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Editor's Corner

Since this editorial corner is the first text to greet the eyes of the reader when she opens the Magazine, it offers an opportunity to be the first to hope that there will be a bumper crop of Daughters attending the Seventy-third Continental Congress and that many will participate in the DAR World's Fair Tour.

The invitation is again renewed for weary Daughters to patronize the comfortable chairs in the Editor's Office and to ask questions that will save correspondence.

The Headquarters are undergoing their annual refurbishing so that they will look their beautiful best in April. As was the situation last year, the corridors send out pungent odors of paint; accordingly, your Editor's nose has resumed its pre-Congress quivering.

Since a new family has moved into the White House, we miss the busy whirl of the helicopters that moved so blithely over our heads on their way to and from Andrews Field, Camp David (Md.), and Middleburg (Va.).

Miss Mabel E. Winslow
Editor

Mrs. Paul R. Greenlease
National Chairman
DAR Magazine Committee

Mrs. Kenneth G. Maybe
National Chairman
DAR Magazine Advertising Committee

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States Sponsoring ads: District of Columbia, Missouri, Maryland and Kentucky.
Architect's drawing showing proposed Library expansion.
DEAR DAUGHTERS:

This message with special greetings comes to you as I am en route to State Conferences. Pleasant memories of States visited to date vie with anticipated meetings yet ahead. Your President General is ever grateful, inspired and stimulated by the constant dedication, service and hospitality extended! In turn, may all Chapter Regents and Delegates to Continental Congress share a similar experience of satisfaction and joy upon attendance at the Congress this April in Washington.

Last year the program of the Congress was streamlined, with several innovations. This year’s 73rd Continental Congress will generally follow plans introduced last year. There will be some “specials”—as you will note in the program upon registration. Time will be of the essence since the sessions will run 4 instead of 5 days. All are asked to cooperate in consideration of this. For your convenience, and information, a tentative outline guide of the forthcoming Congress appears on page 411.

If you are a Delegate, it is also suggested that you “review” the helpful hints offered in recent issues of the Magazine relative to advance planning and scheduling of Congress events.

It is exceedingly interesting to note that a large number—approximately one-third—of those attending Congress will also take the DAR Post-Congress trip to the World’s Fair.

Special Library Expansion Project: Please plan to visit the NSDAR Library, talk to the Library Expansion Committee, view the architect’s drawing and see the cards available relative to this project. You will then be well informed on the proposed project of this administration and be in a position to describe it vividly to your Chapter members upon return home. It is truly remarkable and very gratifying to report that, to date, on a voluntary basis, approximately 35% of the needed $100,000.00 has been subscribed!

Presumably opportunity for pledging will be given when you are in Washington, following the Tellers’ report. It is earnestly hoped that sufficient funds will be forthcoming to enable this project to go forward during the summer months. Your attention and cooperation will assure this further much-needed improvement to our wonderful National Headquarters buildings.

A Little-Known DAR Fact: Memorial Continental Hall cornerstone laid 60 years ago—“April 19, 1904, at half-past two, the Daughters of the American Revolution, led by the President General and National Officers, marched to the site, where amid appropriate Masonic ceremonies the cornerstone was laid. The day being so unpleasant the exercises were completed at Chase’s Theatre in the evening. . . .” (Chase’s New Grand Theatre, 1424 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., torn down in 1929—Commerce Building now on the site.)

In conclusion, I look forward with keen anticipation to greeting many of you at the Congress. Again, it is my most sincere hope that you will be pleased with this year’s program which is designed for your pleasure and enlightenment in the fields of historic, educational and patriotic work.

Cordially,

Marion Moncure Duncan
(Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan)
Decatur House... on

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA abounds in historic spots, and an outstanding example is Decatur House at 748 Jackson Place, on a square that fronts the White House. The preservation of Decatur House is in the hands of The National Trust for Historic Preservation, a private organization, membership in which is open to all. Charted by Act of Congress in 1949, it is supported by an endowment fund, more than 4500 individual members, 500 member organizations, and 20 corporations. The National Trust assists local officials in obtaining legislation to preserve historic districts and buildings and advises community leaders on what is worth saving, how to organize an effective preservation group, and how to restore, preserve, interpret, and finance a preservation project. Mrs. Truxtun Beale, the last private owner of Decatur House and well-known in Washington social life, bequeathed the house to The National Trust together with an endowment to help assure its preservation as an historic monument. Some years ago she published a book, Decatur House and Its Inhabitants, from which much of the material in this paper is gleaned.

Decatur House was built in 1818 for Commodore Stephen Decatur (hero of the Barbary Wars and the War of 1812), chiefly with prize money won by his daring exploits.

The house was designed by the famous Benjamin H. Latrobe, the great 19th century architect who designed the portico of the White House, St. John’s Church, and much of the interior of the Capitol. The house had most distinguished occupants during the 19th century, including the French Legation, the Russian Legation, and the British Legation, and Henry Clay and many other American statesmen.

Built in the early Federal period, the house was one of the few new residences available for permanent inhabitants of the city just arising from the swamps and mud that surrounded its main thoroughfare—Pennsylvania Avenue. Other houses near the White House were Congressional boarding houses. A landmark of the area was, of course, St. John’s Episcopal Church, directly opposite the Presidential Mansion and the fashionable place of worship of the city. In L’Enfant’s plan for the city, this area was called President’s Square. An entertainment in Decatur House, usually in the form of a ball, was an outstanding event in the social life of early Washington.

A most exciting incident was the ball given in 1820 by the Decaturs for the daughter of President Monroe, Maria, who had just married her cousin, Samuel Laurence Gouverneur, making this the first marriage in the White House. The ball was a very gay occasion, and the guests included those prominent in Washington society. An undertone of impending tragedy, however, troubled the heart of Commodore Decatur on that night. He was only 41 and enjoying the summit of his brilliant career as a national hero whose fame was worldwide due to his great success at Tripoli; however, his mind was disturbed by personal matters, for a grave crisis was confronting him. Commodore Decatur had just accepted a challenge to a duel with Commodore James Barron, who bore him a grudge because he...
had been a member of the board of inquiry during a court martial that suspended Barron from naval service for 5 years on the grounds that he had failed to clear his ship, the frigate Chesapeake, for action and had capitulated to the British frigate Leopard. After spending his suspension period abroad, Barron failed to return to the United States to take part in the War of 1812. When he did return in 1818 seeking a naval command, all doors were closed to him. This coldness he blamed on Decatur, who as Navy Commissioner had vigorously opposed Barron's efforts to secure reinstatement on the ground that Barron had not made proper efforts to reenter the service in 1812. A heated correspondence, in which Decatur was correct though not conciliatory, led to Barron's challenge and the ill-fated duel.

The sad affair occurred on March 8, 1820, early in the morning, at the famous field in Bladensburg called the “Valley of Chance” (the scene of 50 duels), and ended in the wounding of Decatur, who died that night at Decatur House. Thousands attended his funeral, including President Monroe, the Cabinet, Members of the Congress, foreign ministers, and the social elite of the Capital. Decatur House was then closed, as Mrs. Decatur felt she could live there no longer.

Then began use of the famous house by a succession of legations,
starting with the French. New residences arose on the Square, in one of which Mrs. Madison later lived and was known thereafter as the Dolley Madison House. During the visit of the aged Marquis de Lafayette, there were elaborate festivities honoring him in the houses on the square, which gradually, by popular usage, acquired the name of Lafayette Square.

Now the flag at Decatur House changed again. It became the Russian Legation until Mrs. Decatur complained to Henry Clay that the Russian servants were digging up her shrubbery. When the Russian Minister returned to Russia in 1826, Decatur House was occupied by Henry Clay, then Secretary of State, who fully expected to be the next occupant of the White House and chose Decatur House as the residence closest to the Presidential Mansion. A supreme master of oratory, a possessor of a dynamic personality and great exuberance, Clay was clearly one of the most important personalities in Washington; accordingly, Decatur House shone with splendor and was a focal point of both political and social life.

After Clay's political reversals and departure for Kentucky, another famous tenant moved into the house—the Secretary of State under Jackson, Martin Van Buren, whose home immediately became the political nerve center of the Capital. It is said that there was a signaling device in the attic so that messages could be exchanged between President Andrew Jackson and his Secretary of State across Lafayette Square.

The most sensational controversy of the day was the famous Eaton affair, in which the President and Van Buren were deeply embroiled in an effort to force Peggy Eaton, once Peggy O'Neill, daughter of a tavern keeper of the city, upon the social and political life of the Cabinet members. At the traditional Cabinet dinner given by the newly elected President, the members of the Cabinet and their wives were compelled to meet Mrs. Eaton, though the air was glacial. The next official affair was the dinner given by Secretary of State Van Buren. Once again Decatur House became the scene of a memorable occasion. Excitement and gayety were rife, and insults and coldness abounded, but no major catastrophe occurred. However, the rigid matrons of the Capital prevailed, and the Eatons retired from official Washington life.

Two residents of Decatur House had Presidential aspirations; Henry Clay failed, but Martin Van Buren succeeded.

Decatur House continued in the spotlight during the occupancy of its next tenant—Edward Livingston, Secretary of State, whose daughter Cora contemporaries called "the queen of American society." Lavish hospitality was dispensed in the now famous house, which echoed with the important political and social matters of the day.

Sir Charles Vaughan followed the Livingstons at Decatur House, which again became a legation and home of this British Minister. Upon his return to England, Decatur House acquired a different type of occupant, John Gadsby, the successful proprietor of famous hotels in Alexandria, Baltimore, and Washington. This new resident represented a change in the life of the Capital—the emergence of the mercantile class in society. Gadsby was reputed to be the wealthiest man in Washington; and, as a specialist in the art of entertaining, he gave magnificent parties. Although he conducted slave auctions in the quarters behind Decatur House and was sneered at by some foreign diplomats, all official and social leaders flocked to his door.

After Gadsby's death his wife leased the house to a succession of tenants. The first was George M. Dallas, Vice President to President James K. Polk. The city of Dallas, Tex., was named for him. After Dallas a number of tenants occupied Decatur House or parts of it. First, there was Joseph Gales, who entertained sumptuously, then John A.

(Continued on page 449)
HUNDREDS OF MEMBERS GOING TO THE WORLD’S FAIR: From the overwhelming number of advance reservations received for the New York World’s Fair trip it appears a large percentage of Delegates attending the 73rd Continental Congress plan to take the tour, some with husbands and families. Mrs. Mary J. McCaffree, Director of Special Events, and Mr. David Conrad, Tour Advisor, have made trips to National Headquarters from New York for consultation to finalize plans. A memorable weekend is anticipated.

"WHAT IS PAST IS PROLOGUE": This quotation from Shakespeare’s “The Tempest,” carved on the pedestal of the female figure at the entrance to the National Archives Building in Washington, was the title of an editorial appearing in the February 25th issue of the Leominster (Mass.) Enterprise paper on American History Month complimenting the DAR on “keeping the achievements of the past bright with meaning and remembrance.” This, together with decided increase in use of spot announcements during February, should be most gratifying to the National Chairman, Mrs. Charles S. Miller, and all who cooperated on this endeavor.

FIRST FAMILY AT HOUSTON SYMPHONY IN CONSTITUTION HALL: President and Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, with daughters Lynda Bird and Luci Baines, and their escorts, recently attended the Houston Symphony Society’s concert during its single appearance in Washington. The audience enthusiastically showed its appreciation of the fine performance, conducted by Sir John Barbirolli, which closed with Beethoven’s Symphony in A major. The 94-man orchestra from Texas is celebrating its 50th anniversary with an Eastern Tour.

GIFT FROM ST. MARY’S SCHOOL: The President General has received a beautiful hand-quilted coverlet in a star design from St. Mary’s School for Indian Girls.

NEW OVERSEAS UNITS A POSSIBILITY: From inquiries and interest expressed to the President General during her recent travels, and from information received at National Headquarters, three more overseas units of the NSDAR may be “in the making.” Locations would be Sweden, Okinawa, and Nassau. Do you know any interested Daughter who could assist?

PRESIDENT GENERAL ACQUIRES A DAUGHTER: A delightful post-February Board event, the lovely dinner tendered the President General by Mrs. W. Earle Hawley, Senior National President of the N.S.C.A.R. and her Board, on the evening of February 1st, took on special significance for Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, inasmuch as that was the date of the marriage of Miss Rita Zimmerman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Zimmerman, of Dallas, Texas, to Mr. Robinson M. Duncan. The young couple met at a C.A.R. National Convention in Washington seven years ago.

CONGRESS DELEGATES AND MEMBERS NOTE: Juniors will have a new item at the Bazaar during Congress Week. Permission has been granted to sell an attractive Flag lapel pin to benefit the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund.
WHAT MAKES a place different, gives it its own particular flavor, and brings about its unique role in history? The State of Missouri primarily owes its history and development to its geography—to its special and unique situation at the very heart of the American Continent.

If we could look down on the entire American Continent, almost at its center we would see Missouri, completely surrounded by the rest of the United States. Looking to either the east or the west, we would see that the States are equal in number. Looking to either the north or the south, we again find the number of States the same. Now, from our viewpoint high above America, let's observe the rivers. We see the Upper Mississippi flowing downward from the north, the wide, long Missouri River entering from the west, and the Ohio coming in from the east, meeting, merging, and flowing southward as the mighty Lower Mississippi. Right at its middle is Missouri; and furthermore, this whole great complex lies halfway between the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico, midway between the Atlantic and Pacific, placing Missouri at the very center of America's waterways.

Our soil and our natural resources, too, are a blend of the whole country. Eastern Missouri is woodland, with forests of deciduous trees; the west is the beginning of the prairie; to the north we have the lowest limits of the last glacier; and in the south we have the Ozark Mountains and the mines. Missouri's climate can grow both sugar maples and pecans, both corn and cotton. Our people, too, are a mixture; they have come from everywhere, and they have gone off to all four points of the compass.

