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OUR FRONTISPIECE this month calls attention to a date whose significance frequently is overlooked—May 14, 1787, the opening of the Constitutional Convention. Of the 73 men appointed by the several Governors of their States, 18 declined to serve, and so few were present on that May Monday that the convention adjourned for lack of representation from a sufficient number of States to constitute a quorum. In fact, those who did attend continued to meet and adjourn daily until Friday, May 25, when the convention was formally declared in session. That was the date on which “His Excellency, George Washington, Esquire,” of Virginia was nominated for Presidency of the Convention by Robert Morris of Pennsylvania and was elected unanimously by the delegates. He was then escorted to the rostrum by Robert Morris and John Rutledge, a secretary was chosen, and the real deliberations and debates began.

Although 11 of those appointed as delegates had signed the Declaration of Independence, 5 of them either did not serve or refused to sign the completed Constitution. Honor should be accorded the delegations from Delaware and Pennsylvania, all of whom served when appointed and all of whom signed the historic document.

ISSUED MONTHLY EXCEPTING JULY AND AUGUST BY THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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This photograph commemorates the fact that the Constitutional Convention met for the first time in this room in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., on May 14, 1787—165 years ago. So much attention is paid to September 17, the date of its conclusion, that it is deemed of interest to recognize the date when it opened its deliberations.
The President General’s Message

Since the material for the May Magazine goes to the printer in March, I am happy to write this last message to you at the request of our Editor.

I wish I might express to you personally my thanks for your kindnesses, your loyalty, and your devotion to the objectives of our Society during the past three years. The work of our several committees has gone forward because of your belief that our programs will preserve the American Way of Life.

On February 22, 1962, the Trustees, Directors, and Officers of Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge announced the selection of the National Society to receive the George Washington Honor Medal in the Americana group for our 1961 program, an outstanding achievement in helping to bring about a better understanding of the American Way of Life. Your President General also received the same Honor Medal for a public address.

Continental Congress for 1962 is now history, and once again members turn their attention to plans for the coming year. The Program Committee letter should be in every chapter regent’s hands, with suggestions for chapter programs based on the theme “Prove All Things; Hold Fast That Which Is Good.” Now is the time to study the Honor Roll questions; and, if your chapter failed to make the Gold Honor Roll this year, to concentrate on the questions you could not answer. Close cooperation between the regent and Honor Roll chairman is necessary.

Copies of the resolutions adopted at the Seventy-first Continental Congress will be sent to all chapter regents soon and should be carefully studied, as they will form the policies of the National Society. Every chapter should devote one meeting to study of these resolutions, so that chapter members may understand and hence be able to explain to nonmembers the meaning and reasons for adoption of each resolution.

Never before has the cause of freedom and the liberties to which our American forefathers dedicated their efforts been so endangered as now. Both from within and without, world revolutionary forces—by whatever methods required, from deception to force—purpose to conquer and enslave every free nation. To gain the Republic we now enjoy, our ancestors risked their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. Let us fight as fervently to preserve this Republic as our forefathers fought to create it.

May our Society ever grow in influence and promote to greater heights our three objectives—historical, educational and patriotic—and may God shed His blessings on each and every one of you.

DORIS PIKE WHITE
President General, NSDAR.
Historic Mason-Dixon Monuments Protected

By M. Catherine Downing,
State Regent of Delaware

THE DELAWARE State Society NSDAR has completed a task of historic preservation adopted as the project of this administration—the sheltering of the Corner Stone and the Middle Stone in the Mason-Dixon Boundary Line between Delaware and Maryland. These monuments, standing at the southwest corner of Delaware, mark the halfway point between the Chesapeake Bay and the Delaware Bay and also the starting point of the north-south line that forms the western boundary of Delaware.

These monuments are enduring testimony of the peaceful settlement of the long dispute and bitter controversy between the Lords Baltimore and the family of William Penn over the boundary lines between the Colonies of Maryland and Pennsylvania. Delaware, then known as the three counties on the Delaware, was a part of Penn's Colony.

In 1751 the Transpeninsular Line was run by colonial surveyors from the Atlantic Ocean to the Chesapeake Bay. This line was confirmed in 1760 by Commissioners appointed by the English courts, and the middle point was marked by a white oak post. When satisfied with the accuracy of their observations, these Commissioners set up a cut-stone monument 2 feet and 8 inches north of the post that marked the middle point. A similar stone was placed at the 30-mile point on the Transpeninsular Line, since this point had not been marked in 1751. These two stones resembled the five placed in 1751, all being engraved with the arms of the Penn family and with the arms of the Calverts facing Maryland.

A third stone, which appears to be of the same kind of stone as the midpoint marker placed in 1760, is unexplained. One solution is that this could be the 30-mile stone placed in 1760, which was picked up and placed in the spot with these other stones for safekeeping.

On November 15, 1760, two mathematicians, or surveyors, arrived in Philadelphia to assist in running the lines. These two men, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, verified the line run in 1751 and the true middle point. Here they placed in 1768 a Double Crownstone, or cornerstone, which bears on the north and east sides the coat of arms of the Penn family and on the south and west sides the coat of arms of the Calvert family. This is the only Mason-Dixon Double Crownstone in existence, since a similar one at the northeast corner of Maryland has been lost for more than a century. The cornerstone under this new shelter is the monument that marks the southwest corner of Delaware, and also is the beginning of the north-south boundary line between Maryland and Delaware.

In the years preceding the War Between the States the Mason-Dixon Boundary Line between Maryland and Pennsylvania achieved fame as the dividing line between the Free States and the Slave States. This centennial year marking the opening of that conflict draws attention to this line, which is undoubtedly the most famous State boundary line in the United States.

For many years protection of these historic monuments has been the subject of much discussion. Societies and individuals devoted to preservation of our historic shrines have recognized the need to protect these stones. Erosion by exposure to all sorts of weather and accident have been a constant hazard. Popular opinion has been that something should be done, but the fact that two States were involved had proved for 30 years to be an insurmountable obstacle. The Delaware State Society, NSDAR, as part of a great national organization, could and did transcend such a barrier and accomplish the work of preservation.

The society procured from the owners of the land on which these two historic monuments are located enough land for the shelter and for a suitable public park surrounding it. In cooperation with the Public Archives Commission and the State Highway Department of Delaware, The Delaware State Society has erected a shelter over these monuments to preserve them as a part of our American heritage. The shelter is a plain structure about 12 feet square, consisting of a roof supported by brick piers and a brick floor, which leaves the monuments open to

(Continued on page 517)
The Inclusive Church
And World Government

BY MINNIE MAY (MRS. DELOS W.) THAYER

TIME MARCHES ON! The Christian Church abdicates its historic role of preeminence in the religious realm and steps down to keep pace with the secular world. Together they rush headlong toward the abysmal darkness of a socialized society and world government. The inclusive church becomes a community center of social reform and ecumenical planning, wherein doctrinal standards are no longer considered essential to its cause, and nations bargain with each other for union to the exclusion of national interests and personal freedom.

Some years ago H. G. Wells, in reversing his former position regarding the "orderly recurrence of events," declared,

"The world is at the end of its tether. Philosophical minds have sought diligently to find a way out, through or around the impasse, but there is no way out, through or around the impasse. It's the end!"

The note of finality is impressive. It was his last pronouncement on world affairs.

Today the world situation points more and more to the utter hopelessness of a solution to the ever-increasing complexities of its problems. There is no indication, and there is no promise that mankind will ever bring the world out of the chaos it has itself created. We are rapidly approaching the time when only Divine intervention will determine "the shape of things to come." This is indeed the only alternative, since the church has become an ally of the outside world and is now irretrievably involved in its secular issues.

The frightening changes now developing rapidly in the modern world originated in the historic events of World War I. Since that conflict—the first such war in history—the whole world has been revolutionized and is now following a course from which there is no retreat. Foreign entanglements are on the agenda of all nations. Since 1918 we have seen the collapse of empires, some of which had endured for many centuries, and a complete reversal of national policies with respect to all nations. The war that was to end all wars brought chaos to all countries, and no nation has been the same since. The way was made clear for the advent of socialistic policies and governments, and every country is now feeling the impact.

The specter of world government first appeared with formation of the League of Nations. Following World War II another international organization appeared on the scene—the United Nations, with all of its complexities and dangerous implications.

In the field of religion the effects of a changing world continue. We are witnessing a shocking departure from our Christian traditions. Orthodox teachings of the past often are boldly repudiated in favor of a speculative theology that permits almost boundless liberty of interpretation. More frequently a middle-of-the-road position is followed. New versions and translations of the Bible and its teachings are increasing year by year. The social gospel has become a major theme for many ministers, including today's evangelism and the press. Church programs frequently include UN proposals, world brotherhood, racial problems, and other political issues over which the church has no jurisdiction and in which there is no excuse for participation. As regards social issues and their attendant sectional strife, we have arrived at the very limit of law enforcement. Freedom of choice being the principle of freedom itself, there can be no legislation enacted into law that can possibly bridge the gap between personal rights and legislative force in a free country, and political leaders are well aware of the fact. Thus, pressure groups make their impact on a gullible public, harassed into submission in conformity with a central change in thought.

The most amazing, the most unfortunate, aspect of the cold war of social revolution in free America, however, is the fact that the Christian Church led itself into the noose set for it by the proponents of socialistic aims. The result is detrimental to its influence. The Church has failed to make its impact on even the moral issues of the day, and crime is becoming increasingly uncontrolled.

Although wisdom comes fully into its own only with the years, the self-sufficiency of youth is no longer subject to counsel. Advice has become passé. Age groups are divided. The church surrenders its guardianship, and the will of the immature prevails. Young people sever home ties inexcessably. Many girls and boys leave home today for no other reason than just to "live their own lives." Responsibility and natural affection for members of the family may be wanting, and mothers and fathers are placed in rest homes when they are no longer needed. Notwithstanding all the overtures made to youth today, and a wealth of opportunities undreamed of in former times, delinquency is a product of the present—not the past. These are some of the trends in modern life about which the ministry and the Christian press are strangely silent.

Christianity is being torn asunder and is divided into various factions. The modernists or liberals, the neo-orthodox, the self-styled conservatives, and the fundamentalists make up a major portion of these divisive groups with which they have become identified. It appears that only the last group, the fundamentalists, supports positive doctrinal standards. The professed liberals, usually frank in their rejection of accepted teachings, contribute less to the confusion of religious minds than other groups that are subject to changing ideas, "popular views," and varied interpretations of the Scriptures.

Perhaps the greatest stumbling block to the growth of Christianity and sound doctrine is afforded by the so-called "conservatives," who, assuming a middle-of-the-road attitude concerning Christian teachings, refuse to be definite or to define their own position, which is centered on their willingness to recognize the views of others—those in the neo-orthodox camp—regardless of differences involved. The emphasis is on the classi-
fication, rather than on specific doctrinal standards. Their claim of being conservative therefore becomes meaningless.

The evangelicals of our day claim to be in the conservative camp. This new form of evangelism, endorsed by many of the major denominations, is sponsored by Christianity Today, which claims to represent modern Christian principles. This “voice of the Church” presents the social gospel concept and the ecumenical movement. It claims the “intellectual approach” to Christian teachings. Any discourse presented in a symposium composed of the intelligentsia in religious thought may be regarded as an acquisition, despite theological considerations.

Notwithstanding its claim to the “intellectual approach”, this medium of interpretation inconsistently endorses the “simple approach” to Christian teachings on behalf of today’s evangelism, which it supports. Evangelism has made a spectacular comeback in recent years owing to its policy of compromise. This newly accepted evangelism favors an abbreviated gospel message designed to comply with the demands of its supporters. It follows a policy which is “acceptable” since doctrinal issues are evaded. Some of the outspoken liberals are well aware of this fact. Reinhold Niebuhr pointed this out at the start of some of the major crusades. He quite frankly criticized Church leaders for abandoning their own teachings for the sake of expediency. Others have likewise rejected today’s evangelism for this reason and because of the fact that only on this basis of compromise were its sponsors made available. The restrictive methods followed by Christian leaders in the Church invade the field of evangelism in a swiftly changing world, and the preaching of the social gospel and world brotherhood becomes the message behind all evangelistic effort.

On the political scene are numerous internal problems, all of which add to the general upheaval affecting our own country. Thirteen Original States gave us a Nation and a Constitution, but the sovereignty of all States and the rights of individuals are threatened in a ruthless defiance of State and other Constitutional laws, which, if pursued, can lead only to complete destruction of a government of the people. The late Justice Jackson, former member of the Supreme Court, said in his Opinions:

The priceless heritage of our society is the unrestricted Constitutional right of each member to think as he will . . . It is not the function of the government to keep the citizen from falling into error; it is the function of the citizen to keep the government from falling into error.

But the people of our beloved country are being swept along with the tide of nonintervention at home, while internationalism steps forward. The course of least resistance prevails too often because of complexities on all fronts. Politicians feel the impact of partisanship measures. A constantly expanding Government gets out of control, and subversive elements take advantage of the situation at hand.

We are hearing demands for tolerance and for a broader view of civil rights. Unchristian groups demand to be heard, and we tolerate the arguments of the atheist who clamors for recognition along with those of our Christian element. This was demonstrated recently in Maryland after a determined effort had been made to abolish a long-established law in favor of an atheist seeking office in that State. More recently the United States Supreme Court, in another of its revolutionary decisions, ruled against the requirement of a “belief in the existence of God” as a qualification for holding public office. These are some recent manifestations of apostasy on the American scene about which Christian leaders prefer to remain silent. Their chief interests are too often centered in human relationships and world-wide brotherhood, irrespective of matters of faith. This whole idea of organic union is a misconception of New Testament Christianity.

As for the Christian Church, there can be no bond of brotherhood except in the Christian faith—a faith that stands opposed to an otherwise united world, to a socialist society, a political hierarchy, and a false religion whose objective is amalgamation of society and a worldwide creedless church.

