.

Ballots and the voting box were prepared by the tellers, Mrs. Leland Coffey, Mrs. Cecil Hays, and Mrs. Allen O'Brien. To the delight of all present, Mrs. Morford was unanimously endorsed by the Tennessee Society.

Mrs. Elmer D. Rule made a motion that the new State Roster of Members and Revolutionary Ancestors be dedicated to Helen Hawkins (Mrs. Theodore) Morford. Mrs. Edythe R. Whitley seconded the motion, which was carried without opposition.

After all business was concluded, the State Regent thanked all for making this State Conference very delightful and most successful.

The Daughters joined hands and sang *Blest Be the Tie That Binds*. Mrs. Starritt led and Mrs. Williams accompanied her. Mrs. Privette pronounced the benediction. Colors were retired. Mrs. Morford then declared the Tennessee State Conference adjourned.—Mary Neal Bryan (Mrs. Edward E.), Recording Secretary.

### NEW YORK

New York’s 65th Annual Conference was held at the Manger Hotel, Rochester, October 4-6, 1961, with a total registration of 451 members and guests. The theme was *Look to the Future With Faith and Courage*.

The Conference opened with the Assembly Call by Star Scout Ted Bleck as bugler. Then followed the impressive procession of the State Regent and National and State Officers, escorted by the color bearers and Pages. When all had reached their places on the platform, the 65th Conference was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. Frank B. Cuff. The usual ritual followed, with the invocation offered by the State Chaplain, Mrs. William H. Fulkerson; the *Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America* led by the State Chairman, Mrs. H. E. Kester; and *The American’s Creed* led by Mrs. Harold L. Burke, State Director of District VII and Vice Chairman of the Conference. The *National Anthem* was led by Mrs. Frank Rejmer, State Chairman of American Music, with Mrs. Vernon E. Jones at the piano. While the assembly remained standing, greetings were read from Gov. Nelson E. Rockefeller and Mrs. Ashmead White, President General. Mrs. Harold L. Burke, State Director of District VII, extended a warm welcome to the 15 hostess chapters. Greetings were brought by the Mayors’ representative, Councilman Francis X. Donovan, who called attention to the redevelopment program underway in the city of Rochester. Greetings were also given by the manager of the Hotel Manger. Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, State Vice Regent, responded. Mrs. Cuff then introduced the following official guests, each of whom made a gracious response—Mrs. W. H. Sullivan, Jr., First Vice President General, Past Recording Secretary General, and Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes, Recording Secretary General and Past State Regent of Delaware; Mrs. Thurman C. Warren, Vice President General and Honorary State Regent; Miss Edla S. Gibson, Honorary Vice President General and Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Donald M. Babcock, Past Vice President General and Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Philip V. Tippett, State Regent of Connecticut; Mrs. Thomas W. McGonkey, State Regent of New Hampshire; Mrs. Harvey A. Minton, State Regent of Ohio; Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, Past Organizing Secretary General and Past State Regent of Virginia; Miss Page Schwarzwelder, Past Treasurer General; and Mrs. Donald B. Adams, Past Vice President General. The following National Chairmen were presented: Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, Mrs. Edward J. Reilly, Mrs. Charles J. Graef, Mrs. Kenneth G. Maybe, and Mrs. George O. Vosburgh; and 13 Vice Chairmen.

Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., First Vice President General, presented Mrs. Cuff with a hand-carved spread eagle to be placed over Cuff Cottage, a teachingage at Kate Duncan Smith School. Five 50-year members were warmly greeted by the State Regent and presented with Flags.

The reports of the State Officers that followed were very encouraging. The Nominating Committee next reported a slate of officers for the State Board of Management for 1962–65. With retiring of the Colors the first session closed.

The DAR School Luncheon, presided over by the State Chairman, Mrs. Paul W. Bigelow, was well attended.

A large number assembled for the National Defense meeting on Wednesday afternoon, with Mrs. Donald C. Hetchkin, State Chairman of National Defense, presiding. The speaker, Dr. Charles Wesley Lowry, former rector of the Nation’s largest Episcopal parish in Washington, D. C., and now president of the Foundation for Religious Action in the Social and Civil Order (FRASCO), spoke on *Meeting the Challenge of Communism*. The United States must recognize the magnitude of “Communism’s threat to the entire world or only a miracle will save us”, said Dr. Lowry. “The United States has faced in its history, three major crises: The initial constitutional period, the Civil War and two World Wars, but the Nation is now facing its greatest crisis. He mentioned six means by which this country may reverse the advancing tide of Communism:

1. Establish a stronger national defense along with tactical weapons.
2. Define and publish once and for all a national policy.
3. Devise and establish a national strategy for winning the Cold War.
4. Recognize the diversity of fronts leveled against us in the Cold War.
5. A revival of Christian realism, not idealism.
6. Acceptance of the vast educational task of revamping the American school system so as to equip the new generation for fighting Communism.

The remainder of the afternoon was devoted to 26 round tables under their respective officers and chairmen.

The Banquet on Wednesday evening was, as always, a very beautiful and delightful occasion. The invocation was offered by Dr. Frederick Winnie, Rector of Old St. Luke’s Episcopal Church. The speaker of the evening was the brilliant Ann Hawkes Hutton, author, lecturer, and distinguished citizen of Pennsylvania, who addressed the Daughters on the subject: You Are Making History. Dr. Hutton urged us to think of ourselves not as Daughters, but as warriors in the cold war, our weapons being the tongue and the pen. “Our attitudes are what make history in all that we do and in all that we say,” she said. “This is especially true of young people. They may be studying science, but it is their attitude toward that study that makes American history. Museums which inspire our youth with the history of the past enable them to deal the better with the theorists of the present. Yesterday’s facts understood today will shape tomorrow.” A reception in honor of the State Regent and honor guests followed the Banquet.

The sessions on both Thursday morning and afternoon were devoted to the reports of the State Chairmen. They showed a very gratifying increase in all fields of endeavor. At the completion of the reports, the meeting was adjourned for the impressive memorial service, conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. William H. Fulkerson. This service was held in the hotel assembly room, which was beautifully appointed for the occasion. A special tribute to our distinguished Daughter, Mrs. William H. Pouch, Honorary President General, was given by Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., First Vice President General. Memorials were read for State Officers and chapter regents, while silent tribute was paid to 376 New York Daughters as their names were read.

Thursday evening was guest night. Officers from other patriotic and civic organizations were introduced by the State Regent. Beautiful music was presented by Miss Lenita Chadima of the Eastman School of Music, with Lewis Gordon at the piano. The speaker of the evening was Daniel Brigham, military affairs writer for the New York Journal-American, whose subject was Where Do We Stand Now on National Defense? He presented an encouraging picture as he pointed out that we have the manpower, the missiles, and a tremendous CIA which is not our sole means of intelligence. He praised the morale of our troops in West Germany, which he had recently visited.

After the report of the tellers, the officers elected for 1962–65 were called to the platform, with Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, State Regent-elect, and Mrs. Edward J. Reilly, State Vice Regent-elect.

At the final meeting on Friday morning, proposed amendments to the Bylaws were adopted. Then followed reading of the resolutions. The first resolution, that each Daughter of the New York State Organization, NSDAR, rededicate herself to the preservation of the basic principles on which this country was founded was emphasized through all the programs of this conference—as “we look to the future with faith and courage.”

Mrs. Fred Aebly moved that the New York State Organization NSDAR present to the Doris Pike White Gymnasium at Kate Duncan Smith the goals for basket ball—these goals to be given in honor of Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr. This motion was enthusiastically approved by all present. Mrs. Lyle J. Howland voiced warm appreciation for the gracious and capable leadership of Mrs. Frank B. Cuff as State Regent and moved that she be given the title of Honorary State Regent at the completion of her term in April. This was received by a rising vote of approval and appreciation.

At the close of the Conference, Mrs. Ralph Waring sang a beautiful hymn, Prayer for Our Native Land. After the benediction by the State Chaplain, and the retiring of the Colors, the State Regent declared the 65th State Conference adjourned.—Austa K. Post, State Librarian.

Want To Make Some New Friends? Work on the House Committee

By Florence deWindt (Mrs. Philip H.) Dowdell
Chairman, House Committee

Any of you Daughters who has ever worked in a church kitchen knows how quickly, and how well, one can become good and fast friends with some of the best people! House Committee is just as good a medium for making many new friends. Take the word of the Chairman—she has tried both!

Ask your chapter regent to send in your name to the State Regent so that she may send it to the President General and so that she may appoint you to one of our many subcommittees. If you are a regent or a delegate you are ineligible. However, any other member is not only eligible, but very welcome. We usually need up to 400 members—more this year, since it is a “national” election year. We will undoubtedly have a very large registration in April.

If you find you can attend, make your hotel reservations right away. We have tourists in great numbers in Washington, in April, also, particularly during the Easter season. Don’t stay home because you think you might be lonesome in a crowd with nothing to do. Gather up your sense of humor and your comfortable shoes, and join us. We need your help, and you will learn a lot.

We will be looking for you, the red carpet is being cleaned, and we will soon be rolling it out for all the Daughters!
Past Regents of General Davie Chapter are pictured at the 50th Anniversary celebration. Front row (l. to r.): Mrs. E. T. Newton, Mrs. W. W. Rankin, and Mrs. G. C. Herrick; back row (l. to r.): Mrs. C. A. Herrin, Jr., regent; Mrs. Nello L. Teer, Mrs. Jay B. Hubbell, Mrs. Stanley C. Harrell, and Mrs. F. M. Duncan.

General Davie (Durham, N. C.) celebrated its Golden Anniversary October 4, 1961, at the Hope Valley Country Club. The guests were greeted by Mrs. Zalph Rochelle and Mrs. Marcus Proctor and directed to the guest book, where Mrs. Charles Markham presided. Assisting the chapter as co-hostesses were Mrs. B. W. Roberts and Mrs. Byers Watkins, who introduced the receiving line, composed of the chapter regent, Mrs. C. A. Herrin, Jr.; State Officers in the District—Mrs. Norman Gordon (State Regent), Mrs. Charles Stanford (Corresponding Secretary) and Mrs. John Mills (Recording Secretary); Past Vice President General, Mrs. George Kernodle; State Chairmen in the District—Mrs. Henry Parker, Mrs. Ernest Branch, and Mrs. Creasy Proctor (Raleigh), Mrs. Ben Aycock (Wake Forest); District Director, Mrs. Marsh Ray, Oxford; chapter regents in the District—Miss Lena Williams (Chapel Hill), Mrs. Polk Denmark (Raleigh), Mrs. C. C. Royster (Oxford), and Mrs. William Holding (Wake Forest), and past regents of the hostess chapter.

The Davie Poplar Chapter members, Chaple Hill, were especially invited guests. It has been the custom through the years for the two chapters to meet annually.

Mrs. John McLean, Mrs. Charles Jordan and Miss Louise Jones introduced guests to Dr. Evelyn Jones Hawkes, the only charter member present, and directed the guests to the display of chapter scrapbooks and yearbooks, where Miss Louie Pittman and Mrs. Malcolm Lewis received.

Mrs. Herrin presided during a brief meeting when Mrs. Horace Snow spoke on the history of the local chapter, which was organized October 13, 1911, with the late Mrs. Lizzie Morehead Wiley as organizing regent. Mrs. Snow outlined the growth of the chapter through the 50 years. Mrs. Fred Duncan re-presented the chapter charter. Members of the General Davie Chapter were recognized and their years of membership noted.

Mrs. G. C. Herrick presented Mrs. Norman Gordon, State Regent, who told of the founding of the National Society in 1890 and stressed the purposes of the organization.

Musical selections were rendered by Mrs. R. B. Wilkins, and everyone joined in some of the familiar tunes. Following the meeting, the Daughters enjoyed a tea hour and observed the cutting of the three-tiered birthday cake, which had been lighted by 50 candles. More than 100 guests attended.—Ada Lee U. (Mrs. C. A.) Herrin, Jr.

Shelby (Shelbyville, Tenn.), Dedication of an imposing memorial erected in memory of Martin and Catherine (Cook) Shofner, pioneer settlers of Bedford County, Tenn., took place Sunday, November 26, 1961, at historic Shofner Lutheran Church Cemetery near Shelbyville, Tenn. This beautiful marker is a gift of a great-great-grandson, W. O. Jenkins of Puebla, Mexico, and was designed by another great-great-grandson, G. Edwin Shofner of Memphis. It measures 15 by 15 feet, is of white granite, and includes a bronze marker with a brief sketch of Martin Shofner, a bronze tablet placed by Shelby Chapter in 1941, also the Shofner coat-of-arms cut in the granite.

Represented on the program were eight grandsons of these pioneers, from a great-grandson through four more generations. This church and cemetery are on the original tract of land granted Martin Shofner by the Continental Congress for military service during the Revolutionary War as a cavalryman in a North Carolina regiment. He served under Gen. Nathanael Greene for the most part, but at times served under Generals Von Steuben and DeKalb.

Martin and his wife, Catherine, came to Bedford County, Tenn., from North Carolina about 1798, settling on this grant of land, and were instrumental in establishing the first Lutheran church in Middle Tennessee. They reared a family of 10 children, and their descendants have been prominent in local, State, and national affairs. Outstanding among them are a former Under Secretary of State and Ambassador-at-Large under President Wilson—the distinguished Tennessean, Hon. Norman Davis (deceased); his brother, Tennessee Congressman Edwin L. Davis (deceased); also Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission; Hon. Prentice Cooper, former Governor of Tennessee and Ambassador to Peru; Brig. Gen. Austin C. Shofner (ret), U. S. Marine Corps; and W. O. Jenkins, widely-known industrialist of Puebla, Mexico.

Relatives from a distance included the well-known artist, Goode Davis of Washington, D. C.; Maclin Davis, banker; Dr. N. S. Shofner, surgeon; Dr. and Mrs. Beverly Douglas and family; Mrs. Donald M. Street, Mrs. Jennie McTaggart (all of Nashville); Mrs. Joe Hutton, daughter, and grandson, of Columbia; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Shofner and family of Memphis; Mr. and Mrs. George Shofner and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pannell, Huntsville, Ala.; Ewin Jenkins, Knoxville; Gordon Jenkins, Waynesboro; Lt. Col. and Mrs. Frank Loyd, Adairsville, Ky.; Paul Shofner and family, Calhoun, Ga., including daughter Kayanne, Miss Georgia of 1959; Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Healan, Chattanooga; W. J. Shofner, Helena, Ark.; also many relatives from Fayetteville, Murfreesboro, Tullahoma, Bell Buckle, Beech Grove, Flat Creek, Unionville, Wartrace, and adjoining towns.

Participating in the rededication ceremony by the Daughters of American Revolution were Mrs. Theodore Morford of Nashville, State Regent of Tennessee; Miss Rebekah Jetton, Murfreesboro, State DAR Chairman of Historical Markers; and Mrs. Elizabeth Murfree, regent of Shelby Chapter, who placed a wreath on the grave.

More than 450 friends and relatives were present for the ceremony, which was followed by a coffee—a courtesy of Shofner Sunday School.

The descendants of Catherine (Cook) Shofner are eligible for membership in the Society of Mayflower Descendants, as well as the Sons and Daughters of Pilgrims.—Elizabeth Murfree.

PLEASE send written instructions with your checks
Omaha (Omaha, Neb.). Central Grade School is in the heart of downtown Omaha; it is attended by children representa-
tive of several races. Through friendship with one of the teachers our past regent, Mrs. Charles Laughlin, learned that the school's principal, Mrs. Pearce, was most anxious to replace the worn Flags in the 13 classrooms with new, 50-star Flags.

Mrs. Laughlin brought this matter before our board, which voted to purchase the Flags. The Flag project was presented at our October meeting. It was received with much enthusiasm. The cost was almost completely covered by contributions, and it was necessary to use little from the budget allowance for the Flag Committee.

It was decided to have the presentation on the morning of November 10, the day before Veterans' Day. The following members of Omaha Chapter were present: Mrs. Gilbert Roberts, regent; past regents Mrs. W. G. Meyer and Mrs. Charles Laughlin, with Mr. Laughlin; Mrs. M. A. Kohn, chaplain; Mrs. E. B. Blease, treasurer; Mrs. T. Bradford, registrar; former corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. A. Heul- sebusch; and Mrs. Robert Green, Flag chairman.

We enjoyed a very fine program prepared by the children. They sang their favorite, America the Beautiful, and one of the bosses thanked Mrs. Baggs, the teacher who was instrumental in the school's receiving the Flags. After an invitation by our chaplain and a brief talk by the Flag chairman, explaining what we are and what we stand for, the latter, assisted by the regent, presented the Flags to 13 little boys and girls. A young gentleman made a graceful acceptance speech. We joined the children in the Pledge of Allegiance and the National Anthem.

Principal and teachers expressed deep appreciation, and the Flag chairman has received several notes of thanks from the children. These have been very rewarding, and we consider this an outstanding event in our year's program.—Helen (Mrs. Robert J.) Green

Bartlesville (Bartlesville, Okla.). Members of Bartlesville Chapter, SAR, and their ladies joined Tulsa Chapter, DAR, in honoring President General and Mrs. Kittchell on his official visit to Tulsa on October 28, 1961. They were guests of honor at a dinner given by the Tulsa Chapter at Southern Hills Country Club.

On behalf of the Bartlesville Chapter, the President General made a formal presentation to the National Society's gold Medal of Appreciation to Mrs. H. J. Hepp of Bartlesville in recognition of the assistance she rendered in organizing Bartlesville Chapter, SAR. Mrs. Hepp is a past regent of Bartlesville Chapter, DAR, and has held various offices in the DAR as well as being a past president of the first organized DAR group in Bartlesville. Mrs. Walter Dickinson, secretary of Bartlesville Chapter, DAR, and Mr. Dickinson, also were present.

Mary Torr (Rochester, N. H.) observed Founders' Day by presenting the skit All About Us. In the picture appear (l. to r.) Mrs. John Trickey, portraying Mary Lockwood; Mrs. Spencer Furbush, regent of Mary Torr Chapter, as Mrs. Benjamin Harrison; Mrs. Burt Cooper as Mary Desha; and Mrs. John Buchanan as Ellen Walworth.