Much of the western two-thirds of America owes its exploration and settlement to Missouri men. Missouri,
the first State west of the Mississippi, was for almost a generation the only such State and was directly or indirectly responsible for bringing into existence many of the States that followed it into the Union. Whether we are reading about the opening of the Santa Fe Trail, Moses Austin of Texas, Doniphan’s Expedition to Mexico, the Seminole War in Florida, Fremont in California, John Colter’s adventures in the Yellowstone, the explorations of the Columbia River and Pike’s Peak, the exploits of Kit Carson and Calamity Jane, or the colorful adventures of the Pony Express, we are reading about Missouri, for these were Missouri people. Even Jasper National Park in Canada owes something to Missouri, for Jasper (the man for whom it was named) was a Missouri fur trader.

During the last two centuries Missouri has been literally at the very center of everything that was happening, and Missourians have often been playing leading roles. If we never studied American history at all, but instead read only the history of Missouri, for these were Missouri people. Even Jasper National Park in Canada owes something to Missouri, for Jasper (the man for whom it was named) was a Missouri fur trader.

French, already established in trading posts around the Great Lakes, began to search for a waterway leading westward. In 1658 Pierre d’Esprit and Medard Chouart, French-Canadian fur traders, returned from an expedition with a story of the meeting of two great rivers. Joliet and Marquette in 1673, searching for a northwest passage, explored the junction of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. In 1682 LaSalle explored the full length of the Mississippi, claiming all the land along the river for France and naming it Louisiana, in honor of the French king. With the Mississippi as a waterway, the visits of the French became more frequent. Eventually they became aware of the lead mines in south Missouri and interested in developing them. The first permanent French settlements in the area were not in Missouri itself, but on the Illinois side of the Mississippi: At Cahokia in 1699, Kaskaskia in 1700, and Fort Chartres a few years later. Sainte Genevieve, in Missouri, developed as a permanent crossing on the Mississippi between the Illinois towns and the Missouri mines, and by about 1732 it was already a village. So, Sainte Genevieve is the oldest town in the State of Missouri.

Missouri Under Spanish Rule

After the French and Indian War, France in 1763 lost all its colonial possessions in America. The land east of the Mississippi became English; the land west of the Mississippi became Spanish. So Missouri came under Spanish rule. But before the Treaty of Paris was in effect, the French in New Orleans had already granted a fur-trading monopoly on the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers to Maxent, Laclede & Co. Under the leadership of Pierre Laclede and the 14-year-old Auguste Chouteau, the city of Saint Louis was founded as a fur-trading post in 1764.

The 40 years of Spanish rule caused few permanent changes in Missouri, except for an increase in land grants. The people, the lan-
guage, and the customs remained basically French—mostly lead miners in the south and fur traders in the north. But the Spanish were eager for settlers and gave out many land grants to attract new people. Many of the French east of the Mississippi moved across the river, preferring Spanish rule to English. For purposes of government the Spanish divided Missouri into five districts, each with a central village. These centers of Spanish administration were St. Charles, St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau, and New Madrid.

During the Revolutionary War, Missouri was still under Spanish rule and took little active part directly. The French, disliking the English, in general sided with the Americans and furnished some aid to George Rogers Clark in his Kaskaskia and Vincennes campaigns. Only one battle of the Revolution took place in Missouri, a British and Indian attack on St. Louis, which was repulsed.

The Post-Revolutionary Era

After the Revolution, the Ordinance of 1787 soon closed the Northwest Territory to slavery. American settlers, especially from Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky, began coming to Missouri in increasing numbers. New settlers in this post-Revolutionary period included members of Daniel Boone's family, who opened up the Boon's Lick area; Louis Lorimer, who brought a colony of Delaware and Shawnee Indians and of Swiss Germans to Cape Girardeau; and the family of Moses Austin, of later Texas fame, who came to the Potosi area.

In the opening years of the 19th century, Napoleon had plans for re-establishing French power in Louisiana and persuaded Spain to yield the land back to France. Almost at once, France closed the port of New Orleans to American trade. President Jefferson sent ministers to France to try to buy New Orleans; but Napoleon, now at war with England, replied that the United States could have the entire Louisiana Territory in return for money to finance his English war. Confronted with this biggest real estate bargain in history, the United States made the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. The official transfer of Upper Louisiana took place at St. Louis on March 9, 1804, a day known as the Day of the Three Flags, since the Spanish, French, and American Flag flew over St. Louis in turn, while the land changed hands.

The first American Governor of Upper Louisiana was Gen. James Wilkinson, who was always unpopular with Missourians and eventually with the rest of America as well, when it became known that he was secretly a Spanish citizen, a friend of Aaron Burr, and involved in Burr's reported plot to set up a separate empire in the Louisiana Territory. He was, understandably, removed from office, and Meriwether Lewis became the Governor of the Territory.

Meriwether Lewis was extremely popular—both as a local and national hero. Immediately after the Louisiana Purchase, the United States had wanted to find out what it had bought and had sent Lewis and Clark on their famous expedition to the headwaters of the Columbia River and to the Pacific. The Government in these early years also sponsored two other important explorations: Zebulon Pike to the Upper Mississippi and to the headwaters of the Arkansas River and Stephen Long to the Rockies.

But besides the official Government expeditions, much other exploration was taking place unofficially, through trading expeditions. In these same early years James Pursley and William Becknell were opening the Santa Fe Trail. Moreover, fur traders, such as Manuel Lisa, John Colter, William Ashley, and Jedediah Smith, were becoming familiar with every waterway and every piece of...
A 40-block National Park is being developed on the downtown river front in St. Louis as a memorial to the Louisiana Purchase and westward expansion of the Nation. The dominant feature of the park will be Saarinen's 619-foot stainless steel arch, symbolizing St. Louis as the gateway to the West. The Old Cathedral and the Old Court House (see photographs) will be included in the memorial. In the foreground of the picture are the Civic Center and Busch Memorial Stadium.

land between St. Louis and British Columbia.

Admission to the Union

Missouri was growing, too. In the first two decades of the 19th century, the population was increasing at the rate of nearly 100 persons a day. One of the most popular settlements was the Boon's Lick area, which now beside the Boone family also included Kit Carson's family. In Arrow Rock lived Dr. John Sappington, who developed quinine pills for treating malaria. The Territory had five newspapers, the oldest of which was the Missouri Gazette, started by Joseph Charless of St. Louis in 1808. The first steamboat, the Zebulon Pike, arrived at St. Louis in 1817, and 2 years later the first steamboat to travel the Missouri River arrived at Franklin. By 1818, Missouri was a civilized, settled place with a population of 70,000 persons. The time had arrived for statehood, or so the people thought.

But many in Congress apparently thought otherwise. Missouri's petition for statehood raised a storm of discussion in Congress, where everything that could or would ever be said about the slavery issue and the balance of power between North and South was argued for three long years. However, in 1821, Missouri was finally admitted as the Compromise State, thereby automatically making it from then on the most northern slave State, slave-holding by Federal law, but at the same time containing within its boundaries many strongly pro-Union men like Senator Thomas Hart Benton, Missouri's senior senator for 30 years.

From the moment it was admitted to the Union, Missouri's destiny was fixed as the testing place for every slavery or states' rights issue up through the Dred Scott case and to secession and civil war. It was Missouri's fate to be the largest border State in the Civil War, not only furnishing men to both the Confederate and Union armies (including such famous ones as Grant, Sherman, and Eads, whose gunboats were used in the siege of Vicksburg and New Orleans), but having a civil war within its own boundaries, with two State governments, one that seceded and joined the Confederacy and one that stayed in the Union, and battles raging back and forth between them. As if this were not enough, Missouri also had its raiding bands of guerrilla fighters, the Bushwhackers, like Quantrill, Bloody Bill Anderson, and George Todd, who took advantage of the unsettled times to form their own lawless groups and among them trained and produced Frank and Jesse James, the Younger brothers, and the prototype of the future western outlaw.

The Railroads Arrive

All this time, in spite of war and its tribulations, the steamboat trade had been growing and by the 1860's had reached its peak, with several thousand boats a year calling at both St. Louis and Kansas City. But the steamboats now had competition, for the railroads had come. A rail-
The author, Janet Neavles, who received her M.D. degree from Syracuse University in 1944, is married to a psychiatrist, has a 16-year-old daughter Rosemary, and presented the accompanying article before the Monday Club of Webster Groves, Mo., where she resides. She has written three children’s books—For Life and Liberty (1960), Beyond the Mist Lies Thule (1961), and Mystery of the Pharaoh’s Treasure (1963). She is an eleventh generation New Yorker, and reports her ancestry as English, Scottish, and Dutch, in about equal proportions, with a little bit of German and a dash of French, Spanish, and Irish.

She is the present president of the St. Louis Writers’ Guild and is a member of the Missouri Writers’ Guild, the National League of American Pen Women, the Authors League of America, a number of garden clubs, and the P E O (past president of the EB Chapter of Missouri), and is on the Public Relations Committee of the Girl Scout Council of Greater St. Louis.

One immediate result of the railroads was the colorful mail-delivery system of the 1850’s and 1860’s. In 1857 John Butterfield received a contract to carry mail to California. On this Butterfield line, mail and passengers rode from St. Louis to Tipton by train, then transferred to stagecoaches, which proceeded through Texas to San Francisco. The following year, John Hockaday established another line in which mail and passengers traveled by train to St. Joseph and then continued by stagecoaches to Utah. The Pony Express began service in 1860 from St. Joseph, with riders meeting the train there and carrying the mail by horseback to Sacramento. The modern railway mail car, with sorting en route, was a direct outgrowth of the Pony Express and originated at St. Joseph.

Missouri in the Air in 1859!

Missouri, always transportation-minded, did not confine itself to just the water and land, but as early as the mid-19th century was already beginning to think in terms of the air. As far back as 1859, Capt. John Wise of Pike County made a flight to New York by balloon. The St. Louis World’s Fair of 1904 sponsored an aviation meet. The first international balloon races were held in St. Louis in 1907, followed in 1910 by the first international aviation meet and in 1911 by the first airmail service. In 1920 Lambert Field opened, with regular airmail service from St. Louis to Chicago; and in 1927, one of these airmail pilots, Charles Lindbergh, sponsored by St. Louis men, made the historic flight of the Spirit of St. Louis across the Atlantic Ocean. Which brings us in transportation to the present time, and McDonnell Aircraft, with its jet planes and its Mercury and Gemini space capsules.

Of necessity we have omitted great parts of Missouri’s story—the Mexican War and the Missouri Volunteers of Doniphan’s Expedition; the story of the Mormons and their settlement; the complex politics of the latter part of the 19th century; the even more complex politics and wars of the 20th century. But of these last, we should take note that Gen. John J. Pershing of World War I, Gen. Omar Bradley of World War II, and Harry Truman, 33rd President of the United States, were all men from Missouri.

The Arts Flourished in Missouri

History includes more than exploration and settlement, war and politics. It includes also literature and art and music, the whole way of life and customs of a people, and here, too, Missouri’s cultural contributions have been considerable.

Missouri was born to the sound of music. The early French voyageurs, its first settlers, arrived to the rhythm of dipping paddles, whose strokes were timed by songs. Then came the American folk songs and ballads, like Frankie and Johnny and The Ballad of Jesse James, both native Missouri tunes. The German immigrants of the mid-19th century brought with them a rich cultural and musical back-

(Continued on page 469)
Certificates presented to
DAR National Headquarters and Mabel E. Winslow

Public announcement of the Freedoms Foundation Awards was made on February 22, 1964

Another Compliment from the Editorial World

In addition to the recognition by the Freedoms Foundation, the DAR Magazine and its Editor received another bouquet of unsolicited praise for editorial achievement during the month of February.

The following excerpt from the column, "All in the Week's Work," published in The Lafayette Leader, Lafayette, Ind., on February 13, 1964, was sent to the Magazine by Mrs. Irving G. Geib, regent, General de Lafayette Chapter:

Department of Learning Something New Every Day:

Recently, Mrs. O. A. Scipio, a real old friend, dropped into the office and left the information that soon I would be receiving regular copies of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, compliments of the General de Lafayette Chapter. Sort of a "token of appreciation" for things done for the chapter was the way she put it.

As anyone knows, "house organ" magazines offer the driest type of material to everyone except for those few who may be particularly interested, and I have seen some of them that couldn't interest anyone in particular. But I was in for a very pleasant surprise.

In the first place, I never knew such a magazine existed (which isn't unusual due to my ineligibility for the DAR). And certainly I wasn't prepared for this handsome blue, white and gold publication that started arriving with regularity early each month, for this is a BIG magazine, loaded with handsome photos from all corners of the U. S., liberally splashed with color.

A regular omnibus of printing, the DAR Magazine offers some of the finest article work in the business. A quick flip through the February issue reveals these features: "A History of The Natchez Trace," copiously illustrated; the second part of "The Treason Trial of Aaron Burr," as detailed as any historical report; a feature, naturally, on Washington and Lincoln; a story on the Daily Wildfire Refuge in Nevada; a story on the Watson House in New Jersey; and a dozen other articles loaded with historical significance; and all are illustrated with rare photographs. For anyone who enjoys reading American history, this magazine is a veritable gold mine.

The publication certainly merits listing as one of the finest editing jobs of its kind in the country and out of plain curiosity I would like to meet a Miss Mabel E. Winslow, listed inside the front cover as editor. (Miss Winslow's picture appears on page 451.)
WATER

each precious drop

WATER—H₂O to chemists—to mankind in general one of nature’s resources so ever present we give little thought to its source and constant supply.

From the beginning of man, water has been the one resource as necessary to survival as air itself. Humans can live for weeks without food, but 7 days is the longest we can survive without water.