There appears to be more wisdom in Wells’ final philosophical summation up of world conditions than many people realize. Were his pronouncements a prophecy or a warning?
Since its record so well exemplifies the historical, educational, and patriotic objectives of our National Society, an authentic story of Elizabeth Academy merits wide attention. This school of college standards opened its doors in 1818, and in 1819 the Mississippi Legislature granted a charter to its Board of Trustees. The text of this charter establishes the claim that Elizabeth Academy was the first institution in America to be incorporated for the purpose of the higher education of women. Elementary schools existed, some, perhaps, incorporated; but none, as shown by Chancellor Edward Mayes in 1899, planned and taught courses parallel, or nearly parallel, with those generally accepted. However, the “promotion of piety” was emphasized. Revivals were frequent, and the bylaws required both “piety and learning” of the President, the Governess, and all faculty members. Dr. Dunbar Rowland says, in his History of Mississippi, All officers and teachers of Elizabeth Academy were men and women of high social position, good breeding, and Christian character.

Over a period of years Mrs. Caroline Thayer, Governess, is spoken of in publications of the times as a most extraordinary woman and remarkable teacher. She was the granddaughter of General Warren, hero in the Battle of Bunker Hill. Perhaps John James Audubon, who taught drawing and French in 1823, came to be the most widely known of the faculty, but all were dedicated and influential people.

Strict Regulation of Conduct

Of the bylaws applying to the students, some may cause amazement, perhaps amusement — for example, Article V of Discipline and Order (in part):

No pupil boarding in commons shall leave the same but by written order of parent or guardian.

No pupil shall be permitted to correspond by letters unless the same be inspected by the Governess.

No pupil shall go beyond the Academy inclosure without the consent of the Governess or President nor without such permission employ a servant, hire a horse or carriage for recreation, or make or receive visits.

Article VII of Appropriation of Time (in part):

All pupils boarding in commons shall convene in the large schoolroom at sunrise in the morning and at eight o’clock in the evening for prayers.

Article X of Dress and Ornaments (in part):

Extravagant and fantastic dress, jewelry of every description, beads, artificial flowers, artificial curls, feathers, painting, and superfluous decorations are peremptorily forbidden.

Effect on Pupils

At first thought this seems like such a disciplined and restricted life that one wonders if the girls were happy. One answer comes from an article in New Orleans Christian Advocate of June 19, 1890, written by Mrs. Mary Winans Wall, once a pupil at Elizabeth Academy. In this article Mrs. Wall speaks enthusiastically and lovingly of the school, its officers and teachers, and by name of many of the pupils to whom she was devoted and whom she described as leading useful lives in various environments. It is such a sincere and warm tribute that it touches the heart — and it also convinces the mind of the wholesomeness of the school life she describes. Let this extract illustrate:

Mrs. Thayer had the gift of making each pupil think that she was talented and that much was expected of her. Do any of the “Elizabethans” remember the hymn they loved so well, Glory be to Thee, my God, this night? The “Elizabeth” was favored in

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1. Laws of Mississippi, 1819, p. 91.
2. History of Education in Mississippi, 1899, chap. IV.
her teachers and trustees. Rev. Mr. Burrus was a polished Virginia gentleman who had strict ideals of what a true woman ought to be; Mrs. Thayer was an enthusiast in her profession; Dr. Drake was a benediction; Mrs. Brewer and Dr. Thomas well fitted for their work. Farewell, dear old Elizabeth, auf wiedershen, dear fellow pilgrims who linger on these shores.

Besides the above-mentioned article, there is extant a group of interesting letters written by some pupils in 1829 to one of the presidents, telling of the spiritual enrichment of their lives at the Academy. Also numbers of comments in the press of that day speak with admiration of the unusual accuracy and alertness shown by the young ladies in their public examinations.

Courses of Study

On file in the Mississippi Department of Archives and History are many newspapers of the period, such as The Mississippi Republican, The Ariel, The Natchez, Southern Galaxy, and Natchez Gazette. These, from time to time, gave much favorable publicity to this popular school in editorials, complimentary letters from individuals, advertisements by the Board of Trustees, commencement speeches by prominent men of the hour, and detailed comments by the Board of Visitors. This extract from one of the paid notices of the school, appearing in The Natchez of September 18, 1830, is given to show a part of the curriculum offered:

The course of instruction includes the English, French, and Latin languages, Geography and Astronomy with the use of maps and globes, Arithmetic, Geometry, and Algebra, Ancient and Modern History, Natural Philosophy, the Principles of Civil Government and the Constitution of the United States, the study of the Bible and the Evidences of Revealed Religion.

Another notice in Mississippi Republican of October 24, 1818, also details the course of study, and this extract is given showing the emphasis on moral and patriotic teachings:

Also Moral Philosophy and the Study of the Bible, from which we learn the nature, duties, and virtues of the "mind immortal," and the Principles of Liberty and Free Government, teaching the obligations of patriotism essential to every American lady who makes the first impressions on the youth of the country.

It is clear that the ideal of Elizabeth Academy included character as well as mental efficiency. Without apology it taught (as did many colleges of that era which still survive) that there is a God above us, that there are divine laws to which we are subject, that some matters are unassailable: Honor and shame are realities; so are faith and perjury, and so are loyalty and treason.

Examinations

Somewhat similar to the present French practice of public examinations was the custom of Elizabeth Academy to invite a Board of Visitors to test the pupils strictly in their various subjects in the presence of interested audiences. A detailed account of one of these testing times appeared in the Southern Galaxy of August 21, 1829. Bishop Charles B. Galloway quotes extensively from this account in his comprehensive article on Elizabeth Academy for the publications of the Mississippi Historical Society. In 1829, Robert J. Walker, J. F. H. Claiborne, and Dr. John Monette comprised the distinguished Board of Visitors, Robert Walker being United States Senator from Mississippi and later Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and Claiborne and Monette being Mississippi's most renowned historians. Bishop Galloway quotes from

Southern Galaxy the comments of these gentlemen, part of which are given, with a smile for its formal and rather flowery style:

The most unqualified praise would be no more than justice for the splendid evidence of their close attention and assiduity as exhibited on the occasion; and we take pleasure in giving it as our opinion that such honorable proof of literary and scientific acquirements has seldom been exhibited in this or any other country. And, while it proves the order and discipline with which science and literature are pursued by the pupils, it proves no less the flourishing condition and the merited patronage the institution enjoys. Nothing reflects more honor upon the present age than the liberality displayed in the education of females.

How About the First Women's Degree?

The truth as to whether Elizabeth Academy awarded the first degree to a woman in America is still in question. Bishop Galloway, after detailing the curriculum, quotes, probably from an early catalogue:

Certificate awarded by Elizabeth Academy in 1833.
Markers and Monuments in South Dakota

By Evelyn M. Ellis, State Chairman, JAC

SMITHSONIAN archeologists are unearthing data on South Dakota history before the advent of white men. The Missouri River bottoms are being explored prior to flooding of the reservoirs.

Indian villages excavated in 1961 date back to 1500 A. D. The Indian fortification systems were complex. One fortress unearthed contained a large bastion on one of the palisades, with two complicated entrances; these entrances consisted of a pair of bastions in the stockade line and between them an entrance passage facing a small ramp across a dry moat. The total defense complex included use of natural embankments, deep moats, easy access to water, and defended entrances. (These would be good defenses even in modern times.) Markers will be placed adjacent to these finds. Lewis and Clark passed through the area in 1804 and mentioned some of these abandoned villages in their notes. One fortress has a marker placed by the South Dakota State Highway Department in 1957 and dates back to 1450. This was known as the Fort George fortress of Lower Brule.

Markers have been placed by State DAR chapters. Charlotte Warrington Turner Chapter placed one at Council Rock in Spink County and another at Redfield honoring Abbie Gardner. A marker at Fort Dakota was placed near that site by Mary Chilton Chapter of Sioux Falls. The Firesteel monument, marking the trail junction of the first postal route and the trail used by prospectors on their way to the Black Hills gold rush and the pioneer settlement and trading post of Firesteel was erected by Nancy Peabody Chapter of Mitchell. Daniel Newcomb Chapter of Yankton dedicated a large boulder at the site of the Yankton Stockade and a marker at the site of the first territorial capital. The Wadsworth trail, which extended from St. Cloud, Minn., to Fort Wadsworth (now Sisseton) was marked by Dr. Samuel Prescott Chapter. Most of the above-mentioned monuments and markers signalize events that took place in 1864.

One of the major markers of importance is in Bon Homme County and is at the site of the first Territorial schoolhouse. The date was 1860, and the first teacher was Edna Bradford.

Many of our early fur-trading posts are marked with monuments—the Colin Campbell Post in 1822, the Pierre Chouteau Post in 1809 and 1822, the Oakwood Posts in 1835 and the Sam Brown Post in 1845.

The Lewis and Clark monuments at Wakpala and Farm Island, Pierre, were erected to honor those brave explorers who came through South Dakota in 1804 and met in council with the Indians. They stopped on their way back from the Pacific in 1806 and again conferred with the Indians. On September 3, 1807, Ensign Nathaniel Pryor fought the first battle with Indians on South Dakota soil, and a monument at Wakpala honors this courageous man. The first military parade in South Dakota was staged at Wakpala in 1825.

A large Verendrye monument at Fort Pierre, S. D., honors the first white men in the Territory. Others may have been here but left no documentary evidence. The Verendryes placed plates at the site of the monument (1743), claiming the area for France.

The Black Hills of South Dakota have many markers. The most important are those honoring Gen. George A. Custer. Others mark the trail taken by General Custer on his way to Sturgis in 1874. The marker states “Lt. Col. G. A. Custer, Commander—cavalry, 1000 men, and 110 wagons, passed near this spot on their way to Bear Butte”. This is near Sturgis, S. D.

The Thoen stone at Spearfish, reads: “1837 seven of us, DeLa- Compte, Ezra Kind, G. A. Wood, T. Brown, R. Kent, Wm. King, Indian Crow, all died but me. Killed by Indians behind the High Hill. Lost our gold. Got all the gold we could carry. Our ponies all got by Indians. Lost my gun, nothing to eat and Indians hunting me.” (Signed—Ezra Kind.) The stone was found by Louis Thoen.

A large monument in memory of Anna Tallent, teacher and author, the first white woman in the hills in 1874, is at Custer, as is a marker honoring Horace Ross, discoverer of gold in the Black Hills, July 27, 1874.

Monuments at Deadwood honor Rev. Henry Smith, pioneer preacher, born in Connecticut in 1827. He was killed by Indians near Deadwood in 1876. There are also monuments and markers honoring Wild Bill Hickok, whose real name was James Butler. Wild Bill had been in Deadwood 3 weeks when he was shot. He had been a scout for the Union Army, and it is possible hard feelings left over from the War Between the States could have been the cause of the shooting. Calamity Jane was with him, and recent Wyoming records show that they were married.

Other interesting records include the Sacajawea markers at Mobridge, S. D. Sacajawea was the famous Indian woman scout and guide of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. There are also markers commemorating the signing of treaties between the various Sioux Indian Tribes and the United States Government.

Indian people have placed several monuments honoring their own. The Crazy Horse monument being sculptured in honor of the Indian people and one of their great leaders is the most famous.

The Badger Hole marker, placed at the home of Badger Clark, South Dakota poet laureate, lecturer, and author, is perhaps our most beloved marker. Badger was born in 1883 and died in 1957. He was the friend of all. He wrote Sun and Saddle Leather and Skylines and Weed Smoke; his most famous poem is The Cowboy's Prayer. His most popular poem was the Cowboy's Lullaby; this was set to music and used in motion pictures.

The whole world knows of our memorial to Presidents Washington, Lincoln, Jefferson, and Roosevelt, but few know that the man responsible for this magnificent monument was Doane Robinson, famous South Dakota historian. A small marker in his honor is placed near Mount Rushmore.

The history of South Dakota monuments and markers is the history of our State. South Dakota—Land of Sunshine; Under God the People Rule.
The accompanying appreciation of Anna Hyatt Huntington was prepared for use as an introduction when Anna Hyatt Huntington was named Woman of the Year in Art by the New York City Branch of the League of American Pen Women. Owing to illness, this distinguished sculptor was unable to be present. She created the statue of Sybil Ludington dedicated at Carmel, N. Y., last summer; a small replica presented to the National Society, was unveiled during Continental Congress. Anna Hyatt Huntington is a member of New Netherland Chapter.

FIRST OF ALL let me say that Mrs. Huntington magnificently exemplifies today's theme: The Responsibility of Achievement. She has achieved big things, and her whole life shows a deep sense of responsibility to her art, her friends, her country, and humanity.

Mrs. Huntington is an internationally famous sculptor—and you will note that I use the word sculptor and not sculptress. I do so deliberately because no man working today surpasses her as an artist, and few match her. She is well-known as a sculptor of animals of all kinds, but especially for her monumental equestrian figures. The particular quality that sets her work above that of most comparable sculptors is the genius of her compositions. Too many equestrian statues are really two separate figures; one could take the man from the horse without in any way impairing the statue's basic design. This is not so with those composed by Anna Hyatt Huntington. There, horse and rider are so arranged as to be integral parts of the whole design; to take away one would be to violate and destroy the composition. This quality of unity in design is beautifully shown in the great Joan of Arc on Riverside Drive and 106th Street. Another which New Yorkers may easily visit in this city is the heroic El Cid in the plaza of the Museum of the Hispanic Society on Broadway and 156th Street. Viewing this great re-creation of the fiery Spanish hero astride his fiery charger will give you more shivers up and down your spine than you got from Charlton Heston's interpretation of the same character in the recent motion picture, I'll wager!

By rights we New Yorkers should have another Spanish hero as conceived by Anna Hyatt Huntington. Several years ago, the people of Cuba wished to present to the people of New York a likeness of their liberator, José Martí. Mrs. Huntington completed the sculpture, a glorious spot was chosen for its site—in Central Park at 59th Street looking down the Avenue of the Americas—the plot was landscaped, the base designed and built, and all was ready for a gala unveiling. Then Castro came to the fore. He, of course, would willingly give us nothing but trouble. So the great José Martí is gathering dust in a warehouse awaiting Cuba's second liberator. May he come soon.