The skit was highly successful and particularly timely, since the chapter was also celebrating its own 55th Anniversary.

Remember Allerton (Monticello, Ill.). The accomplishments of Remember Allerton Chapter are proof that a small chapter can be an active one when it makes use of the enthusiasm, energy, and creative ability of its Junior Members in cooperation with the experience and wisdom of the older ones.

With a membership of only 25, 5 of whom are Juniors, the chapter began its year in September as hostess to the 14 chapters in the Third Division and the 30 State Officers and Chairmen on the Caravan. A special dinner was held at the home of Mrs. Charles M. Johnson, honoring the State Regent, Mrs. Albert G. Peters, and Mrs. Len Young Smith, past State Regent.

A special feature of the Division meeting was a Junior Bazaar, to which all chapters contributed articles, and $176.96 in cash was sent to the Helen Pouch Scholarship. The Bazaar valued at $50. This division was the only one having representation from every chapter.

The regent, Mrs. Keith Buchanan, is a Junior Member, a mother with a 2-year-old daughter and a tiny baby. She is Vice Chairman of the State Good Citizens Committee, has served as Page at State Conference and Continental Congress and will be a Personal Page of the President General and Mrs. Kittchell. She arranged for the signing of the Proclamation by the Mayor and its printing in two local papers. She arranged for the Historymobile exhibit Illinois in the Civil War, to be in Monticello on October 20 and acted as hostess during the whole day; 600 students and 100 local people viewed the exhibit.

A new Junior Member and mother of a young daughter, Mrs. Robert Cannon, is a member of the State Junior Membership Committee and was chairman of the Junior Bazaar at the Division meeting. She has made and distributed to the hospital and the 1200 inches of publicity in 2 local papers and 4 nearby city papers, where universities are located, did more to make the public aware of DAR and its work than anything previously done, and it is hoped that it will be a means of increasing the chapter membership.

Another effort for gaining new members was made in November, when the regent, assisted by the Junior Members, invited 25 prospective Junior Members for a brunch, and there was discussion of Our Fascinating Families. Each person was given a generation chart.
Mrs. Lowell Belchaer, wife of a grade-school principal, contacted the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th grade teachers in the four grade schools for their participation in the National Historical Essay Contest, *An Historic Figure in Our State*. A book from the *Historic Figure in Our State* series was given by the chapter to the 16 local winners.

The chapter again this year sponsored a bridge benefit and tea for 100 guests at the Hickory Hill Hunt Club, and the money will be used for a float in the Sesquicentennial Celebration on July 4.

Early planning, careful consideration of State and National projects and requirements, participation in local projects, and lots of hard work will assure this chapter of a place on the Gold Honor Roll for the third consecutive year unless something unforeseen happens.—Mrs. Charles M. Johnson, Honorary State Regent—Illinois.

**Deborah Avery** (Lincoln, Neb.) finished its year’s work at the close of the 59th Annual State Conference with many pleasurable honors. The Conference was held at Columbus, Neb., March 26-28, 1961, with chapters of District 7 as hostesses.

The program of Mrs. D. B. Marti, a chapter member, on *Our Fiftieth State*, illustrated, given at our Colonial Tea at the Governor’s Mansion, February 22, 1960, won third place. The chapter won first place for increased membership of chapters having 100 members or more and another prize for increased Junior membership. It shared equal honors with two other chapters on the basis of publicity procured during the year. In the History Essay Contest, Marlene Hornung, sponsored by Deborah Avery, won second place in the 7th Grade Division. We were also honored for the number of Magazine subscriptions.

The highlight of the convention was when Mrs. Doris Pike White, President General, NSDAR, who had attended all of Nebraska’s State Conference, accepted an invitation to come to Lincoln. Mrs. Grant A. Ackerman, State Regent, a member of Deborah Avery Chapter, drove Mrs. White to Lincoln March 29. At 11 o’clock that morning Mrs. White was made an Admiral of Nebraska’s Navy. The ceremony took place in the Governor’s office before fellow DAR members and State dignitaries, with Gov. Frank Morrison officiating. Later Mrs. White was honored at a luncheon at the University Club by the Executive Board of Deborah Avery Chapter. Board members of St. Leger Cowley, Lincoln, also attended the luncheon.

At Continental Congress in April, the chapter (Mrs. Guy M. Harris, regent) attained the Gold Honor Roll.—Edith Thompson (Mrs. Philip E.), Hall.

**Fort Dearborn** (Evanston, Ill.) is happy to report ever-increasing community support of its observance of Constitution Week in Evanston and adjacent Chicago suburbs.

This year, under the direction of Mrs. Justus F. Mozart, chairman, and her National Defense Committee, and with the advice and encouragement of Mrs. Fred I. Norman, regent, the anniversary of the signing of our Constitution on September 17, 1787, was widely celebrated here.

The Mayors of Evanston and Skokie issued special proclamations calling on all citizens to participate in appropriate exercises. The photographs show Mayor Griesendorf, of Skokie, signing the Proclamation in the presence of Skokie members of Fort Dearborn. Standing are: Miss Elizabeth Thomas, Mrs. William L. Robinson, and Mrs. Eugene J. Kraska. Seated are: Mrs. Daniel H. Petty, the Mayor, and Mrs. Mozart.

Patriotic exhibits appeared in more than 25 shop windows, theaters, and other public places. Many of these were elaborately designed and executed and were most effective.

As a personal project, the National Defense Committee decorated a large window at the Evanston Chamber of Commerce with a display of historical interest. This included the chapter Flags, Revolutionary musket, water canteen and powder horn, a spinning wheel, a beautifully hand woven coverlet, illustrated patriotic themes and pictures, and many other objects on loan from members or from the Evanston Historical Society. The stirring Flag display of the Chamber of Commerce was flown on Monday, September 18. This consists of a grouping of large American Flags at Fountain Square and the erection of Flags at frequent intervals on all radiating streets in the downtown area.

Spot announcements were made throughout the week on radio stations WEAW and WNMP, Libraries in Evanston, Wilmette, Winnetka, and Skokie were furnished pictorial displays, and they cooperated by featuring attractive selections of biographies and histories of the Revolutionary period. Bookmarks and leaflets from DAR headquarters were made available for distribution. All local schools were urged to conduct special observances to point up Constitution Day and were reminded to display their copies of the Constitution which were presented by this chapter 2 years ago.

Gratifying publicity concerning our activities appeared in the local newspapers of the four villages, including several pictures and an editorial by the committee chairman.—Mrs. Justus F. Mozart.

**Chappaqua** (Chappaqua, N. Y.) at its annual evening meeting on national de-
History Month was observed in February by posters in store windows and history seals on restaurant menus. Representatives from our chapter observed Armed Forces Day at the open house of the Benton Air Force Base.

We have met all requirements for our DAR schools, and in our 10 months of activity, have become an Honor Roll Chapter, with honorable mention.—Ruth B. (Mrs. John H.) Place.

John Rutherford (Rutherford, N. J.). On May 30, 1961, John Rutherford Chapter dedicated a plaque honoring the memory of John Rutherford, for whom the town and chapter were named. This was the highlight of a 3-hour Memorial Day ceremony, attended by thousands, which included services in the west end of town and a parade across town to the Borough Hall, where Memorial Day observances were held, followed by the dedication ceremonies. Little was known about the founder of our town until Miss Genevieve Gordon, press relations chairman of our chapter, decided that some celebration of the 200th anniversary of his birth was in order. She asked Mayor Mallett to form a committee to handle this occasion. Members from many organizations in town banded together and appointed a historian to represent the group. Information gathered after much research proved our "ancestor" a very interesting and inspiring man.

John Rutherford was born in New York City on September 20, 1760, was graduated from Princeton in 1779, and was admitted to the bar in 1784. He practiced law in New York City until he moved to a farm near Alamuchy, Warren County, New York, in 1787. He was a presidential elector in 1788. He served in the State General Assembly and two terms in the United States Senate. Among other civic activities, he was appointed by the New York Legislature as commissioner to lay out the city above 14th St., a post he held from 1807-11. He was commissioner to determine the site and cost of a canal connecting the Delaware and Raritan Rivers, and from 1826-33, he served as Commissioner to determine the boundary lines between New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania. He died on February 20, 1840, at his home, which he called Edgerston, on the banks of the Passaic River between Passaic and Belleville, and was buried in the family vault in the burying grounds of Christ Church in Belleville.

The plaque reads as follows:

1760-1960
In honor of
U.S. SENATOR
JOHN RUTHERFORD
1760-1840
American Patriot and Statesman
for whom this borough was named.
A descendant of Sir John Rutherford of Edgerston, Scotland. Part of his estate, Edgerston Manor, lay within the present borough of Rutherford. Erected by the people of Rutherford, sponsored by the John Rutherford Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution.
May 30, 1961

Our chapter is proud to bear the name of such a public-spirited man, and we are glad we had the occasion to learn more about him.—Mrs. Richard H. Amerman.

(Continued on page 164)
niece, Elizabeth Rose (my riding coat); to Margaret Patterson Williams (dau. Henry Williams of Cumberland Valley Township, residue of my estate). Exec., nephew, Henry Williams and George Elder.

March 2, 1790

File Box P: John Plowman, Baltimore County, Maryland, wife, Elizabeth, dau. Mary.

March 18, 1776


July 11, 1788

File Box S: Laurance Slicker, Bethel Twp.; oldest son, George; son, Laurence; son, David; eldest dau., Elizabeth & husband, land in the Jerseys; Katharine & husband; money; Anna & husband, horse & 8 pounds; son, Theophilus, plantation & furniture. Exec. Andrew Mann. Wit; -Joseph Truax & Benjamin Truax.

File Box S: James Silliman, Silver, Hopewell Twp.; wife, Elizabeth (all the pewter, iron-pots etc.); son, Richard (the land I now live on & house); son, John; son, Samuel; son, James; dau., Sarah Od; dau., Rachel Fouler; dau., Ann Butler, (Butler). Exec., son, Richard & my wife, Elizabeth. Wit:—John Ryland—Thomas Johnson—& Ruth (X) Lewis.

March 15, 1783

File Box S: Frederick Storts, Bethel Twp., farmer; wife, Isabella. My stepson, Peter Swarzvelder, and his son, Frederick, is to have 20 pounds gold and silver, the father of 18 years. Peter Swarzvelder is to have George Kisenger and keep in sufficient clothes, and he is to stay with my wife, Isabella, until his time is out, then given his freedom. To Mary Swarzvelder (my brother's dau.). To brother's children, Catherine Storts (1 boy to his dau.), Charlotte Storts, one yeoulding. Wit:—James Murry—Ann Maria Hammon—John Hammon.

Dec. 19, 1792


1793

File Box S: Samuel Skinner, Jr., Bedford Town, cord-wainer; wife, Margaret; dau., Elizabeth; son, John; William; brother-in-law, George Graham. Exec., my wife, Margaret.

March 2, 1795

File Box S: John Tarbet, Barree Twp.; wife; Margaret; sons, Robert, John, Alexander, Samuel, James, Moses; dau., Elizabeth, Margaret, Jean. Exec., Alexander McCormick—Robert Redding. Wit:—John McElhanney—David Thompson.

NOTE: Alliance Chapter, which furnished the Newton A. Trabue Bible Records published in the December Magazine, is located in the towns of Urbana and Champaign, III., not in Alliance, as stated.

Querries

Musgrove—Want parents, dates, and places, and other inf. of Henry Musgrove, b. 1780, Va., d. Sheriff Co., Mo., 1873. Ch. William, b. 1806, mar. 1824, Amelia McLaughlin; Elizabeth, b. 1808; Henry B., b. 1809.

Griffin—Want dates, places, and other inf. of John W. Griffin and wife, Jane, earliest residence in Bibb Co., Ga., of Catherine Hammock of either Bibb or Crawford Co., Ga., who mar. John (son of John W. and wife, Jane). And of Robert Bond who mar. Rebecca (dau. of John W. and Jane); Rebecca was then the widow of Samuel Owens with four ch. Want proof of John W. Griffin's Rev. War service from either N. or S. C. Believe the W is for Wesley or William.

—Miss Beatrice Griffin, R.F.D. 2, Ochlocknee, Ga.

Huff—Want full inf. on these Huffs who came to Miss., ca. 1760, Benjamin Huff,距b. 1782, S.C.; Daniel, b. 1784, Va.; Philip, b. 1797, N.C.; John, b. ca. 1782, Va.; Wm. L., d. 1829. These are supposed to be kin.—Mrs. Melvin Short, Box 502, Sterlington, La.


Drake—Wells—Palter—Petit—Petitt—Balley—Want inf. about these six first gen. of Drakes in U.S. (1) Francis; (2) James in N.C.; (3) Albrittain in Rev. War in N.C., d. in Ky.; (4) Silas, Meth. circuit rider in Muhlenberg Co., Ky., also in Drakes in Eng. Want ances. parents, dates, and places for wfe. of Micajah Wells, Ky., pioneer, whose dau. Patsy mar. Silas Drake; for Ruth Collins of Nash Co., N.C., mar. Albrittain Drake; for Sophia Valentine, mar. James Drake; for Mary Buckingham, mar. Francis Drake to Va. in 1733; and for Francis Wells of
PHYSICIANS OF THE REVOLUTION
[© 1961: By the Chicago Tribune]

By T. R. Van Dellen, M.D.

Five physicians were among the 56 signers of the Declaration of Independence. Dr. Josiah Bartlett of New Hampshire was the second person (John Hancock was the first) to sign the document. Dr. Bartlett was so devoted to the cause and so outspoken about his beliefs, the British singled out his home for destruction.

There were approximately 3,500 physicians in the colonies during the American Revolution but less than 50 had received the M. D. degree from the two existing medical schools in this country. The majority had been trained abroad and it is conceivable that many had less schooling than they claimed. After all, there were no licensing boards and no one to check on their diplomas or other credentials.

On the other hand, most of the physicians were educated, which could not be said of the majority of the colonists. As a result, it was natural for physicians to turn to politics and to take an active role in the Revolution. They were needed to care for the troops and many were killed.

Dr. Joseph Warren [Harvard, 1759] was celebrated for his oratory. He was not a signer of the Declaration but was the man who sent Paul Revere on his ride thru Lexington. Dr. Warren was bayoneted while attempting to rescue his dying brother in the front ranks at Bunker Hill.

Ten of the 31 physicians who fought in this battle were killed. Dr. Hugh Mercer, another signer, was a Virginia physician who was better known as General Mercer because of his fame in the Indian wars. His heroic career was ended when he died as a result of wounds suffered at the battle of Princeton.

Benjamin Rush, Lyman Hall, and Oliver Wolcott were other physician signers. Dr. David Bushnell, another physician of Revolutionary fame, built the first underwater vessel to blow up British ships. It was a barrel-like device that carried gunpowder to be attached to the target. It worked after a fashion, but was none too successful.

NOTE: Interest has been focused on Dr. Benjamin Rush recently because Secretary of the Interior Udall has said that he wishes to remove Rush’s statue from the grounds of the Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery in Pennsylvania.

With the Chapters
(Continued from page 160)

Fort McClure (Bloomsburg, Pa.). Mrs. John Lawson of Springfield, Ore., while visiting relatives in Columbia County, Pa., became interested in tracing her ancestry from Abraham Kline of Revolutionary days. Finding that he fought in the War for Independence, she gave the line to her sister, Mrs. Henry Freitag of Riga, Mich., who also arrived for a visit. They talked to their two sisters who reside in the Bloomsburg area—Mrs. G. Stratton Stevens and Mrs. Frank Filter. All four sisters decided to join DAR.

These ladies invited their two nieces, who are daughters of two deceased sisters, to join them. They are Mrs. Arnold McQuaide and Mrs. John McCarty, also from the vicinity of Bloomsburg. All six were welcomed into Fort McClure Chapter early in 1961.

This family graciously entertained the members of their chapter at Straub Church Social Hall in October, when a full program on national defense was given.—Marian P. Sitteler.

Hot Springs of Arkansas (Hot Springs, Ark.) awarded an Americanism Medal to Gary M. Jones, formerly of Hot Springs, now pastor of John Knox Presbyterian Church, Houston, Tex., at a special ceremony. Mr. Jones was born in Bargoed, Wales, and came to this country in 1947. He was graduated cum laude from Arkansas College in 1950; naturalized in Richmond, Va., in 1952; graduated from Union Theological Seminary in May, 1954; and ordained into the ministry that June. While pastor of the Samuel Davies Presbyterian Churches in Old Church, Va., he established a rural recreation park and received the McClauflin Rural Church Award. As associate minister, First Presbyterian Church, Odessa, Tex., he was active in civic and welfare work. His next move was to Conroe, Tex., as pastor of First Presbyterian Church. Here he received the Outstanding Rotary Award, 1959. His many worthwhile community activities include serving on the Board of Directors for the American Red Cross, Cancer Crusade, Boy Scouts (Sam Houston Area), Civic Affairs Chairman for a Chamber of Commerce, and a term as President of Montgomery County United Fund.

Pictured are Mrs. Willard Creason, recent pinning the Americanism Medal on Rev. Jones; Mrs. Paul Francis, chairman of this committee, who presided at the award; and Dr. Marion A. Boggs, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Little Rock, who gave the presentation address.

Completing this patriotic program, which was open to the public, were songs by junior high girls: Ann Bonner, Kenny Maschmeyer, and Virginia Dillard. Wm. Lane, principal of Central Junior High School, gave the American’s Creed. The following chapter officers served as hostesses: Mrs. John Cammack, Mrs. Frank Williams, Mrs. Arthur T. Young, Mrs. B. W. McCrady, Miss Regina Whitaker, Miss Wilhelmina Lea, Mrs. J. B. Mitchell, Mrs. Wm. Bryan, Mrs. W. M. Waterman, Mrs. E. J. Todd, and Mrs. Howard Booth.

Illustrating the activities carried out by the chapter in 22 of the NSDAR committees are the following: Relocating a bronze historical plaque; increasing by nearly $300 the value of our shelf in the Garland County Library (this includes new books and the rebooking of 155 volumes); organizing two new JAC Clubs; continuing the awarding of 6 Good Citizenship Medals; selecting a Good Citizen girl; working with a CAR group; and making our usual contributions to the DAR schools. Katherine B. (Mrs. Willard) Creason.