The search for water and still more water is the first concern of the heads of every hamlet, small town, and city as each grows and demands on the supply increase. Have you ever stopped to wonder why an old farmhouse was built in a hollow, while all around on high ground were breath-taking views? The answer—water—for close by that house is usually a spring or stream which means a nearby supply of pure, cool water.

In simpler days, water wasn’t the complex subject it is today. As our population in these United States has grown from a handful in the late 1600’s to over 180,000,000 in 1960, so our water problems have increased. And also as our standards of living have risen, so have the demands on water supplies increased.

I would like to tell you, first, just what is involved in obtaining water for a community, and, second, what we are doing to destroy what we all think of as something inexhaustible—WATER.

When a city decides it needs a municipal water supply it isn’t as simple as saying “We want water.”
The very first step taken in any survey pertaining to water needs is to study the community. Research must be done, starting with the number of inhabitants at that particular time. Then a study is made of the community's growth in the past 10 years, perhaps 20, then an estimate is calculated of what the population will be in, say, 40 years, using the same rate of growth. Then the size of the system will be determined, allowing a daily estimated consumption of 80 to 100 gallons a day per person. (The actual daily consumption per person is 60 to 75 gallons.) To this must be added water consumption per day for industries, manufactures, schools, public buildings, fire hydrants, etc. For example, I understand that for every ton of finished steel 500,000 gallons of water is consumed. The nature of each industry must therefore be figured in the over-all estimate when the daily water consumption for each community is being considered. On Sunday, December 29, 1963, Dr. Abel Wolman, in a TV interview, said that the Bethlehem Steel Co. uses 110,000,000 gallons of treated effluent daily, piped to it from the Back River Sewage Plant. He mentioned that Baltimore ranks first among the cities of the United States in this by-product of a disposal plant. All sewage is at least 90 percent water, and it is this water (after treatment at the sewage plant) that becomes effluent.

Months and years may pass before plans are adopted and actual work is begun.

Much field work has to be done. Surveyors and engineers spend many days walking over the terrain from which they expect to pipe the water to the city. Acres and acres are surveyed—the watershed studied to learn how much water the adjacent ground can hold and gradually feed into the streams or river which is to be dammed for a reservoir. The proper site for the reservoir must be carefully studied. When a site for the reservoir has finally been selected, work starts in earnest, and engineering parties go out taking readings from which topographical maps and contour maps are made. From these maps is determined how high the water will rise, how much farmland will be inundated and, yes, in some instances, some hamlets or an isolated farmhouse and clusters of farm buildings.

If the community is in hilly country or a mountainous region it is indeed fortunate, for water can be piped to it by gravity feed, eliminating the construction and maintenance of a pumping station. If the supply is a pure mountain stream, gravity-fed, very little maintenance is necessary except a chlorinating machine situated at the face of the dam, as the water leaves the reservoir and enters the pipe system to flow into town. The dam impounding the water must be higher than the highest point in the community to make it feasible for gravity flow. Many localities are far removed from mountains, springs, streams, rivers, or any visible source of water. In such instances geologists are called in to ascertain just where the kind of earth and rock formation will yield water furnished through boring deep wells.

When the difference in elevation of the reservoir and the elevation of the community is too great, the force of the flow of water must be stepped down before it becomes acceptable to the water system or pipes of the town. In such circumstances a regulating valve or valves must be put in the pipeline—not too far distant from the town—the dam side of the valve accepting the force or head, which could amount to 200 pounds or more per square inch pressure. Passing through the valve, the pressure is reduced at the town side of the valve to 65 or 75 pounds per square inch, the pressure most usually accepted to maintain proper flow into homes, etc.

When the source of water for a community is lower than the community, it is necessary to build a pumping station to raise the height of water to a standpipe or reservoir. Added to this, if the water is not safe for human consumption in its raw state, a filtration plant has to be built. There are many known methods of purifying water, but in actual practice only a few have been found feasible.

The various processes of purification may be divided into two general groups, (1) Those for removing suspended impurities and (2) those for removing dissolved impurities. In the first class there are two general processes—sedimentation and filtration—both of which may be called natural processes. By sedimentation, water may be more or less freed of its suspended matters (including the bacteria), and the efficiency of the treatment depends much upon the element of time. The process is car-

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These wild ducks are making use of a pond created for soil and water conservation and recreational purposes. The popularity of many ponds and reservoirs is due to the fact that waterfowl stop on them during spring and fall migration.
ried out artificially in large storage reservoirs or in small settling basins. Often some chemical is added to produce a precipitate, which will readily settle and carry down with it the more finely divided matter in suspension.

Filtration is accomplished in a different way. The most common is by means of a sand filter bed, either by employing the artificial sand filter bed contained in masonry basins of large size or confined in small tanks, as in mechanical filters. Special forms of filtering mediums have also been devised, such as tile filters, those made of asbestos, and the numerous small filters made for home use. The processes for removing dissolved impurities include the softening process, in which lime and magnesium are removed by chemical precipitation, and the process for removing iron in like manner. In the iron treatment the filtration of water involves an important part in the chemical changes involved.

Another form of purification is aeration, in which air is brought into intimate contact with all parts of water. This acts both to supply deficient oxygen and also to drive out objectionable dissolved gases.

Other methods of purification are distillation and sterilization. The first removes virtually all impurities, and the second kills all bacteria.

The foregoing are just some of the steps necessary before water is safe for us—the consumers—to use.

At all filtration plants technicians are busy around the clock, taking samples of water and making the many tests necessary to keep the water supply safe; at certain intervals the State Department of Health sends employees, skilled in their work, to check each plant.

One of the most important phases in planning any water project is the financing. Water systems require vast outlays of money. Money to finance a water system usually is procured by floating a bond issue. After plans and specifications for the project have been advertised in the papers and bids from the contractors opened, stock-exchange houses are asked for sealed bids on the hundreds of thousands, yes even millions, of dollars needed.

When a community has a grade "A" rating (having in the past met all payments on loans, former bond issues, etc., promptly) the rate quoted by the different firms will be much less than for a community that has been lax or has a questionable government. The low bidder is awarded the bonds, the money is paid to the city, and then the broker in turn offers these bonds to the public. The borrowing power of a community for any bond issue should not exceed 10 to 15 percent of the assessed value of that community.

**Progress?**

Just what is progress? Webster's New Twentieth Century Unabridged Dictionary defines it as: "To improve, to advance toward perfection or to a higher state." With this thought in mind, will you accompany me as I depict three major areas in which we Americans are fast heading away from progress and toward ultimate disaster?

**First,** let us take a very serious look at our vast highway system, which covers these United States like a huge octopus or a mammoth spider's web. North, east, south, west, wherever one wishes to travel, super-high-speed roads are ready and beckoning. How many who use these roads have ever stopped to consider at what tremendous cost (not in money, but in the destruction of intangible things) these roads are built? The greatest loss is in water, without which man cannot long survive. The thousands and thousands of acres of land that are covered with these ribbons of concrete are deprived forever of rainfall. This land, uncovered, would be able to absorb its rightful share, and the water so absorbed would become ground water.

**Second,** let us take the suburban development and see what progress we are making. With Suburbia has come an ever-increasing demand for swimming pools. Be they large or small, sunken or raised, they dot the horizon, and the water they contain glistens in the sunlight. To those of you who have pools, may I ask that you do a little simple arithmetic and figure how many days' supply of water for your family goes into the one filling of your pool, using the low figure of 60 gallons a day per person for your family? I think you'll be astounded.

**Importance of Trees**

Have you ever considered what a very important part trees play in the overall beauty of those spots? They contrast with our modern concept of suburban living, where all one sees are roofs, plus roofs, plus roofs. In all such developments once again the ground is starved for ground water that the tree roots held.

The City of Baltimore, in planting thousands and thousands of pines at the Loch Raven watershed, did so, not for the eye-catching picture they present, but for the primary purpose of holding, through their root structure, water to be fed slowly into the waters of the Gunpowder instead of rushing into those same
waters during a heavy rain. Melting snows penetrate the ground where trees are present and are also held back by the roots.

The vast floods of the Ohio River and other mighty rivers are produced in part because the banks of these rivers have been denuded of their protective covering of forests. In 1829 the Patapsco River was navigable to Ilchester. Driving along Route 144 (old route 40) at Ellicot City, it is hard to visualize that this dirty, lazy little stream was once a bustling port just a few miles south.

What has brought forth such a change? Destruction of forests as farmers cleared the land for cultivation. Each heavy rain has carried the soil—in many instances valuable topsoil—to the river from the plowed fields to form silt on the river’s bed. Not a pretty picture, but it is all done in the name of progress!

Each thought I have presented to you has one thing in common—the land so used is being deprived of its rightful share of rain to be stored by nature in the ground as ground water. The ground-water table is falling so low on both the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts that water experts are greatly alarmed that, in the not too distant future, the level will have fallen to such a point that salt water from the two oceans will seep into the ground, polluting our fresh water.

Around Los Angeles the water authorities are so very exercised that even now the effluent from Los Angeles sewage plants is being forced back into the ground in an effort to try to raise the ground water. This same practice is being carried out by cities bordering the Gulf of Mexico.

In our arid Western States, steps have been taken to halt the high percentage of evaporation in their reservoirs due to high temperatures and almost constant sunshine. A nonpoisonous substance has been
sprayed over their reservoirs which forms a coating and lowers the percentage of evaporation.

Pollution

The third “thief” of our water is pollution, and what a powerful and ever-broadening destroyer this one agent has become!

Before the soap industry gave to the world the word “detergent,” insecticides came into being—one of the first being DDT. Many others followed. These were used by farmers to kill the insects or pests that destroyed their crops. Heavy rains carried some of the ground into which these agents had penetrated to streams. As our population has grown by leaps and bounds, so has the need for food and the more acreage involved the greater the density of the insecticides into our streams, ground water, etc. The result—pollution.

Then came detergents, without which the average American housewife feels she could not survive.

Detergents are the one substance with which no sewage-treatment plant can cope. Just as the water filled with detergent leaves your home, just so does it pass through the plant, to form a mountain of suds in the stream or river into which the effluent flows. The Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio—one of the foremost concerns of this kind in the United States—has been working on this problem for some years, and so far no solution has been found to make it possible for a sewage-treatment plant to absorb detergents, as it does soap products. This, added to insecticides, pollutes our waters further.

At this time I understand from a prominent manufacturer of detergents that the industry is busy working on what it terms a “soft” detergent—one that will be acceptable to a sewage-treatment plant. But that will be in the future.

Some communities still send raw sewage into streams and rivers. The papers have carried many articles recently on the situation in Havre de Grace, Md., where for 17 years the State Department of Health has advised the town’s authorities that a sewage-disposal plant should be built. Each day 1 million gallons of untreated sewage is poured into the Susquehanna River. This means that, just as sewage leaves your home, regardless of what it is, the river has to accept it in its raw state. In consequence, the daily papers, magazines, etc., are continually reporting the vast amount of fish being killed in our waters.

There are many similar abuses of our beautiful streams, rivers, and bays. Small wonder, then, that, with insecticides, detergents, and human excrement flowing into our waters, Rachel Carson felt the need to write her latest book—The Silent Spring. Wildlife has suffered and will continue to suffer. What of us—the people? It is too soon and we are too close to the questions to know what effect pollution of our water supplies is having on us.

How We Can Conserve Water

Finally, let us look as to what we as individuals can do and should do to help conserve, each in her own small way, this which we take for granted. Many people feel I know that water should not be metered—that a stipulated price for water should be set. Nothing could be more unfair. First, users of metered water know that the more water they use the more it will cost. Thus the meter acts as a guard or deterrent against overuse or abuse. And second, metered water is the only equitable way for a community to sell its water to the consumer. If the whole United States had metered water the saving in water consumption would be astonishing.

Some years ago a city in Western Maryland was to be completely sewered, which necessitated a house-to-house survey by engineers to obtain the grade of each house to enable them to tap the proposed sewer. In the course of this survey, quite a

*Water pollution can be seen vividly by the enormous amount of foam in this stream that has resulted from the use of detergents.*

Department of Agriculture Photo
few homes (unmetered) were found with the cold water spigots wide open, water pouring out. When asked why, the answers were uniform, “Oh, I keep it running all summer to keep it cool and all winter to keep the pipes from freezing.” If they had known that a little needle was turning constantly and their bills were mounting, too, I’m sure water would have been used only when needed.

One of the greatest wastes of water is from leaky faucets. Won't you call your plumber and have any such spigots fixed? Another way, perhaps to each one of you a very insignificant way, but multiplied by our 180,000,000 people the saving can be great—in cooking don't drown your vegetables in water to cook them. A low light and a small amount of water will do the job just as thoroughly, and your food will be more nutritious too. When filling a cup or glass with water from the faucet, don't turn the faucet on full; for the pressure behind the water will cause the small receptacle to overflow.

Now as to your personal habits. If you are one who feels the tub must be full of water or you are not clean, won't you use half the amount? Again the saving by the over-all population would be great. This may cause you to laugh, but even in toothbrushing water can be saved. Instead of turning the faucet on full, turn it just half. It all helps.

PLEASE BE EVER CONSCIOUS THAT WATER NECESSARILY WASTED IS WATER GONE FOREVER.

The writer hopes these few facts presented to you will have given you food for thought and that you have accepted them in the feeling in which they were written—as a message regarding the perils that lie ahead unless we start to conserve water, beginning right now.

The final analysis is one of simple equation—the skies overhead from which rain falls are the same skies our forebears saw when first they landed in this country. With the passage of time and our vast population explosion, especially in the past 50 years, nature simply cannot keep pace with man's increasing demands for water and still more water.