If you would like to see an American heroine as conceived by Anna Hyatt Huntington, you have only a short trip to the spot where Sybil Ludington stands beside the lake in Carmel, N. Y. Sybil will appeal especially to the poets and writers in our midst because, while she is known as the "teen-age Paul Revere," her exploit in many ways tops his. He was a fully mature man; he rode through fairly well populated country and over reasonably good roads, and he was armed; but Sybil was barely 16 years old, she rode through sparsely populated country over roads little better than wilderness trails, and her only means of defending herself was a little piece of a branch she had broken off as she rode, to use as a whip for her horse. She was a real heroine in every sense of that much used and abused word. Furthermore, her statue has one unique feature. So far as I can discover—and Mrs. Huntington bears me out—this is the only monumental equestrian figure in which the rider sits sidesaddle. But Anna Hyatt Huntington is meticulous in the historical details of all her subjects. She would no more place Sybil astride that she would seat the great warrior Joan sidesaddle. The dress of our little Maid of Carmel is as carefully accurate as are the armor and accoutrements of the great Maid of Orleans. As lovers of fine art and as patriotic Americans, a visit to Sybil in Carmel should be on the list of trips you plan to take when the weather invites such journeys.

The statue itself was the gift to Putnam County, where Sybil made her courageous ride, of Enoch Crosby Chapter, NSDAR. It was unveiled last summer with fitting ceremony, with the sculptor as the guest of honor. Mrs. Huntington is a Daughter of the American Revolution; like Florence Whitehill and me, she belongs to the New Netherland Chapter of New York City. She has participated in this chapter's art program and has made her donation to the permanent collection of the Tam- assee DAR School in South Carolina. To this school she has given two fine pieces. One is a miniature figure of her Grandmother Beebe, and the other is a small sculpture of her favorite elkhound. But do not be misled by the term "miniature" as used here. However small a piece of sculpture may be, all those created by Anna Hyatt Huntington have that sculptural quality of bigness. If I had photographs of these small pieces to show you, I know that you would automatically think of them as heroic. This is a basic attribute of all great sculpture.

Anna Hyatt Huntington was born in Cambridge, Mass., almost exactly 86 years ago, but one never thinks of age in connection with her. If you will allow a very bad paraphrase I shall say that age cannot wither her infinite vitality. It is inspiring, and amazing to one like me who is a few years her junior, to see her climb agilely up and down a very high ladder while working on some great horse and rider, perhaps 40 feet high. The most recent trip I made to her studio was last summer and at that time she was just finishing The Torch Bearer, so I assume there is another big work in progress.

Mrs. Huntington is the widow of the late Archer Milton Huntington, 1 A photograph of the Sybil Ludington statue was used as the Frontpiece of the October Magazine.

(Continued on page 519)
EDUCATION AND PROGRESS OF THE FLORIDA SEMINOLES

Billy Cypress — Outstanding Graduate — Class of 1961

By Mrs. Milo C. Winters,
Florida State Chairman, American Indian Committee

The award of a $2,000 Florida DAR Seminole College Scholarship by the State Regent, Mrs. George Castleman Estill, to Billy Cypress, May 30, 1961, on class night at McArthur High School, Hollywood, Fla., began another era in the education and progress of the Florida Seminoles.

Billy Cypress has proved himself an extremely worthy and deserving recipient of a college scholarship, when all the facts are considered. Billy was born in 1943 in the Florida Everglades, in Collier County; his parents moved to the Dania Reservation, in Broward County, when he was 5 years old. He attended kindergarten on the reservation and entered Dania Elementary School in the first grade, continuing through the sixth. He entered Olson Junior High for the seventh grade only, as it was a new school that year, then went on to McArthur High School in Hollywood, Fla., for the eighth through twelfth grade and graduated with honors.

Billy and his parents lived in a chickee until 7 months before his graduation; then they moved into a modern home built in Seminole Estates on the Dania Reservation. As you can see by the accompanying picture, living in a chickee was a great handicap. Crowded conditions in a camp, and lack of privacy or modern conveniences would discourage most students, but not Billy. He could be seen studying and working on his lessons late at night by the light of the campfire and lantern. The diligent application of his time, and a keen and sincere personal desire to gain knowledge and obtain an education played a big part in his achievement as an outstanding student at McArthur High School.

Rev. Billy Osceola, Chairman of the Florida Seminole Tribal Council and ordained minister of the First Seminole Baptist Church, tells of the many times that Billy walked approximately 16 miles to and from the City Library in Hollywood to do research for school work. Occasionally, Mr. Osceola was able to give him a ride to the library, but there was still the walk home. Maintaining an A and B average for 4 years of high school and taking up two to three advanced courses each year gives some idea how often Billy needed to make a trip to the City Library.

Billy Cypress was elected President of the Student Council during his junior year, an honor usually given to a senior and never before to a Seminole Indian student. During his 4 years in high school, he was a member of the National Honor Society, swimming team, and track team and also played baseball. In April, 1960, he was chosen to represent the Seminole Tribe and the State of Florida as a delegate to the White House Conference on Children and Youth and upon his return wrote an excellent report of his trip and the conference. One of the years in high school he composed and illustrated an outstanding book of poems.

Billy Cypress — Outstanding Graduate — Class of 1961

The resounding applause from the student body when the Florida State Regent, Mrs. George C. Estill, presented the Florida DAR Seminole College Scholarship to Billy would have made all Daughters proud we were able to give him the opportunity to continue his education. Although Billy has not yet made his mark on our Nation, he has already gained the respect of his fellow students and teachers (he was 15th in a class of 355), and most of all the respect of his Seminole elders. With this record, we in South Florida who know Billy feel assured he will be an inspiration to future Seminole students and encourage their interest in higher education. We are certain he will make us proud of our investment in the future of some of our first American citizens, the Seminole Indians.

The first $100 to start Seminole Indian schooling was given by the Florida State Daughters. A young high school graduate from the Cherokee Indian School was brought to the Dania Reservation in the summer of 1938. She taught the children cleanliness, good eating habits, and how to...
sleep in a bed in a house. As a result, 13 Seminole children went to the Cherokee Indian School in Cherokee, N. C., in the fall of 1939.

The formal public school education of the Seminole children began in 1946, when a DAR member was instrumental in getting permission from the Broward County School Board for them to enter the elementary school at Dania, Fla. One of the girls, who had attended the Cherokee Indian School, knew it was better for the children to start school at the age of 6 near home. She convinced the older Indians they should not keep the children home until they were old enough to travel to Cherokee; rather they should be allowed to attend public school here. Thus five Seminole children, who ranged in age from 7 to 10 years old, entered the first and second grades that year. In 1947 seven more children, who were then 6 and 7 years old, were enrolled. In 1948 the principal of Dania Elementary School told the Seminoles it was necessary to start a kindergarten. The children going into the first grade the following year needed to learn the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, the Lord’s Prayer, and answers, in English, to a few simple questions. Two young Seminole girls who had been to the Cherokee Indian School started the kindergarten. Later it was taken over, and is still run successfully, by the Baptist missionary’s wife daily from 8:30 to noon, September through May. A program and graduation exercise for those who will be entering first grade in the fall are held at the close of the term.

Broward County schools were the first in Florida to accept Seminole children. Seeing that it was good for their children, the Seminoles, in turn, accepted the white man’s school. Soon after other schools in Florida received the Seminoles in their area as students. After all, didn’t the law state that “all citizens of the United States of America between the ages of 6 and 16 were required to attend school?” There could be no doubt that they were citizens!

In 1960-61 there were 227 Seminoles in Florida public schools from first through the twelfth grades. In addition, 90 Seminole children were in kindergarten, vocational Indian Schools in Oklahoma and Kansas, Santa Fe Indian School in New Mexico, Northeast Oklahoma State College, and two junior colleges in Florida. Compared with the 13 in 1939, this is real progress in one generation, and there is a 10-percent increase each year. Children of families who need help are clothed by the Florida DAR Seminole Public School Scholarship Fund.

As a result of this education, 25 families have moved into modern CBS and frame homes at Dania Reservation, and 10 homes are in the planning stage at Big Cypress Reservation, near Clewiston, Fla. Community centers and libraries are being built and furnished on all three reservations in the State—Dania, Big Cypress, and Brighton (near Okeechobee, Fla.). This is another step in furthering the education and developing higher living standards among the Seminole Indians.

One important advance that the Seminoles have made since acquiring an education has been to incorporate and form a Tribal Council, in order to have their own governing body, learn to handle their own affairs, and thereby become more independent through their own business enterprises: Making and selling handicrafts, raising and selling cattle; and leasing land. Last July, all members of the Seminole Tribe of Florida, Inc., met, and profits for the year were distributed among the shareholders.

On August 10 the first Miccosukee and Seminole Indian Newspaper, Seminole Indian News, came off the press. It is coedited by Betty Mae Jumper, the first girl that the Florida Daughters helped to clothe and send to Cherokee, N.C., to school, and Alice Osceola, who will be the first Miccosukee to graduate from high school next year.

Interest in and aid to the Seminole Indians are outstanding examples of how the Daughters of the American Revolution continues to promote one of the objectives of our Society—education!

**National Park Service Events in May**


*May 13, Jamestown Day; tentative program in conjunction with tobacco celebration sponsored by Festival Park, May 14-18, Colonial National Historical Park, Virginia.*


Attention is also called to the retreat parades on Sundays, from late May to early October, conducted by the Military District of Washington on the Washington Monument Grounds, Washington, D. C.
PLANTS OF COLONIAL DAYS

By Constance Longbon (Mrs. J. H.) Bartter,
James Fowler Chapter, Ohio

PLANTS OF YESTERYEAR or of Colonial days are of great interest to us, especially those that have been sturdy enough to be with us after many years. As you drive along the countryside and see a large, bushy, old-fashioned lilac, growing perhaps by the well, you think of some pioneer grandmother who, when settling her home, with the thousand and one things to do in this wilderness, found time or made time to plant and nourish a dried-up sprig of lilac she had brought from her home back east. The first planting of lilac (Syringa vulgaris) in this country was in New Hampshire. A lilac now in Portsmouth, N. H., is about 200 years old.

The early "piny", not pronounced "peony", with its strong red color, speaks to us of Colonial days. Do you have this peony? If so, cherish it. Trumpet vine and early double daffodil were brought to the Western Reserve from Waterbury, Conn., in 1809 to my girlhood home, in Columbia Township, Lorain County, Ohio. They and their descendants thrive and continue to grow after nearly 150 years. Did you know that it was about the daffodil that the poet Keats said, "A thing of beauty is a joy forever?"

Perennial phlox, bleeding heart, Johnny-jump-up, columbine, foxglove, 10-week stock, and yucca were enjoyed by the Colonial housewives, probably because they were so easy to care for—they self-seeded and were long-lived; bugs weren't a problem in those days. The dishwater, sudsy from homemade soap, was often thrown on the plants, and the soap discouraged any pests. I have a columbine in my yard in Medina County, Ohio, the seed of which came from Kenmore, Fredericksburg, Va., the home of Mary, mother of George Washington. This aquilegia is bright red, lined with clear yellow, short-spurred and very lovely.

In the spring the flowering quince, in orange-red, bursts into bloom before leafing out; then comes the dainty flowering almond, followed by other standbys, such as weigelia, flowering currant, wisteria, and snowball. Blue flag, now called iris, added a bright touch to that fence corner. Our great grandmothers knew how to propagate these plants by slips and by layering.

The old-time roses were hardy and bushy, and some were climbers. The yellow rose, the Harrison, with its fine foliage, cheered the home site in early June; later the thousand-petal rose and the moss rose bloomed. Petals were gathered and saved for the rose jar or potpourri that every good housewife had. The dried petals were used to scent their linens.

Geraniums grew in pots in the kitchen windows, and they bloomed, perhaps thanks to the steam from the large teakettle, which was always full on the back of the wood-burning cookstove, or hanging over the fireplace. Fuchsia was a favorite, and the calla lily was watered from a dish underneath with very hot water from the teakettle. This made the calla think it was in its native habitat in the Nile Valley; and soon it would bloom. There was a rose geranium somewhere, no doubt in the parlor window. A leaf was placed on top of each glass of "jell" before it set; the jell was homemade of course!

We must mention the herbs that were used almost as a necessity, as some of them helped to preserve foods and even covered up the taste of meat, butter, and other foods that had been kept too long. Nothing was wasted in those days. Sage was used to flavor homemade sausage. On the sunny side of the porch hop vines grew; this plant answered a twofold purpose—it made a nice, lacy curtain that shaded the porch, and the hops furnished the yeast for homemade bread. Thyme flavored leg of mutton. Dried bunches of sage leaves, caraway, catnip, garlic, boneset, etc., hung from the rafters in these old homes. A brew of catnip could be given very hot for almost any disease of youngsters or oldsters alike; it was especially recommended to "bring out" measles. A spring tonic for the adults was the bark of sassafras, brewed very strong. And great grandpa couldn't go into the winter without his boneset tea. Who knows but that it saved many a doctor's bill? The sweet flag that grew in the swamp had a root which, when nibbled on, aided digestion. Very bitter all this, you say, but no worse than some of the medicines from the drugstores today.

Caraway cookies were favorites among the small fry. Of course the native nuts—hickory, walnut, chestnut, butternut, and beechnut—were used in baking; how delicious they were in homemade maple sugar candy! No store was near by to run to when the women folk felt like trying a new recipe, and they had no money for frills, so they made the best of what they had at hand, supplied by Mother Nature.

As soon as the Colonists had cleared some land from stones and stumps they sowed a patch of flax and hemp. Much work went into these crops before they reached the finished product, which was linen cloth; there was work for every man, woman, and youngster. In New Hampshire in the early days, a wheelwright was not a man who made wagon wheels, but one who made spinning wheels. Often he carried them around the country on horseback, selling them. Nor would it seem difficult for a man to carry spinning wheels on horseback, when a woman would frequently jump on horseback in the early morning and, with a baby on one arm and a flaxwheel tied behind, would ride several miles to a neighbor's to spend the day spinning in cheerful companionship. If one of these flaxwheels could speak today, many a romance would be told and many ambitions disclosed; and it would always sing a tale of patient industry, which should never be forgotten. These pioneers soon learned from the Indians how to color their own cloth. They used indigo and mustard plants and the back and nutshell of walnuts for coloring. Blood red they obtained from the puccoon root.