Hiwassee (Loudon, Tenn.) honored the only known Revolutionary soldier buried in Loudon County by placing a bronze marker in memory of James Wyly. The ceremony was held on August 6, 1961, in the old Wyly Cemetery on a part of the 1700 acres of land that James Wyly once owned. A long automobile procession assembled in a pouring summer rain which ceased during the ceremony as if to grant approval of the long-delayed homage to be paid to an old soldier.

(Continued on page 165)
The following was written by Mrs. Magna for the Clarke School Alumni Bulletin. It is reprinted, by permission of the Bulletin, from its Winter Issue for 1961.

It is natural for your editor and others to wonder when and why my interest in the Clarke School began. The answer brings many happy memories to mind of my childhood years in Northampton attending Burnham School. These were the years 1901-1904. I lived on Henshaw Avenue in Faunce House, now owned by Smith College and renamed.

In those days we did a great deal of walking on the one day free from classes. Because of my love of children, one of my favorites was to be the playground of the Clarke School. I liked to watch them and talk with them; just why would be hard to analyze. Several children got to recognize me and seemed to expect me.

Little did I dream that one day in the future Clarke School would be such a vital part of my life. Years before, when I was a little girl, my mother and father were interested in physically handicapped children and both worked actively in groups interested in their welfare. I believe much of this was brought about because the daughter of my father's business associate was a paralytic. We grew up together and were playmates. All these associations I suppose influenced my life and my thinking, although I was not conscious of it.

Years passed. I attended Smith College, graduating in 1909. I met people who knew Clarke School, and through my father, Col. Walter Scott of New York, I came to know Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Coolidge. It was my privilege to have served the National Society DAR in three national offices—as Vice President General, as Librarian General, and as President General—each for a three-year period. At the first of these nine years, the headquarters for the National Officers was at the Willard Hotel in Washington, D. C. When Mr. Coolidge was elected Vice President he and Mrs. Coolidge lived at this hotel. I saw and visited with them often. They breakfasted in the main dining room, and I recall when I would arrive from Holyoke, Mr. Coolidge would always ask me how high was the water going over the Holyoke dam. When my father would be in Washington we were privileged guests of these wonderful people. After Mr. Coolidge became President we were at White House functions and from time to time on his yacht, The Mayflower.

My senior year at Smith I met Russell Magna of Holyoke. Our acquaintance and marriage in March, following graduation, is still another story. But I returned to the Valley to live in Holyoke and close to Northampton, to which I was devoted.

My father was a frequent visitor, and naturally he continued his friendship with Northampton people, among them President Neilson of Smith, two Scottsmen with many interests in common. My Dad was a lover of and student of Robert Burns, the Scottish Bard about whom Mr. Neilson wrote a book. Devoted to the perpetuation of all things Scottish, my Dad gave to several cities a statue of Burns, and when they were unveiled President Neilson delivered the address. They enjoyed traveling together. President Neilson served as President of the Board of Corporators of Clarke School and influenced my father to become a board member. This turn of events brought me once again in closer contact with the School and its activities. My Dad was also interested in Smith, and the Scott Gymnasium is named for him.

In his later years, my father came to our Holyoke home more and more, and also to our summer camp near Northampton. When he died in 1935, President Neilson asked me to serve on the Clarke School Board. Still later I became a member of the Executive Committee, and in 1954 Dr. Pratt asked me to be Chairman of the Development Program.

Thus through a series of events, friendships, and associations, life pieced together the puzzle that answers the question: How did you come to be interested in the deaf? My gratitude goes to all who have thus enriched my life.

Presiding at the service was Miss Rebie Holt, regent. Mrs. Baldwin Westcott, historian, arranged the ceremony. Miss Sarah Wyman, chaplain, and Mrs. Junius R. Gay, immediate past regent and alternate regent, assisted in the dedicatory DAR ritual.

Dr. Robert Strong, pastor of the Trinity Presbyterian Church, Montgomery, and a descendant of a Revolutionary officer from Massachusetts, dedicated the bronze plaque. It was unveiled by Mrs. S. H. Roberts (nee Norma McWhorter), who was assisted by little Miss Molly McWhorter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George E. McWhorter. Both are direct descendants of the patriot. Airman Roger Wilson of Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, sounded Taps. Members of the other DAR chapters of Montgomery and friends as well as members of the McWhorter family attended.

Some of the other living descendants of this Revolutionary soldier are Miss Louise McWhorter, B. T. McWhorter, O. B. McWhorter, A. A. McWhorter, Russell Meriwether McWhorter (of New York City).—Rebecca A. Holt.

With the Chapters

(Continued from page 164)

While the Loudon American Legion Color Guard and a National Guard firing squad of Lenoir City stood at rigid attention, the military and family history of James Wyly was presented. The regent of Hiwassee Chapter, Mrs. Wylie F. Zimmermann, presided and was assisted in the impressive DAR ritual of dedication by Miss Rachael Huff, chapter chaplain. The marker was unveiled by Charles Paul Bevins (Cavitt Station Chapter), another direct descendant. An expression of appreciation from the Wyly family was given and from time to time on his yacht, The Mayflower.

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Each year packages of all sizes and shapes arrive at DAR headquarters just before Continental Congress. Bearing the address, Junior Membership Bazaar, Administration Bldg., 1776 D Street NW, Washington 6, D.C., they contain delightful surprises—articles offered for sale throughout Congress week at the Junior Bazaar located in the D Street corridor of Constitution Hall between the official jeweler and the official photographer.

Juniors in every part of the country are now preparing their contributions to the bazaar. They create the surprises for Congressgoers many weeks in advance in order to have their packages arrive by April 13, 1962. Whether these Juniors are members of active chapter committees or only two or three in a chapter, they have a vital part in making possible a wide variety of surprises. Their imaginations and hands fashion the aprons, toys, ever-popular stuffed animals, beanbags, costume jewelry, novelties, and other items to go home with Congress buyers. Each year new surprises are added to the Juniors’ wares to give the selection fresh sparkle.

With the Chapters

(Continued from page 165)

Manhattan (New York, N.Y.) celebrated its 63rd Anniversary with a gala philanthropic luncheon, for the benefit of the DAR Schools and American Indians Committee scholarship funds; it was held in the historic National Guard Seventh Regiment Armory at Park Avenue and 67th Street, New York, N.Y., on November 9, 1961.

Mrs. Earl R. French, regent, welcomed the members and guests and introduced Robert Peterson, well-known columnist with the New York Journal-American, who writes the delightful, helpful column, Life Begins at Forty, syndicated throughout the United States. Mr. Peterson gave a most stimulating talk dealing with the problems of "retirees", stressing the many opportunities life has to offer for income-producing work and interesting hobbies for those in the Golden Age of Life.

Mrs. Robert Peterson, also a guest of the chapter (a member of the Putnam Chapter in Greenwich, Conn.), an accomplished soprano, sang the National Anthem.

The luncheon, a very gay social affair with delightful soft music provided by the well-known Wolfsie Orchestra, was preceded by aperitifs served in the unique Regimental Lounge outside the dining room.

The regent paid special tribute to Mrs. Alexander Markoff, chairman of the luncheon, and to the members of her committee: Mrs. Charles E. Shevellen, Mrs. Nicholas Ridgely Jones (ex-regent of Manhattan Chapter), Mrs. John F. Woffsohn, cochairman, and also Mrs. Hamilton Kerr Lamar whose 26 guests were members of the Creative Club who came especially to hear Mrs. Peterson, a founding member of the club. There were 140 guests in all.

Among those invited to the luncheon were Mrs. William B. Hambright, regent of the New Netherland Chapter, guest of the chairman; also Mrs. Frank H. Parcells, past New York State Regent, guest of an associate member.

Chances were sold before luncheon on many glamorous prizes procured by the chairman from leading Fifth Avenue firms. A "grand" prize—consisting of two orchestra mezzanine seats to the hit Broadway musical, Carnival, plus two luncheons at the famous Twenty-One Club, an orchid corsage, and five crisp dollar bills, was a special feature of the sales program.

Mrs. Markoff paid special tribute to Carlo Bordini, the famous Maitre d’ of the armory, for the delicious luncheon he arranged, with lamb chops instead of the proverbial chicken. Many guests raved over this innovation.

Surprises

By Lynn Brussock,
National Chairman, Junior Membership Committee

Shoppers will always find the merchandise reasonably priced and suitably packable for traveling—ideal Congress thank-you gifts and take-home surprises for children and grandchildren.

First to see the surprises after their arrival at Congress are Pat Olds (Mrs. Roy Thomas) and her assistants, who unpack the boxes on the Saturday preceding Congress opening. They sort the items, add price tags to those not priced by the senders, arrange the most effective displays, and make other arrangements for efficient operation of the booth, which opens Monday morning of Congress week. The bazaar staff will include all State Chairmen and National Vice Chairmen attending Congress, bazaar Pages, and a number of other Juniors who wish to contribute their time and energy to this phase of our committee work.

In addition to the surprises at the booth, a variety of note papers will be available. Mrs. James M. Anderson, Jr., National Vice Chairman in Charge of Note Paper, will have for sale the lines of The Nelson Studio and Lester Miller, including insignia stationery in several sizes, insignia placecards and postcards, papers with sketches of Constitution Hall and Memorial Continental Hall, State map notes, and other designs for every taste and purpose.

During Congress the surprises are for the Congressgoers who shop at the booth. And when Congress ends, the bazaar provides happy surprises for the students at our two DAR schools, since the proceeds from the sale of every item are added to the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund. For the boys and girls attending Tamassee the surprises are scholarships for the next school year, enabling them to continue their education. At Kate Duncan Smith the surprises take the form of badly needed health care to build strong bodies in order that the children may profit fully from their school training.

Thus, the Junior bazaar is full of surprises, which all enjoy. Juniors send them, Juniors sell them, those attending Congress buy them, and our DAR school children grow in mind and body through them. Do enjoy one of these surprises!

NOTE: Please read the account of the activities of Remember Allerton Chapter of Monticello, Ill., in "With the Chapters," to see how one small chapter’s major programs are being handled by its Junior Members.

Numerous donations were received from friends of the chairman and Mrs. Lamar. Together with the sales on chances, the net profit on the luncheon proceeds enabled the chapter to provide two $200.00 scholarships at Tamassee School and a half-scholarship for an Indian at Bacone College, Bacone, Okla.—Mrs. Alexander Markoff.

Beech Forest (Williamsburg, Ohio). Our chapter has had many interesting projects this year. Our first was to send two delegates, Mrs. J. W. Smith and Miss Sheila Fisher, to our State Conference, March 13-14, Toledo. Mrs. Klee of Cincinnati Chapter visited us to report on Continental Congress.

We were visited by our State Regent (formerly Mrs. Stanley Houghton, now Mrs. Harvey Minton) on May 4. A reception was held in her honor at the Methodist Church. Visiting chapters were George Clinton, Tallaferra, Lieutenant Byrd, and Ripley. Mrs. Minton gave an inspiring talk, History of Our National Society.

We dedicated two Government grave markers, honoring John Huber in Williamsburg Cemetery and Benjamin Frazez in Salt Lake.

The chapter received many invitations, and we attended meetings of various other chapters, including Clough Valley, Cin-

(Continued on page 172)
Mississippi Daughters proudly and affectionately dedicate this page to their State Regent, Louise Moseley Heaton, candidate for Vice President General.
Congratulations and BEST WISHES
to the
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W. H. BUTLER, Beat Five

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Lydia Will Wyatt Emmerich (Mrs. J. G. Sr.)
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Benjamin Catchings
Joseph Lewis
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Edward Gatlin
Joseph Lewis
John Watson

Mrs. Madge Quin Fugler, organizing regent of Judith Robinson Chapter, 1913.
Ancestor—Peter Quin—honors her grandson, Jerry Hafter, Pres. of Mississippi Society CAR, who is the g. g. g. g. grandson of Peter Quin and Judith Robinson. Also her daughter Mrs. Jerome Hafter, Senior State Pres. of CAR.
With the Chapters
(Continued from page 166)

Mrs. John J. Wilson, State Regent, D.C., DAR, and Mrs. Robert Duvall Pfaehler, State Vice Chairman of the Student Loan and Scholarship Committee, introducing Cynthia Rhodes, a student at George Washington University, to the District State Conference. Miss Rhodes was the recipient of the District’s scholarship for the school year 1959-1960. Mrs. Pfaehler is officiating for Mrs. G. Paul Campnaro, of the Ann Hill Chapter, who is State Chairman of the Committee.

of the Magazine Advertising Committee, as well as Chapter Chairman of the Magazine Committee, tied for first place by securing a 100 percent increase in subscriptions for the year 1960.

Burkhalter (Warrenton, Ga.) An occasion which will long be remembered by members of Burkhalter Chapter was the celebration of its 40th anniversary at the Warrenton Community House on October 5.

Fifty years ago 12 patriotic women, under the leadership of the late Mrs. W. F. Wilhoit, met to organize a DAR chapter in Warrenton. The name Burkhalter was adopted as a tribute to Mrs. Mamie Burkhalter Little, who was vitally interested in the chapter organization, and to seven Burkhalter brothers who fought in the American Revolution. Of the 12 charter members, 7 are still living in Warrenton: Mrs. Kate Burkhalter Pilcher, Mrs. John Evans, Mrs. N. L. Felts, Mrs. J. A. Bray, Mrs. Charles Evans, Mrs. W. H. Fowler, and Miss Irene Burkhalter.

The honor guest was Mrs. Samuel Merritt, State Regent of the Georgia Society. Mrs. Henry Lively, regent of John Wilson Chapter in Thomson, was also a guest. Mrs. M. L. Felts, regent of Burkhalter Chapter, presented the guests and introduced those taking part on the program.

The youngest member of the chapter, Mrs. Patricia Willis, attractively attired in an old-fashioned costume, sang The Old Spinning Wheel, seated at a spinning wheel. Her mother, Mrs. George Garrett, was her accompanist. Mrs. A. W. Quast read the first minutes of the chapter, written on October 10, 1921. Mrs. John Evans gave a most interesting history of the accomplishments of the chapter over the past 40 years.

Mrs. Patricia Willis composed the words and music to a lovely song which she dedicated to Burkhalter Chapter. Mrs. Merritt complimented the chapter on its past achievements and requested that she be invited back to help celebrate its 50th anniversary. Mrs. C. E. Merchant presented a Wedgewood plate with historic motif as a gift from the chapter.—Ruby E. (Mrs. M. L.) Felts.

Ruth Floyd Woodhull (Freeport, N.Y.) will celebrate its 35th Anniversary February 3, 1962. Mrs. W. Carl Crittenden, historian and National Vice Chairman, DAR Museum, is program chairman, and Mrs. Wilbur C. Ellis, State Historian, is to be guest speaker with an address Sacrifices of the Signers.

Organized February 26, 1927, this chapter has 87 members, and was named for a Long Island heroine—sister of Gen. William Floyd, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and wife of a Revolutionary hero, Gen. Nathaniel Woodhull.

In 1929 a marker was placed on her grave at Mastic, L.I.

A memorial chair in Constitution Hall honors our organizing regent, Mrs. Sherman C. Haladay. The chapter planted a Washington elm on the grounds of Freeport Memorial Library; placed two roadside markers on Ye South Post Road, (Continued on page 176)
Commending

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Scene along Natchez Trace Parkway between Kosciusko and Jackson, Mississippi.

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Did you know that Kansas had a pueblo? Read “El Quartelejo” on page 216.

The Big Trees of California have a little David of a competitor in Inyo County’s dwarf bristle-cone pines, believed to be around 4000 years old. Read about them in “A Princess Retires.” (p. 144).

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Julius Roberson, Beat 2  
Guy Wolfe, Beat 3  
Lee R. Allison, Beat 4  
John W. Whitten, Att’y For Board  
Mayor Charles L. Hendrix, City of Charleston; and Chapter Members

Benjamin G. Humphreys Chapter  
—Holmes County, Mississippi

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With the Chapters  
(Continued from page 172)

establishing the route of George Washington’s 1790 tour of Long Island; and in 1935 dedicated 15 roadside markers at historic sites. A member donated the $200. The chapter won the New York State DAR song prize. The first Annual New York State Pilgrimage was conducted observing Constitution Day, 1953, by the State Historian, Mrs. Mala M. Crittenden. The chapter also contributed to the Building Completion Fund, placing the chapter on the Gold Star Honor Roll with five blue stars and procuring a memorial window in the Administration Building.

In 1954 the Ida Ross Clark Memorial Bookshelf was presented to a local library and is being perpetuated by additional historical books memorializing deceased members—the first in the State—originated by Mrs. Crittenden.

First and second Girl Home Makers prizes were received in 1932 by girls sponsored; in 1944 the chapter won first prize for largest per capita subscriptions to the DAR Magazine; in 1951 it won the $100 award given by Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, National Vice Chairman of Valley Forge Memorial Bell Tower, for the largest per capita contribution in New York State—the money was donated to the fund. In 1952, the student we sponsored was New York State Good Citizens winner. In 1959 a transparent star sphere was presented to the Freeport Memorial Library. Prizes and awards are given in 10 junior and senior high schools; evening study groups follow programs of national defense. A full scholarship has been given to Tamassee DAR School since 1930, and clothing sent regularly to Tamassee, Kate Duncan Smith, Crossnore, and St. Mary’s School for Indian Girls, with additional donations.

In 1961, the chapter contributed $1.00 per member to the New York State 60th Anniversary project and paid quotas to the Doris Pike White Auditorium and New York State Faculty House, with additional donations, and $100.00 to a silver display case in the DAR Museum honoring Mrs. Crittenden. Three members presented accessions to DAR Museum.

Honorable mention was received the first year on National Honor Roll, and silver stars in subsequent years; in 1961, the chapter received a Gold Honor Roll ribbon and was awarded a blue ribbon for excellence of 1960–61 year book, in recognition of program planning.

Eight members have held State Offices, State Chairmanships, and National Vice Chairmanships.—Mala Manners Crittenden.