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**Tentative Outline**

### 73rd Continental Congress

**April 20-23 inclusive (4 days)**

#### Sunday, April 19
- Memorial Service
- Constitution Hall
- 2:30 P.M.

#### Monday, April 20
- Opening Night
- 8:30 P.M.

#### Tuesday, April 21
- Morning Session
- Executive Reports
- Business—Board Recommendations
- 9:15 A.M.

- Afternoon Session
- Resolutions Forum
- 3:30-5:00 P.M.

- Evening Meeting
- National Defense
- American Indians
- 8:30 P.M.

#### Wednesday, April 22
- Morning Session
- Historic Program
- Resolutions—Bylaws
- 9:15 A.M.

- Afternoon Session
- Committee Reports
- School Program
- 2:00 P.M.

- Evening Meeting
- State Regents' Evening
- Nominations
- 'Pages' Ball
- 7:30 P.M.

#### Thursday, April 23
- (Voting from 8:00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M.)
- Morning Session
- Reports—Business Continued
- 9:30 A.M.

- Afternoon Session
- Business Continued
- Magazine—Public Relations Program
- 2:30 P.M.

- Evening Meeting
- Awards Evening
- Installation
- 8:30 P.M.

#### Friday, April 24
- National Board of Management Meeting
- 9:00 A.M.

- NSDAR 73rd Congress Luncheon—Mayflower Hotel
- 12 noon

- Departure DAR World's Fair Tour
- 3:00 P.M.

#### Saturday-Sunday, April 25-26
- DAR Post-Congress World’s Fair Visit
- Return to Washington, D. C.—Sunday, approximately
- 7:30 P.M.
March at National Headquarters

Gift from St. Mary's School for Indian Girls

Admiring the handmade quilt sent the President General are members of her staff (l. to r.) Mrs. Virginia Rupp, Miss Jean Jacobs, Mrs. Gloria Slate.

Presentation Ceremony

District of Columbia Genealogical Records Committee honors State Regent, Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan, with gift of steel bookshelves and filing cabinet to National Headquarters. Shown are National and State Officers attending event. (Insert: Miss Martha A. Milliken, D. C. State Chairman of Genealogical Records, not available when picture was taken.)

Patriotism Through Five Generations in One Family—Ages 2 to 102

Congratulations to the Bottony Cross Chapter, Kensington, Md. on members Mrs. Patricia Nash Lewers (left), Mrs. Doris H. Nash (right), and new members whose papers were approved at the February Board Meeting, Mrs. Mabel W. Heaton and Mrs. Ella G. Williams, (left and right on sofa); also, to the C. A. R. on young Deborah Lewers.

Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine
Pre-Congress Activities at National Headquarters

MRS. ARTHUR C. HOUGHTON, Chairman of Hospitality Committee, busy on the telephone.

MR. ROSS LYLES painting the voting booths in the O'Byrne Room.

(l. to r.) MRS. BARBARA BLACK, MISS LINDA HAAKINSON, and MRS. NELLIE DIETZ, Chief Clerk of Credentials Committee, at work.

APRIL 1964
IN THE OLDEST courthouse in the State of Kentucky still being used as a seat of justice, and in the county created by the first act of the legislature after Kentucky became a State, will be found two precious old marriage documents which haunted and eluded President Lincoln in the last years of his life. One, the Thomas Lincoln Marriage Bond, reads as follows:

Know all men by these presents, that we, Thomas Lincoln and Richard Berry, are held and firmly bound unto his Excellency, the Governor of Kentucky, in the just and full sum of fifty pounds, current money, to the payment of which well and truly made to the said Governor and his successors, we bind ourselves, our heirs, etc., jointly and severally, firmly by these presents, sealed with our seals, and dated this 10th day of June, 1806. The condition of the above obligation is such that, whereas there is a marriage shortly intended between the above named Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks, for which a license has been issued. Now, if there be no lawful cause to obstruct the said marriage, then this obligation to be void, else to remain in full force and virtue in law.

THOMAS LINCOLN (Seal)
RICHARD BERRY (Seal)
Witness: JOHN H. PARROTT.

The other is a page from the marriage register, in which Jesse Head, D.M.E.C., recorded "a true list of those marriages performed by me from April 28, 1806 to June 26, 1807." One line reads: "June 12, 1806—Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks."

These two 158-year-old documents were considered worthy of restoration and treatment for preservation by the Library of Congress in February 1964. Extensive press coverage related that exact replicas are now catalogued in the library's Lincoln collection—the largest in the world—to document that President Lincoln was of legitimate birth.

The two pieces of paper put the lie to one of the recurring and truly vicious legends of American history—that Abraham Lincoln was a baseborn child; that his parents had lived together without benefit of either clergy or magistrate. Until 1858 Lincoln had no reason to question his birth or his lineage, yet he was impelled to search for his parents' marriage documents to refute the vile charges promulgated by political enemies in that year and during his campaigns for the presidency. Because faulty land titles, frustration, and disappointment had forced his parents to leave their beloved Kentucky when Abraham was only a child, he knew little about the early life of his parents and even less about the history of their forebears. He always believed that his parents were reared in Hardin County, Ky., and were married there; consequently, he turned to the Hardin County clerk for the much desired records. All the while, unknown to President Lincoln, the legal evidence that would prove the illegitimacy charges were based on nothing but politically manufactured lies was in the long-forgotten packets of old documents in the Washington County, Ky., courthouse.

There is no tradition which relates that any resident of Washington County, with its many descendants of those who attended the wedding on that day in June, 1806, had ever read or heard, during the President's lifetime, of the slanderous charges against his parents. How tragic that it was 13 years after Lincoln was cut down by an assassin's bullet before a relative of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, Squire R. M. Thompson, heard the despicable charges against Thomas and Nancy Hanks Lincoln. In a highly incensed state, he went to Clerk William Booker and insisted that a search be instigated for the marriage documents. Though they had been buried and forgotten for 72 years in a welter of untidy records, a long and exhaustive search turned up the prized documents in 1878. After being exposed to the ravages of time and possible theft since their discovery, the documents are now preserved for posterity. The Washington County Historical Society presented the facsimiles to the Library of Congress, and the wide publication of this proof in their collections should forever bury the allusions to Abraham Lincoln's base origin.

Perhaps nowhere in the Nation are there so many people qualified to speak of the Lincolns and their history as one will find within a 10-mile radius of Springfield, Ky. Here one must believe that it was not common people who produced such a great man. The soil in this section of Central Kentucky nurtured some
of the most notable men of the State and Nation. Mathew Walton, founder of Springfield, friend and intimate of Governor Issac Shelby, largest landowner in the State of Kentucky before 1800, and said to have built the first house with any claim to pretentiousness in the State, was a friend and contemporary of the Lincolns. The Grundys and the famous Hardin family, among many others, labored with the Lincolns to develop this beautiful territory. Of all these, it was the son of Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks who attained the highest office of this noble Nation.

When Lincoln's grandfather, Capt. Abraham Lincoln, came to Kentucky in 1782 he was ambitious to become a landed proprietor in the new country, and he entered a generous amount of land—in all, 1700 acres. He elected to build his home in what is now Washington County and undertook to clear a farm. This was a dangerous task, for the Indians were still troublesome; when John Filson published his History of Kentucky in 1784 he remarked that while there were 30,000 people in the Territory, there were but 18 houses outside of the stockades. All went well with Abraham and his three sons until the father was shot and killed by an Indian, a terrible blow to the family. Under the English laws of primogeniture the eldest son, Mordecai, inherited the large estate and became a well-to-do and popular citizen. The death of the father was saddest for the youngest of the children, Thomas, who inherited none of his father's estate and from the first was obliged to shift for himself. Yet when he came to claim his bride, he had learned the trade of carpenter and cabinetmaker, he owned a farm in Hardin County for which he paid 100 pounds, and he had a spirited horse—in fact, Thomas was considered quite a catch.

The prominent and prosperous Berry relatives, by whom Nancy Hanks was reared, were landed gentry of the time. There is no question that the Berry house where the wedding and the feast were held was a fine home, according to the standards of rural Kentucky in the early 1800's. It was not a one-, but a two-story log house, with a kitchen annex, great stone chimneys, and glass windows. The family slaves spread the wedding feast on long tables under the trees. From a testimony which is preserved in Washington County records, we learn there was

Bear meat, venison, wild turkey and ducks; eggs, wild and tame; maple sugar, swung on a string, to bite off for coffee; syrup in big gourds; a sheep barbecued whole over coals of wood burned in a pit...

Old Washington County residents are proudest of all that "big court" was recessed on June 12, 1806, because of the Lincoln-Hanks wedding, and this can be corroborated in the court archives. Sessions were held on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. On Thursday, the wedding day, no sessions were held; all cases were postponed until Friday, June 13, when court was resumed. The records indicate several reasons for this recess. Several relatives were either serving on juries or involved in other court business; Mordecai Lincoln, best man for his brother, was defendant in two cases scheduled to be heard on June 12. And Reverend Jesse Head, the Methodist minister who performed the marriage, was also a magistrate, obliged to attend Circuit Court sessions.

Today, the area which depicts the humble, yet proud, origin of Abraham Lincoln is preserved as a State Park, 6 miles north of Springfield, Ky. Here in this pastoral setting a visitor will find the original house in which Thomas and Nancy Hanks Lincoln were married. Nearby, on its original site, is a replica of Capt. Abraham Lincoln's first homestead in Kentucky. Just to the rear of these two cabins, and across Lincoln Run, are the picturesque spring and the old blacksmith shop. In the surrounding countryside are old, old homes—some still proud, loved, and cared for, while others have suffered from neglect and hard times. Yet, these latter present a nostalgic image of great effort to stand proudly; with a plea that someone will come forward to restore them to their former beauty. This panorama is even further enhanced by the winding Beech Fork River down in the valley.

(Continued on page 456)
FORT ROBINSON, in the scenic northwestern corner of Nebraska, has been called "The Post With a Past," but is rapidly becoming "The Post With a Future," and certainly is now "The Post With a Present." With its old military installations, its magnificent old trees, its historical Trailside Museum, its nearby rugged buttes, badlands, and fossil beds, the 100-year-old post has become a place of consuming interest to tourists as well as historians. The spacious grounds are now equipped with tourist accommodations consisting of a tent and trailer park, cabins, lodge, and restaurant, as well as facilities for tennis, hiking, horseback riding, fishing, and other sports.

In the 1860's, this installation was known as the Red Cloud Agency; but in 1874 it became, by edict of the Federal Government, Fort Robinson, in honor of 1st Lt. Levi H. Robinson, who had been killed by the Indians while escorting a wagon train westward. Thus did Fort Robinson take its place among the four major forts of Nebraska; the other three are Fort Atkinson on the Missouri, Fort Kearney in the southern part of the State, and Fort Hartsuff in central Nebraska, and all of these are now only memories.

In its heyday, Fort Robinson was the Army's last post guarding the frontier and was the scene of the bloodiest conflicts in the winning of the West. It was here that the Indian winter campaign of 1874, the killing of Crazy Horse in 1877, the Cheyenne outbreak of 1879, and the final surrender of the Sioux tribes took place. Later, in 1898, soldiers from the post were dispatched to fight in the Spanish-American War.

World War I passed this famous post by, but following the war a Signal Corps Training Center was added to the old fort's program of activities. It was at this time, also, that Fort Robinson became a cavalry post and as a Quartermaster Remount Depot was the largest station of this type in the Nation. Eventually it developed as the world's largest station, with thousands of horses and mules, while fort personnel gained fame for their feats of horsemanship and skill at polo.

When World War II came, Fort Robinson, with its vast cavalry quota, was ready for service. However, at that time two new spheres of usefulness were assigned to it, namely a War-Dog Training Center and a Prisoner of War Camp, where 3000 German soldiers were housed for the duration.

Abandoned by the Army in 1947, Fort Robinson was, in 1948,
transferred from the Department of Defense to the Department of Agriculture, under which administration it now exists. Rich, fertile soil being Nebraska's chief natural resource, a Soil Conservation School was established and is now conducted in the old quarters where soldiers were once trained in the art of warfare.

With the fort's 22,000 acres of range land as a base of operations, a Beef Cattle Research Station is now serving Nebraska's $500,000,000 cattle industry. This program comprises studies in heredity, research on the problem of reproduction, and nutrition-management studies.

Thus, within the memory of persons now living, has the Post with a Past become the Post with a Present, contributing no longer to warfare, but promoting a higher standard of living, and a development in the Nation's economy, ever bringing to the memory the prophetic words of Isaiah, "They shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks."

Fort Robinson Inn, formerly barracks.

Photographs, courtesy State of Nebraska Game, Forestation, and Parks Commission

This Month in History

By

Mrs. H. Nelson Kilbourn
Historian General

April

Events

12, 1776—North Carolina for Independence—first of the Thirteen Colonies to declare.
18, 1775—Ride of Paul Revere.
19, 1775—Battle of Lexington and Concord.
26, 1777—Donbury Raid.
30, 1789—George Washington inaugurated First President of United States.

Birthdays

3, 1783—Washington Irving—author.
13, 1743—Thomas Jefferson—third President of the United States.
23, 1791—James Buchanan—fifteenth President of the United States.
28, 1758—James Monroe—fifth President of the United States.
29, 1745—Oliver Ellsworth—third Chief Justice of the United States.

Thought for the Month

"The fate of a Nation was riding that night"—LONGFELLOW.

References:
Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army, by Francis B. Heitman.
Familiar Quotations, by John Barlett.
In the struggle between England, France, and Spain over possession of the Colonies and of the wealth of the Americas, raiding and looting of each others' ships and settlements became common practice. Piracy was not only respectable, but, in many instances, it was officially sanctioned. In England, those who could afford to do so outfitted ships of war and obtained approval from the Crown to raid Spanish shipping and colonies as "privateers." It was quite acceptable for a young man to make his fortune on Spanish plunder.