My Revolutionary War ancestor Capt. Moses Burbank went to Connecticut (later named Boscowen), N. H., at the age of 17, with 20 other young men; they were pioneer settlers there. He was born in Bradford, Mass., Feb. 6, 1717. I like to think of him growing a patch of flax, because the Burbanks have always loved the soil and its fruits and down through the years have been very industrious folk. I also like to think of his wife, Sarah Emery, busy at (Continued on page 510)
THE BOSTON DIRECTORY
OF 1789
By Harold C. Read,
Secretary, Massachusetts Charitable Fire Society

IN 1904, or more than 50 years ago, the Sampson & Murdock Company published a facsimile reprint of the first Boston Directory, which was printed and sold by John Norman of Oliver’s Dock in 1789. This directory measured 3 3/4 by 6 inches and was 1/4 inch thick. It was supposed to contain the names, occupations, and addresses of everyone who was then in Boston, in accordance with the following explanation by the Editor:
The Editor of the Boston Directory presents his grateful respects to the Publick and flatters himself that the Work is as free from errors as this first attempt will admit. He hath been at considerable pains, to collect the names of all Professions, Trades, etc. And if any omissions have taken place, or any mistakes in the Title or Profession of any Gentleman, he will readily correct them in the next Edition. Any hints for improving upon the present Plan, will be thankfully attended to, and the future impressions rendered of superior utility. N. B.—The Editor proposes a new Edition annually.
The names are not listed alphabetically and it is, therefore, not easy to find any particular person.
However, Samuel Adams heads the list, under A, with a residence on Winter Street. Another Samuel Adams, a truckman, is listed from Eliot Street.
James Bowdoin heads the list under B, with a residence on Beacon Street. Charles Bullfinch, Gentleman, lived on Marlborough Street, and Widow Baker took gentleman boarders on Battery March Street.

Under C, the Rev. John Clark lived on Summer Street and another John Clark ran a boarding house on Ann Street. The Hon. Thomas Dawes of Purchase Street heads the list under D, and Thomas Dawes, Junior, resided on Summer Street. William Dawes, Junior, lived in Market Square and may have been the patriot who accompanied Paul Revere on his famous ride.

Under E is found the name of Rev. John Eliot, who lived on Salem Street.

Under F appears the name of the Rev. James Freeman, with a residence on School Street. Also, John Fenno, Cordwainer, Leather Bucket Maker, and Maker of Hoses for Engines and West India use, with a place of business on Orange Street. Jeremiah Freeman, listed as Gentleman, lived on Hawkins Street.

Under H we find John Hancock heading the list, whose occupation was Governor, with a residence on Beacon Street. Nathaniel Hitchborn, a boat builder on Hitchborn’s Wharf, lived in North Square in a house which has recently been restored.

Harrison Gray Otis is listed under O with a residence on Cambridge Street and an office on Court Street.

Robert T. Paine was Attorney General, with an office on Milk Street. A Mrs. Pierce had a boarding school for young ladies in Brattle Square.

The only name listed under Q was Mrs. Quincy, who lived on Court Street.

Under R we find the name of Paul Revere, Goldsmith, with a place of business at No. 50, Cornhill. John and Thomas Read were Wine-Sellers on State Street.

Widows were only listed by their last names, such as Widow Goldthwait of Middle Street and Widow Low of Cow Lane.

Three years after this directory was printed a group of prominent citizens met in Boston on November 20, 1792 for the purpose of establishing a fund for lessening the evils arising from the ravages of fire, and after several meetings and adjournments The Massachusetts Charitable Fire Society was incorporated on June 25, 1794, by an act of the Legislature and the bill was signed by Samuel Adams as Governor. The incorporators were all listed in the Directory of 1789 as follows:
Hon. Moses Gill, South-Latin—School Street
George Richards Minot, Esq.—Spring Lane
Oliver Smith, Druggist, Cornhill—Res. Milk Street
Rev. James Freeman—School Street
Hon. James Bowdoin—Beacon Street
William Scollay, Druggist, Cornhill—Res. Milk Street
John Lucas, Esq., Commissary of Pensioners for Massachusetts—Orange Street

As the city of Boston has grown, so has the Boston City Directory until it is now published in two large volumes, of approximately 1500 pages each, which present a vivid picture of the growth of the city since the days of the first directory and the incorporation of the Massachusetts Charitable Fire Society.

SHE SHOULD BE PROUD!


Capt. William Ware Meyer, Chief Officer of the NS Savannah, is the son of Capt. William R. Meyer (ret.) and Mrs. Meyer. He comes from a long line of Master Mariners in his father’s family, and is the fifth generation to “go down to the sea in ships.” Through his mother’s family he traces his descent from this country’s founders and is the tenth generation removed from Matthias Corwin of Southold, Long Island, N. Y., and the ninth generation descended from Peter Weare (Ware) of York, Maine.

Captain Meyer’s aunt, Mrs. Jules Martens of Sequoia Chapter, San Francisco, Calif., shares the pride of the entire family in her nephew’s current assignment. He is one of only six men from the Merchant Marine service to be selected to train for this historic project.

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The Story of Ophir, Nevada

By Mrs. C. C. Taylor,
Past Regent, Nevada Sagebrush Chapter,
and Mrs. Charles Priest,
Past State Regent of Nevada

The town of Ophir was situated on the pine-clad banks of Washoe Lake at the base of the mountain. Here, in 1861, 3 years before Nevada Territory joined the Union of States, the famous Ophir Mining Co. erected a magnificent mill for reduction of ore from the fabulous Comstock Ophir mine, and the town of Ophir sprang into being.

The early history of Nevada is closely associated with the history of mining in the State. In a mining State, populous, thriving, prosperous camps and mill towns blossom, as it were, overnight, and, alas! tomorrow may be gone. Such is the history of Ophir. The name “Ophir” is of Biblical origin. It is a Hebrew word meaning a region rich in gold, precious stones, and rare woods.

The location for the mill was chosen because of the abundance of wood and water. Near the lake was a luxuriant growth of tamarack, Jeffery pine, yellow pine, sugar pine, and white fir. Higher on the slopes of the mountains were the mountain sugar pine, cedar, red fir, and hemlock.

Work was begun on the mill in the summer of 1860 and completed in the spring of 1861. Erected on the west side of Washoe Lake, the mill and surrounding buildings covered an acre of ground. The buildings were of cut granite and were built at a cost of more than $500,000. The 72 stamps and other machinery were run by steam power.

Ore from the Ophir mine was hauled down the Ophir grade, which had been built in 1860. To save a 3-mile haul around the lower end of Washoe Lake, the wagon road was carried straight across the lake for 1½ miles on a piling bridge, built at a cost of $75,000.

The ore wagons were heavily built, with immense axles, wheels 5½ feet to 6 feet high, and tires 6 and 8 inches wide. The ore was first hauled by great teams of laboring oxen and later by teams of horses and mules. The teams consisted of 16 to 24 horses and mules.

The mill employed 400 men, and a prosperous town was swiftly built. There were many fine homes constructed of wood, with impressive stone foundations, as well as several stores, a clubhouse, school, hotels, blacksmith shops, stables, and saloons.

A very gay social life was enjoyed. Fine hunting and fishing abounded in the area. Washoe Lake was said to be one of the finest areas for duck, geese, and mudhens. White cranes, sandhill cranes, and Canadian honkers abounded. Washoe Lake was on the route of the flight of the birds from the north. In November the grain fields were black then. The lake itself was a fisherman’s paradise, and hundreds of pounds of fish were taken to the market. Sailing was a favorite sport. Many picturesque sailboats were moored at the landings.

The great Ophir mill ceased to operate in 1866, and the town soon began to decline. Cheaper means of milling had become possible, and completion of the V. & T. Railroad made it possible to haul fuel cheaply up to the mills in Virginia City.

Today, 100 years after its founding, there remain of this once proud town a few crumbling stones where the great mill stood and a lonely grave in a tangled field of sagebrush.

The DAR Plaque

The Centennial of the founding of Ophir was observed on October 13, 1961, when Nevada Sagebrush Chapter, NSDAR, dedicated the Ophir plaque. The plaque was commissioned in February 1961. The Nevada State Highway Department granted the right to place the marker along the highway and supplied a suitable boulder for the plaque.

At the dedication ceremonies, Hon. Grant Sawyer, Governor of Nevada, gave the dedicatory address. Mrs. H. H. Creek, regent, and Mrs. Guy Benham, immediate past regent, unveiled the plaque. Mrs. C. C. Taylor and Mrs. Charles Priest, co-chairmen of the Historical Marker Committee, introduced the distinguished guests. Vocal selections were sung by Mrs. Lucile Snider Parks, and the benediction was given by Rev. Blake M. Franklin of the First Baptist Church of Reno.

(L. to r.) Those present at dedication of Nevada Sagebrush Chapter's plaque marking the site of the Ophir mill included Mrs. C. C. Taylor, past chapter regent; Governor Grant Sawyer (who gave the dedicatory address); and Mrs. Charles Priest, Past State Regent of Nevada.
QUESTION: A revision of the bylaws will be submitted to the chapter at the annual meeting. We wish to know how many amendments may be pending at one time, a member of the executive board of the chapter?

ANSWER: The revision may have amendments of both primary and secondary degree. The old bylaws are not pending and therefore cannot be perfected. (R.O.R., p. 273, lines 15, 16.)

QUESTION: What may not be amended at a special meeting, even though all requirements as to notice are given as required by the bylaws. Your bylaws provide that they may be amended at any regular meeting of the chapter. May we amend them at a special meeting if proper notice is given according to the bylaws?

ANSWER: All bylaws may not be amended at a special meeting, even though all requirements as to notice are given as required by the bylaws. Your bylaws provide that they may be amended at any regular meeting, and to amend them at a special meeting would be, in effect, suspending the bylaws, which cannot be done. (R.O.R., p. 267.) Since the bylaws specify a regular meeting, it follows that they cannot be amended at any other time. (P.L., p. 438, Question 77.)

QUESTION: In filling vacancies for an unexpired term, how much time may be served without considering it to be a full term in office?

ANSWER: (P.L., p. 435.) "If anyone has served less than half of the term, that term is not charged against him. These principles apply whether the holding of an office is limited to one term or two or more terms. Your bylaws require it. Robert says, "The vote should always be taken first by voice (viva voce) or by show of hands, . . . except in the case of motions requiring a two-thirds vote, when a rising vote should be taken at first. When a division is demanded, a rising vote is taken." The motion to vote on the pending question by ballot is an incidental motion. (R.O.R., pp. 96, 194.) The purpose of this incidental motion is to prescribe the method by which a vote shall be taken when it is desired to have it taken in some other manner than by voice or a show of hands. The motion designating the method by which the vote shall be taken is always made in response to a demand for a division of the vote when the question to be voted upon is pending. (P.L., p. 169; R.O.R., p. 56, lines 21, 22.) The rules for the motion are: It requires recognition. It requires a second. It is amendable. (R.O.R., p. 56, lines 21, 22.) It is not debatable. It requires a majority vote. (R.O.R., p. 194, line 10.)" The correct form is: "Madam Regent, I move that when the vote is taken on the question, . . . that it be taken by ballot." (P.L., p. 569.)

QUESTION: Ten years ago our chapter passed a resolution binding on the chapter. May we rescind the chapter voted not to have any money-making affairs. May we rescind the motion?

ANSWER: It is never too late to rescind a motion. Time does not affect a motion to rescind, provided nothing has been done under the vote that the chapter motioned to rescind. The motion to rescind, when notice is given it only requires a majority vote to rescind an action, even though it was done 10 years ago. Without notice, it requires a two-thirds vote or a vote of a majority of the entire membership of the chapter. (R.O.R., p. 83, lines 27, 28; 22.)

QUESTION: May we have a cochairman to serve on our committees?

ANSWER: To have a cochairman would be to have divided authority. The word "cochairman" is not used by our parliamentary authority and cannot be found in the American Standards Dictionary. In P. L., p. 569, Robert says the word "chairman" means the presiding officer of a committee. In speaking of the chairman of an assembly the word, according to Robert, also means the person "in the chair". Why not follow the national pattern and have vice chairmen or a vice chairman?

QUESTION: One of our committees is very large and does a great amount of work. May we elect a secretary?

ANSWER: Yes, if the committee is very large or is a standing committee, the committee may elect a secretary who keeps a brief memorandum of what was done for the use of the committee. In small committees the chairman usually keeps the memorandum. (R.O.R., p. 212, line 14.)
A political law factory in Chicago is drafting legislation engineered to rob millions of Americans of their freedoms, such as the right to vote and the right to own property.

Legislators who lack judgment or intentionally collaborate are betraying their constituents by enacting the mail-order legislation.

Trafficking in mail-order laws, drafted by political ghost writers, may seem so zany as to challenge belief, yet proof exists. Plainly traced political transmission belts lead from the seat of Metropolitan Government at 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, the notorious “1313” University of Chicago address, to the capitals of the states and the federal government.

Troublesome and oddly uniform bills, appearing simultaneously in various state legislatures during 1959 sessions, aroused citizen curiosity and led to detection of the amazing law factory hidden in the Council of State Governments (CSG) at the collectively vistic Metropolitan Government capitol. The entire “1313” cadre, which includes organizations in addition to CSG, is known around the globe as the Public Administration Clearinghouse, cable address PASHQ.

“1313” legislation, generally, proposes collectivism through features such as consolidation of government units, imposition of extra-layer metropolitan authorities, multi-purpose districts and regions, government by appointed executives, the “short ballot,” and expansion of “trillion dollar” urban renewal redevelopment at taxpayer expense.