Chakchiuma (Greenwood, Miss.). At the May meeting, Chakchiuma Chapter observed its Golden Anniversary with a beautiful tea at the home of Mrs. W. T. Johnson and Mrs. R. G. Deloach, honoring former regents. The present regent, Mrs. A. N. Williamson, presided and presented the guest of honor—Mrs. H. A. Alexander, Past Regent of the Mississippi Society. She also introduced Mrs. Roy Doak and Mrs. T. B. Revell, Jr., of Grenada, former members of Chakchiuma Chapter and State Chairmen. A tribute was paid Mrs. Johnson, who served as regent 12 years—1929–41. Other special guests were the Good Citizens—Brenda Hooks, Greenwood High School; Joan Hinson, LeFlore County High School; and Jerry Ann Biggs, J. Z. George High School. The students were introduced by Mrs. E. C. Buchanan, historian, and presented with appropriate gifts from the chapter. On Class Day they received the DAR Good Citizens award. Mrs. H. A. Alexander, of Grenada, spoke briefly of DAR activities and stressed the observance of Flag Day, to be held on the Sprague in Vicksburg on June 14, urging the members to attend.

Mrs. H. B. Quackenboss, program chairman, presented the program by stating that, in the fall of 1911, when Chakchiuma Chapter was first conceived in the minds of a small group of patriots, William Howard Taft was President of the United States, King George and Queen Mary had been reigning over the British Empire only 1 year, Alaska became a United States Territory, Arizona was admitted as the 48th State, and for the first time a motion picture was made of the event.

In this manner, citing the historical events of 50 years, Mrs. Quackenboss presented 10 former chapter regents. Each regent reviewed the achievements during her term of office. To mention a few: A

(Continued on page 200)
HONORING MRS. MABEL LOVE BROWN
Amite River Chapter, DAR
Crosby, Gloster & Liberty, Mississippi

Greetings from
BELVIDERE CHAPTER
Greenville, Mississippi

Greetings
BERNARD ROMANS CHAPTER
Mississippi Society, DAR

BILOXI CHAPTER
Biloxi, Mississippi

Compliments
CHAKCHIUMA CHAPTER, DAR
Greenwood, Mississippi

Greetings
CHEROKEE ROSE CHAPTER, DAR
(they aren't from Mississippi)

Greetings from
DAVID REESE CHAPTER, DAR
Oxford, Mississippi

Greetings
DOAKS TREATY CHAPTER, NSDAR
Canton, Mississippi

Compliments
JAMES GILLIAM CHAPTER
Marksville, Louisiana

Greetings
NAHOULA CHAPTER, LAUREL, MISS.
Mrs. Marion Johnson, Jr.

Compliments of
OLE BROOK CHAPTER, DAR
Brooklyn, Mississippi

In honor of
PUSHMATAHA CHAPTER
Meridian, Mississippi

Honoring Mrs. Edward Coger Brewer
Corresponding Secretary General
Ronannah Waters Chapter, Clarksdale, Mississippi

WILLIAM RAMSEY CHAPTER
Ponewe, Mississippi

Honoring
Organizing Regent Neva F. Thompson

FEBRUARY 1962 [ 177 ]
Texas Americanism Contest
(Continued from page 146)
tell you what—it is the people who possess it.

What, then, is the grandeur of these people? Are they all intellectual geniuses, physical giants, or holy men? No, there are a few of the former, but the majority are farmers; truckdrivers and type-setters; bankers, clerks, and seamen. The quality which separates Americans from the millions of other people in the world is that they live an ideal. They live daily what all men for thousands of years have only dreamed of. They live the freedom of Americanism, for they live in America, yes, America, "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Yes, we can visualize "Americanism." We have seen the people who live it, we have located the country on the map, we have read its history; but have we understood its meaning? Do we know how to live it? Have we analyzed it? Have we analyzed ourselves?

What is Americanism? Is it patriotism, loyalty, capitalism, or individualism? No, it is not just one of these. It's all of them. Americanism is the right to be a man; it is the right to be an individual. Americanism is Freedom!

Are we willing to preserve our way of life?—Not so much with bold threats to our enemies but to our own consciences, for our real foe is not only a material one involving bombers or missiles, but a battle of principles, our own principles.

At this point we must step back and take a look at these principles which we possess. It is then that we hear ourselves crying: "Can these be the same values upon which our country was founded? Do we have the unified spirit, the unaltering faith, the undying loyalty? The quiet dignity of our country's founders? No, we do not! Those characteristics are dying—not because they have worn out but because they have rusted out—because of atrophy. Those which many of us possess now are unwholesome for survival in this Atomic Age. And just as the malignant cell destroys its progenitors so does these mutated aims and goals shall surely bring about the downfall of our way of life unless we use our consciences to rid our minds of the disease.

Yes, Mister American, your way of life is falling about you; and unless you reinforce the pillars of Democracy, there will be little chance for Americanism to survive.

You, Mister John Doe, should take another look at yourself. You had better apply the antidote before it is too late—before your poisonous complacency has done its work and your selfish interests have destroyed your way of life.

You, Mr. Radonsky, you, Mr. McGregor, and you, Mr. Faldez, had better get together, back to back if necessary, and fight—fight complacency, fight bigotry, fight hypocrisy, FIGHT FOR AMERICANISM! For only in unity is there strength. Only in oneness is there a chance for Americanism to be a part of the world of the future, and only through a rigorous program of soul-searching can we achieve this desired unity and maintain our way of life.

What Is Americanism?
By Mary Beth Diers

What is Americanism?
Millions of Americans have asked themselves this question. Often Americans have misconstrued ideas about Americanism because they have taken their heritage for granted. Americanism results from the perfect union established from the principles of freedom and equality. American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes for their beliefs in this once new country.

Americanism is an effect of the Government chosen by the people. It was selected with full investigation and complete freedom in its principles.

When the first settlers arrived in this country, it was a question as to which was the more savage—the wilderness or the Indians. These bold colonists failed to turn back, thus conquering the New World.

This was a Nation founded by a revolution. In a world of tyranny, these Americans dared to say that every individual was born with rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. To win these rights, the Americans fought a war with Britain.

Democracy grew as the frontier moved westward. The frontier had incredible wealth and vast proportions. This was the setting for the experiment in freedom.

America was touched by internal strife which led to the War Between the States. In the end America stood the test. The slaves were emancipated; constitutional amendments reinforced the liberties of every citizen; and never again did the threat of secession seriously arise.

After the passions of war had subsided, the Nation grew rapidly. It became a shelter for the oppressed and a land for the brave and the bold.

It is the duty of all people to love their country, support the Constitution, obey all laws, and respect the American Flag.

Yes, it is the privilege of all American citizens to uphold these principles on which their country is founded.
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI

Greetings from SAMUEL DALE Chapter, DAR

Meridian—second largest city in Mississippi and county seat of Lauderdale County, located in east-central Miss. on U.S. Highways 11, 45 & 80.

Meridian, with a population over 50,000, is the home of McCain Field and the new Meridian Naval Auxiliary Air Station, 12 miles north.

Meridian has 4 railroads, 5 major highways (2 on new interstate system), 8 motor freight lines and 2 major airlines.

Financial data—3 banks with total deposits of $47,176,166.00, 4 Federal finance agencies and 3 building and loan associations.

Community advantages: 92 churches, 6 hospitals, 3 public libraries, 2 junior colleges, 29 women's clubs, 11 men's civic clubs, 5 radio stations, 1 TV station, 1 daily newspaper.

During its history of more than 100 years, Meridian has grown steadily, never dependent on any single economic factor for advancement. It now covers 27 sq. mi. Its cultural, educational and religious development has provided a background conducive to well-rounded and abundant living.

HULETT FURNITURE CO.
SOUTHERN PIPE & SUPPLY CO., INC.
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DIXIE HIGHWAY EXPRESS, INC.
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ALEX. LOEB, INC., MERIDIAN & LAUREL, MISS.
PIGFORD'S MENSWEAR CENTER—TWEED SHOP, INC.

SAMUEL DALE CHAPTER

honors

MRS. C. O'NEAL WALKER, Stonewall, Miss.

Its Regent & Director, District V, Miss. Society, DAR
Americanism Medal to an Outstanding Musician

By Gladys Sanford, Peyton Randolph Chapter, Universal City, Calif.

Peter Meremblum, founder and conductor of the California Junior Symphony Orchestra, was awarded the DAR Americanism Medal for outstanding citizenship by Peyton Randolph Chapter, Universal City, Calif. (Mrs. Ernest F. Ahnert, Americanism chairman), on November 4, 1961.

Mrs. James Chester Cram, Assistant State Chaplain, gave the invocation and Mrs. Stephen A. Wright, chapter regent, led the Pledge of Allegiance. The Junior Symphony Orchestra played The Star-Spangled Banner; The American Salute, by Morton Gould; and The New World Symphony, by Antonin Dvorak.

This symphony is unique for many reasons. One is that it selects the cream of its many applicants; because of the skill of these talented youth, it offers programs of the same high caliber as major symphonies. For two decades this orchestra has reaffirmed its belief in the talent and the potential of its many applicants; because of the skill of these talented youth, it offers programs of the same high caliber as major symphonies. For two decades this orchestra has programs of the same high caliber as major symphonies. For two decades this orchestra has programs of the same high caliber as major symphonies.

Another of Col. Vance's sons, Robert Brank Vance (4), became a brigadier general in the Confederate Army during the Civil War and later was elected to six terms in the United States Congress.

Zebulon Baird Vance (5), another grandson of Colonel Vance, was Buncombe County (N. C.) solicitor at the age of 21, a member of the North Carolina House of Commons (Representative) at the age of 24, a United States Congressman at 27, a Confederate colonel at 31, and Governor of North Carolina at 32. After the Civil War, he served a third term as Governor and then four terms in the United States Senate.

The restoration has been financed through State appropriations, with the North Carolina Department of Archives and History supervising the project. However, the furnishing has been turned over to patriotic and civic groups of the area, including the Edward Buncombe and Ruth Davidson Chapters, NSDAR, of Asheville, N. C. Many years ago, the Edward Buncombe Chapter erected a marker to Col. David Vance, Revolutionary soldier, in the family cemetery a few hundred yards from the restored log house.

Present plans call for five farm outbuildings, slaves' quarters, and a museum; a replica of a 19th century log house is now underway. The committee in charge is diligently working toward rounding up all the original Vance furnishings for the house and outbuildings. Anyone knowing of a piece of furniture or furnishings from the Vance family is urged to communicate with a member of the Asheville group.

The committee is also preparing the genealogy of Col. David Vance, Revolutionary soldier, and will, be glad to receive information on any known descendants or close kinsmen. It is planned that a "family tree" be drawn for hanging in the Vance log home. It is hoped that this article will reach some of the kinsmen who migrated West many years ago.

Furnishings of the period 1790-1840 are being sought; all must be genuine and not reproductions.

Pioneer-period furnishings needed include: tables, chairs, desk, spinning wheel, flax wheel, wool carder, andirons and poker, churn, fireplace bellows, cored (rope) bed, trundle bed, cradle, benches, wood bowl Orchestra in the Jerome Kern Memorial program.

Mr. Meremblum came to this country in 1924, following the Russian Revolution, and was naturalized in 1929. He opened his violin studio in 1926 and has played an active role in the music field ever since. Peter Meremblum had studied with Leopold Auer in St. Petersburg at the Imperial Conservatory of Music and was a classmate of Heifetz, Zimbalist and Elman. He was conductor of the Cornish School of Music in Seattle in 1924 and later became professor of music at the University of Southern California for 5 years, but his great love is his Junior Symphony Orchestra.

Many artists of today were the pupils of yesterday. There is a long waiting list for 110 players are needed for the most intricate of scores. This orchestra has grown rapidly and steadily to full symphonic proportions and demands the utmost in artistry from the huge ensemble.

Los Angeles is very proud of this citizen's wonderful achievements in the field of music and his wonderful contributions to our young musicians. The result is the California Junior Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Meremblum is dearly loved by Californians, and our Peyton Randolph Chapter has deemed it a great honor to present the Americanism Award to Mr. Meremblum.

Chairman Ernest E. Debs of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors attended, as well as former Chairman Anson J. Ford, who was responsible for the help given in the past and has presented grants to the talented artists. This service is to be continued.

Restoration of Col. David Vance's log house in North Carolina mountains

By Mrs. Frank C. Bryant, Regent, Edward Buncombe Chapter, Asheville, N. C.

A pine log house built by an officer in the American Revolution has been restored as a State historic site in the picturesque North Carolina mountains. This bears the name of the Zebulon B. Vance Birthplace, but actually it was built by Capt. David Vance in 1785 and was the home of five outstanding western North Carolina men, including the pioneer settler and Revolutionary soldier. The Vance birthplace not only honors a great North Carolinian, but also preserves an important part of our national heritage—a pioneer log house. The building was formally opened last May.

The members of the Vance family associated with the site follow: David Vance (1) was a captain at Kings Mountain. He also fought at Brandywine, Germantown, and the Cowpens and was with George Washington at Valley Forge. After the war, he was appointed a colonel of North Carolina militia and was usually referred to as Colonel Vance to distinguish him from his son, Capt. David Vance (2), who served as a captain in the War of 1812.

Another of Col. Vance's sons, Robert Brank Vance (3), was a pioneer mountain doctor, a United States Congressman, and in 1827 participated in the noted Vance-Carson duel at Saluda Gap, S. C., which took his life.

Colonel Vance's eldest grandson, the second Robert Brank Vance (4), became a brigadier general in the Confederate Army during the Civil War and later was elected to six terms in the United States Congress.

Zebulon Baird Vance (5), another grandson of Colonel Vance, was Buncombe County (N. C.) solicitor at the age of 21, a member of the North Carolina House of Commons (Representative) at the age of 24, a United States Congressman at 27, a Confederate colonel at 31, and Governor of North Carolina at 32. After the Civil War, he served a third term as Governor and then four terms in the United States Senate.

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The accompanying picture shows (l. to r.) Mrs. Stephen Wright, regent, Peyton Randolph Chapter; Mrs. Ernest Ahnert, Americanism chairman; Peter Meremblum; and Mrs. Richard J. Fried, State Vice Chairman of Americanism.

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THE IOWA STATE SOCIETY
Is Pleased and Proud To Present Their State Regent

MRS. SHERMAN B. WATSON
as a candidate for the office of
REGISTRAR GENERAL

Lucille Davison Watson was unanimously endorsed by the State Society and it is with affection and pride that we urge your support for our outstanding candidate on Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan’s slate of officers.
The Sioux City bound Western Stage would leave Fort Dodge, Iowa, rumble down Market Street hill, ford the Des Moines River, and roll across the rugged prairie with numerous creeks to ford and sloughs to cross. The first rest stop was the eleven room Stagecoach House, built by the Steven Powers family at Tara, seven miles west of Fort Dodge and often referred to as the house with five chimneys. The first floor contained a walnut paneled bar-room with a long marble topped bar, a dining room, two bedrooms and a large kitchen. Upstairs there were five bedrooms and a spacious ballroom. On a quiet night one can almost hear the sound of turning wheels, the crack of a driver’s whip, the neighing of horses, and the faint strains of music as overnight guests promenade in the ballroom.

SPONSORED BY THE ENTIRE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST IOWA DAR

Algona Chapter, Algona
Pilot Rock Chapter, Cherokee
Clear Lake Chapter, Clear Lake
Betty Alden Chapter, Emmetsburg
Okamanpado Chapter Estherville
Fort Dodge Chapter, Fort Hodge
Mary Brewster Chapter, Humboldt
Cumberland Valley Chapter, Ida Grove

Ann Justis Chapter, Odebolt
Sac City Chapter, Sac City
Mary Ball Washington Chapter, Sheldon
Bayberry Chapter, Sibley
Martha Washington Chapter, Sioux City
Lydia Alden Chapter, Spencer
Ladies of the Lake Chapter, Spirit Lake
Buena Vista Chapter, Storm Lake

Featured by Fort Dodge Chapter, DAR
Fort Dodge, Iowa

Mrs. Floyd H. Lohafer, Regent
Mrs. C. H. Coughlan, Chairman Advertising
THE IOWA SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION

THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WILL ALL ATTEND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS IN APRIL. And all will have been on one of Iowa’s tours. They have given their time and devotion and their records will stand for all time.

State Chaplain

State Vice Regent

State Recording Secretary

MRS. ANDREW H. BARNES
Oskaloosa Chapter

MRS. E. L. McMICHAIL
Shenandoah Chapter

MRS. WM. EUGENE BURD
Marion Linn Chapter

MRS. A. L. BRENNENCKE
Marshalltown Chapter

State Corresponding Secretary

MRS. RAY H. GRUEL
Elizabeth Ross Chapter

State Treasurer

MRS. H. A. WARNER
Hannah Caldwell Chapter

State Registrar

MRS. JOSEPH G. HANEY
Jean Marie Cardinell Chapter

State Organizing Secretary

MRS. W. WM. EUGENE BURD
Marion Linn Chapter

MRS. JOSEPH G. HANEY
Jean Marie Cardinell Chapter

State Organizing Secretary

MRS. SHERMAN B. WATSON
“LUCILLE”
Ashley Chapter

State Regent

MRS. MAURICE K. CHAMPION
Lucretia Deering Chapter

State Historian

MRS. FLOURNOY COREY
Mayflower Chapter

State Librarian

MRS. H. A. WARNER
Hannah Caldwell Chapter

State Registrar
We Are Proud To Have Been Selected To Provide the Transportation for the Tours of the Iowa Society, DAR

MISSOURI TRANSIT LINES, INC., MACON, MISSOURI

Boundary Tree LODGE AND Motor Court AIR CONDITIONED DINING ROOM SNACK BAR AND SERVICE STATION CHEROKEE North Carolina The Iowa Society DAR Bus Tour highly recommends this outstanding Motor Court

THE STATE REGENT'S CORNER

I have taken this space to especially thank all the members of my State Executive Committee. They have been a wonderful corps of workers. Also, to every chapter regent and her members, I commend you. I know you have worked hard and long to achieve our goals. Your records speak for themselves and without you, our fine reports and the awards we have received would not have been possible. But, it was worth it, wasn't it?