It is curious that, out of this set of circumstances, a revolution in medicine was to be brought about in England. It was the pirate-surgeons who greatly influenced the changes from magic and superstition to therapeutics, founded on a more sound and scientific basis. It happened that a number of the pirate-surgeons, especially Dover, Esquemeling, and Wafer, interested themselves in herbs and remedies, used by the natives of the Western Hemisphere to cure illness. They experimented with these remedies and recorded those they felt to be beneficial. Upon returning to England, they brought the drugs with them. In England, many of the drugs proved to have such therapeutic value that the magical treatments of disease fell into disuse. One of these drugs, still in use today, is ipecac, and it was introduced into Europe around the year 1708 by Thomas Dover.

Dr. Dover was quietly practicing medicine in Bristol, England, when he decided to go into pirating. (Perhaps fees were not good?) He sailed with a joint-command by Woodes Rogers and himself in the Duke and the Duchess, two ships fitted out by the merchants of Bristol. During their voyage, they rescued a certain Alexander Selkirk from a lonely island off the coast of Chile. Alexander Selkirk became known in literature as "Robinson Crusoe." Rogers and Dover then sailed to Guayaquil and sacked the city. Following this, the crew came down with the flux, which Dover treated successfully with ipecac, as he had learned from the Indians. Returning home- ward, Rogers and Dover sacked a Spanish treasure ship and reached England with an estimated booty of a million pounds sterling. Dr. Dover then gave up piracy and put out his remedy, "Dover's Powders," containing ipecac and opium as the active ingredients.

Dr. Lionel Wafer was another pirate-surgeon who contributed to the knowledge of drugs. Due to an injury, he was compelled to remain behind his party in the country of the Darien Indians in Panama. He was adopted by these Indians and remained with them for a year. During this time, Dr. Wafer studied the native drugs and medicinal plants. On his return to England, he published a book in 1704, containing a complete description of 352 of these plants. Among the drugs described was cinchona, from which quinine is derived.

One of the most interesting of the pirate-surgeons was John Esquemeling, a mild-mannered clerk, who had no intention of becoming a surgeon, a pirate, or a writer and who became all three! Esquemeling served as surgeon to the notorious Henry Morgan. After remaining with the pirates for several years, the doctor returned to Holland in 1672, where he completed his book, The Buccaneers of America, or a True Account of the Most Remarkable Assaults Committed of Late Years Upon the Coasts of the West Indies by the Buccaneers of Jamaica and Tortuga.

In 1666, Esquemeling sailed to Tortuga to serve as a clerk for the French West India Company, who had a trading establishment there. However, it was Esquemeling's misfortune that the company found business bad and decided to abandon the venture. Everything was sold to the
highest bidders—warehouses, merchandise, and employees! Esquemeling found himself sold as a slave to a person whom he described as a cruel master. Finally, he fell sick, and his cruel master sold him cheaply to a surgeon.

Esquemeling describes his new owner as very kind to him. After he worked for the surgeon for about a year, Esquemeling was set free on the condition that he would pay the surgeon one hundred dollars, when he could earn the money. As there was not much employment available, Esquemeling joined the pirates and became their doctor and historian. He was a careful observer and a good writer. In addition to the exploits of the buccaneers, he gives a careful account of the topography, flora and fauna of places he visited. He describes what plants are good for food, how to recognize them, how to prepare them, what not to eat, what plants have medicinal qualities, what animals may be eaten, what trees have wood good for building canoes.

Esquemeling's account is so excellent that if one were suddenly transported back to the Spanish Main of his time and had the book available, one would know how to survive, even comfortably.

Of Hispaniola, Esquemeling writes:

As to medicinal productions, here is to be found the tree that affords the gum elemi, used in our apothecaries' shops. Likewise, guaiacum, or lignum sanctum, lignum aloes, or aloe-wood, cassia lignea, China-roots, with several others.

At another point he sounds a warning:

The tree, called mancanilla or dwarf-apple tree, grows near the seashore, being naturally so low that its branches, though never so short, always touch the water. It bears a fruit like our sweet scented apples, which notwithstanding is of a very venomous quality. For these apples being eaten by any person, he instantly changes color, and such a huge thirst seizes him as all the water in the Thames cannot extinguish, he dying raving mad within a little while after. But what is more, the fish that eat, as it often happens, of this fruit are also poisonous.

While the pirate-surgeons deserve the greatest credit for their shrewd observations and scientific interest in wild country and amid boisterous and bloody men, it is a fact to ponder that the primary credit for the use of ipecac, cinchona, matico, sarsaparilla, coca, cocaine, and stramonium—to name but a few—belongs to the natives of the country. The pirate-surgeons hastened the advent of "new" drugs into the Old World. But we must also thank the natives of many lands, who, without laboratories or scientific equipment, discovered the uses of so many drugs we employ today.

References


4 See footnote 2.

The lands where the Buccaneer Physicians discovered "new" drugs.
**Educational**

"By Their Fruits Ye Shall Know Them"

By

Grace Ward (Mrs. Fred H. H.) Calhoun,

State Regent of South Carolina, 1914-17,
member of Andrew Pickens Chapter, Clemson, S. C.

For more than 40 years Tamassee DAR School at Tamassee, S. C., has meant home, education, and opportunity to hundreds of mountain children. Today the mountains are not so isolated, yet the continuing need for what Tamassee gives is evidenced by the overwhelming applications received each summer. Roads and cars have, indeed, made the mountains more accessible than in the past, when Dr. Ralph Cain went as far as possible in his Ford and then climbed up to little coves, searching for the gold in those hills. Proof that he found it lies in the records of our alumni.

The Alumni Association was organized in May, 1952, with Jack Burrell as President. Its first act was to establish an endowment, a "Gratitude Fund," to which each alumna pledged $1 a year. The income from this now pays for a scholarship at Tamassee. Jack worked tirelessly to locate and enroll those eligible to contribute, which should number about 700. He is now a successful insurance salesman, with many awards to his credit. He also helps his wife (Myra Duncan) with her florist shop.

Zora Butts Barnett is now President of the Alumni. From Tamassee she went to Berea, graduating in '43. She is a teacher with a master's from Clemson. Honored for her work with 4H clubs in county and State and President of the County Home Demonstration Council, she is also affiliated with the group of teachers instructing the handicapped.

The alumni list includes many men and women successful in business and in professions, who hold important positions, not only in their native South, but in New York, District of Columbia, the Midwest, California, Washington, and Utah. Let us look at just a few.

On our own campus are Willard and Evelyn Carver Johnson, both '47, who are house parents in Pouch Cottage. Mr. Johnson is also Principal of the Grade School and Director of Recreation. Alvin Long, '49, is postmaster at Tamassee. His brother, John, is Probate Judge in Walhalla.

Colleges have been generous in making work scholarships available to Tamassee graduates, and many have taken advantage of this opportunity. Among those who were graduated at Clemson are Clyde Woodall and D. C. Hutchins, both of whom are on the Clemson extension staff. Clyde has his master's and is working on a doctorate. For several years he was President of our alumni.

In all branches of the Services our boys have served well. Capt.
John Rankin is one of our “blue yonder” boys. J. W. Winchester holds an important position with the Reserves in Washington. Recently we were saddened by the death of Tom Turpin, Navy Medical Corps. For almost 20 years each Christmas and Mother’s Day brought me a card from Tommy as he sailed the seven seas.

The ministry called Paul Nix, ’43. He will be remembered as one of our outstanding speakers at the DAR Congress.

Bill McCall is a banker and former mayor in Highlands, N.C., with a Tamassee wife and a fine family.

Tamassee was fortunate in having, for 10 years or more, the services of Miss Jane Fraser, a retired Army nurse. She instilled in the girls the importance of sanitation and of personal hygiene and taught the proper care of babies. It was through her influence that many of our girls studied nursing. The first Tamassee girl to become a nurse was Floride Green. At her graduation the superintendent of the hospital said to the audience:

Floride is an outstanding example of lovely and efficient womanhood. She is a product of the DAR school at Tamassee, where she received fine training. I say, with emphasis, that if the DAR had no other single accomplishment to their credit, this school would be justification enough for their existence as a society.

Two years at Anderson College followed Bessie Hudson’s graduation at Tamassee. She was then employed by Woolworth to establish lunch-rooms in its stores. She organized the work in one store, and when that was running smoothly, went on to the next. So successful was she that a hotel chain offered her a very flattering position. But Bessie had fallen in love and chose marriage rather than a career.

One year when Dr. Cain took a group of our girls to Washington, an interesting romance developed. At the C.A.R. meeting the son of one of the National Officers fell in love with Bessie, who was to make the talk at Congress. He followed her around, showering her with attentions until Dr. Cain became uneasy lest she forget her speech. After their return to Tamassee gifts and letters to Bessie continued. The young man appeared in person to press his suit, and they were finally married and live in Washington.

Sometimes a whole family is outstanding. Such was the Chalmers family. All finished college, and the girls became teachers. Another of our girls was named “teacher of the year” on her record in the Atlanta system. Many have become secretaries. One held this position in the White House.

And let us not overlook the hundreds of competent homemakers trained at Tamassee. Some of these married before graduating. One year I asked one of these to speak on the Founders Day program, telling how the school had helped her. She stood on the platform, 2-year-old Tamassee Ann clinging to her skirts, and said:

I knew I couldn’t talk well enough to tell what being a Tamassee girl has meant to me, so my husband wrote me a recommendation to read.

“To whom it may concern.

“This is to certify that Annie has made me an excellent wife. She is a good cook. She keeps a clean house, and she takes wonderful care of our little girl. To any man who wants to marry I would say, ‘Get you a Tamassee wife.’ Respectfully submitted.”

At the yearly alumni banquet, as the roll of classes is called, each member present rises to give name, address, and personal data. As I have looked into the happy faces of these fine young men and women, and realize how different their lives might have been without Tamassee, my heart fills with pride and thankfulness that I have had even a small part in making this school possible. And how I wish that every DAR could share this experience. We are indeed working for God and country!

Because the setup at Tamassee is so unique, Daughters seem to have difficulty in understanding that the day school and the boarding department are not under one head.

The day school is financed by the Oconee County School Board, which appoints the Superintendent and confirms the teachers selected by him. The DAR has no voice in these selections, since we do not pay their salaries. The school is held in our building and uses our equipment. It is open to all children of the community, as well as to our boarding students, many of whom are not residents of Oconee County. The school lunch is prepared in our kitchen and served in our dining room. It is a cooperative arrangement. The Superintendent, T. V. Derrick, is a man Mr. and Mrs. Willard Johnson, both ’47, in Pouch Cottage. He is Principal of the Grade School and in charge of the recreational program. The Johnsons are house parents of Pouch.
of wide experience in school work, an understanding teacher, and wonderful to work with.

The boarding department is entirely under the control of the DAR Tamassee Board. It appoints a Business Manager, who is also Treasurer and handles all accounts and monies. He is in charge of maintenance, is purchasing agent, and employs house parents, kitchen staff, nurse, and farm employees. This office receives all rummage and gifts for the children. Thus, when Daughters write to the school, they should address all inquiries to the Business Manager, not to the Superintendent. Our Business Manager is W. L. Jones, a college graduate, with a master's in Business Administration. He has proved himself equal to his many-sided duties.

Obviously there should be close cooperation between the Superintendent and the Business Manager. Mr. Jones plans the work schedule and assigns the jobs. Mr. Derrick, in his school schedule, arranges a vacant period for the girls needed to prepare the school lunch. Mr. Derrick said to me, recently:

Mr. Jones has a lot of headaches, but he is a very able man. I have known him some years, and we work well together.

Boarding and day pupils are as one in classes and in extracurricular activities, such as basketball, track, band, the school paper, the operetta given at Christmas time, and the senior class yearbook.

When it is practical for the county-paid teachers to assume additional duties in the boarding department, their salaries are supplemented for this by the DAR. Mr. Johnson is Principal of the grade school, and he and Mrs. Johnson are houseparents in Pouch. The Smiths are in Moony-Goddard, and he teaches and is athletic coach. Mr. Staton is Principal of the High School, and he and his wife are in charge of Illinois. The Murfrees both teach and have Groves Cottage. Mr. Derrick arranges the chapel service Sunday morning, after which the children go to the cottages for Sunday School. Mr. Jones, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Derrick form the Discipline Committee.

A spirit of harmony and cooperation has been evident everywhere this year, and Tamassee has been a happy place. There have been few disciplinary problems and no dropouts.

Every child in the boarding department is assigned duties. For the smallest it may be brushing off the steps or straightening chairs, but he or she is held responsible for it. Two things are constantly stressed at Tamassee—the dignity of labor and accepting responsibility. I truly believe this contributes in no small degree to their success in after life. And their success is marked. One alumna said, "You can hardly find a failure."

Tamassee has had many dedicated teachers and workers. Appreciation is due the Oconee County School Board for its cooperation. And thanks to Daughters everywhere whose generosity keeps the wheels turning. All three have been necessary for success. Tamassee is a wonderful place. Visit it. The gates stand open.

* * *

Tom Turpin, a member of the first class of boys to graduate from Tamassee DAR School, and a Chief in the Medical Corps of the United States Navy, died at Lettermann Hospital, San Francisco, from injuries received when attacked by hoodlums while parking his car. In 1960, Chief Turpin donated his 70th pint of blood and was named "Hero of the Day" in his 16th year of service. He would have completed his 20th year of service in September, 1964. Tom was a special protege of Ruth Floyd Woodhull Chapter, Freeport, N. Y., and when in the vicinity was a frequent visitor at the home of Mrs. John S. Low.
MAKING THE NEW FORT MCHENRY FLAG

BY RUTH (MRS. CALEB) DORSEY
COL. THOMAS DORSEY CHAPTER, ELLICOTT CITY, MD.