The secretariat of the Council of State Governments operates the Metro-“1313” lawmakers machine which, ironically enough, is financed by American taxpayers, including those in our newest state, Hawaii. CSG was swaddled in New Deal blankets and placed on the doorstep of America, back in the thirties. States of the Union hold “membership” in the CSG, pay tribute in the form of “dues” and take orders written up in the form of “model” and uniform state laws.

Most of the states follow a pattern laid down by CSG which involves statutory creation of a State Commission on Interstate Cooperation. Some states claim that approval of the state appropriation act covering “dues” to the CSG is the only provision legalizing the CSG-State hook-up. Other state CSG “memberships” are bought by action of Governors, who dip into contingent funds for the money when both statutory and appropriation approval are lacking.

The state agencies—Commissions on Interstate (or Intergovernmental) Cooperation—transmit the dues and handle CSG activity. Some of the state commissions render published reports, some do not.

At federal level, the Bureau of the Budget acts in liaison capacity with CSG and gathers together proposals on which federal agencies wish state approval.

A wartime emergency—invoking federal-state cooperation in drafting state legislation by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws (NCCUSL), the CSG and the U.S. Department of Justice—was seized upon as a device to perpetuate CSG control. As a result, CSG created its Committee on Suggested State Legislation and established a cooperative arrangement with NCCUSL which provides CSG with a handy network through State Commissions on Uniform Laws.

Via this belt, which CSG controls by veto, CSG transmits suggested proposals to the states, and to the Executive Office of the President of the United States, which, in turn, sends state-directed proposals through the CSG for handling in a process bluntly referred to in Washington as “selling the program.”

The right of state legislatures to pass laws as they see fit is a fundamental principle of federalism reserved by the Tenth Amendment, but collectivists worship uniformity and fear diversity. The “1313” mentality deals in sophist argumentation (e.g. that a traffic light should mean the same thing in Rhode Island as it does in Oregon) to blur the fact that the evil of an unconstitutional law can be dangerously magnified by “1313’s” mail-order distribution.

The lawmaking arrangement of CSG has had the effect of moving the seat of American government from the states and the national capital to the dismal “1313” building on the University of Chicago campus. Even the NCCUSL maintains headquarters near the CSG at a campus address, 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago 37.

CSG states that “there is no regional ‘separatism’ in the Council (of state governments). All who serve the council serve all the states.” Therefore, the following typical setup will illustrate the CSG mail-order apparatus.

The CSG circulates a mail-order catalogue of laws—title: Suggested State Legislation—Program for (year), prepared by the Committee of State Officials on Suggested State Legislation (CSOSSL). Originally issued on a biennial basis, publication has been annual since 1947. (See Index to Suggested State Legislation, Programs for 1941-57, Council of State Governments, “1313.”) Proposals for draft laws are discussed in sessions sponsored by CSG’s CSOSSL.

The following example of a proposal, U.S. Government sponsored, which flunked the CSG examination, illustrates the extent to which American lawmaking has been captured by the silent “1313” government. (See 30th Report, Committee on Government Operations, House Report No. 2533, August 8, 1958, page 74):

In December, 1954, an interdepartmental committee was formed within the executive branch of the Federal Government to make a study of problems relating to the jurisdiction of federally-owned areas within the several states. Part I of the Interdepartmental committee’s report, released in April, 1956, recommended certain administrative action, federal legislation and complementary state legislation.

The state statute proposed by the
its of the federally-proposed statute, inclusion in the program of suggested legislation, but was not recommended for draft laws of their own invention.

The CSG factor of conformity, twinned with the smoothly-gear CSG communication system, has been causing the headaches of Americans whose legislatures have been hit by the Metro legislative shrapnel.

Half-baked experiments in weird fields, such as urban renewal demolition and mental health legislation, have led to ill-considered adoption in various states due to the mail-order operation. For instance, CSG's mail-order law covering mental health community services has been adapted and passed in New York, New Jersey, Vermont, California and Minnesota.

What do “1313” mail-order laws look like?

A condensed version of a mental health draft law follows, taken from the catalogue of 1959:

SUGGESTED LEGISLATION

[The title should conform to state requirements. The following is a suggestion: An Act relating to the establishment of community mental health services programs, providing for state grants-in-aid to assist local communities and non-profit corporations in establishing and operating such programs.]

(Title should conform to state requirements.]  
(1) Carrying forward the participation of the State of (name of state) as a member of the Council of State Governments, and the Legislative Council is hereby designated as the (name of state) Commission on Interstate Cooperation; . . .

Section 10. [Insert effective date.] Here is a sample taken from a thermofax copy of a CSG draft act furnished from the executive chambers of a State Governor:

SUGGESTED LEGISLATION File 1-d

[Title should conform to state requirements.]  
(1) Carrying forward the participation of the State of (name of state) as a member of the Council of State Governments, and the Legislative Council is hereby designated as the (name of state) Commission on Interstate Cooperation; . . .

Section 3. (Insert effective date.)

The foregoign draft act which forms a legislative research exchange appears to be the springboard for another Metro shortcut—the “short session,” or a way to shorten legislative sessions by relieving elected legislators from writing their proposed laws—Metro interns to provide the research and bill-drafting.

The Ford Foundation is collaborating along these lines by furnishing assistance for legislative and congressional internships through grants of $200,000 to the University of California and $211,250 to the American Political Science Association, Washington.

California participates in the experimental arrangement through its Legislative Intern Program whereby the State Assembly agrees to employ approximately ten of the “interns” who serve as confidential aides to the members of the legislature and receive $400 monthly, the controversial foundation paying half of the salary.

This raises the question: Why should any non-government organization be permitted to contribute any part of the salary of any person employed in any branch of government, either as legislative, judicial or administrative aides?

The CSG machinery is as formidable as it is ruinous to grass-root home rule. In given time, the uniform mail-order law movement could bind all states of the republic under disastrous collectivistic Metro government.

Evidence of Metro-“1313″s” inroads are nationwide in 1959:

Indiana. A bill proposed to abolish the board of county commissioners, then to provide for appointment by a county council of an administrative officer (county manager) who would be the head of county government.

Illinois. A sleeper law had its firing pin pulled by Metro amendment. Altered sections of the 1941 “Revised Cities and Villages Act,” set in motion activity leading toward abolishment of the offices of mayor, clerk, treasurer and all other elected officials.

Florida. A Metro-“1313″ backed move was attempted to pry open the state to federal urban renewal funds. The legislation was beaten down early in the 1959 legislature, revived and beaten down again almost as the closing gong sounded.

Iowa. Another hoary Metro objective was furthered in promoting a “short ballot” attempt. Abolishing elective offices shortens the ballot. The bill, which provided for appointment rather than election of three members of the Iowa Commerce Commission, beginning in 1963, passed both houses of the Iowa Legislature.

The Evening World-Herald (Iowa edition) of February 20, 1959, reported that two bills affecting county government were introduced: “One . . . provides that offices within a county can be combined ‘to promote efficiency and economy’. . . . The second bill introduced would permit counties to adopt a county administr-
that the pro-Metro bills which they introduce stem from the "1313" source. One wrote: "The proposal for county executive legislation originated solely and only through my interim committee." Another, who backed metropolitan multi-purpose districts, stated: "The idea of metropolitan government is not particularly new, and it is an idea that could perhaps spring from many people's minds as it did mine. I believe that government is a response to need and that present local government functions do not solve expanding metropolitan needs. Because of this we created the interim committee study. The sources that were used during this interim committee study are printed in the report."

The report cited was peppered with "1313" sources, including evidence of personal appearances, statements, and quotations from the League of California Cities ("1313") and its state lobbyist; the executive director of American Municipal Association ("1313"); a National Municipal League director ("1313"); various pro-Metro professors, including Victor Jones and Luther Gulick, "fathers" of the Metro movement; CSG publications and authors; a state correspondent to the International City Managers Association ("1313"); and a coterie of other assorted "1313" mouthpieces.

Challenged, a State Assemblyman admitted his connection with "1313" and blustered: "Government is terribly corrupt; we're just trying to clean it up." Upon the same dusty excuse did Metro-"1313's" parent body, the National Municipal League, introduce itself at the turn of the century.

Today the collectivism of "1313" penetrates practically every level of government. The crazy hawking of "1313" legislation throughout the states may carry graver undertones, due to a fact recently uncovered: CSG is part of a linkage that leads into Red Russia, as follows: (See Appendix 24 of UNESCO, 10c/41, Paris, June 30, 1958).

CSG interlocks with Committee on International Municipal Cooperation which transmits funds raised in the United States to International Union of Local Authorities, the organization that commingles with Communist Yugoslavia and Communist East Germany, the latter through International Federation for Documentation, an international information pool. Records further reveal that IFD collaborates with USSR, through the International Committee Social Sciences Documentation in sharing legal information, included an annotated up-to-date bibliography on law in the United States of America.

The CSG describes itself as an agency "created by the states" in 1933, yet no state "joined" CSG until 1936. As a matter of fact the act of creation is so obscure as to suggest that CSG was little more than letterhead paper during its first three years.

Finally, in 1936, state of New Jersey passed a law establishing the New Jersey Commission on Interstate Cooperation. This set the pattern for a 15-member body comprised of equal components from senate, assembly and appointees named by the governor.

The New Jersey Act, perhaps the granddaddy of all CSG mail-order laws that since have poured forth, charged its commission "to carry forward the participation of this state as a member of the Council of State Governments both regionally and nationally, to confer with officials of other states and of federal government, to formulate proposals for co-operation between this state and the other states and with the federal government, and to organize and maintain governmental machinery for such purposes."

The spore of CSG propagation was planted in the statute in a section that read:

"The Secretary of State shall forthwith communicate the text of this measure to the Governor, to the Senate and to the House of Representatives of each of the other states of the Union, and memorialize each legislature which has not already done so to enact a law similar to this measure, thus establishing a similar commission with like duties and powers, and thus joining with this state in the common cause of reducing the burdens which are imposed upon the citizens of every state by governmental confusion, competition and conflict."

The language was picked up by other states, some of whose statutes are almost exact copies of the initial New Jersey law. By this method, CSG has spread from state to state. It
and in developing Council of State Governments for that purpose.”

In many state statutes, the following typical section sounds like more of the New Deal hokus pokus:

“The Council of State Governments is hereby declared to be a joint governmental agency of this state and of the other states which cooperate through it.”

Operating from “1313” headquarters, CSG maintains branches in New York, Washington, D.C., and San Francisco. It claims that it is the secretariat for America’s 7,500 state legislators, the Governor’s Conference, the Conference of Chief Justices, the National Association of Attorneys General, the National Association of State Budget Officers, the National Legislative Conference, the National Association of State Purchasing Officials, the Parole and Probation Compact Administrators’ Association, the Association of Juvenile Compact Administrators and the National Conference of Court Administrative Officers; and that it works closely with other organizations serving state government.

In addition to its mail-order law business, CSG machinery runs “quick surveys,” gathers copies of laws passed by the states, operates programs including information service, research and publications, arranges national and regional meetings where elected public officials are wined and dined by attachés of the CSG shadow-government that anonymously conducts the proceedings. The freeload politician sees nothing wrong in taking “1313” prompting—taxpayers be hanged! The “experts” from “1313” see the American population as a vast force to be regimented and taxed.

CSG instrumentation has enacted legislation, such as “emergency” location of state and political subdivisions’ governments outside territorial limits, and has approved motorboat registration in which aliens are exempted from identifying their craft, but American owners are subject to punishment for non-conformance.

CSG keeps an up-to-date file on American governments under a veener of legality provided by cooperative legislators. This is driving rank-and-file Americans into the position of battling against the overwhelming

(Continued on page 518)
Katherine Livingston (Jacksonville, Fla.). We are continually striving to make the public aware of the DAR. Our publicity

Capt. William Sanders (Port Arthur, Texas). With dedication of the Charles Simpson Atwell bookcase at Gates Memorial Library, the chapter realized completion of a project that fills a long-felt need.

We had no genealogical section in our Port Arthur Library, and several members of the chapter had been collecting books on the subject, hoping to establish one. To determine the amount of interest in genealogy in our area, a room was set aside for one day at the Gates Memorial Library, and the public was invited, with DAR members serving as consultants. Many people came for exchange of ideas, help, and information, and the regent, Mrs. Allen Burch, felt that the beginning of a genealogical collection was a worth while chapter project.

Several chapter members had suggested that a permanent memorial be set up for Charles Simpson Atwell, recently deceased husband of Ella Young Atwell, Mrs. Atwell, alone, Capt. William Sanders Chapter, and over the years she and her husband had given most generously to DAR schools. Their many gifts included a dormitory for 9- and 10-year-old boys at Crossnore, modernization of the milking barn at Tamassee, and furnishing of the living room at Friendship Cottage at Tamassee.

Capt. William Sanders Chapter, wishing to express its appreciation for the interest and generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Atwell, decided to supply, through memorial gifts of the chapter members, a bookcase to be marked with a suitable plaque and placed in the Gates Memorial Library.

Dedication ceremonies were held January 30, 1962, with 26 chapter members attending. Mrs. Allen Burch, regent, presented the bookcase and 60 genealogical books to Miss Lucy Stiefel, librarian. American and DAR flags were also given, to be kept on the bookshelf.

From this beginning, it is hoped that a growing genealogical collection will awaken even more community interest in pursuing the most enjoyable hobby of completing family records.—Mrs. J. C. Watkins.