And, now, for a "private" word for my wonderful family. Dr. SHERMAN B. WATSON, a practicing Oral Surgeon; my oldest son, SHERMAN RALPH, who is a student in the State University of Iowa and the Vice President of the North Central Region of the CAR; KATHY, who is a senior in High School and Editor of her school paper, also my substitute cook; and ROY DAVISON, a sophomore in High School and a new Eagle Scout, my thanks to you for making these two years possible.

MRS. SHERMAN B. WATSON, Iowa State Regent 1960-1962
HONORING

MRS. ALFRED C. ZWECK
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL

National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution
from the State of Iowa

Iowa Daughters proudly dedicate this page to our distinguished Daughter,

Mrs. Alfred C. Zweck
Citizen Extraordinary

Mr. Azzeddine Cherif left a promising political career in his native Tunisia to become the first naturalized citizen from that country.

Mr. Cherif is active in many civic activities and serves on the International Board of Directors for the Junior Chamber of Commerce. He had made three broadcasts for the Voice of America and recently was a member of the United States delegation to the International Standard Organization in Munich, Germany.

This outstanding young man was recipient of the Americanism Medal, presented by Mrs. Edwin W. Bruere, Regent of Mayflower Chapter, at Iowa's State Conference.

Robert Morris Collection Acquired by Library of Congress

Mrs. Philip Livingston Poe, of Ruxton, Md., a descendant of Robert Morris, has presented to the Library a group of 23 original manuscripts by, to, or relating to, the "Financier of the American Revolution," photostatic copies of facsimiles of 42 additional Morris items, the originals of which are owned by others, and several pamphlets concerned with lands that belonged to Morris. Dated for the most part between 1777 and 1801, this material adds greatly to the interest of the Library's Robert Morris collection.

On June 15, 1781, a few months after his appointment as Superintendent of Finance, Morris drafted a long letter to Jacques Necker, French Minister of Finance, in which he summarized the credit and currency situation in the United States and sought Necker's advice. Apparently he decided not to send a letter of this kind but retained the draft, which is among the original manuscripts in Mrs. Poe's gift.

Several of the papers relate to the controversy caused by sale of the cargo of the ship Victorious. Among these is the most handsome manuscript in the group: A letter of July 21, 1779, in the copperplate hand of Timothy Matlack (engrosser of the Declaration of Independence), which is signed by Matlack, Thomas Paine, David Rittenhouse, Charles Willson Peale, and Jonathan Bayard Smith, members of a committee appointed by a Philadelphia town meeting to investigate the matter of the cargo. Other documents on this subject, present in original or photostatic form, are referred to in Hubertis Cummings' article on Robert Morris and the Episode of the Polacre 'Victorious', which was published in the July 1946 issue of The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography.

A great many of the manuscripts in this gift have not been published. Morris wrote to George Washington on October 19, 1781, when his two sons were about to leave for France to continue their studies, and Washington forwarded the letter to the Comte de Grasse without keeping a copy in his own papers. The photostated draft of this letter is now available. In it, Morris wrote: "I consider the Step I have taken as advantageous to . . . [my sons], and also of some public consequence, because if the example is followed and it becomes the practice to Educate American youth in France, Habitual attachments will strengthen those ties of affection which in gratitude is due from this to that Country." Both sons are represented in other pieces as well, Robert Morris, Jr., by several agreements he made as his father's agent in the 1790's. —Dorothy S. Eaton.
The Iowa Society, DAR once again planned and carried out a most successful Bus Tour covering nearly 3,000 miles. 102 people proved that it is possible to live, to enjoy, and to love living on 3 buses for 10 full days. Schools visited were: Kate Duncan Smith DAR School, Tamassee DAR School, Berry Schools and College and Lincoln Memorial University. Drivers of this Happy Tour were: Quentin Carroll, Bus #1, Willard Norris, Bus #2 and Jack Thews, Bus # 3. Additional stops were made at Vincennes, Indiana; Nashville, Tennessee; Cherokee, North Carolina; Middlesboro and Bardstown, Kentucky. The above picture was taken on the steps of the Old Cathedral in Vincennes, Indiana. The following ladies made the memorable tour and also made this advertisement possible.

ALGONA: Algona (1)
Scheneck, Mrs. Elizabeth

AMES: Sun Dial (4)
Dickey, Mrs. Harris
Johnson, Mrs. H. D.
Jones, Mrs. L. C.
Jones, Miss Lois

ANAMOSA: Francis Shaw (2)
Bower, Mrs. M. Meda
Braun, Mrs. Genevieve O.

BELLE PLAIN: Artesia (1)
Hoffman, Mrs. Monroe

BURLINGTON: Stars and Stripes (2)
Barker, Mrs. Frank A.
Hanna, Mrs. Helen Hunt

CEDAR RAPIDS: Ashley (8)
Beatty, Mrs. Robert
Beatty, Mrs. E. W.
Edwards, Mrs. Ralph L.
Fillmore, Miss Nadine
Harstad, Mrs. Arthur O.
Patterson, Mrs. James E.
Schueler, Mrs. Frederick J.
Watson, Mrs. Sherman B.
Wilson, Mrs. Myrtle

CEDAR RAPIDS: Mayflower (1)
Corey, Mrs. Flournoy

CLARINDA: Waubonsee (1)
Johansen, Mrs. F. W.

CLINTON: Clinton (3)
Bather, Mrs. Arthur H.
Mayfield, Mrs. J. W.
McKinley, Mrs. L. W.

COUNCIL BLUFFS: Council Bluffs (1)
Young, Mrs. R. W.

DAVENPORT: Hannah Caldwell (2)
Leser, Mrs. Marshall
Pucci, Mrs. F. J.

DENISON: Denison (1)
Welch, Miss Emogene

DES MOINES: Jesse Marie Cardinell (1)
Holland, Mrs. George

DES MOINES: Jean Marie Cardinell (1)
Petersen, Mrs. Stuart

DUBUQUE: Dubuque (4)
Bartels, Mrs. Carl F.
Bartels, Mrs. Louis
Collins, Mrs. William H.
Hollingsworth, Mrs. Charles
Huntoon, Mrs. Donald

ESTERVILLE: Okomanpado (2)
Ross, Miss Isadella
Swartz, Mrs. L. E.

FAIRFIELD: Log Cabin (1)
Staves, Mrs. Thomas H.

FORT DODGE: Fort Dodge (2)
Lighthall, Miss Lora
Wilson, Mrs. Elizabeth

FORT MADISON: Jean Espy (4)
Armstrong, Miss Eva
Godsey, Mrs. Maunis L.
Kasten, Mrs. W. C.
Maasdam, Mrs. Jacob

GRINNELL: Grinnell (3)
Findley, Miss Fern
Lang, Miss Minnie
Newcomer, Mrs. Bertha

HAMPTON: Candlestick (1)
Douglas, Mrs. W. F.

HUMBOLDT: Mary Brewer (3)
Dyng, Mrs. E. S.
Gangestad, Mrs. L. M.
Morse, Mrs. Dewey

IDA GROVE: Cumberland Valley (4)
Crane, Mrs. Ida
Crane, Miss Lois
Miller, Miss Vida
Remer, Mrs. George

IOWA CITY: Nathaniel Fellows (1)
Williams, Mrs. Everett

IOWA CITY: Pilgrim (6)
Bailey, Mrs. H. L.
Bright, Mrs. Jessie
Coriglio, Mrs. Jacob
Elliott, Mrs. Dewey
Gunman, Mrs. Letha
Richards, Miss Cora

MARION: Marion Linn (1)
Burd, Mrs. William Eugene

MARSHALLTOWN: Marshalltown (2)
Brennecke, Mrs. A. L.
Vana, Mrs. Edward

MARSHALLTOWN: Spinning Wheel (4)
Fraser, Mrs. Edna
Kepcke, Mrs. Paul
Owings, Mrs. George L.
Ward, Mrs. Dan P.

MONTEZUMA: Montezuma (1)
Underwood, Miss Alice

MOUNT VERNON: Balliet (1)
Berry, Mrs. Marie West

NEVADA: Solomon Dean (1)
Lundy, Mrs. T. G.
(Continued on next page)
Southwest Iowa District

Jean Marie Cardinell Chapter, Des Moines, Iowa, Regent: Mrs. George S. Holland along with the following chapters from the Southwest District cordially sends warm Iowa Greetings to all Members of our National Society:

- Des Moines . . . Beacon Hill Chapter
- Carroll . . . Priscilla Alden Chapter
- Clarinda . . . Waubonsie Chapter
- Council Bluffs . . . Council Bluffs Chapter
- Des Moines . . . Mercy Otis Chapter
- Glenwood . . . Glenwood Chapter
- Jefferson . . . Independence Chapter
- Shenandoah . . . Shenandoah Chapter
- Des Moines . . . Abigail Adams Chapter

ODEBOLT: Ann Justis (2)
Dresselhuis, Mrs. George
Paul, Miss Grace

ONAWA: Onawa (3)
Beatty, Mrs. Chloe
Grante, Mrs. A. M.
Kline, Mrs. Maud

OSAGE: Lucretia Deering (3)
Biederman, Mrs. Clarence
Champion, Mrs. Maurice K.
Kingsbury, Mrs. Avis

OTTUMWA: Elizabeth Ross (1)
Hawthorne, Miss Zelma

SHELDON: Mary Ball Washington (1)
Potter, Mrs. Tom

SIBLEY: Bayberry (1)
_Christensen, Mrs. Nic

SIoux City: Martha Washington (2)
DeButts, Mrs. William
Young, Miss Grace

SPENCER: Lydia Alden (3)
Baker, Miss Velma E.
Cady, Mrs. Ressa F.
Zeigler, Mrs. Elma S.

STORM LAKE: Buena Vista (2)
Gran, Mrs. A. G.
Horlacher, Mrs. Clinton

WASHINGTON: Washington (3)
Flynn, Mrs. M. M.
Forgey, Miss Lucille
Workman, Mrs. Marietta

WATERLOO: Waterloo (3)
Lamb, Mrs. H. H.
Myers, Miss Julia
Wilson, Miss Dorothy

WAVERLY: Revolutionary Dames (1)
Gordon, Mrs. Fred O.

WEST UNION: Hannah Lee (1)
Messerli, Mrs. Walter

WINFIELD: Winfield (1)
Alvine, Mrs. John H.

AT LARGE: (1)
Johnson, Miss Virginia
Charleston, West Virginia

In the two years of the Iowa Society, DAR School Tours, here are some interesting statistics:
- 58 Chapters out of the 86 have representatives on the tours . . . or 67%.
- 9 State Officers of our 10 have been along or 90%.
- 11 State Chairmen of our 25 have gone with us or 44%.

Now, we can truly tell the DAR Story in Iowa!

WELCOME all members of DAR to your 1962 IOWA Convention Headquarters
March 29, 30, and 31, 1962

THE SAVERY
DES MOINES
"Another Friendly Boss Hotel!"

Margaret Corbin
(Continued from page 138)

Maj. Gen. Knox, Secretary of War, give good illustrations in statements such as these . . . .

"I am at a loss what to do with Captain Molly. She is such an offensive person that people are unwilling to take her in charge. This woman informs me that she cannot keep her longer than the first of March and I cannot find any that is willing to keep her for that money and find everything for her to eat and drink . . . . if you should think proper to extend one or two rations to her it will be better than money and may induce some person to keep her."

"I have another account of Mrs. Swin (?) for taking care of Captain Molly up to the 27th of Sept. . . . . and have removed her to another place as I thought she was not as well treated as she ought to be."

"I am informed by the woman that takes care of Captain Molly that she is much in want of shifts . . . . If you should think it proper to order 3 or 4 I shall be very glad."

"If the shifts which you informed should be made for Captain Molly are done, I shall be glad to have them sent, as she complains much for the want of them."

(Shifts were said to be long, voluminous, scratchy, rough and altogether unattractive.)

Death and Burial

On January 16, 1800, a little over 20 years after her heroic act at Fort Washington, Margaret Corbin died and was buried at a place called Cragston Brook, which subsequently became a part of the J. Pierpont Morgan estate. A cedar tree marked the head of her grave, and a crude stone with MC cut into it marked the foot. There she rested for over 100 years. Later the grave was carefully tended and covered with periwinkle, probably by the estate gardener.

On March 16, 1926, with West Point officers as bearers, Margaret Corbin was laid to rest in the West Point Cemetery. On April 14 of the same year the New York State Organization, Daughters of the American Revolution, erected a monument and dedicated it with suitable ceremonies. A semicircle of cedar trees forms a background for the monument, reminiscent of the original grave.

Beginning in 1928 and every year thereafter, with the exception of the war years, the New York State Officers Club, DAR, has made a pilgrimage to this grave and held fitting ceremonies for Margaret Corbin, "the first American woman to take a soldier's part in the war for liberty."

PLEASE send written instructions with your checks

[ 188 ] DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Mrs. Hayes, Iowa’s oldest active DAR member who observed her 99th birthday September 26, 1961, was organizing regent of the John See Chapter, New London. She has missed only one meeting and has been an officer continuously since the chapter was organized in 1925.

Of the many projects and organizations she assisted in organizing during her many years, the last is the Iowa DAR Historical map and place mat which are copyrighted by the New London chapter. It first started as a local project, then became state wide and now the national organization has accepted it. The maps and mats depict historical information of Iowa.

When the local DAR discussed the project, it was Mrs. Hayes who, with her usual vision for the future, insisted it be promoted to state and national recognition.

One of the functions of the DAR is to preserve and publicize the American Constitution and the history of the nation, so the maps and mats carry out the precepts.

Mrs. Hayes is well physically, and very alert mentally. She is able to discuss current events in an interesting manner and enjoys attending DAR and other meetings and doing her own house work and gardening.

Sponsored by E. A. HAYES & the following Southeast Iowa chapters

Antoine Le Claire
Elizabeth Ross
Hannah Caldwell
James Harlan
James McElwee

John See
Log Cabin
Nathaniel Fellows
Open Prairie
Pilgrim

Stars and Stripes
Van Buren County
Washington
Winfield

Featured by John See Chapter, Mrs. Leslie Phinney, Regent

FEBRUARY 1962
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

IOWA DAUGHTERS ARE PROUD OF THEIR HERITAGE AND CORDIALLY INVITE CORRESPONDENCE:

DAWSON, Edward  Pennsylvania  Mrs. Alice Pearl Lumsden Rhodes, Duncombe, Iowa
HECKER, Jacob  Pennsylvania  Jane Scott Topinka (Mrs. Marvin), R. 2, Marion, Iowa
CARTER, Peter  Virginia  Mrs. Ruth Carter Barker, 1403 Valley St., Burlington, Iowa
CESSNA, John IH  Pennsylvania  Mrs. Julia Clime Rick, 664 33rd St., N.E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa
CORY, Abner  Mrs. Jacob J. Lou. 510 N. Jackson, Mason City, Iowa
CLOVER, Philip  Pennsylvania  Harriett Jones Stewart (Mrs. Gaylord L.), 61, Marshalltown, Iowa
CHAPLIN, Ebenezer  Mrs. Myrtle Riot Hayne, 1107 Division St., Webster City, Iowa
FAIRBANKS, Joshua  Massachusetts  Mrs. A. L. Rasmussen, Burt, Iowa
FARLEY, Matthew  Virginia  Miss Rose Ruddy, 814 North Math St., Carroll, Iowa
ELLIOTT, Samuel  Pennsylvania  Madge Elliott Fisher (Mrs. C. M.), 1224 lath St. N.W., Cedar Rapids, Iowa
BOSWORTH, Constant  Massachusetts  Mrs. J. 0. Gibbs, Strawberry Point, Iowa
DODGE, William  Massachusetts  Mrs. Guy Sanborn Whitford, West Union, Iowa
ELLIOTT, Samuel  Pennsylvania  Mrs. Lois DeFrance Draws, 214 1/2 E. Court St., Iowa City, Iowa

New Hampshire  - Alias Margaret Dickey, 1922 First Ave. N.E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa

New Jersey  - Mrs. Dorothy Trewin Huntoon (Donald), 512 Fenelon Pl., Dubuque, Iowa

New York  - Mrs. Elizabeth Barry, 4120 Ovid Ave., Des Moines, Iowa

North Carolina  - Miss Nellie Porter, 719 E. 1st St., Tipton, Iowa

Ohio  - Mrs. Crystal Anderson, 403 Rocksylvania Ave., Iowa Falls, Iowa

Oklahoma  - Mrs. Abigail Johnson, 1130 N. 15th St., Enid, Oklahoma

Oregon  - Mrs. Ethel Robertson Scudder, 3922 7th Ave. N.E., Seattle, Washington

Pennsylvania  - Mrs. Mary Baker, 628 Chestnut St., Scranton, Pennsylvania

Rhode Island  - Mrs. Alice P. Smiley, 1400 River Ave., Providence, Rhode Island

South Carolina  - Mrs. William B. Stewart, 110 W. Church St., Charleston, South Carolina

South Dakota  - Mrs. Margaret M. Irwin, 622 S. 8th St., Sioux Falls, South Dakota

Tennessee  - Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, 311 S. 5th St., Nashville, Tennessee

Texas  - Mrs. Sarah Graham, 520 E. 5th St., Austin, Texas

Utah  - Mrs. Mary A. Spence, 150 E. 3rd St., Salt Lake City, Utah

Vermont  - Mrs. Susan S. Davis, 1400 Main St., Burlington, Vermont

Virginia  - Mrs. Sarah M. Smith, 412 S. 1st St., Richmond, Virginia

Washington  - Mrs. Caroline H. Bull, 311 S. 5th St., Pullman, Washington

West Virginia  - Mrs. Emily J. Bell, 214 1/2 E. Court St., Charleston, West Virginia

Wisconsin  - Mrs. Mary A. Smith, 101 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Wyoming  - Mrs. Mary A. Arnot, 110 W. 1st St., Cheyenne, Wyoming

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>State</th>
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<td>KINGMAN, Henry</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>Mrs. Harry E. Narey, Spirit Lake, Iowa</td>
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<td>KIRKPATRICK, John</td>
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<td>Imogen Benson Hanes, 10th St. E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa</td>
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<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>Mrs. Charles E. Parks, 2907 Ridgeway Ave., Cedar Rapids, Iowa</td>
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<td>LATHAM, James</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Mrs. Charles H. Benson, 300 N. Main, Des Moines, Iowa</td>
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<td>LEACH, Stephen</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
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<td>Mrs. Ralph Bynum, 857 10th St. E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa</td>
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Oskaloosa Chapter of DAR is proud of this marker which commemorates the location of the first school house in Mahaska County and honors the teacher of this first school, Miss Semira Ann Hobbs. Members and a loyal husband, all of whom took part in the preparation and dedication ceremonies, are shown here behind the marker, just after its dedication, which was well attended by the community organizations. The marker is placed on a very conspicuous corner of a highway intersection, where low junipers at the base of the marker and a background border of perennials, planted for early spring, late spring, summer and autumn bloom, will call attention to the marker.