The United States Flag to be displayed at the Maryland Pavilion, New York World's Fair, in 1964 and 1965 should be of great interest to all who view it. It will be an exact copy of the original 15-star Flag that flew over Fort McHenry 150 years ago and inspired Francis Scott Key to write our National Anthem. Every attempt was made to secure absolute authenticity in reproducing it.

Much credit is due Mrs. Jean Hyatt Holmes, editor of The Times of Ellicott City, Md., for her interesting article, which recently appeared regarding its fabrication.

The wool yarns used were prepared and donated by Harry S. Dickey, Jr., treasurer of the Dickey Woolen Mills in Oella, Md. This mill has been under 125 years of continuous one-family management and has always followed a policy of cooperation with civic and community programs.

Great care was used in selecting and preparing this yarn to make it closely resemble the material used in the original Flag. This prepared yarn weighed 266 pounds and consisted of more than a million yards of woolen thread.

The mill completely processed the wool, from scouring it in raw form to creating a finished thread dyed the proper shades. As in the days when the original was made, vegetable dyes were used to produce authentic "Woodpecker red" and "Flag blue." The "white" was left in its natural shade.

The experts decided against washing or dry cleaning the wool in order to obtain an appearance of age and also to retain its natural oils for strength and durability.

Under the direction of Mrs. Arthur C. Spencer and Mrs. Edward Orwoll, Baltimore Weaver Guild Special Projects Cochairmen for the flag weaving, the finished yarn was distributed to Mrs. J. Elmer Weisheit, Director of the Flag House Association and over-all supervisor of the project, and to the homes of 30 guild members who wove bunting on hand looms at the rate of 1 yard every 2 hours.

The Flag, which will be 40 by 30 feet, will be stitched and assembled by civic and patriotic groups, including the Frederick Chapter, NSDAR.

The Governor of Maryland, Hon. J. Millard Tawes, in a letter of appreciation, said:

I would like to take this opportunity to express my thanks to Mr. Harry S. Dickey of the Dickey Woolen Mills in Oella, who not only obtained the wool for this and donated it, but who sought to come as close as possible in the dyeing of it so that we might have authentic red, white, and blue. As a matter of interest, and I am sure you already know this, Dickey Woolen Mills itself is a part of Maryland tradition for they are on the threshold of 125 years of doing business in our State. It is very heartwarming to me to know of Mr. Dickey's interest and generosity.

Hoy Lewis [Mrs. Will Edwin] Gupton

The death of HOY LEWIS GUPTON on March 15 deprives the National Society of a devoted Daughter who had served long and faithfully. Mrs. Gupton, a member of Fort Nashborough Chapter, Nashville, Tenn., was State Regent of Tennessee from 1949–52 and Chaplain General from 1953–56.

Norman Cordon

The National Society announces, with regret, the sudden death of NORMAN CORDON, husband of the State Regent of North Carolina, on Sunday, March 1, at Chapel Hill. Mr. Cordon, a world-famous bass-baritone, sang with the Metropolitan Opera for many years before retiring in 1948.

Paul R. Greenlease

PAUL R. GREENLEASE, husband of the Vice Regent of the Kansas State Society and National Chairman of the DAR Magazine Committee, died suddenly early on the morning of March 6. Mr. Greenlease was a well-known automobile dealer in Kansas City, Mo.

APRIL 1964
The Cold War Is War

By Sara R. (Mrs. Henry S.) Jones
National Chairman, National Defense Committee

"Am I therefore become your enemy, because I tell you the truth?" — Galatians 4:16.

The Cold War Is War

The one great need in America is truth, and the truth is often unpleasant and unpalatable. The truth is that the Communists have been winning steadily ever since World War II.

The truth is that the free world is going to lose to Communism unless the people in the free world are willing to pay the price of survival.

The truth is that we are at war and instead of recognizing that fact we are giving constant aid and comfort to our avowed enemy.¹ (Emphasis added.)

These chilling words are the reminder of a long-time foe of communism that the Cold War is war, a fact long acknowledged by the communists themselves. The communists put their emphasis on the word "war," understanding that "cold" is merely an adjective, indicating a temporary war tactic, while we put our stress on the adjective "cold" and thereby pull ourselves into acceptance of the coexistence lullaby of the Reds.

At this moment in our history, the American people cannot afford to be lulled into a sense of security by the current talk of "relaxed international tensions." The Soviet Union may have temporarily ceased its saber rattling because of pressures on its domestic economy, but there is no evidence that communists anywhere have eased the psychological and economic warfare they relentlessly and continuously wage against the non-communist world, in general, and the United States, in particular.

In November 1960, 81 of the world’s 87 Red fascist parties met in Moscow to plot the final destruction of freedom—to draw up plans for bringing the whole world under their totalitarian dominion. On December 5, 1960, they unanimously adopted a 20,000 word "statement," as they called it. This statement was then published in Soviet Union journals and in international communist organs. In the United States, it appeared in the party’s monthly journal, Political Affairs, and in pamphlet form.²

The 1961 Annual Report of the House Committee on Un-American Activities says of this pamphlet:

This is probably the most dangerous 25-cent document ever to appear in print, for it is, fundamentally, the Communists’ master plan for taking over the world. It outlines the basic strategy they are to use in the years immediately ahead, . . .

The document reveals that "peaceful co-existence," as the Communists preach it to the non-Communist world, is a complete fraud. It states bluntly that "peaceful co-existence is a policy of mobilizing the masses and launching vigorous action" against the United States and every other anti-Communist nation and that peaceful co-existence "implies intensification of the struggle ... of all the Communist parties" for the triumph of communism.³ (Emphasis added.)

The House Committee Report then inquired and promptly provided the answer to whether the communists proposed to use force and violence and internal revolution to seize power in their native lands:

Yes, says the Kremlin and all the other 80 Communist parties, if the decadent bourgeoisie—which is their term for us—do not surrender without a fight.⁴

In the past, the communists have published many pamphlets outlining their plans. But these have always been long-range dreams without immediate hope of realization. Now, and for the first time, the communists claim to see victory within their grasp before many years have gone by. Moreover, they assert that THE WORLD BALANCE OF POWER HAS ALREADY CHANGED—AND IN THEIR FAVOR.⁵

Whether we agree with this or not, the fact remains that communist domination is presently exerted over both the greatest area and the greatest number of people than at any time in history. It has moved into the Western Hemisphere and is now entrenched 90 miles from our shores in Cuba.

There are those who insist that the communists do not represent an internal danger to America. However, the House Committee on Un-American Activities warns:

The total, unending war between communism and freedom has entered its final, crisis stage. Before too long, its outcome will be decided once and for all, the scales definitely tipped one way or another. For this reason this (communist) pamphlet may be Moscow’s final battle order and thus the most dangerous of any published under its auspices.⁶ (Emphasis added.)

The Anti-Anti-Communist Campaign

The communists recognize that the greatest single and possible stumbling block to victory is a vigorous anti-communist effort in the United States. Thus, and for the first time in communist literature, the communists acknowledge that this anti-communist movement has reached sufficient proportions to constitute a main—if not the main—danger to communist programs in the United States. This fact notwithstanding, the communist pamphlet confidently states:

In our time . . . conditions are particularly favorable for . . . VIGOROUSLY EXPOSING ANTI-COMMUNISM . . . and winning the broadest sections of the working masses for Communist ideas . . . IT IS INDISPENSABLE TO WAGE A RESOLUTE STRUGGLE AGAINST ANTI-COMMUNISM—that poison weapon which the bourgeoisie uses to fence off the masses from socialism.⁷ (Emphasis added.)

Two points should be made in connection with this statement:

(1) Here is evidence, if evi-
dence were needed, that the communists themselves equate socialism with communism; and

(2) Attacks on anti-communist and patriotic individuals and organizations are proceeding exactly on schedule.

The "Peace Offensive"

The campaign to smear anti-communists is only one facet of the communist campaign for world conquest. The major issue on which communist tactics are based is that of peace, which, in their lexicon, means not peace with freedom, but peace resulting from the victory of world-communism. The significance of "peace" as a weapon was spelled out on January 6, 1961, by Khrushchev, when he said:

"The banner of peace enables us to rally the masses around us. By holding aloft this banner, we will be even more successful."

In the same month, Gus Hall, leader of the U.S. Communist Party, echoed Khrushchev's refrain and spoke of the uses of peace. He said:

Peace activities take place in the most varied quarters and include a great variety of actions—mass marches, demonstrations, peace walks, picket lines, postcard campaigns, letters to Congressmen and Senators, delegations, meetings, and many others. . . .

We Communists seek to be the most active fighters for peace. . . . Peace is the best way, the best condition for advancing socialism in our country. . . . We regard peace as the paramount issue in American political life. (Emphasis added.)

Certainly every American regards peace as a goal ardently to be desired, but it must be peace with freedom and is not to be purchased at the price of abject surrender to communist ambitions.

Objectives, Strategy, and Tactics of the U.S. Communist Party

If this Nation is to win the cold war, and with it peace with freedom, it is essential that the American people understand the methods by which the communists propose to weaken and ultimately destroy the United States of America.

The 1961 Report of the House Committee on Un-American Activities provides a summary of major communist directives which clearly sets forth the foreign policy objectives, strategy and tactics by which the Kremlin and members of the communist party in the United States propose to accomplish their goals. It is not too soon to attempt an appraisal of the progress of their program, which includes the following 10 points:

1. "Universal disarmament."

—in 1959, the Soviet Union found itself confronted with the superior military might of the United States and surrounded by American bases. Pressure for disarmament was an obvious weapon to weaken and roll back United States strength.

Using "peace" as its bait, communist propaganda insisted that the "arms race" was the cause of much of the strife and tension in the world. With this as an excuse to press for disarmament, they have continuously used the "arms race" theme to frighten the West into fatal accommodation with, and peaceful surrender to, the Soviet Union.

The United States appears to have swallowed some of their propaganda without question. In 1961, the Congress of the United States established the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency to further the cause of disarmament, despite the grave misgivings expressed by individual Congressmen who voted for it "because you can't vote against peace."

In April 1962, the United States submitted to the Disarmament Conference, meeting at Geneva, Switzerland, a document titled, Outline of Basic Provision of a Treaty on General and Complete Disarmament in a Peaceful World. It is America's tragedy that the general public is unaware of the contents of this reckless proposal and its almost incredible provisions. Brought to the goals outlined therein, the United States would not only be stripped of control of its military, but would be required to demolish all military installations in the United States. The United States would then become a defenseless territory at the mercy of a United Nations "Peace Force" so strong that "no state could challenge it."

Unchallengable power is a denial of this Nation's own system of checks and balances. The power envisioned for the so-called Peace Force is a potential weapon of in-calculable tyranny. Moreover, the United States offer to disarm itself along with other nations is made in the knowledge that a book compiled by the State Department, Soviet World Outlook, quotes Khrushchev as saying:

"If we disarmed we would be torn to pieces. I can tell you from our own experience that some people watch us with greedy eyes and think how they can disarm us . . . But what would happen to us should we be disarmed? We would certainly be torn to pieces and then our grandchildren would say: Once there was great Lenin, he understood the interests of the people, under his leadership the Soviet system was established. . . . But the descendents were unable to defend the freedom and independence of that state. To prevent this from happening, we guard our freedom like a sacred thing." (Emphasis added.)

Would that America's statesmen expressed similar zeal in defense of freedom under the Constitution, and similar understanding of the significance of disarmament for America.

There are at least two compelling reasons why this Nation should maintain its military strength:

(a) There is not a shred of evidence that the Soviet Union—or any communist nation—can be trusted to keep any agreement made, and

(b) It is folly to disarm so long as Red China is committed to the extension of its influence in all of Asia.

Despite all this, the United States appears to have embarked upon a program of unilateral disarmament. Emphasis on the Air Force program has been reduced in the face of repeated warnings from the military that we must not neglect the development of new manned-aircraft. This fact notwithstanding, the manned-bomber program is being phased out; no more B-52's are coming off the production line; and the Skybolt program has been canceled. The Skybolt was a missile which could be shot from a plane more than a thousand miles from its ground target.

On January 28, 1964, it was announced that the Defense Department would reduce the attack aircraft-carrier fleet.

It has also been announced that research and development, the source of new weapons programs, is scheduled for cutback.

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2. "The complete abolition of nuclear weapons testing."—In September 1963, the Senate of the United States of America ratified a limited nuclear test ban treaty which banned all but underground testing. At the time, the wisdom of signing the treaty was challenged by many members of the military and other competent witnesses. Even its most ardent proponents conceded that serious risks were involved, but definite safeguards were promised.

On January 21, 1964, Congressman Craig Hosmer reported to the House of Representatives that nothing much had been done about these promised and admittedly necessary safeguards and no one seemed to care much about it. He asked:

What is the reason? Is it the euphoria than predicted would follow the treaty? Is it just plain failure to "mind the store"? Or is it something else, perhaps more sinister?

It is possible to shrug off his questions as partisan but, mindful of the communist goal of universal disarmament, it is impossible to ignore or forget the preamble to the treaty which states that the principal aim of the contracting parties is:

... the speediest possible achievement of an agreement on general and complete disarmament under strict international control in accordance with the objectives of the United Nations. (Emphasis added.)

To what are we committed?