Peter Muhlenberg (Philadelphia, Pa.). At the February meeting Peter Muhlenberg celebrated the 50th Anniversary of founding, with the original charter on display. Honor guests included Mrs. Joseph Vallery Wright, Pennsylvania State Regent; Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, New York State Regent; Mrs. Andrew Y. Drysdale, National Chairman of Tellers; Mrs. F. A. Paul Ziesmer, State Treasurer; Miss Helen S. Moore, Mrs. Carl E. Glock, Miss Helen T. Pearce, Mrs. David Taylor, Mrs. George J. Waiz, and Mrs. Theodore E. Zoller from the State Board of Officers; and many regents representing local chapters. The original charter, minutes, and gavel were on display, and a picture of the first regent, Mrs. Edward I. Smith, was brought in by her niece, Miss Mildred W. Lee, who was seated with the honored guests. After a musical program by Mrs. Arthur Kushke, Jr., a 50-year member-

ship medal certificate was presented to Mrs. Mrs. Leonard Stiles, regent; Mrs. Joseph Vallary Wright, State Regent; Mrs. Ashmead White, President General, NSDAR.
George T. Faris. Four high school students who had won Good Citizens awards were guests.

The regent pleased to announce that Mrs. John J. Girard di Carlo had won the Pennsylvania State award for her essay, The Constitution Versus World Government.

This year brings to a close a successful 3-year administration of Mrs. Stiles. Mrs. James R. Wilson, chairman of Americanism, has arranged a reception each year for new citizens; an outstanding one was given in 1960, when 75 naturalized citizens were sworn in by Federal Judge J. C. Ganey in Old City Hall, next door to Independence Hall.

The chapter presented the furniture in General Varumn’s Headquarters at Valley Forge Park, which had been on loan for many years. One of the treasures in the collection was an unusual picture embroidered on silk, which was accepted by the DAR Museum.

In April the chapter will meet in Independence Hall, and the key to the ballroom will be returned to M. O. Anderson, Superintendent. Restoring this room in 1897 was a project of Philadelphia Chapter.—Helen B. Foppert.

Indian Trails (Barstow, Calif.)

The guest speaker at an Indian Trails Chapter meeting was Mrs. Larry (Marie) Johnson, a descendant of Chief Quannah Parker, the last Chief of the Comanche Tribe; this automatically makes her a member of the Chieftains Band, known as the Quahada Clan. Chief Quannah Parker was half British and half Indian. His mother was captured in a Texas raid when a very young girl, and lived among the Comanches until she grew to maidenhood, when she married a Chief. A son, Quannah, was born. Although not a full-blooded Indian, Mrs. Johnson said he was the first and only Chief recognized by the United States Government and was so honored that he, his advisers, and their families could travel where and whenever they chose with all expenses paid by the Government. Mrs. Johnson is the daughter of a retired master sergeant and was brought up at military posts. She enjoys the unique position of "weapons repairman" and has the distinction of being the only woman, employed by the U. S. Marine Corps Supply Center, holding this position. A daughter, Alicia Yarbrough Ellis, is a graduate of Bacone College, degree at the University of Turkey, while her husband is with the U.S. Air Force in Ankara. She met her husband at Bacone College. Mrs. Johnson’s husband is a member of the Santa Fe Indian dance team. Her son also attended Bacone College. Mrs. Johnson has great poise and uses excellent English. She told of Indian life and strengthened their improvement, when given a chance.

Mrs. Earl Cullers, regent of Indian Trails Chapter, Mrs. Alexander Grant, past regent, and other chapter members are greatly interested in the Indians. Mrs. Cullers and Mrs. Bethard (a new member) visited an ancient cemetery near Daggett, Calif., copied and typed inscriptions from 53 graves, and sent them in to Mrs. Jeffers, the Genealogical chairman.—Mrs. Harry Brott

Chicago (Chicago, Ill.)

The three outstanding programs of Chicago Chapter during 1961 were:

1. The Washington’s Birthday tea.
2. The 70th Birthday party.
3. The Flag Day program.

At the Washington’s Birthday tea the guest speaker was the distinguished member of Congress, Hon. Marguerite Stitt, representative from the 13th district of Illinois. Her subject was: Woman: Challenge and Responsibility. The Mayfair Room of the Sheraton-Blackstone Hotel was filled with members and guests, including many men. The selections of the 30-voice chorus linked well with United States history.

The next special program of 1961 was the 70th Birthday Party of Chicago Chapter, the parent chapter of the National Society, having been founded in 1891. The history of the chapter was related by a former regent, Mrs. Harold I. Meyer. When the membership grew to 800, some members withdrew and formed other chapters in subsequent decades. The birthday cake was cut by our regent, Mrs. Guy M. Blake, and served by the Social Committee.

The Flag Day program was especially interesting, as Chicago Chapter entertained the new State Regent, Mrs. Albert G. Pfeiffer, one of the highest school honor students who had received the DAR Good Citizens’ pins and R.O.T.C. medals. As a former high school history teacher, Mrs. Peters gave the students new insights into American history by her enlightening address, The Flag and the Patriot. Since this program was really a salute to youth, the chairman of the Junior American Citizens Committee, Mrs. George W. Ferguson, brought some young people from the South Neighborhood House to this meeting to be greeted by our regent.—Pearl K. Henderson.

Finley of Haddonfield, candidate for the office of State Regent of the New Jersey Society, was honored at a reception and tea given by General Washington Chapter at the home of Mrs. Finley’s sister, Mrs. Siegfried Roebling, which was handsomely decorated in a Christmas motif. A harp provided beautiful background music throughout the entire affair.

Receiving with Mrs. Finley were Mrs. Stephen H. Barlow of Pennington, regent of the chapter; Mrs. George C. Skillman of Belle Mead, the State Regent; and Mrs. Roebling. Mrs. Finley was a former chapter regent, Senior State President of the CAR and former State Recording Secretary and is now State Vice Regent.

The occasion was a delightful one. State Officers, Honorary State Officer, State Chairmen, National Vice Chairmen, and chapter regents were included in the guest list. About 150 attended.

Our chapter is proud to have Mrs. Finley as a member.—Mrs. Stephen H. Barlow.

Thirty-seventh Star (McCook, Neb.) observed its 50th Birthday on February 18, 1961, at a tea held in the Memorial Methodist Church. Past regents (including Mrs. Leroy Kleven, Mrs. E. B. Olson, Mrs. H. D. Strunk, Mrs. E. C. Green, Mrs. Frank Hamilton, Mrs. Frank Malone, Mrs. Alma Stephens, Mrs. Clarence Rouch, Mrs. C. T. Milligan, Mrs. John Dunbar, Jr., and Mrs. F. N. Weiland) were honored guests, in addition to many State Officers—Mrs. Grant A. Ackerman, State Regent; Mrs. H. H. Selleck, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Leon E. Ponte, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. Curtis E. Lyyla, State Corresponding Secretary; and Mrs. William A. Johnson, State Historian. Mrs. C. T. Milligan gave a brief history of the National Society; and Mrs. Floyd Olson, in her history of the chapter, told of the 15 members who met in February, 1912, to organize. Three sisters’ names were added before the charter was closed. Miss Alpha Christian became the first regent. One of the first chapter achievements was to assist a Wyoming chapter in marking the Nebraska-Wyoming line. The chapter as a whole did much war work during World War I, and on November 7, 1922, the Governor invited the chapter to attend the laying of the corner-

Mrs. Alexander Grant, chairman American Indians; Mrs. Merle Johnson, Comanche Indian; Mrs. Earl Cullers, regent.

Muskoge, Okla., under a DAR scholarship. She is now studying for her doctor’s...
The present membership is 88. Many members have held chapter and State offices with distinction, and the chapter is proud of its record for these 50 years.—Mrs. Dean Hoy.

**Ruth Wyllys** (Hartford, Conn.) and **Sarah Whitman Hooker** (West Hartford, Conn.). These two chapters held an educational exhibit during February in observance of American History Month in the Bishop's Corner branch of the Hartford National Bank and Trust Co., West Hartford. The theme of the exhibit, Connecticut's Part in National Defense—1775-1962, is a showing of prints and models of implements of defense made in the State.

_Minuteman to Missleman_ is developed in a window display with an artistic arrangement of articles used in the Revolution—a powder horn and a musket—a Civil War drum, a foot locker, and a knapsack, supplemented by models of helicopters and an 1812 cannon ball. A uniform like those used in the Revolution was loaned by the Putnam Phalanx.

Within the bank a large map of Connecticut shows the location of the various plants that contributed to the exhibit. Prints of revolvers of the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Co., of muskets from Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp., and of gunsights of the Lyman Gun Sight Co. are from the older era. The modern methods of defense are represented by color prints of submarines and nuclear submarines of the Electric Boat Co., a stripped and working model of an airplane engine of Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Co., prints of linear shaped charges for missiles of the Fafnir Manufacturing Co. Other prints show French flintlock pistols of the early period. A model of the new Sikorsky helicopter and one of a Hamilton propeller are most interesting. Connecticut Air Defense lists the different groups of units and their location in the State and shows pictures of Nike installations, the Ajax, Hercules, and Zeus. The Connecticut Historical Society also participates in the exhibit.

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ing of the house of Hezekiah Alexander, built in 1774, now a historic shrine and the only home of a signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration now standing.

General work includes the compilation of 9,000 names, with records obtained from old gravestones in nearby cemeteries. A cash award was received from the State Society for this work, copies of which are on file. Also on file is the complete genealogical record of the six Alexanders who were signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration. This research, under the direction of Mrs. Annie K. Blythe Ingram, was participated in by Miss Hattie Alexander, Mrs. James E. Steere, Mrs. S. L. Boyce, and Miss Amanda Coffey and published in the DAR Magazine.

An educational interest of long standing is Crossnore School, to which are sent annually contributions for scholarships, clothing for students, and materials for the used-clothes store. A scholarship fund has also been maintained at the local Queens College. A Good Citizens' award, an American history award, and two civics awards are made annually to students in local junior and senior high schools.

On exhibit at the meeting were bulging old scrapbooks, pictures of past activities, and books and records pertaining to local history. A social half hour closed this Golden Anniversary meeting.—Florence Jamison.

Gen. William Maxwell (Belvidere, N.J.) celebrated its 30th birthday December 2, 1961, with an anniversary tea in Hackettstown. State officers and neighboring regents and vice regents were guests. The anniversary chairman gave a brief history; our chaplain recited Van Dyke's The First Christmas Tree; music and vocal selections were followed with refreshments and social hour.

The chapter was organized in Belvidere December 21, 1931, by the late Mrs. G. Wyckoff Cummins, with 12 charter members. Mrs. C. Edward Murray, then State Regent, was the honor guest. Mrs. Cummins served as regent for 16 years. Historical markers were placed and cemetery and historical records copied and bound at her expense. It was said, "Through the devotion and interest of Mrs. Annie B. T. Cummins, regent of Gen. William Maxwell Chapter, there are more unpublished records of Warren County, N.J., on the shelves of our National library than of any other county in the United States."

For years we have given a $100 scholarship to Tamasssee, besides Christmas gifts and contributions to the State project, with monetary awards by card sales. We sponsor Good Citizen, from four local high schools, organize JAC clubs, and award history certificates. American History month we had essays on What America Means to Me and presented the American Heritage Book of the Revolution to local high school libraries. Our Constitution Week programs included windows, displays, speakers, and editorials, with towns, churches and schools cooperating. We donate to the foreign exchange student program locally. We are working to reorganize our CAR. Three of our younger members have been serving as Pages at the State Conference.

Our National Defense chairman (a social studies teacher in Hackettstown High School), received a citation from Valley Forge Freedoms Foundation for exceptional work in teaching responsible citizenship last year. She was one of 16 New Jersey classroom teachers to receive the award. Our 45 members look back with pride at our past accomplishments and forward with hope to greater achievements.—Isabella R. S. (Mrs. Conrad) Folk.

White Aline (Parkville, Mo.) celebrated its fifth anniversary March 27, 1962, and looked back on marked growth and development. It was organized with 12 members under the administration of Mrs. David S. Eads, State Regent, and Mrs. Walter Diggs, State Vice Regent. Charter members were elected the first year. The membership is now 36.

The chapter has brought to the local high school, for the past 3 years, a high-ranking State official, including the Governor, the Attorney General, and the Lieutenant Governor, as a speaker on Constitution Day; these appeared in the order named. This gesture has been generously received by school officials as a high light in Missouri educational circles.

Essay contests have been sponsored in the sixth and eighth grades of both the public and parochial schools, with interesting interest, each year. Medals and certificates were awarded.

A Good Citizens' pin and certificate were awarded a senior girl in the high school each year. One award has been made to a naturalized citizen, and DAR Manuals have been given to 8 persons. The chapter has given Christmas gifts to the many Girl and Boy Scout Troops, distributed 150 or more Flag Codes to Scout leaders and Scouts, and sold Flags as a special project, with pleasing results. A Junior Member has been added each year.

The silver half dollar ribbon was received the first year and the gold ribbon the succeeding 3 years.

The chapter has six mother-daughter combination memberships.

A delegate and alternate have attended each State Conference; the district meeting has also been attended each year. A delegate attends National Congress one alternate year, with partial expenses paid by the chapter.

The first 5 years have been growing years and stepping stones through the period of learning and developing in DAR policies and projects. We go forward into the sixth year with fuller knowledge of the meaning of DAR, as a greater and better chapter.—Mrs. Mary B. Aker.

Interior Department Atlantic Coast Installations
Suffer $3 1/2 Million Storm Damage

The devastating storm that struck the Middle Atlantic State coastal areas beginning March 6, 1962, caused losses to Department of the Interior installations estimated at more than $3 1/2 million.

Virtual loss of two National Wildlife Refuges in Virginia and North Carolina and other barriers ruined many fresh-water areas which for years have provided rest ing and feeding grounds for migratory waterfowl, Fish and Wildlife Service representatives said. Repercussions of this damage cannot be measured at this time. Refuge personnel have counted at least 70 other National Wildlife Refuges, including the Chincoteague Wildlife Refuge, indicating that while there may have been some losses, the famous herd is still generally intact.

Preliminary surveys indicate extensive damage to coastal refuges from Brigantine in New Jersey to the Blackbeard Island in Georgia. The Chincoteague Refuge in Virginia and the Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge in North Carolina were the hardest hit. The damage at the Chincoteague Refuge included the leveling of approximately 21 miles of protective dunes. Great quantities of sand were deposited in the refuge's fresh-water impoundments. The transition from fresh to salt water is expected to do serious damage to aquatic vegetation upon which waterfowl using the refuge normally feed.