This space is featured by the Oskaloosa Chapter, Mrs. Hazen C. Pettit, Regent, and the following Central District Chapters of Iowa:

Ames, Sun Dial  
Boone, De Shon  
Grinnell, Grinnell  
Knoxville, Mary Marion  
Marshalltown, Marshalltown  
Marshalltown, Spinning Wheel  
Marengo, Iowaco  
Montezuma, Montezuma  
Grinnell, Poweshiek  
Chariton, Old Thirteen  
Nevada, Solomon Dean  
Newton, Isham Randolph  
Webster City, New Castle

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY  
of  
Cedar Rapids, Iowa  

sends cordial greetings and congratulations to the Iowa Society, Daughters of the American Revolution

Compliments of Kum Back Inn  
Vincennes, Indiana  

Old Kentucky Home Motel  
Bardstown, Kentucky  

Congratulations to the Iowa Society DAR and their successful bus tour.

THE IOWA SOCIETY,  
Daughters of the American Revolution  
fulfills its educational objective by assisting four fine young college students. We are happy to pay tribute to them.

MISS GEORGIA KOST . . . State College of Iowa, Cedar Falls  
MR. ALLAN YOUNGBEAR . . . Parsons College, Fairfield, Iowa  
MR. WILLIAM LEE . . . Piedmont College, Demarest, Ga.  
(Music Scholarship)  
MR. MARSHALL NICHOLS . . . Clemson College, Clemson, S.C.  
(Music Scholarship)
JUST A REMINDER to State JAC Chairmen that annual reports must be mailed to the National Chairman, Mrs. Ronald B. MacKenzie, 492 Unguowa Road, Fairfield, Conn., and all entries for the National JAC Contests to the Vice Chairman in Charge of Contests, Mrs. Charles L. Bowman, 4 Sackett Circle, Larchmont, N. Y., in time to reach them by March 1, 1962. Material for the JAC Publicity Scrapbook, 1961-62, should reach the Vice Chairman in Charge of Publicity, Miss Mary Glenn Newell, 3060 16th St., N.W., Washington 9, D.C., by March 23, 1962. It is now February, so the time is short. You have, no doubt, advised the final date, especially for contest entries, to give you time for judging and sending the winning entries to the National contest chairman. You may find it necessary to prod your laggards a bit.

The popularity of the contests has increased from year to year, and the volume of material received is now so great that the contest chairman has a full time job from March 1st until Continental Congress convenes in April. The theme this year is What JAC Can Do to Help Preserve Our Freedom. The National DAR theme is For Evil to Triumph, Good Men Need Only Do Nothing. JAC members are learning what they can do at home, school, church, and in the community to preserve our way of life and our freedom so that evil, which would destroy these things, cannot prevail. Participating in the contests encourages the study of American history and patriotism, and winning prizes stimulates interest in entering the contests. The number of prizes that can be given depends upon the amount contributed to the JAC Prize Fund. Has your State made a contribution?

February, the birth month of George Washington, seems an appropriate time to tell you about a play entitled The Imaginary Trial of George Washington. It was written by Diana Wolman and showed what might have happened if the American Colonies had lost the War for Independence. The play was presented by a 5th grade JAC Club of Central School, Larchmont, N. Y., at the American Legion Clubhouse, Flint Park, on October 26, 1961, for the Larchmont Chapter, DAR, its sponsors. The play was directed by Henry Fisher, assisted by Jack Scott, in charge of costumes, and Mrs. Judith Rockoff, in charge of make-up. After the program Mr. Fisher was presented with a Thatcher Award pin by Mrs. Margaret Dodds, chapter regent, in recognition of his outstanding work. A long table loaded with "goodies" was banked with 30 JAC flags, and one was presented to each member of the cast.

Another report appropriate for February is from Mrs. Parker Robb, JAC Chairman of Washington State. She describes an annual George Washington Birthday party sponsored by the Mary Ball Chapter, DAR, of Tacoma, for the children at Pierce County Juvenile Home, Remann Hall. This was started in 1950 and has become a tradition. A well-organized program is planned, including the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and the JAC Creed. A quiz game on the life of George Washington, in which the boys of the Hall compete with the girls, is very popular. The JAC prayer is used in the dining room, where the tables are decorated in red, white, and blue. An historical motion picture on the Revolutionary period is shown.

Mrs. R. Elliot Surtees, regent, General Lafayette Chapter, Venor City, N. J., reports that John Paul Jones JAC Club of Chelsea Heights Public School, which is sponsored by the chapter, gave a Flag Day program when it presented a 50-star Flag to the school. The impressive program included the Twenty-third Psalm, the Lord's Prayer, the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag led by Martha Knox's 6th grade, Bear School, and singing of America. A poem, The Flag, was recited by Kathy Conroy, Steven Fell, and Richard Festa. The history of the Flag was given by Ann Merrick and What the Flag Means by Robert Adams. A poem, The Red, White, and Blue, was recited by Susan Leggieri; an illustration of how and when the Flag should be displayed by Robert Kovacs; Respect for the Flag, by Carol Brummett; and a poem, Old Glory Aloft was recited by Pat Duffy. Following the program Mrs. Surtees presented the new Flag to Miss Mabel Palsgrove, head teacher, pointing out that it is not only a proper show of respect and loyalty but an important duty of citizenship to display the Flag on all public holidays. The ceremony closed with singing of The National Anthem by the members of the Club. Pictured at the Flag-presentation ceremony, are (l. to r.) Miss E. Mabel Dotterer, advisor; Patrick Duffy, Club president; John Facula, vice president; Mrs. Mary McClellan, chairman, JAC Committee; and Susan Leggieri, Club secretary.

Mrs. Cassie Leta Brewbaker, JAC chairman of Francis Marion Chapter, Montgomery, Ala., writes us that the chapter sponsors 26 JAC Clubs in Montgomery, and all are very active. A project of one of these clubs is particularly interesting. The Robert E. Lee JAC Club, of Mrs. Martha Knox's 6th grade, Bear School, has "adopted" three children at the Partlow State School for mentally retarded children. Each month gifts are prepared and sent to these three children. Mrs. Brewbaker enclosed colored kodak pictures of the Halloween treats prepared by the club for their "adopted" children and their friends at Partlow. The display is quite colorful, but the pictures will not make good cuts for the Magazine. However, they will be on our Club Activities display board at Congress in April, so look for them there. Mrs. Knox started this project with her 1959-60 JAC Club, and each succeeding Club has voted to continue it. It has proved to be a worthwhile project for the Club, as well as giving happiness to these Partlow children.

Among the excellent ideas of Mrs. William Kramer, JAC Chairman, Ohio, for promoting JAC are placards that she puts up all over the hotel at her State Conference, such as:

JUNIOR AMERICAN CITIZENS

Let us arm our youth with Citizenship Training for they are our future leaders. We must assume this responsibility.

JAC is the only DAR program where we may reach ALL children.

(Continued on page 208)
The Tennessee Daughters of Cumberland District proudly honor their State Regent

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THE TENNESSEE STATE SOCIETY

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MRS. THEODORE MORFORD
STATE REGENT 1959-1962

As a candidate for the office of VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL

FEBRUARY 1962
LEASE WE FORGET

By Robt. H. White, Ph.D.,
Tennessee State Historian, Nashville, Tenn.

On a pillar guarding the entrance to the Archives Building in Washington are inscribed these fateful words:

The heritage of the past is the seed that brings forth the harvest of the future.

As the scenes of colonial times were waning, the curtain rises on that period preceding the outbreak of the American Revolution. The most advanced thrust into what was called at that time “the West” was located in the vicinity of the sources of the Tennessee River—on the Holston, the Watauga, and the Nolachucky Rivers. The bulk of the settlers in that isolated region came from the “Old Dominion,” approaching 75 percent. The eminent Tennessee historian, Judge Samuel Cole Williams, estimated that the ancestry of those early pioneers in the Tennessee country consisted of about 83 percent of English origin.

The Tennessee of today was, before the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, an isolated region called the Western District of North Carolina. Guarded on the east by mountain barriers, far removed from ocean, lake, and gulf, transportation was a major problem. So far as white civilization was concerned, the future Tennessee existed in splendid solitude and isolation. It was geographic conditions that determined the route to the southwest, the Valley of Virginia providing the most accessible route to the new country.

Strong economic and political reasons led the inhabitants of the Tennessee country to join the movement for independence. They desired to be free from the trammels of British domination. Just one day after the promulgation of the Declaration of Independence in faraway Philadelphia, the Watauga Association of what is present upper east Tennessee forwarded to the Mother State, North Carolina, a significant petition that constitutes a high watermark in the history of the future Tennessee. The crux of that remarkable document contained the following crystal-clear conviction of the settlers in the upper Tennessee country:

We shall now submit the whole to your candid and impartial judgment. We pray your mature and deliberate consideration in our behalf, that you may annex us to your Province (whether as County, district, or other division) in such manner as may enable us to share in the glorious cause of liberty...

“To share in the glorious cause of liberty” was the Gideonlike call to duty. One hundred and fourteen signatures were annexed to the petition, among which were those of the redboundable John Sevier and James Robertson. Only two were forced to sign by making “his mark,” signifying a high degree of literacy among those pioneers.

Space will not permit a recital of the difficulties encountered by these pioneers as they prepared to join in the fight for independence from the British throne. Pesky Indians, under British influence, menaced the safety of the settlers at home. The powerful Cherokee Tribe, aided by the fierce Chickamauga braves, invaded the region of the Wataugens. The warlord of the Cherokee, Oconostota, proved a wily chieftain, and it required military strength and strategy to subdue his advances. On July 20, 1776, occurred the first battle of the Revolution in the West—the battle of Island Flats. Other battles and skirmishes with the hostile Indians took place, thus hindering the movements and plans of the Wataugans.

Despite the difficulties and danger inherent in the Indian raids against the settlers in the Tennessee country, the chief objective was the British troops hovering in the nearby Carolinas. But the picture was one of somber hue. Cornwallis had taken possession of Charlotte in North Carolina. Col. Patrick Ferguson, a British officer, decided that the time was ripe to taunt the pioneers and give them to understand that “their cake was all dough” and that he proposed “to march his army over the mountains, hang their leaders, and lay waste their country with fire and sword.”

While the Battle of Kings Mountain is familiar to most everybody, some of the pertinent details are a bit obscure to many. John Sevier and Isaac Shelby believed in the strategy of defending by making an attack, especially a surprise attack. For 2 days they discussed plans. Equipment and supplies were necessities. Mary Patton, who managed a small grist mill on a tributary of Buffalo Creek, converted the mealmaking machine into a powder mill and supplied, at least in part, the necessary ingredient. A rendezvous was fixed at Sycamore Shoals on the Watauga. Beef cattle were rounded up, family ovens were kept hot baking bread, and the women worked early and late providing clothing and blankets.

September 25, 1780, was the day fixed for the rendezvous. Hills and valleys were virtually emptied, for all desired to see the clans gather and march away to meet the enemy over the mountains. After a stirring sermon by Rev. Samuel Doak, using an Old Testament phrase as a text—“The sword of the Lord and of Gideon”—farewells were waved as the frontiersmen mounted their steeds and began a toilsome journey over the mountain barriers.

Where to find Colonel Ferguson posed a problem. At length, it was ascertained that he had pitched camp on Kings Mountain, a designation scarcely deserving the name. Rising some 60 feet above the surrounding terrain was a plateau about 600 yards long containing about 250 acres. This spot was in South Carolina about 1 1/2 miles south of the North Carolina-South Carolina line. The shape of the plateau has been described as “resembling an Indian paddle, varying from 120 yards at the blade to 60 yards at the handle, in width.” The sides of the plateau were covered with forest trees. Rifles were fresh primed, and the advance began. Trees, ravines, and rocky knobs afforded protection to the patriots. An Indian warwhoop had been agreed upon as the signal for beginning the battle. The battle lasted about an hour, but it was one of the most decisive hours in the Revolutionary War. During the fierce contest, Colonel Ferguson was seen blowing his large silver whistle to encourage his men. But this whistle blowing was terminated by a bullet that ended his life. Desperation seized his troops, and wholesale slaughter of British troops ensued. Some 1200 frontiersmen had defeated approximately 1400 men under Colonel Ferguson’s command.

(Continued on page 206)
Charles Paul Chihasz III, the sixth generation descendant, unveils the marker of James Wiley, the only known Revolutionary Soldier buried in Loudon County, Tenn. This marker was placed by the Hiwassee Chapter, DAR.

Hiwassee Chapter DAR, Loudon, Tennessee, presents the following businesses.

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OH GRACIOUS LAND

Oh, gracious land our fathers loved so well, 
And growing dearer with each passing day 
No one can tell your greatness nor yet tell 
The blessings we enjoy along our way. 
Others may love their lands, and, too, love much 
Their birthplace and the place where they have grown; 
But, oh my country, can they ever touch 
The freedom that we call our very own? 
Oh, mother land, who bear us in your arms, 
May God protect and keep you as you guard 
Your children still from dangers and alarms. 
May we, your children, toiling long and hard, 
Give gratitude and payment for the debt 
We owe our valiant founding fathers yet.

Gladys M. (Mrs. Lester B.) Orr 
Letitia Coxe Shelby Chapter 
La Mesa, Calif.

Archival Award in Oklahoma

The annual Archival Award, a $50 Government bond, was presented by the Southwest District in session in Duncan Sept. 18, to Father Joseph Francis Murphy, St. Gregory's School, Shawnee. Mrs. Henry D. Rinsland, Norman, State Regent, presented the award.

"Pottawatomie Indians of the West: Origins of the Citizen Band" was Father Murphy's dissertation, a partial fulfillment of the requirements for a degree of Doctor of Philosophy, University of Oklahoma.

Father Murphy describes the Pottawatomie Indians as a powerful Algonquian people, who exhibited affinity for fraternization with the white man during their long tenure in the region of the Great Lakes, and the transplanting to reservations, including the Citizen Band which by treaty in 1867, secured a reservation in Indian Territory, and the eventual intermixing with white blood, and scattering everywhere.

The award is made annually for competence in the use of source materials in the history and contemporary life of Oklahoma. Its purpose is to advance general aims and basic ideals of the DAR, to open new horizons of service for the society, to foster among graduate students a greater knowledge and keener interest in the use and preservation of original source materials for the study of Oklahoma history, and to stimulate public awareness that what is past is prologue.

The Southwest District consists of chapters at Altus, Norman, Chickasha, Duncan, Hobart, Sayre, Clinton and Lawton.
Sweetwater, situated in Monroe County, in the heart of the new industrial South, is one of the fast growing and progressive small cities in East Tennessee; a good place to live. It is situated in the famous Sweetwater Valley on U. S. Highway No. 11 and State Highway No. 68, on the Main Line Railroad 44 miles southwest of Knoxville, in the midst of the rapidly developing industrial region of lower East Tennessee. Since 1874, we have had one of the oldest and finest of the South's many college preparatory and military institutions for boys. For the sports enthusiasts there are many and varied places of recreation. Year round fishing, boating, swimming and picnicking may be enjoyed on two of the great lakes of T. V. A. There is also fishing, hiking and hunting in the nearby Cherokee National Forest, a beautiful section of The Great Smoky Mountains.

This page is sponsored by Rhea Craig Chapter, NSDAR.

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With the Chapters

(Continued from page 176)

monument was erected to Charles E. Wright, the discoverer of artesian water in the Delta. An elaborate program was presented at unveiling ceremonies of a memorial drinking fountain in his honor. He drilled the first overflowing well in the Yazoo Mississippi Delta. Many markers have been placed designating points of history, two of which are on the courthouse lawn, one marking Williams’ Landing, now the city of Greenwood, the other Point Leflore, where the Tallahatchie and Yallabusha Rivers converge to form the historic Yazoo. A marker has been erected to Greenwood Leflore, the last Chieftain of the Choctaw Nation; one to J. Z. George, Supreme Court Judge and United States Senator; one to mark Fort Pember-ton of national fame; and Charley’s Trace, a noted Indian trail running from east to west.

From the beginning 50 years ago, with presentation of 1 history medal, Chak-chiuma Chapter now presents 13 to students in the Greenwood School system and Leflore County and gives awards to three girls in three schools who have qualified for Good Citizens awards.

Generous contributions of money and clothing are made to the support of Kate Duncan Smith and Tamassee DAR Schools, also the two Indian schools.

Junior American Citizens Clubs received national recognition for increase in membership. The number of Clubs increased from 6 to 91 and membership from 100 to 2488.

The Richard Bland CAR Society was organized by Mrs. A. Y. Studivant in 1941. Through capable presidents it has been an active society through the years, bringing many honors to our chapter.

Our observance of patriotic days and Constitution Week is climaxed in February, when the chapter celebrates George Washington’s Birthday with a patriotic luncheon and an inspirational program.

The support of the DAR shrine on the banks of the Mississippi in Natchez, where Rosalie stands in all her splendor, is one of the joys and responsibilities of Daugh-
ers.—Mims Cochran (Mrs. E. C.) Buch-anan.

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Indian Population Increases

Did you know that the “Population Explosion” has reached our Indian citizens and that this race, considered on the way to oblivion at the beginning of the 20th century, is now increasing at a more rapid rate than the United States population as a whole? The annual growth rate for Indians during the '50's decade was about 2.5 percent as compared with 1.7 percent for the entire country.