3. "The dismantling of U. S. overseas defense bases."—The United States has closed down its missile bases in Turkey and Italy. It is reported that four missile bases have been dismantled in England. Also reported is that air bases in England, Morocco, Spain, France and Guam are being closed down or abandoned, and others appear scheduled for the same fate.12

4. "The dissolution of NATO, SEATO, and other free-world defense alliances."—As this is written, this goal has not been realized, but Moscow is pressing for a non-aggression pact between the Warsaw countries and NATO countries. Such a pact would spell the end of NATO, which was established as a defense against possible communist aggression. The United States has thus far resisted entering such a pact, but it should be noted that it has suggested "discussion of means of prohibiting the threat or use of force, directly or indirectly, to change boundaries or extend control over territory." The United States proposal would, of itself, seriously hamper all alliances designed to thwart communist "peaceful aggression."13

5. "An 'end to the cold war.'"—The communists could end the "cold war" any time they choose to abandon their goal of world dominion. The "cold war" is, in fact, the instrument by which they hope to drive the non-communist world to appeasement and ultimate surrender. Actually the communists are themselves the greatest threat to the peace, a fact which seems lost on some of the Nation's policy makers and on those who can say, as was said in The Liberal Papers:

As the cold war continues, it becomes increasingly difficult for decent Americans, humane enough to prefer peace to an egocentric national honor, to be outspoken and genuinely anti-Communist.14

To this amazing statement one must add the astonishing fact that the United States is probably the only Nation in history which ever paid to have a book written on how to surrender. In 1958, a shocked America learned that a book titled Strategic Surrender had been prepared, according to its preface, "as part of the research program undertaken by the United States Air Force by the RAND Corporation."

Edward Hunter, writer and student of communism, referred to the book as part of the "appeasement and surrender library." In testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, he stated:

This appeasement and surrender library, financed by our own Government, directly or indirectly, and by foundations, is growing steadily and stealthily. It constitutes the reading matter for the pattern of failure. The nuclear fission field is the prime target. Each step leads to another sophisticated argument for capitulation in one way or another. First we must sit by philosophically to accept the brunt of the first blow. Then, because we will have been so disastrously shattered, so-called massive retaliation presumably can't win for us anyway. Retaliation—actually resistance—then would be merely a form of revenge, according to this thinking—beneath the dignity of so high-minded and so hospitable a people as the Americans. So we should forego even retaliation. These are not vapidities of our imagination; they're to be found (in more sophisticated language) in the publications of Government-financed or foundation-sponsored publications and programs. They're part of the pattern for failure. It works out as a pattern for self-destruction or suicide.15

There are Americans, in and out of Government, who seek to end the cold war by strengthening the United Nations into what could only be a world government. Constitutional Government and national sovereignty would be sacrificed in the name of "peace."

Few Americans are aware that no less than 17 Senators and several Congressmen have spelled out what they conceive to be the foreign policy of the United States and supported a resolution calling for the "establishment of an international authority to keep the peace under conditions of general and complete disarmament."

The statement quoted above is contained in the Planning for Peace Resolution, which was introduced into the Senate on October 15, 1963. It reads, in part:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the President should be supported in his efforts to achieve general and complete disarmament under legally binding control and to develop international institutions capable of keeping the peace during and after disarmament.

Sec. 2. The President is hereby requested to formulate as speedily as possible specific and detailed proposals for the implementation of the foreign policy objectives of the United States regarding the establishment of an international authority to keep the peace under conditions of general and complete disarmament effectively guaranteed by adequate inspection and controls. In formulating such proposals the President is requested to consider whether the development of effective international machinery for the supervision of disarmament and the maintenance of peace, including (1) an International Disarmament Organization; (2) a permanent World Peace Force; (3) world tribunals for the peaceful settlement of all international disputes not settled by negotiations; (4) other international institutions necessary for the enforcement of world peace under the rule of law; and (5) appropriate and reliable financial arrangements for the support of such peacekeeping machinery, may best be achieved by revision of the Charter of the United Nations, by a new treaty, or by a combination of the two. . . .16

(Emphasis added.)

Implementation of this Utopian scheme for peace would place the United States in a United Nations world government from which, in its disarmed state, there would be no escape. Moreover, there is nothing in this proposal which would end the psychological and economic...
war which the communists wage continuously against the non-communist nations. This proposal fails to take into consideration the deep ideological cleavage between communism and the forces of freedom.

6. “The adoption of the policy of peaceful co-existence.”
Policy planners for the State Department have insisted for some years that the Soviet Union was “mellowing.” Thus, military accommodation with the Soviet Union and what has been described as a “no-win” policy have been advocated.

A new policy line for the United States, which goes far beyond the earlier recommendations, was recently set forth in the Phoenix Study. Prepared for the U. S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency under the auspices of the Institute for Defense Analyses, the Study calls for “interdependence” with the Soviet Union.

In an article titled “Together-ness With Russia,” the November 18, 1963 issue of U. S. News & World Report summarized the new policy line as follows:

At the heart of the new strategy is this plan: Seek a détente—a period of relaxation or informal truce—during which an “interdependence” between the U. S. and the Soviet Union can be established.

A more detailed report on the Phoenix Study was made by Alice Widener, publisher and columnist, in the November 29, December 17, 1963 issues of U.S.A. One of the five papers contained in the Phoenix Study was written by Vincent P. Rock, and is titled Control of Conflict: An Approach to the Problem of International Tensions and Arms Control. This is the paper referred to by U. S. News & World Report.

The familiar arms reduction theme recurs in this study—and much more. Mrs. Widener’s comments are noteworthy. Observing that the old objectives of “containment” and “coexistence” are to be discarded in favor of new “interdependence” with the Soviet Union, she states:

Plainly, the Phoenix Study calls for U.S. parity of military force with the Soviet Union and for U.S.-USSR “unification” in “near nuclear monopoly” to enforce peace.

Elsewhere in the analysis, Mr. Rock is quoted as saying:

As reduction (of armaments) proceed there should be international annual budget consultation, experimental military-political collaboration, and expansion of scientific and technical exchanges and enterprises, to encourage greater reassurance and further progress.

U.S.A. comments:

After studying every word of the paper it seems clear to me that our nation could not pursue the policies advocated and retain its present form of government, or anything vaguely resembling it.

In keeping with this new “interdependence” we now have the nuclear test ban treaty, the “hot line” between Washington and Moscow, and stepped-up trade with the Soviet Union. Not content with sending wheat and other surplus farm products to bail out the ailing Soviet economy, the United States is also planning the sale of fertilizer-making equipment.

Here it should be noted that food and chemicals have long been considered a major strategic item in war—hot or cold. Without food and chemicals, no nation can go to war, and yet the United States is preparing to send both to the enemy who has promised to bury us.

The reduced defense budget appears to also reflect the new strategy of “togetherness” with the Soviet Union. Thus, it was possible for U.S. News & World Report to state in its February 3, 1964 issue:

Big expansion of the U. S. Armed Forces is ended; the job of minimizing the costs is the main object now. But if “togetherness” is followed through as the new strategy, the shift may not stop there. For the aim of that strategy is not to hold present defensive strength, but to carry out real disarmament. (Emphasis added.)

If this excellent magazine is correct in its appraisal of future United States policy, then this Nation is in grave danger of falling into the No. 1 communist trap—universal disarmament.

7. “Re-establishment of friendly relations with Cuba.”
Public opinion in the United States precludes success in this goal so long as the communists are in power in Cuba, and continue to export communism to all parts of the hemisphere.

8. “Recognition of Red China and its admission to the U.N.”
The United States has consistently refused to recognize Red China and has thus far successfully opposed its entrance into the United Nations. In this it has had the support of the American people with the exception of the extreme left, which has long urged the seating of Red China in the United Nations. Here it should be noted that recognition by the United States of Red China would probably result in the dissolution of SEATO, mentioned above as a cold-war objective of U. S. communists.

The United States may find it difficult in the future to hold the line against Red China’s membership in the United Nations. The fledgling nations which have swollen UN membership may combine at any time to override United States objections. Thus, at least half of this communist goal seems within reach.

9. “Demilitarization of Berlin.”—Demilitarization of Berlin is only part of Khrushchev’s goal for a completely neutralized and demilitarized Western Europe. The suggested “non-aggression pact” between the Warsaw Pact countries and the NATO countries is designed to bring this plan to fruition. Such a pact has no basis in reality. The communists are themselves the aggressors and have said countless times that treaties are made to be broken.

Alice Widener, publisher of U.S.A., pointed out the significance of such a pact in the October 4, 1963 issue of that publication. She stated, in part:

The key feature of the Soviet grand design is an exchange of Soviet and American observers—to watch Soviet troops and military installations in the German Federal Republic and the Soviet Eastern Zone. This is but another variation on Khrushchev’s old disengagement theme. If such a plan for exchanging observers were accepted, it would alter the military and political situation to the advantage of the Soviet Union.

The ultimate Soviet goal is the absorption of the rest of Europe, thereby tipping the scales of international power in favor of world communism. Clearly, it is in the vital interest of the United States and its allies that the Soviet non-aggression pact proposals be seen as a Communist grand design to subvert freedom.

10. “The ending of colonialism everywhere.”—It is impossible to comment on this communist objective without also noting the role played by the United Nations in pressing this goal. During the lifetime of the United Nations, as the communists have expanded their control over both territory and people,

(Continued on page 472)
RUTH BREWSTER (D.C.), Mrs. James E. McCormack, regent, had the pleasure of presenting an Americanism Medal and Certificate to Dr. Irene Mazeika at its meeting held on February 11, 1964, at the Chapter House. Dr. Mazeika, a naturalized citizen, is the Director of the Health Laboratory for the State of Delaware in Dover.

After World War II, Dr. Mazeika, a graduate of the School of Medicine of the University of Lithuania, went to Bogota, Colombia, South America. While waiting there for a visa to enter the United States, she read articles in the National Geographic and McCall's Magazines about the Daughters of the American Revolution. Wanting an American correspondent, she contacted Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, then President General.

Through the National Chairman of Americanism, Mrs. Ashmead White, now Honorine with her, the correspondence developed into a deep friendship, and Dr. Mazeika's career in the United States has been followed with interest. She became a citizen of the United States in 1960.

The Americanism Medal and Certificate were presented by the State Regent, Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan. Letters of congratulation were read from Miss Carraway and Mrs. White.—Gertrude Crissman Dimmick.

LITTLE JOHN BOYDEN (Washington, D.C.), through the courtesy of Pauline's Beauty Shop in the Westover Shopping Center, Arlington, Va., arranged a window display based on the threefold objectives of the NSDAR—historical, educational and patriotic—in January, 1964.

The display included: A blue and white hand-woven coverlet over 100 years old, loaned by a chapter member; one large United States Flag as background for colored posters of The Pledge of Allegiance, Preamble to the Constitution, The American's Creed, and The History of the Flag; one small United States Flag and one small National Society flag; several copies of the DAR Magazine, one opened to an article entitled "Our Indian Schools," with a small Indian doll placed alongside, another to an article entitled Why has the C.A.R. with a small Ginny doll alongside; booklets obtained from National Headquarters, including DAR Handbook, DAR Manual for Citizens, What the Daughters Do, DAR Highlights, DAR Ritual, Prayers, and How to Become a Member; an article entitled "The Constitution" by Mary Barclay Erb, printed by the National Defense Committee; a large poster on which were mounted colored pictures of the inside of the DAR Museum; and a leaflet containing information about DAR National Headquarters buildings and grounds and including an invitation to the public to visit the buildings.

Copies of literature were placed in the shop for distribution to customers. One result of this effort was a prospective new member for our chapter and two additional business ads for the DAR Magazine.—Harriet K. (Mrs. Karl B.) Jeffers.

EMILY NELSON (Washington, D.C.), Notta Farm, on Duvall Road (south of Lisbon), the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. Milton Jaycox, was the scene of a flag-raising ceremony on Saturday, September 21, 1963. Among those present were Col. Warren C. Jaycox of Washington, D.C.; Charles W. Jaycox and a friend, Mrs. Mildred Payne, who made a special trip from North Carolina for the occasion; Howard County Commissioner and Mrs. J. Hubert Black; Mr. and Mrs. John Celius Duvall; and Mrs. Mary Hawkins, the former owner of Notta Farm. Also assembled were 20 members of the Emily Nelson Chapter.

After a delicious luncheon on the lawn, a bugle sounded the call for assembly around the newly installed 30-foot flagpole. Mr. Jaycox explained that the program would be lively and also by recorder through the loud speaker. All music heard would be by the Marine Band, recorded by their son, Warren I. Jaycox of California, a captain in the Marine Corps. Col. Warren C. Jaycox, a brother, was asked to raise the American Flag, which had flown over the Capitol, to the bugle call To The Colors and The Star Spangled Banner. His father, Charles W. Jaycox, 85 years old, then recited a poem he had composed especially for this flag raising. Mrs. Mable H. Jaycox, chaplain of Emily Nelson Chapter, gave the prayer.

After playing of The Stars and Stripes Forever, Col. Jaycox was requested to raise the flag of Belgium, which had arrived that morning, via airmail, special delivery, from the Jaycox' daughter and son-in-law, Claire and Dick Sandstedt, who are living in Brussels.

Those called upon to speak were County Commissioner J. Hubert Black; Mrs. Rachel Wesdon, regent of Emily Nelson Chapter; Mrs. Mary F. Alderson, flag chairman, who led the group in The Pledge of Allegiance; and Miss Edna Gruebele, who read The American's Creed after the singing of America, the Beautiful.

Two Sons of the American Revolution were present—Colonel Jaycox, who gave The Toast to the Flag; and Dr. Edward L. Everitt, of Bethesda, Md. The ceremony was concluded with the playing of The Marines' Hymn.

LOGAN-WHITLEY (Stanford, Ky.), Stanford and Lincoln County, Ky., have a new, modern hospital named Fort Logan Hospital, for the old fort built in 1775 by Benjamin Logan and known as Logan's Fort. This was the site of the present town of Stanford.
MAJ. GEN. JOHN TWIGGS (Danville, Ga.). Mrs. H. L. D. Hughes has been honored by her chapter with a 50-year membership citation, signed by the President General, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan; the Georgia State Regent, Mrs. Thomas K. Kendrick; and the chapter regent, Miss Ruth Chapman. Mrs. Hughes has served as Public Relations chairman for 25 years, and the chapter also gave a library scholarship to Tamassee School in her honor.

Mrs. H. L. D. Hughes.