Damage to the Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge on North Carolina's Outer Banks covered a complete destruction of 12 miles of protective sand dunes and heavy damage to fresh-water impoundments used by ducks and geese during the winter months.

Other National Wildlife Refuges besides Chincoteague and Pea Island that were damaged include Brigantine, in Virginia, and Tysens Pond, in New Jersey, where 5 miles of levees were breached or damaged; Bombay Hook, in Delaware, with erosion and washouts in the levees; Blackwater, in Maryland, with damage to levees and pools; Back Bay, in Virginia, where dune erosion was extreme along 5 miles of ocean front; Mattamuskeet and Swan- quarter National Wildlife Refuges, in North Carolina—high-water damage to revetments and roads; Cape Romain, in South Carolina, erosion and damage to the Huntington Refuge in Georgia, erosion of fresh-water pond dikes; and Blackbeard Island, also in Georgia, erosion and damage to protective sand dunes.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Genealogical Source Material

By Beatrice Kenyon, National Chairman, Genealogical Records Committee

(Continued from April Magazine)

Location of Graves of Revolutionary Soldiers (copied from the Records of Harold B. Trombley, Graves Registration Officer of the New Hampshire American Legion State Department. Contributed by Rumford Chapter, Concord, N. H. Grafton County, Monroe Town)


Orange Town

Dow, Jesse, Regt. Ebenezer Bridge, d. May 6, 1841, Town Cem.

Orford Town


Piermont Town


Plymouth Town


Rumney Town


Woodstock Town


Antwm Town


Bedford Town


Bennigton Town

MINNESOTA DAUGHTERS HONOR THEIR REVOLUTIONARY ANCESTORS
who fought so valiantly for freedom and independence

Anthony Wayne, Colonial, Crookston, Fort Snelling, General Henry Hastings Sibley, Greyson Du Lhut, John Prescott, John Witherspoon, Keewadin, Maria Sanford, Mendota, Missabe, Molly Stark Branham, Okabena, Old Trails, Owatonna, Rochester, St Anthony Falls, Traverse Des Sioux and Washington Elm Chapters.

Ancestor | Member | Address | Zone
--- | --- | --- | ---
Barton, Jotham | Mars. | | |
Belknap, Moses S. | Vt. | | |
Brewster, Capt. Ephraim | N.H | | |
Brooks, Micah | Mass. | | |
Brown, William | N.H | | |
Burke, Isaac | Md. | | |
Burbeck, Edward | Mass. | | |
Cady, Jason | Conn. | | |
Childs, Elijah | Conn. | | |
Clayton, Ens. Jonothan Ives | Md. | | |
Colby, Jason | Conn. | | |
Conrad, John | Va. | | |
Converse, Israel | Conn. | | |
Cragin, John | Mass. | | |
Cry, Isaac Sr. | Mass. | | |
Dent, John Brewer | Md. | | |
Dwinnell, Benjamin | Conn. | | |
Elden, Capt. John Sr. | Me. | | |
Fleming, Robert | Pa. | | |
Fleming, Robert | Pa. | | |
Fleming, Robert | Pa. | | |
Grannis, Edward | Conn. | | |
Grady, Isaac Sr. | Mass. | | |
Hansen, Joseph Jefferson | Mass. | | |
Ireland, Thomas | Conn. | | |
Kearney, Silas | Conn. | | |
Klampper, Isaac | Conn. | | |
Kumler, Jacob | Pa. | | |
Libby, Robert | Mass. | | |
MacPherson, David | Mass. | | |
Maxfield, David | N.J. | | |
Mills, Capt. Sam | Conn. | | |
Mitchell, Elijah | Conn. | | |
Moore, Capt. James | Va. | | |
Myrick, Bezaleel | Mass. | | |
Palmer, Dudley | Mass. | | |
Parker, Jonathan | Conn. | | |
Patch, Ephraim Jr. | Conn. | | |
Perry, Freeman | R.I. | | |
Phillips, Col. Joseph | N.C. | | |
Prouty, Matthew | Conn. | | |
Pugh, Thomas | Conn. | | |
Rees, Maj. James | Conn. | | |
Reynolds, Serg. John | Conn. | | |
Richardson, Nathan | Conn. | | |
Rush, Michael | Conn. | | |
Seeber, Lt. William | N.Y | | |
Simonds, Col. Benjamin | Mass. | | |
Shimer, Samuel | Mass. | | |
Skilling, Simeon | Me. | | |
Slaymaker, John | Mass. | | |
Slaymaker, John | Conn. | | |
Smith, Asa | Conn. | | |
Smith, Josiah | Me. | | |
Stark, Josiah | Conn. | | |
Stone, Josiah | Va. | | |
Studley, Consider | Mass. | | |
Taverner, Capt. John | Conn. | | |
Trenchard, George | N.J. | | |
TURNER, Abiel | Conn. | | |
Weaver, Hartwell | S.C. | | |
Westbrook, James | Conn. | | |
Wheeler, Capt. George | Conn. | | |
Wiswall, Henry Sr. | Mass. | | |
Witherspoon, Dr. John | N.J. | | |
Wood, Joseph | Conn. | | |
Woodward, Gideon | Conn. | | |
Woodward, Gideon | Conn. | | |
HONORING
MRS. RALPH B. DUNNAVAN
State Regent of Minnesota, DAR

Presented with pride and affection by the following Chapters:

Albert Lea    John Prescott    Nathan Hale
Captain Comfort Starr    John Witherspoon
Captain John Holmes    Keewaydin
Colonial    Maria Sanford
Daughters of Liberty    Mendota
Fergus Falls    Minneapolis
General Henry Hastings Sibley    Missabe
Willmar

North Star
Old Trails
Owatonna
Red Cedar
Rochester
St. Anthony Falls
Plants of Colonial Days

(Continued from page 493)

er spinning wheel; they raised nine children.

Cotton was planted in America in 1621, but it was only seen as a garden ornament with garden flowers. After the Revolution Thomas Jefferson wrote in a letter, "The four Southernmost States make a great deal of cotton." But it wasn't until 1792 that a Yankee schoolteacher, Eli Whitney, set King Cotton on a throne by his invention of the cotton gin. This invention cheapened our dress and altered rural life.

Let us think of Virginia, the State that took on special luster in 1957, because this State and our Nation celebrated the 350th Anniversary of the establishment of the first permanent English settlement in Jamestown in 1607.

As these rugged pioneers stepped from the three small ships (the largest, 100 tons, the smallest, 20 tons) anchored in the James River, they began to look around to see what this new land offered. Grapes of many varieties were abundant. They used the fruit of the grapes for their much-needed food, and the long, thick vines were made into fences that marked the property lines; thinner grapevines bound thatched roofs to the frames of their homes.

In 1640 the Virginians decided to raise silk to export to the Mother Country. White mulberry trees were imported, and tobacco raising was limited, so that major attention could be given to the mulberries. This might be called the first crop-control program in the New World. It failed, as did the silk industry, but the mulberries survive; indeed they are still living in Jamestown.

Even before the early dangers and uncertainties were past, the women's hands began to shape gardens, not just for produce, but for pleasure. A Virginia gentleman was, perforce, an agriculturist; his lady was a gardener by choice. Trimming boxwood was a pastime for young and old.

These early settlers learned, like the other Colonists, that the best plant for food was the Indian corn or maize, a native of our country at its settlement; this plant was under full and thoroughly intelligent cultivation by the Indians, native sons of the New World. The Indians not only showed the Colonists how to plant and harvest the corn, but how to grind it and cook it in a palatable way. Indian corn was often called "gunny wheat" or "turkie wheat" by the Colonists.

Another important birthday to all botanists was celebrated on May 23, 1957, as Carl Linnaeus was born 250 years ago in 1707 in Sweden. His contemporaries said, "God created but Linnaeus set in order!" This setting in order of the plants was his great talent and his major contribution to botany and biology. He brought order out of chaos. First he set up principles on which a genus should be defined, and the kindred groups within a genus as its species. Plants could now be identified by two words only, the first a noun, the second an adjective; for example, Rosa gallica, the French rose, is never confused with Rose canina in any book.

The forests were the wealth of the colonies, in more ways than one. Homes were built of logs. Dishes were made from wood, whittled with the jackknife. The dishes were called, "eating furniture". The jackknife was the most prized tool; it carved popguns from elder and bows for arrows, whistles were whittled from chestnut and willow; later fiddles were made from cornstalks and trombones from pumpkin leaves. Oh! these pioneers knew how to make the best of what the land provided. A confection was concocted from the pithy inside of the cottonwood tree. The bark of the barberry was used for medicinal purposes.

Our ancestors didn't make "flower arrangements"; they picked bouquets. Often they would select a vase they wished to use, then carry it around their door yard, picking something of every plant in flower, maybe using a sprig of asparagus for green. No doubt they enjoyed these bouquets as much as we do our modern arrangements—at least they were not as nerve wracking to prepare.

The oldest flower garden in America is now at Ft. Ticonderoga, N.Y. In 1755, during Montcalm's occupation of the fort, on the site where the Indians had grown corn, the garden was made by the French. British continued it as a garden after they took the fort, in 4 years. It is still maintained in good condition.

We appreciate our heritage of much beauty and usefulness in the plants handed down from our Colonial ancestors.
DELAWARE – THE FIRST STATE

COOCH’S BRIDGE
This monument, located near Newark, marks the place where the only Revolutionary Battle was fought in Delaware.

SPONSORING CHAPTERS:
Caesar Rodney Chapter
Colonel Haslet Chapter
Col. Armwell Long Chapter
Cooch's Bridge Chapter
Elizabeth Cook Chapter
Mary Vining Chapter
Captain William McKennan Chapter
Captain Jonathan Caldwell Chapter
Col. David Hall Chapter
State Officers Club

Indian Bureau Man to Work with New York Senecas Affected by Kinzua Dam Construction

Sidney M. Carney, a career employee of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, will work with the Seneca Indians of New York on problems resulting from construction of the Kinzua Dam and Reservoir on the Allegheny River.

The Kinzua project is part of a comprehensive plan for flood control in the Ohio River Basin originally authorized by Congress in 1938. It will be built by the Army Corps of Engineers and will require taking over 9,000 acres of Seneca land which can be done under the law only by action of Congress. Appropriations committees of both Senate and House heard voluminous testimony for and against the proposed project in connection with the appropriations bills for the fiscal years 1958, 1959, and 1960. Funds for the project were approved by the Congress in all three years.

As the Bureau’s representative in the project area, Carney will be concerned with (1) exploring the possibilities of acquiring lands that could be exchanged for the area to be flooded, (2) reviewing the ways in which the Senecas could share benefits resulting from the recreation potential of the reservoir, (3) conducting investigations that will lead to a determination of the special damages to be sustained by the Senecas because a substantial proportion of their land is being taken, and (4) providing special counseling and guidance to Senecas who are required to move from their homes.
Correspondence with Our Authors

When writing to authors of articles that are printed in the Magazine, it is useless to send a letter to a city with the name of the chapter in lieu of a street address. The Post Office Department will not take the time any more to look up street addresses in city directories and telephone books. If you write to the Magazine Office asking us to forward your letters to authors, please enclose a stamped envelope, for our use in sending them to addressees. If articles are written by DAR members we will look up their addresses for you; if they are written by non-DAR members, we usually have their addresses in our files. If such articles have been given as speeches before chapters, we will forward letters to the chapter regent concerned.

Site of an Indian Massacre

In 1938 a wall was erected around the common grave of victims of an Indian massacre at Fort Seybert, Va. (now West Virginia) by the Roger Dyer Family Association. A small band of pioneers was savagely massacred on April 28, 1758, by a party of Shawnee Indians led by Chief Killbuck. Those massacred were Capt. Jacob Seybert and his wife, Margaret Hevener Seybert, Roger Dyer and his son William, and 12 others whose names are not known. The survivors, mostly children, were carried away into captivity to Shawnee villages near Chillicothe, Ohio. The victims were buried the day after the massacre by a relief party that arrived on the scene too late to save them.

Note: This information was supplied by Miss Mary C. Hiner, Judith Randolph Chapter, Farmville, Va.

Bill to Protect Mount Vernon View Killed

In the March Magazine (p. 263) it was hopefully announced that negotiations were underway to acquire lands along the Maryland shore opposite Mount Vernon to protect the view from that historic mansion. During the House of Representatives hearings on the National Park Service portion of the Interior Department appropriations bill, in March, however, the item authorizing payment for these lands was killed. Possible erection of a sewage-disposal plant in this locality prompted the campaign to protect Mount Vernon's view.

* * *

Note: Because the last line of the following poem was printed incorrectly in the March Magazine, the entire poem as submitted is given below:

The Ice Storm

All the trees are crystal bound
They stand a'glitter in the sun;
They hang with icy cobwebs down
As though by giant spiders spun.

Intricate patterns there are traced
'Mid branches edged with ice-point lace;
From tiny bush to noble tree
Nature has wrought her symphony.

And when night comes and golden stars
Break through the velvet canopy
I hear soft music faint and far
As they swing neath God's infinite panoply.

Ethel H. St. John,
Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter,
Honoring

MRS. CHARLOTTE W. SAYRE

PENNSYLVANIA STATE REGENT

Member of Presque Isle Chapter

Presented with pride and affection by her own Chapter
Mississippi’s Elizabeth Academy

(Continued from page 488)

Students who have completed the full course above shall be entitled to the honorary distinction of a diploma on parchment for the degree of Domina Scientiarum.

Orators of the institution with a diploma on parchment for the degree of Domina Scientiarum. Of these he quotes, study and correct moral deportment.

To date no diploma or parchment has been located in the possession of descendants of the recipients. A photostatic copy of a certificate of proficiency in her studies and for her amiable conduct is herein reproduced. Although so many years have elapsed, it is still possible that an authentic diploma may be located as miraculously as were the certificates. The fact remains that the school authorities proposed to award a degree to its graduates, and it is possible that they did this.