Even at that, it will be some time before the Indian population equals that estimated at the time of Columbus—roughly 846,000. The present Indian population, according to the 1960 Census, is 509,147. This covers the territory between Canada and Mexico but excludes Alaska. The lowest point was reached at the end of the 19th century—less than a quarter million.

New Jersey Tercentenary

A Tercentenary series of 25 pamphlets concerning New Jersey will be issued in connection with the State’s 300th birthday celebration in 1964. Coeditors for the project will be Dr. Wheaton J. Lane, former member of the History Department at Princeton, former commander in the Coast Guard, and author of Indian Trails to Iron Horse, Commodore Vanderbilt, and Pictorial History of New Jersey; and Dr. Richard Miller Huber, a graduate of Princeton and Yale and author of A Theory of American Studies, and Big All the Way Through—the Life of Van Santvoord Merle-Smith.
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Mrs. Tillman, seated at the piano in the parlor of her home, "Magnolia Dale," in Edgefield

At the age of 86 she continues an active interest and was hostess for the Chapter in December. Mrs. Tillman was co-author of "History of the Old Cemetery in Edgefield Village" with inscriptions from all graves, and has also done extensive genealogical work.

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In capsule form, here was fought the memorable victory that provided the first link of a chain of evils that followed each other in regular succession until they at last ended in the total loss of America. That victory was the joyful annunciation of that turn in the tide of the Revolutionary War with the seal of independence.

From the edge of a precipice. In the present world crisis we are confronted with this momentous inquiry: What shall we do, what can we do, to preserve and protect the priceless heritage vouchsafed to us by our forefathers? In the eager search for new knowledge, we are confronted with the tragic irony that when we have succeeded in extending the horizon of scientific facts, we have at the same time endangered the continuance of human life on this planet. In this pursuit of knowledge, we have discovered means whereby we could ourselves become the destroyers of our own institution, our own heritage, and ourselves as well. As yet, there seems to be no method whereby the bad can be screened from the good in scientific research. When Einstein formulated his famous equation in 1905, he never dreamed of the military applications that have ensued. But out of his equation came one of the principles on which the atom bomb was based. Research workers, many of whom were and are gentle souls, have unintentionally found themselves contributors to devices of destruction that threaten the existence of the human race.

What must we do? What can we do? The answer is not as easy as the question asked. It looks as though we are driven back to the basic question of human motives and human desires, both of which are colored and largely determined by the type of social organization that will ultimately prevail over time the blighting hand of communism. We have learned that we have learned how to control ourselves. We have learned how to control ourselves and ourselves as well. As yet, there is no method whereby we could ourselves become the destroyers of our own institution, our own heritage, and ourselves as well. As yet, there seems to be no method whereby the bad can be screened from the good in scientific research. When Einstein formulated his famous equation in 1905, he never dreamed of the military applications that have ensued. But out of his equation came one of the principles on which the atom bomb was based. Research workers, many of whom were and are gentle souls, have unintentionally found themselves contributors to devices of destruction that threaten the existence of the human race.

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Cherokee County can rightfully boast of tangible and intangible assets which set her apart. From historic Limestone College, center of higher education for women; to the Cherokee County Public Library; to the modern Cherokee County Hospital, and Health Center-Cherokee and Gaffney span over a century of progress.

Excellent transportation facilities, including the nearly-completed Interstate Highway 85, and the main north-south line of the Southern Railroad make the area highly accessible to the tourist and to the industrialist seeking new vistas. Modern hotel and motel facilities make Gaffney a desirable overnight stop en route north or south.

Churches of all denominations offer the spiritual guidance so vital to any community, and adequate recreational facilities contribute to the “good life” enjoyed by the Cherokeean.

Located within an hour’s drive of the majestic Blue Ridge mountains, and within a pleasant four hours from South Carolina’s beach resorts, Gaffney is an ideal site.

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Cherokee County Public Library, Marker in front—Col. James Williams, hero of the Battle of Kings Mountain

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SPARTANBURG,
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Compliments of
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF
SOUTH CAROLINA
Anderson Clemson Columbia Member F.D.I.C.

Junior American Citizens
(Continued from page 193)
JUNIOR AMERICAN CITIZENS
REDS SEEK YOUTH
Herbert A. Philbrick, former FBI Counter-spy, said that communist emphasis is placed on youth because “they must have a youth communist movement today or there will not be a communist party tomorrow.”

We must combat this menace to our Nation by organizing JAC Clubs in schools and youth groups.

Col. Vance’s log house
(Continued from page 180)
clock, glass bottles, candleholders (tin),
candle molds (wooden frames), pictures,
cupboard, sideboard, clothing, hats, shoes,
muzzle-loading musket and powderhorn,
sword (Revolutionary or War of 1812),
wash pitcher and bowl, wash stand, books,
toys, mirrors, small loom, trunk, baby’s
highchair.

Any information or donations may be sent to Mrs. Frank Bryant, Regent, Edward Buncombe Chapter, DAR, 15 Bevlyn Drive, Oak Forest, Asheville, N. C.; Robert Conway, western North Carolina representative of the North Carolina Department of Archives and History, 45 Providence Road, Asheville, N. C.; or to Col. Paul Rockwell, 142 Hillside Street, Asheville, N. C.
STATUE—"THE FROG BABY" BY EDITH PARSONS

Fountain pool carved from WINNSBORO BLUE GRANITE, "The Silk of the Trade."
Flagstones are of rough sawed WINNSBORO BLUE GRANITE.
Many other beautiful effects can be had from using granite in formal gardens.

The Winnsboro Granite Corporation,
Rion, S. C.

THE SOJOURNERS

A number of chapters of Sojourners (a Masonic group) celebrated George Washington's birthday last February with special ceremonies, as described in The Sojourner's Patriotic Affairs Issue for November-December, 1961. The National President's Message concluded with the words: "Wherever you may be, we implore that your thoughts, actions, and deeds be stimulated by the inscription on the Liberty Bell in Independence Hall, Philadelphia: PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT THE LAND TO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF."

The pictures illustrating the accounts of these patriotic celebrations showed scenes in Baltimore, Md.; Newark, N.J.; Mount Vernon, Va.; and Vicenza, Italy, where Gondola Chapter planted a symbolic cherry tree. In Sepulveda, Calif., the pageant, Evolution of the Flag, was presented on Memorial Day, 1961, for the 722nd time under the direction of the National Chairman, Standing Committee on Americanism, Capt. P. A. Horton.
The 600-foot “Space Needle” observation tower topped by a revolving restaurant is only one of the attractions of the World’s Fair in Seattle April 21 -October 21, 1962. Plan your vacation now to visit the beautiful State of Washington this summer.

Welcome to Century 21
World’s Fair in Seattle, Washington

Sponsored by the following chapters:

Ann Washington
Chief Whatcom
Columbia River
Elizabeth Forey
Esther Reed
Fort Vancouver
John Kendrick
Lady Stirling
Martha Atkins Gray
Mary Morris
Michael Trebert
Narcissa Prentiss
Olympus
Rainier
Robert Gray
Sacajawea
Spokane Garry
Tahoma
University of Washington
Virginia Dare
Waukomah Trail
Willapa
The Officers of the Washington State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, extend an Invitation to all Daughters to visit Washington, the Evergreen State, and the CENTURY 21 "World's Fair" in the Summer of 1962

**OFFICERS**

MRS. EARL C. DOUGLAS, Regent
MRS. VERNE SIEVERS, Vice Regent
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Edward Vandiver, Md.
Richard Lombard, Mass.

It is also a pleasure to present the names of the living Honorary State Regents whose advice and enthusiasm have been a constant inspiration in our achievements

MRS. WILLIAM SHERMAN WALKER
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This space is sponsored by the Officers of the Washington State Society, DAR, assisted by the following Chapters

Marcus Whitman
Sarah Buchanan
Chief Seattle
and arranged by

Mrs. Charles T. Lill, *State Chairman, Magazine Advertising*
Defense of Fort Henry  
(Continued from page 143)

crest of the bluff and look down, then twist in his saddle to listen to the whooping Indians who were exultantly scrambling up the hill after him. They saw him turn again toward Fort Henry and raise his cap as though in farewell, then urge his horse backward down the hill and out of sight in the foliage.

In a moment he reappeared—his horse plunging forward at top speed—straight for the edge of the cliff, then horse and rider shot out into thin air and plummeted down into Wheeling Creek, 150 feet below. Instantly a shrieking, howling mob of Indians appeared at the top of the bluff and shook their tomahawks and guns in rage as they looked down and saw their hated foe and his valiant mount swimming for the opposite shore.

Final Devastation by the Indians  
That night the Indians set fire to the huts in the settlement and butchered or burned alive more than 300 head of the settlers' livestock. When morning came, the silence of complete devastation lay over the smoldering ruins of the settlement where nothing stirred. When one brave frontiersman offered himself as a target above the pickets of the stockade, no answering shot came from the woods. Simon Girty and his Indians had gone back into the wilderness, and the siege was lifted.

The story of the defense of Fort Henry is notable for the many acts of heroism and courage by the defenders. Although 23 of the original 42 men were slain in the ambush, not one soul within Fort Henry was lost during the siege. The Indian losses, many of which can be attributed to Simon Girty's wooden cannon, were estimated at 60 to 100 killed.

And what happened to the devastated settlement? It grew up to become the thriving metropolis of Wheeling, West Virginia.

Genealogical Department  
(Continued from page 163)

N.C. and Ky., and for wfe. (Micajah Wells' parents). Also ances., parents, desc., of Benjamin Talbott (Tolbert), first Hazle Creek Bapt. min. in Ky., d. 1834, in Butler Co., Ky., and for his wfe. Martha. Was Benjamin a stepson of a Mr. Thomas, early Ky., pioneer from N.C.? Want link this Benjamin with Benjamin Tolbert (Taibert, Talbert), b. 1825 in Ky., d. in Ill., 1881, mar. Martha Drake, dau. of Silas Drake. Also want ances., parents, desc., dates, and places of William Pettitt (Pettit) and wfe. in White Co., Tenn., in 1820's. Also for Mary Bailey, b. 1761, wfe. William Orr, Rev. soldier in Pa. Want to corre. with anyone with inf. on these families and will exh. inf.—Mrs. Alvin H. Pettit, 127 Andrew, Jerseyville, Greenlee—Perkins—Want dates on Frank Greenlee, birth and death, bur. at Evergreen, La., lived at Opalousas at one time. Also date on Ila (Euyler) Perkins his wfe; two known ch. Ella, b. 1862, d. 1925, and William Sims Greenlee. Another brother had dau.s, Mary and Sally. Would like to hear from some of the Darius Greenlee family of Lowndes Co., Miss., Perkins were from Owen Co., Ky. Sam Perkins was an uncle of Ila.—Mrs. E.L. Richardson, 1902 Euclid, Lawton, Okla.
MRS. ARTHUR C. FRICK

Photo by The Platz Studios

STATE REGENT OF WISCONSIN

Annis Avery Hill Chapter, DAR

is proud and honored to dedicate this page to our beloved member.
WE Commend the
BARON DeKALB CHAPTER DAR
for their Historical, Educational and Patriotic Work
in the Decatur-DeKalb County—Georgia area

John Wesley Weekes
Murphey Candler Jr.
Scott Candler
James C. Davis
Ben B. Burgess
Jim Cherry
Carl Renfroe
B. Hugh Burgess
Julian McCurdy
A. Mell Turner
B. M. Sharian
Claud H. Blount Sr.
Guy Rutland Sr.
Milton C. Scott
Henry E. Newton
C. Payne McMurry
Byron Brooke
L. W. Morris
William Childs Robinson
Dr. Harry C. Walker
Carl T. Hudgins
Faye H. Robarts
Robert Lee Watkins
Hiram Chism Allen
Walter Estes
Edward R. Terrell
J. L. R. Boyd
William A. Freret Jr.
William S. Murphey
T. A. Branch Jr.
J. Ed Hill
Charles Dickens said—"The virtues of mothers shall be visited upon their children." Thus a unique family tradition of excellence is shown in the patriotic work of Mary Powell Montgomery and her daughter Caroline Montgomery Branch as members and regents of the Baron De Kalb Chapter.
When the words “adobe” and “pueblo” are mentioned, the thoughts of a person who has traveled over the Southwest immediately come to mind. New Mexico, or Arizona, or perhaps even southern Colorado. Though it is true that most of the old pueblo ruins are found in those states, Kansas also once was the home of a part of a tribe of pueblo dwellers.

In Scott County State Park, 12 miles due north of Scott City, in western Kansas, lies one of the state’s most fascinating historic sites. Ladder Creek (also called Beaver Creek and Punished Woman’s Fork at various times), a perennially flowing tributary of the Smoky Hill River, in a grassy valley which once gave food and shelter to buffalo, deer, antelope, wolves and a variety of smaller animals and game birds, can be found the vestiges of a stone and adobe pueblo. Inspired as a DAR state historian, a year or more ago, I decided to visit this remarkable archaeological spot for myself that granite shaft the Kansas DAR erected here in 1926 as a monument.

It was an enchanting sunny October afternoon when I first saw the site known as “El Quartelejo” (El Quár-tel-a-ho). The charm and serenity of the beautiful, well-watered valley gave reality for me, to that long ago settlement. Less than a mile wide, rimmed with high bluffs, and green with trees and shrubs, this valley, with its myriad of slow-wheeling birds in the willow-bordered gullies, gave me a feeling of timelessness that perfectly suited the mood of my journey. Here amid an abundance of game and fish, sheltering valley walls, and fertile soil, a people fleeing persecution had found their journey’s end, as had the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock not too many years before.

The valley of the creek near the pueblo runs nearly north and is surmounted on either side by high bluffs of Tertiary material. Ground water comes into the valley, runs nearly north and is surmounted on either side by high bluffs of Tertiary material. Though it is true that most of the old pueblo ruins are found in those states, Kansas also once was the home of a part of a tribe of pueblo dwellers. Archaeologists concluded that the ruin had been built by Taos and Picuri fugitives from the upper Rio Grande in the late 17th century, and that it represented the “fortified” outpost thereafter referred to by the Spanish as “El Quartelejo.”

Waterfowl found their way here as did the Prairie chicken and quail. Beyond question, a valley as beautiful and abundant as this would have been an attractive spot to Indians from the very beginning of the history of what is now Kansas.

This pleasant little canyon with occasional clumps of cottonwood and willow, cool flowing water, ravines of chokecherry, sumac and wild currant, is an appealing contrast to the surrounding dry plains. To these pueblo Indians, already skilled in irrigation, the abundance of game, fish and unfailing water undoubtedly determined this site for their new home. The pueblo was built near the middle of the valley, close to the stream, and away from any possibility of ambush by hostile savages. The plan of the structure, which I learned was the northernmost one ever built in the United States, is only such as pueblo Indians could have devised and carried out.

When excavated in 1896, according to the records of Prof. S. W. Williston and Handley of the University of Kansas, the structure measured 50 by 32 feet, and stood as nearly due east and west in its greater measurements as it would be possible to locate with an ordinary compass. The outer walls were of heavy sandstone slabs, 16 inches to 2 feet in thickness (many single pieces are all that a man could lift), and were cemented or grouted together. The inner walls were probably of woven willow, plastered; the roof was evidently made of willow poles or brush covered with adobe, as large quantities of the latter show impressions of twigs. Two large hollowed out places by the side of the building had probably been used for the puddling and mixing of the adobe employed in the constructions of the building. In his description of the ruin H. T. Martin says: “In the excavation of the chief structure all possible care was taken to avoid mutilating the plastering with which the walls were covered, thus permitting the exact size and shape of each room to be ascertained. . . .”

The principal site, a ruined stone structure, had seven rooms, the largest being 17 feet by 13 feet 9 inches. It had a raised dais or platform on two sides about 6 inches high. Very near the center of the room was a box-like receptacle, 18 by 21 inches, formed of thin stone set edgewise, the bottom about 6 inches below the level of the floor. It had been plastered at the bottom and contained, when examined, a quantity of clean wood ashes. It may have been used for the baking of bread. The walls and floors were nicely plastered. The plastering gave no indications of finger marks, but seemed to have been smoothed off with some instrument. Stones that might have answered such uses were found in the rooms. Here also were found a needle or awl for sewing hides, several arrow-heads, fragments of pottery, and bone needles.

All but one of the seven rooms had plastered floors and walls, and fireplaces, the latter indicated by quadrangular figures in each room. There were no indications of doors or windows in the walls, so that communication with the outside was had, as in the case of New Mexico pueblos, through the roof. Most of the rooms had a pair of small post-holes 12 to 18 inches apart, usually in one corner or near a wall, possibly indicating the position of ladders for entry and exit.

In the southwest corner of one of the larger rooms appeared to be the remains of a kiln, probably for the baking of pottery. A small fireplace with flue, a Spanish innovation, was situated in the wall of another room. Raised platforms against walls were possibly used for sleeping purposes; narrow ones for benches. The walls of the rooms were 10 to 30 feet thick. The outer walls were plastered with adobe. The inner ones were probably of woven willow, plastered; the roof was evidently made of willow poles or brush covered with adobe, as large quantities of the latter show impressions of twigs. Two large hollowed out places by the side of the building had probably been used for the puddling and mixing of the adobe employed in the constructions of the building. In his description of the ruin H. T. Martin says: “In the excavation of the chief structure all possible care was taken to avoid mutilating the plastering with which the walls were covered, thus permitting the exact size and shape of each room to be ascertained. . . .”