A shift in the center of population, the removal of the capital to Jackson, and increasing competition from other emerging schools for girls suspended the activities of Elizabeth Academy in the 1840’s. The property reverted to the heirs of Mrs. Roach, and some 20 years later the building was burned. Realizing the historic importance of this school, the Mississippi Division, NSDAR, erected in 1925, with elaborate ceremonies a bronze and granite marker beside the highway passing the school site. In 1954 a State historical marker was placed near the boulder, with appropriate and interesting ceremonies. An account of these two occasions would account for a roster of those who attended the Academy.

This school had and has deep significance to local and American history. It might be possible from 19th century publications to get a roster of those who attended the Academy. The arresting thing is that those familiar with the builders of our state mention by name many of these students who went out into the world to establish families of noble and influential people, passing on to their descendants ideals of disciplined effort, religious faith, and patriotic principles. They proved the truth of the saying that to educate a man is to educate an individual, to educate a woman is to educate a family. Such families helped offset the rough and sometimes wild elements of pioneer life, and as centers of integrity, leadership, and gracious living they advanced civilization. Elizabeth Academy accomplished results that were useful and appropriate for its era. Perhaps its record suggests some elements that could be useful in our endangered world.
Hear the words of Patrick Henry! 
Patrick Henry of Virginia
Wisdom phrased to save a nation
When that infant nation faltered.
Patrick Henry's bold oration
Stirred the colonists to action
In a war for independence
From the cold, despotic monarch.
Hear his words of awful moment
Hear them eighteen decades later
As we face the Bear, the giant.
In a world that's torn asunder
Half a free world—half a slave world
Patrick Henry speaks a message
To the base who would not struggle
To defend the Peer of Nations,
The disciples of surrender
Who would lose our Land in treason,
Hear the words that once more save us
As the great man of Virginia
Spoke them in another century.

March 23, 1775

"We must choose as slave or Freemen
We must reason now among us
Now our silence would be treason.
To keep silence is disloyal
To the Majesty of Heaven!
See the painful truth and hear it.
Finding us not content in blindness
Listening to the song of sirens
Who devise a beast's existence
For the fools who heed their lyrics.
Could this be the part of wise men
Having ears but never hearing?
Having eyes but never seeing?
Know in anguish of the spirit
Know the truth that brings salvation.
"Brings our temporal salvation.
With this truth is born provision
For our victory and our glory.
Let our past experience guide us
As a lamp unto our footsteps
Who among us finds a solace
In the enemy's behavior?
Those insidious smiles they show us
Trust them not and mark the warning
They're a snare unto our footsteps
With their kiss they send betrayal
As they steal into our waters
As they darken our Republic.
Does their LOVE send fleets and armies?
No, it's war and subjugation
The last argument of tyrants!
It's a blueprint for our ruin
Raised to force us to submission
In the chains which they are forging.
Vainly have we tried entreaty,
Vainly humble supplication
All these remedies exhausted
As the world grows black and blacker
As their answer came with slightings
Built on violence and insults.
Hope of peace, may we indulge it?
TIME LEAVES NOW NO ROOM
FOR HOPING
If we cherish life as Freemen
We shall not abandon basely
This rich prize for which we struggled
Ere the glorious objective
Of the contest is our triumph.
We must fight! We must do battle!
An appeal to arms I bring you.
We the God of Hosts petition
Let His Spirit be upon us!
They have told us we are weaklings
When, I ask, shall we be stronger?
Shall another week bring sinew?
Shall another year bring power?
Shall the triumph be to usward
When we have disarmed completely?
Irresolution makes us losers
Victory lies alone in action
Shall we make our brave resistance
Lying on our backs supinely
Hugging hope's delusive phantom
Till the enemy has bound us
Hand and foot the foe has bound us!
"WE ARE NOT WEAK!
THE GOD OF NATURE
BREATHES HIS SPIRIT IN
OUR NATION!
And invincible it makes us
We withstand the adversary
While our God presides with justice
Over destinies of nations.
He will raise up friends to aid us
Friends to fight our battles for us.
The vigilant, the brave in action
Vanquish mere material power.
No longer is it our election!
Time forecloses our retiring
Even should the weak among us
Wish to take the coward's pathway.
There can now be no retreat!
For enslavement and submission
Are retreat's abhorrent product.
In her forge our adversary
Manufactures chains of iron
As she lies in wait to bind us
On our plains and on our mountains.
Hear them forging chains of iron!
War is certain! Let it come now!
Lest my words be lost upon you
I repeat—Let war be coming!
Peace they cry—when peace has perished
In a war that's long been burning.
From the north a gale is sweeping
And the smoke assails our nostrils.
Who would have us stand here idly
Holding life and peace so dearly
As to purchase them with slave-chains?
Pray, Almighty God, forbid it!
I know not the course of others
Let my choice be known unto you
Liberty ALONE is my way
GOD GRANT ME LIBERTY . . .
OR DEATH!"

NOTE: This poem received an Americana award from Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, Pa., on February 22, 1962.
### DAR Membership

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<th>State</th>
<th>Number of Chapters</th>
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<td>65</td>
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<td>3,027</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>185,808</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS LAWN EDGER/TRIMMER**

**"EDGES AS FAST AS YOU CAN WALK"**

Heavy Duty
MODEL No. 300
6 Cutter Blades
Oilite Bearings
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Wt. 10 lbs.

Ott Edger will dig up stray weeds. Point the unit directly at the weed, and push it quickly through it. To cut weeds off smoothly at ground level, lower handle slightly, and push through weed.

Ott Edger will keep your sidewalk trimmed neatly. Walk with the lawn on your right side, on edge of walk. Bottom pick up finger should slide along edge of sidewalk or curbing.

Ott Edger will keep your lawn trimmed neatly. Walk with the lawn on your right side, on edge of walk. Bottom pick up finger should slide along edge of sidewalk or curbing.

Detachable or Attachable Guide
For Precision Lawn Edging

FROM THE HOME AND ESTATE OWNER: "If I could not get another Ott Lawn Edger, I would not sell mine for $100.00."

Side Pickup Finger on #200 and #300 only.

**AXTELL**


**Historic Mason-Dixon**
(Continued from page 484)

completed shelter was dedicated at a public ceremony attended by Gov. Elbert N. Carvel of Delaware, Sen. Mary L. Nock (representing Governor J. Millard Tawes of Maryland),

On November 11, 1961, the completed shelter was dedicated at a public ceremony attended by Gov. Elbert N. Carvel of Delaware, Sen. Mary L. Nock (representing Governor J. Millard Tawes of Maryland), officials from the two State commissions charged with the care of the boundary markers, and representatives of other patriotic societies and of historical societies of the two States—Delaware and Maryland.

**COL. WM. FEW CHAPTER**
Buxton, Georgia

Any trip’s a pleasure trip when you stop at Stuckey’s
Pecan Shoppes on Main Highways
—Most Anywhere!

**Stuckey’s**

Officially Approved
CAST BRONZE
Memorials • Markers
Tables

**extruded from page 484**

public view and photography. On one of these brick columns is a bronze plaque that tells briefly the story of the historic markers. This being a bi-State project, the roadwork and the landscaping are being done by the State Roads Commission of Maryland.
flood of welfare statism introduced by legislators whose CSG-collaboration transforms them from elected Jekylls into “1313” Hydes.

Add to all this the fact that CSG has destroyed the power and integrity of certain governmental commissions and committees by supplying silent “staffs” and secretariats which slant legislators whose CSG-collaboration flood of welfare statism introduced by certain governmental commissions from the CSG for the wealthier and transforms them from elected Jekylls and committees by supplying silent research, rig public hearings and write self-serving reports.

It is time for modern Americans to assert who is to control American government—citizens or agents of a bloated political fungus growing within the Republic?

A cure could be instantly obtained by a requirement that governmental officials, appointees, employees and interns submit sworn statements listing the names of organizations in which the elected representative or the public servant has held, or holds, membership, the statement to be placed on public file.

A correcting step can be taken simply by withholding state funds from the CSG for the wealthier and more powerful CSG grows, the worse will become the plight of government that rightfully belongs to American citizens. Check to learn what your state is paying the Council of State Governments.

Genealogy

(Continued from page 507)


Maupin—Lambdin—Want ances., parents, dates, and places of George Maupin, b. 1809, Va., d. in Ill.; sons, John, James, Oliver. Bro. James, b. 1818, Ky., d. in Ill. Sisters, mar. Lynn; Belew. Father drowned, 1818. Cousin George, Mo. Will exch. Lambdin data.—Mrs. V. R. Lambdin, 1634 S. W. 17th St., Miami 45, Fla.


A List of Pennsylvania Chaplains in the American Revolutionary Army

By Howard L. Applegate, Syracuse University

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Religion</th>
<th>Status</th>
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<td>Duffield, George</td>
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<td>Jones, David</td>
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<td>Keith, Robert</td>
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<td>Woodhull, John</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

674 W. 4th St. Cincinnati 3, Ohio
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

[318]
Anna Hyatt Huntington

(Continued from page 490)
famed as an Hispanist and known to a select few as a poet of talent. But I imagine he will be best known to future generations as one of his country’s most generous sons. He and Mrs. Huntington must have lost count years ago of the exact number of their many gifts; and I shall name only three to give you an idea of their quality. On 5th Avenue at 89th Street the building that houses the National Academy of Design is a Huntington gift; on Broadway at 156th Street the buildings that house the Hispanic Society Museum, the Museum of the American Indian, and the others are also Huntington gifts. Mr. and Mrs. Huntington also remembered to set up funds to maintain these buildings, something often forgotten by benefactors. In South Carolina, Mr. and Mrs. Huntington bought and restored the old plantation, Brookgreen Gardens, and made of its spacious lawns a veritable museum of sculpture. There may be seen the work of all big-name American sculptors. Brookgreen is now the property of the State of South Carolina, and so of us all—another very generous Huntington gift.

Work by Anna Hyatt Huntington is to be found in over 200 museums and galleries—and, speaking as an art-gallery director, I can assure you that it is in constant demand.

Monumental works by Mrs. Huntington are also scattered over the face of the earth. Again to name but a few, there are monuments in New York City; Wheeling, W. Va.; Brookgreen Gardens, S.C.; San Marco, Tex.; Seville and Madrid, Spain; Havana, Cuba; Newport News and Norfolk, Va.; Buenos Aires, Argentina; Gloucester, Mass.; San Francisco and San Diego, Cal.; and Blois, France. In this last-named city there is a great Joan of Arc like ours here in New York, and nearby some American troops are stationed. Our G.I.’s there affectionately refer to the French heroine as “Joanie on her Pony.”

As for the honors bestowed upon Anna Hyatt Huntington, the list is so long that even she had forgotten one or two of them. Desperately trying to decide which of this vast number to mention to you, I finally chose those that my Dixie brand of the English language could manage best. These are: National Academician, (the highest honor bestowed upon an artist in the United States); Officer (Officer, not Chevalier) of the Legion of Honor, France; Honorary Citizen of Cuba. She has been given the Grand Cross of Alfonso XII by Spain and the Grand Cross of Isabella the Catholic also; she was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Fine Arts by Syracuse University; she was the recipient of the Gold Medal of Honor of the Allied Artists of America and the Special Medal of Honor of the National Sculpture Society. In 1958 she was named the Woman of the Americas.

And so the list goes, on and on, but I believe that I have told you enough to make you see with me that Anna Hyatt Huntington, National Academician, is superbly a responsible Woman of Achievement.
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“meet me at
The Mayflower”
for dining
and dancing

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Presidential
Room

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• for reservations call Eric

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We express our most sincere gratitude to the sponsoring States this month.
MINNESOTA—Mrs. Ralph B. Dunnavan, State Regent; Miss Vera Mae Darr, State Chairman. 30 of 41 chapters for $440.00 inclusive.
DELWARE—Miss M. Catherine Downing, State Regent; Miss Anna E. Frazer, State Chairman. The nine chapters cooperated to place a $100.00 space and $10.00 cut.
MISCELLANEOUS—$1,017.25 including $49.00 for cuts and mats.

Have you ordered your copy of the picture story of the Seventy-First Continental Congress?

For the first time, there will be available a photographic memory book of Continental Congress, which will include pictures of National Society and State events during Congress, as well as speakers and the text of their speeches. The book will be a permanent souvenir of an outstanding week.

The volume will be compiled and edited under the supervision of the National Society, so that its contents will be authentic and official.

The memory book will be issued by Beckmon Publishers of Stockton, Illinois, the Nation’s only specialists in photographic books for conventions.

An order blank is supplied for your convenience.

Beckmon Publishers,
116 S. Main St.,
Stockton, Ill.

Enclosed you will find my (check, money order) for $5.00, in payment for one copy of the Picture History of the Seventy-First Continental Congress, NSDAR. Please mail it to me at the address below:

..............................................................
Michigan's Fort Michilimackinac

History has come to life at Fort Michilimackinac in Mackinaw City at the top of Michigan's lower peninsula.

Scientists are attempting to discover some of the 18th century secrets of Michigan military history still locked in the earth. They have dug for the past of Ottawa warrior, French explorer, Jesuit priest and British soldier. Restored sections of the fort present historically accurate displays of architecture, artifacts and documents—recreating the atmosphere of a distant era.

At the east entrance to the fort an impressive gate and its flanks bear historic banners representing the coats of arms of the various military units once stationed here. The French fleur-de-lis, the British lion and the white horse of the Royal American (British) Regiment fly above the fort's gate.

Animated life-size manikins garbed in the British uniforms of the late 1760's act out a scene in the interior of the restored King's Storehouse—one of the most prominent structures inside the fort which was originally built by the French about 1715 when they held the Straits of Mackinac country.

Inside the fort the archeological display area has been enlarged to give viewers a better opportunity to watch the crew of university scientists probe “history in the earth”. Windows look out on the “digging” area and visitors are kept informed as to what the archeologists are seeking and what they have discovered.

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Gem-Set Emblem
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Jeweled Recognition Pin
Miniature of the official Ceremonial Emblem for everyday wear, with a fine diamond in the center, $40.

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