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The foregoing described excavations, made over sixty years ago, have long since been allowed to drift full again, to be covered once more with buffalo grass and weeds. In 1922, western Kansas pioneers, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Steele, deeded the five acres with this historic site of El Quartelejo to the Kansas Daughters of the American Revolution, and in 1925 this Society subscribed more than $1,200.00 to erect a granite shaft and to paint the original data and the DAR insignia to mark this place. More than one attempt has been made since that time toward restoration of this adobe pueblo without success. Souvenir hunters are a problem! A plan is now under consideration to restore the pueblo walls to a height of two feet, and suitably to fence the enclosure. My trip included a visit to the old Steele home nearby. I was told a small pioneer museum had been established in it some years ago, including most of the original furnishings—result:—everything carried off except a huge old weaving loom of hewn timber that reaches almost to the ceiling; much too heavy for vandals to lug away. The house, a low structure snuggled against a bit of ridge, was not large. Surprisingly enough twin front doors were approached down a path flanked with old wagon wheels. It had the substantial look thick walls give, and the appearance of melting into the landscape. The rooms were small, although there was a fair-sized basement room that had served as living quarters during the severe winter colds, and was equally comfortable as a retreat in summer’s extreme heat, due to the very thick walls.
PLAN OF THE ORIGINAL INDIAN PUEBLO AT EL QUARTELEJO
SCOTT CITY KANSAS
(Drawing from the Kansas University Science Bulletin,
Vol. 5, No. 2—October 1909)

OLD STEELE HOME
Standing left to right: Pauline Cowger,
Beulah Chesney, Ruth Feller, Maude Davis
(Past State Regent), Jean Reser and Roberta Kilbourn, present Kansas State Regent.
CHAPTERS CONTRIBUTING TO KANSAS COOPERATIVE PAGES OF DAR MAGAZINE ADVERTISING

Abilene  
Arthur Barrett  
Atchinson  
Baxter Springs  
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Emporia  
Esther Lowrey  
Eunice Sterling  
Flores Del Sol  
Fort Supply Trail  
Gen. Edward Hand  
Good Land  
Hannah Jameson  
Henry Dawson  
Isabella Weldin

FORT SUPPLY TRAIL CHAPTER  
Ashland, Kansas

remembers  
with love and appreciation  
our departed members  
Mary Daily Rinker (Mrs. T. M.)  
1875—1942  
Mary Beverly Houts (Mrs. E. P.)  
1915—1944  
Delia Curtis Stevenson (Mrs. M. G.)  
1947  
Ruth Clark Mull (Mrs. H. A.)  
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Jeremiah Howard  
John Haupt  
Jonathan Gilbert  
Kanza  
Lois Warner

Lucretia Griswold Latimer  
Martha Loving Ferrell  
Martha Vail  
Mary Wade Strother  
Minisa  
Mission Hills  
Molly Foster Berry  
Nathan Edson  
Neodesha  
Oceanus Hopkins  
Olathe  
Peleg Gorton  
Randolph Loving  
Samuel Linscott  
Shawnee  
Smoky Hill  
Sterling  
Topeka  
Uvedale  
Wichita  
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GREETINGS FROM COFFEYVILLE STOCKYARDS
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Coffeyville, Kansas

the name that stands for quality
PAGE EVAPORATED MILK

GREETINGS FROM
LUCRETIA GRISWOLD LATIMER CHAPTER
Burlington, Kansas
Parliamentarian

(Continued from page 149)

to the main question can be debated as freely as though it were being considered in the Committee of the Whole. This

formal consideration applies only to the main motion and its amendments. In

formal consideration ceases the moment the main question is disposed of tem-

porarily or permanently. (R.O.R., p. 235, lines 17-20.)

It is interesting to note that the U. S. House of Representatives finds the tech-
nique “Committee of the Whole” very useful, while the smaller legislative body
—the U. S. Senate—uses the “Quasi Committee of the Whole” and “Informal

Consideration” is used by our civilian assemblies more frequently. Strangely

enough, these three forms have rank. Informal Consideration has the lowest

rank, Quasi Committee of the Whole, next; and the highest ranking is Commit-

tee of the Whole. (R.O.R., p. 235, lines 32, 34.)

The Truth Shall Make You Free

(Continued from page 147)

learn about the political, economic, academic, and religious freedoms and other values of the American Way of Life. Jefferson said:

Education, the ploughing and the planting of human thought, produces the uni-

versal food of human progress. The youth and everyone should realize the importance of promoting, through the Church, the principles of the Christian Religion and Democracy in order to insure our freedom. If we do not follow Christ’s teachings we will lose all of our imprescribable rights and our freedom. Selfishness, dishonesty, and other forms of irreligion are internal foes of our liberty. Unless these moral termites are curbed, they can cause our government structure to collapse. The Bible says:

Where the spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty.

We must keep alive our freedom; and we can if we keep drawing from the Source that gave it birth.

What is the secret of America’s prosperity, progress, and power? The answer is given in one word: love. According to Christ, love for our Maker, and for one another, is supreme.

Etymologically, the word, free, is derived from the ancient Sanskrit meaning, beloved or agreeable. In the remote past, the loved ones were free, while the enemies and slaves were not.

An aspect of Eternal Truth which we must fully appreciate is that human beings whom we spiritually love are those whom we desire to have the same freedom and rights which we enjoy. The New Testament says:

Love worketh no ill to his neighbor.

It is this sense of Christian goodwill that unites our people and continually creates the American way of Life.

The influence of every individual is effecting our Nation’s contemporary status and her future. Each person’s conduct, conversation, and character help, to some degree, to weaken or strengthen our country.

The Capitol at Washington, D. C. is a symbol of our Nation. Thousands of men and women, of various trades, skills, and arts, worked to build this beautiful structure. Thousands multiplied by thousands of different types of people are needed to build the American Way of Life. Are you helping to make it attractive—to others? If not, follow Him who said:

I am the Way, the Truth, and the Life.
### DAR Membership as of November 1, 1961

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| TOTAL | 2,852 | 182,217 | 3,138 | 185,355 |
MINUTES
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Special Meeting
December 6, 1961

The Special Meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Ashmead White, at 12 noon, Wednesday, December 6, 1961, in the National Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

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

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Seimes, called the roll and the following members were recorded present: National Officers: Mrs. White, Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Stribling, Mrs. Seimes, Mrs. Brewer, Mrs. Baker, Miss Burns, Mrs. Hager, Mrs. Maddox, Mrs. Tonkin, Vice President General, Virginia; Mrs. Shramek, Vice President General, Maryland; State Regents: Miss Downing, Delaware; Mrs. Wilson, District of Columbia; Mrs. Lovett, Maryland.

The Treasurer General, Miss Burns, moved that 145 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Baker. Adopted.

The Treasurer General reported the following changes in membership: Deceased, 612; resigned, 787; reinstated, 145.

Mrs. Baker, Organizing Secretary General, read the report of the Registrar General in the absence of Mrs. Hayward.

I have the honor to report 1,132 applications presented to the Board.

Martha B. Hayward, Registrar General.

Mrs. Baker moved that the 1,132 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Miss Burns. Adopted.

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

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from October 18th to December 6th:

Through their respective State Regents the following two members At Large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Sarah Lowe Rollins, Tifton, Georgia; Mrs. Phyllis Warn Griffith, Ovid, New York.

The following four organizing regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Gladys Woodall Hudgings, Fort Payne, Alabama; Mrs. Jean W. Henderson, DeBary, Florida; Mrs. Martha Baine Roddy, Punta Gorda, Florida; Mrs. Elizabeth Tomlinson Clardy, Lovington, New Mexico.

The following reappointment of two organizing regents is requested through their respective State Regents: Mrs. Jean W. Henderson, DeBary, Florida; Mrs. Elizabeth Tomlinson Clardy, Lovington, New Mexico.

The State Regent of West Virginia requests authorization of chapters in the following places: Beverly, Glenville, Madison.

The following four chapters are presented for official disbandment: El Camino Real, Hollywood, California; David Moffat, Craig, Colorado; Benapeag, Sanford, Maine; Ottawa, Port Huron, Michigan.

The following nine chapters have met all requirements according to the Bylaws and are now presented for confirmation: Agua Fria, Sun City, Arizona; Sonoma Valley, Sonoma, California; Commodore David Porter, Opalocka, Florida; Old State Capital, Vandalia, Illinois; Ten O'Clock Line, Nashville, Indiana; Battle of Cowan's Ford, Davidson, North Carolina; Roanoke Valley, Vinton, Virginia; Cascade, Bellevue, Washington; Vandalia, Nitro, West Virginia.

Elizabeth H. Baker, Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Baker moved the confirmation of two organizing regents; reappointment of two organizing regents; authorization of three chapters; disbandment of four chapters; confirmation of nine chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Stribling. Adopted.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes which were approved.

The President General invited the members to attend the exercises and Parade at the Marine Barracks for the presentation of the DAR Award to the member of the Marine Corps Platoon Leaders Class who received the highest grade in leadership.

Mrs. White thanked the members for coming to the meeting and wished them a very happy Christmas.

The meeting adjourned at 12:15 p. m.

Betty Newkirk Seimes, Recording Secretary General.

The President General's State Conference Schedule

February:


March:


MISSOURI—March 5-6. Governor Hotel, Jefferson City. Mrs. White addresses opening evening session, March 5.


DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—March 26-27. Natural History Building, Smithsonian Institution. Mrs. White speaks at banquet, Mayflower Hotel, March 27.
FIFE AND DRUM MUSIC OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, a long-playing record produced by the Company of Military Collectors and Historians. Obtainable from Maj. W. Ogden McCagg, Administrator, 77 Barnes St., Providence, R. I. $4.50 plus 25 cents postage. This record is also on sale at Fort Ticonderoga, Colonial Williamsburg, Independence Hall, and West Point Museum.

This record, which should be a delight to collectors of American military music, is the first of a projected series. Other records will follow containing music for a full military band of Revolutionary days, lyrics and music of war songs, and later, music of the War of 1812.

Upon playing the record, one realizes that, during the Revolution, the drum filled most of the offices of the present-day bugle, and a number of "calls," such as "Go for wood," have been taken from the book of orders compiled by that doubtable drillmaster, Baron von Steuben. The record opens with one of the versions of The World Turned Upside Down, which tradition says was played at Cornwallis' surrender; however, there is some proof as to which version was used; or, indeed, if it was played at all.

The players had to be taught to use drums and fifes of the type employed during the Revolution, and the soft tone of the drums is at once apparent.


Who would have thought that, back in 1633, one household in Newwichan-nicke possessed 15 recorders (a type of flute) and hoeboys (oboes) and that another had 26 hoeboys and recorders and 1 drum? The author points out that New Hampshire was lucky in having no "anti-musical or anti-theatrical blue laws," such as repressed musical life in Massa-chusetts. Much of the local entertainment was provided by small troupes of singers and actors who went from town to town presenting current favorites of the ballad-operas of the day.

Teachers were largely itinerant Italians, Frenchmen, or Germans, who remained in a community only if business justified. Dancing was so associated with music that many music teachers taught dancing as well.

All in all, New Hampshire citizens of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries did not lack for music; they could study it or listen to it, whichever they preferred.

A volume entitled "Lineages of the Members of the Idaho Society, SAR," has been compiled by J. R. Gobble, 450 19th St., Idaho Falls, Idaho. Data in the book are copied directly from original approved applications for membership, plus other biographical data obtained from other sources. The book was off the press in December and is now obtainable, at $10 per copy, from Mr. Gobble at the above address.

* * *

The publisher of The Old Farmer's Almanac, thanking us for the review of that compendium of information in the December Magazine, said: "You have a beautiful Magazine, and I enjoyed reading all of it."
ORGANIZATIONS

Raise BIG FUNDS!
Build up YOUR TREASURY—$50 to $500—with this winning plan that has been so successful in Ladies' Clubs, Sunday School Classes, Sororities, Lodges, etc. (Your club will have no outlays or money risks.) You and your group can offer Coastline Nylon Hosiery, a quality best seller. Supplies are sent and you pay only after the merchandise is sold and the customer satisfied; unsold lots may be returned. We'll gladly send you all details and returnable samples to show at your next meeting. Please write and give name of organization, name, address of President and Treasurer. Mail a postcard TODAY!

COASTLINE HOSIERY COMPANY
P.O. Box 354—Dept. D, Lewes, Del.

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All sizes and materials.
State Flags and Flag Accessories.
Write for new Colored Brochure

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VA. REVOLUTIONARY SERVICES
Military, Civil. Patriotic
Ann Waller Reddy
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NATIONAL PUBLISHING COMPANY
Printers to America's National Organizations
Prints and mails the DAR Magazine
1300 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C. DEcatur 2-4014

OFFICIAL DAR FLAGS
National, State and Chapter, American and State Flags, Badges, Banners, and Supplies for all organizations.

Write for Prices
THE CINCINNATI REGALIA CO.
146 W. 4th St.
Cincinnati, O.

NORTH CAROLINA RESEARCH
31 years experience
Wm. D. Kizziah, Box 604, Salisbury, N.C.

Shoeshoe Hill Cemetery Records, Richmond, Virginia
Vol. 1—1822-1850. 8 1/2 x 11, indexed—$2.50
A. Bohmer Reddy, 619 Cl St., N.W., Wash. 6, D.C.

Changing your address?
Don't forget to tell us!

One question we are often asked:
May non-members subscribe? Yes, indeed;
Our magazine should be in every DAR home.
It is in your home—but how about your chapter members?

SELL the DAR Magazine to other members!

DAR EMBLEMS
authentic in every detail and officially accepted
NOW AVAILABLE IN 5 SIZES
Choose which is best for your purpose. From 1 1/2" to 7 1/2" diameter for use on markers, tablets, crypts, urns etc.
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THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL COMPANY, INC.
GENEALOGISTS AND PUBLISHERS
80-90 Eighth Ave., New York 11, N. Y.
Continuing a half century of work in Family Research, Coats of Arms, Privately Printed Volumes
Publishers of "Colonial and Revolutionary Lineages of America" and other historical and genealogical serial volumes. Correspondence or interviews may be arranged in all parts of the United States.

Attention—please
Each chapter should keep a duplicate list of names and addresses when subscriptions are sent to National Headquarters.

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Hand Painted in Full Heraldic Colors
Each accompanied with free family manuscript which also explains the coat of arms with citations
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324 West Thomas St. Salisbury, N. C.
10% Off to Members of DAR on all paintings

Looking for a PUBLISHER?
Your book can be published, promoted, distributed by successful, reliable company noted for prompt, personal service.
Caught your breath as yet? Have you emerged from the annual cocoon of holiday decorations, Scotch tape here and there, the antimacassar that must remain on view, and struggling with that E-Z curling ribbon? All through January I’ve been practicing so I’ll be ready for Valentine packages this month but have decided that E- and Z- are simply two letters of the alphabet and do not mean the same as the four letter word “easy.” Even with six fingers and two thumbs am sure the results would be no better, so we might just as well turn to some other letters of the alphabet, D A R. This time we know they can have more than one interpretation for they also stand for Determined Advertising Recruits. Those Recruits certainly answered the clarion call and have given us several wonderful months of advertising including this Issue when the following sponsoring States participate. Our devoted thanks to all who helped.

Mississippi—Mrs. Louise Moseley Heaton, State Regent; Mrs. J. S. Thompson, State Chairman. A total of $2,365.50 including $113.00 for cuts and mats. John Rolfe Chapter leads with $370.00 and a $10 cut, followed by Judith Robinson Chapter with $300.00 and $20 for cuts, then Gulf Coast Chapter and Ralph Humphreys Chapter tie with $175.00 each and several cuts.

Iowa—Mrs. Sherman B. Watson, State Regent; Mrs. A. O. Harstad, State Chairman. A total of $1,736.00 including $50.00 for cuts. 68 of the 86 chapters in the State cooperated for many fine pages, and the Iowa State Society also secured some splendid pages.

Tennessee—Mrs. Theodore Morford, State Regent; Mrs. Henry M. Richesin, State Chairman. A total of $1,382.30 including $160.00 for cuts. Hiwassee Chapter and Rhea Craig Chapter each sent a $150.00 page and $10.00 cut, and Campbell Chapter follows with $115.00 in ads, $10.00 cut, and participation in the cooperative page for the State Board.

South Carolina—Mrs. Charles B. Richardson, State Regent; Mrs. W. E. LaGrone, State Chairman. A total of $1,070.00 including $20 for cuts. Thomas Woodward Chapter and the University of South Carolina Chapter each sent $100.00 in advertising, the first a $10.00 cut, and the latter also contributed toward the page honoring Mrs. Richardson. Star Fort Chapter sent $80.00 in advertising.

Kansas—Mrs. Harold Nelson Kilbourn, State Regent; Miss Lena Smith, State Chairman. A total of $522.00 including $40.00 in cuts. 54 of the 66 chapters cooperated for several pages. In addition chapters also secured several commercial ads.

Washington—Mrs. Earl C. Douglas, State Regent; Mrs. Charles T. Lill, State Chairman. A total of $415.00 including a $10.00 cut. 29 of the 38 chapters contributed to cooperative pages and several secured commercial ads.

Our total from miscellaneous advertising is $1,757.70 including $80 for cuts. This added to the above results in $9,248.70 including $473.00 in cuts and mats in this Issue. Isn’t that fine? Now let’s double our efforts and do even better in the next Issues.

Well, back to my practicing—but on second thought maybe I’d better settle for old-fashioned paper lace and rosettes for valentines, and here’s one for you:

Roses are red, violets are blue,

For those needed ads, we’re counting on you!

JUSTINA B. WALZ (Mrs. George J.)
National Chairman
Rosalie was purchased by the Mississippi Society, DAR, in 1938.

Open daily from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM, except during the Natchez Pilgrimage, March 3rd through April 1st, 1962. House on afternoon tour 2:00 to 6:00 PM, March 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, 29, April 1.

VISIT ROSALIE
D.A.R. SOUVENIR SPOONS

Beautiful examples of craftsmanship in sterling silver, illustrated actual size and available in several finishes.

Famous SPINNING WHEEL Design

with the initials D A R woven in the design of flax in the bowl of the spoon.

All prices include tax.
Please add 25¢ for delivery.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.

Chestnut & Juniper Streets
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Official Jewelers and Stationers
N. S. Daughters of the American Revolution

Coffee Spoon
Colonial pattern, each $2.75 or $30.00 a dozen

Tea Spoon
Pointed Antique pattern, each $5.00 or $55.00 a dozen with gilded bowl $5.75 completely gilded $6.50

Tea Spoon
Choice of bright or oxidized finish $5.50, with gilded bowl $6.00, completely gilded $7.50

Coffee Spoon
Choice of bright or oxidized finish $3.50, with gilded bowl $4.00 completely gilded $4.50