Mrs. Hughes, formerly Agnes Goss of Athens, Ga., joined Elijah Clarke Chapter of Athens, Ga., in her youth. Following her marriage to Hugh Lawson Dennard Hughes of Danville, Ga., she transferred her membership to John Ball Chapter of Wilkinson County. In 1955, she became a charter member of the Maj. General John Twiggs Chapter of Twiggs County.

Mrs. Hughes is proud of the records of the three chapters of which she has been a member. Elijah Clarke Chapter gave a President General—Mrs. May Erwin Talmadge—to the NSDAR; John Ball Chapter sponsored the History of Wilkinson County, written by the late Victor Davidson; Maj. General John Twiggs Chapter sponsored the History of Twiggs County, compiled by a member, Mrs. Hugh L. Faulk, and Billy Walker Jones.

The chapter has presented 50 songbooks to the Twigs Wilkinson Elementary School, to be used in chapel exercises, and awarded the Good Citizen medal this year to Paty Epps, a senior at Twiggs County High School.

MARY CARROLL CATON (Catonsville, Md.). American History Week set the tone for an active 1963 program for Mary Carroll Caton Chapter. The chapter cooperated with the State and the National Society in a campaign opened by a proclamation by Governor Tawes to make Marylanders more aware of their historical heritage. The regent, Mrs. Vivian T. Douglas, through interviews with principals and teachers in Baltimore County Schools, urged them to place emphasis on the rich heritage of Maryland, especially, and the United States. The regent also directed the Good Citizen program in 1963. A senior in the Catonsville High School was selected by the chapter to receive a pin as a Good Citizen. The honoree joined other winners in Annapolis for a luncheon at Carvel Hall and a tea at Government House after a tour of the historic city.

The 1964 Good Citizen program has been launched. Already three senior girls considered by their classmates to be the best citizens in the Catonsville High School have been selected for the essay contest. The best essay will be selected soon. Both the Catonsville elementary school and Junior High School have agreed to put on the American History contest. Children in the fourth and sixth grades will write a 300- to 500-word essay; the seventh and eighth grades will write a 600- to 1,000-word essay on Our Favorite Revolutionary Hero. The chapter will give a prize to the winner.

The chairman of the Americanism Committee presented small United States Flags to new citizens at the Immigration Office. A leaflet on the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was given to the three Catonsville schools.

Members of the chapter attended the 58th State Conference of the Maryland Society at the Sheraton-Belvedere Hotel March 26-27. Mrs. William A. Percy, State Editor, gave the chapter editor an award from the National Society and a cash prize for third place in the pressbook contest.

Seated, cutting cake, Mrs. Frank Shramek, Vice President General and State Chairman of National Defense. Standing (l. to r.), Mrs. Vivian T. Douglas, regent, Mary Carroll Caton Chapter; Mrs. Charles M. Shriver, State Chaplain; Mrs. Wilson K. Barnes, State Vice Regent; Mrs. George B. Winomet, State Librarian; Mrs. Bryan P. Warren, State Historian; Mrs. Roy O. Peterson, State Treasurer.

For the March meeting members enjoyed an innovation—a luncheon at the Candledight Lodge. The speaker, Miss Dorothy Dickinson, librarian of the Catonsville Library, spoke of the new library to be opened in December and its future service to the southwestern part of Baltimore County, an area represented by the members of the chapter. A project under

*This month...

We Congratulate These Chapters

RUTH FLOYD WOODHULL

New York

★ for outstanding American History Month public relations. The Long Island Kernel, partially printed in DAR blue, devoted much of its issue of February 13 to an article by the chapter Public Relations chairman, as well as to chapter patriotic work with schools.

WAYSIDE INN

Massachusetts

★ for a “friendship meeting” at which representatives of New England Indian tribes presented dances and ceremonial and the Massachusetts State Indian scholarship girl, Beverly Peters, a direct descendant of Massasoit whose tribal name means “Breezy Pines,” was featured.

PEGGY WARNE

New Jersey

★ for publishing tour booklets commemorating the Tercentenary of New Jersey. A booklet has been prepared for each of the 23 townships, towns, and boroughs in Warren County. The chapter was cited by the county Tercentenary Committee for this contribution to the observance.

FORT SULLIVAN

South Carolina

★ for proclaiming 1964 as Flag Year and undertaking an action program that makes the United States Flag the focal point, including distribution of patriotic literature, presentation of many Flags, and work with Boy Scouts and with Crippled Children’s Home.

FORT MIRO

Louisiana

★ for full-page newspaper coverage of its 50th Anniversary, titled “A Half Century of Dedication,” liberally illustrated.

* Limit five chapters per month.
the Conservation chairman, Mrs. W. H. Parlett, will be presentation and planting of a Washington hawthorne on the grounds of the new library in the spring. A cooperative effort with the new Hale-thorne-Arbutus Library was a large and attractive exhibit on the Constitution during Constitution Week. The library staff, for the second year, prepared the exhibit and used DAR symbols and books on the Constitution in colorful jackets. Two other exhibits included the chapter members: One in the hall of the Ellicott City Junior High School by Miss Frances Brown; a second by Mrs. William E. Watkins, Constitution chairman, in the window of the First National Bank of Catonsville. Miss Ruth Brown used the Constitution as a theme and a unit on the Constitution in her classroom. The Americanism and Defense chairman, Mrs. G. Ray Helm, initiated the school activities, she also gave a 10-minute report on national defense at each meeting.

During Constitution Week, Mary Carroll Caton Chapter served as joint hostess with the Col. Thomas Dorsey Chapter for the annual State Chairmen's Meeting at the Turf Valley Country Club. Mrs. Elliot C. Lovett, State Regent of Maryland, presided. Following the luncheon, the guest of honor, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, President General, spoke on the policies and objectives of the Society. Over 300 members including State and National Officers, attended.

The September meeting was held the day after the chairmen's meeting at the home of Mrs. Richard P. Bartlett. Mrs. Arthur Beaver related the history of the DAR insignia and seal.

Members participated in two unusually successful events in November: The annual card party, directed by Mrs. Cecil Bowers, chairman, and sponsored by the chapter to finance its various projects. The second event was celebration of the 24th Birthday Anniversary in the home of Mrs. Robert K. Townsend. Honor guests were State Officers and Mrs. Frank Shramek, Vice President General from Maryland and Defense Chairman, who spoke on national defense and the National Society. Another guest was Robert R. LaFollette, photographer and teacher, who, with Miss Eunice Balsley, a member, took pictures of the birthday activities. Both have given their time and talent generously to the chapter.

At the December meeting, Mrs. Howard L. Exley, chairman of the DAR School Committee and home hostess, gave a report on the work of her committee. She reported having sent over 250 pounds of clothing to Kate Duncan Smith, Tamarnie, and Crossnore. In January, another collection will be sent. The program for January will be presented by the Castle Thunder Society, C.A.R., which is sponsored and partly supported by the chapter.

In May, the Annual Luncheon will be held at the historic King's Courtrivance, where Routes 29 and 32 meet in Howard County.—Mary Williamson White.

EGYPTIAN (Cairo, Ill.) members, relatives, and friends met on Saturday, November 2, 1963, at the Old Wetaug Cemetery in Wetaug, Ill., to dedicate a plaque placed on the original monument in memory of John Sowers, a Revolutionary soldier. The bronze plaque was unveiled by Dr. Edward E. Miller, a great-great grandson. It was presented to the chapter by Mrs. Blanche Miller Allemeier, a great-great granddaughter, of Delphos, Ohio, a member of Lima (Ohio) Chapter. She said in part: “From the Atlantic to the Pacific today live four generations of active DAR and C.A.R. members who are descendants of this EGYPTIAN (Cairo, Ill.) members, relatives, and friends met on Saturday, November 2, 1963, at the Old Wetaug Cemetery in Wetaug, Ill., to dedicate a plaque placed on the original monument in memory of John Sowers, a Revolutionary soldier. The bronze plaque was unveiled by Dr. Edward E. Miller, a great-great grandson. It was presented to the chapter by Mrs. Blanche Miller Allemeier, a great-great granddaughter, of Delphos, Ohio, a member of Lima (Ohio) Chapter. She said in part: “From the Atlantic to the Pacific today live four generations of active DAR and C.A.R. members who are descendants of this

dar of Gracie Lop and enlisted at the age of 16. He, with many other families of the Carolinas, came to Southern Illinois in the 1800's. John Sowers died August 22, 1834, in Union County and was buried here.—Blanche Miller (Mrs. Frederick T.) Allemeier.

PUTNAM HILL (Greenwich, Conn.) members were hostesses at a Connecticut State Regional Luncheon Meeting on November 7 in the parish hall of Christ Church, Greenwich.

Mrs. Ruth Bee Jackson, hostess regent, presided at the meeting, which was attended by 60 members. She introduced the following honored guests: Mrs. Foster E. Sturtevant, State Regent; Mrs. Francis V. Byrnes, State Vice Regent; Mrs. William Kuhn of Rowayton, State Chaplain; Miss Sara Mead Webb of Stamford, State Pataillarien; Mrs. Reuben H. Curran of Stamford, State Chairman of DAR Schools; Mrs. Gordon S. Burroughs of Greenwich, State Membership Chairman; and Mrs. Anson C. Lowitz of Greenwich, State Chairman of the DAR Museum. Mrs. Jackson then introduced Mrs. Charles E. Flower and told the members that she is 92 years old and the oldest member in years of Putnam Hill Chapter. Visiting guests were Mrs. Leonard Smith, Abijah Bigelow Chapter, Michigan City, Ind.; and Mrs. Roy H. Coulter, Pinekeshaw Chapter, New Albany, Ind.

Regional chapters represented were Hannah Benedict Carter, New Canaan, Mrs. Howard R. Wilkes, regent; Good Wife's River, Darlen, Mrs. Melvin L. Hurni, regent; Drum Hill, Wilton, Mrs. George A. Morriss, regent and State Chairman of the American Indians Committee; Stamford Chapter, Mrs. C. Kendall Pease, regent; and Norwalk-Village Green, Mrs. Ward C. Green, regent.

Mrs. Jackson conducted the opening ceremonies. The prayer was given by Mrs. Russell F. Colburn, chaplain of the Stamford Chapter; the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by Mrs. Winston O. Burgess, Flag Chairman of Good Wife's
River Chapter; and the American's Creed was led by Mrs. Thomas Kirkpatrick, National Defense Chairman of Putnam Hill Chapter. Each chapter regent then gave a short report on the achievements of her chapter during the past year and plans for the future. The reports included fund-raising programs, flag presentations, prizes and awards to students in the local schools, and contributions of clothing to the DAR schools and the American Indians.

Mrs. Byrnes, State Vice Regent and State Chairman of National Defense, was then presented and reminded the members that the DAR motto for 1963-64 is "Be Strong and of a Good Courage." She suggested that when DAR members write to their Senators and Congressmen to express what the DAR stands for they do so as individuals. "What these men want is your personal opinion," she said. She stated that DAR has no policy on discrimination, has always promoted education without thought to race, color, or creed and does not practice discrimination in awarding scholarships.

Mrs. Jackson then presented Mrs. Sturtevant, State Regent, who stressed the fact that chapters should foster interest in getting new members and in encouraging members who have resigned to be reinstated. She also spoke of how DAR is operated at the State level and discussed the manner in which money from chapter dues is dispensed.—Mrs. Ruth Bee Jackson.

NEW IBERIA (New Iberia, La.) sponsored an American Heritage Show on January 8, in the parish house of the Episcopal Church of the Epiphany in New Iberia. Mrs. Bernard Beaullieu was chairman for the event. The display consisted of heirlooms belonging to chapter members and their friends and were arranged on tables attractively covered with red velvet, felt, satin damask, and silk brocade to show the various items to best advantage. In addition to priceless silver, crystal, and china, an interesting item was a matching pair of Colt Navy Six revolvers which were shown in their specially equipped case and had belonged to Capt. Frederick Larned Gates. A newspaper published at the time of Washington's death was another unusual exhibit.


As a Methodist minister transferred from England, his first assignment in this country was on the Huntersville Circuit in West Virginia, where he was in charge of six churches. He and his wife participated in clearing seven different churches of debts. During World War I, as president of the United War Fund Drive of Greenbrier County, W. Va., he was responsible for raising nearly $1,000,000 for Government bonds and designated charities. He has organized recreational programs, providing playground equipment and bleachers for the baseball field, and led in having a bond issue of $100,000 for new streets approved.

OLENTANGY (Galion, Ohio), Something on the National, State, and local levels has been participated in this year by Olentangy Chapter. Our chapter was well represented at the December 12, 1963, marking of the birthsite of the 29th President of the United States, Warren G. Harding, at Blooming Grove, a village in northeast Morrow County, about 5 miles southeast of Galion, Ohio. Ceremonies were in charge of the Ohio Historical Society. Our own member, Mrs. Robert B. (Mary Dickerson) Stokley, is a cousin once-removed, of the late President.

Mrs. R. C. Bratten represented Olentangy Chapter for the 11th consecutive year as delegate to the 1963 Continental Congress and plans to attend again this year.

On the State level, a Galion boy, David Carkman, past president of the Bee Hunters Society, Children of the American Revolution, sponsored by Olentangy Chapter, DAR, currently holds the highest office in the Ohio Society, C.A.R., that of president. His grandmother, Mrs. Leslie Schreck, member of Olentangy Chapter, recently offered her Galion home for the State collections and records of the Ohio C.A.R. The Bee Hunters Society is quite active under the senior president, Mrs. George Harmon, member of Olentangy Chapter, and the president, Suzanne Thomas. Public relations was stimulated by having an attractive float by the C.A.R. in a civic parade, the October Fiesta, in Galion in 1963.

On the local level, Olentangy Chapter’s program for the year is touching on all phases and principles of DAR work. Meetings are held the third Wednesday of each month, at the historic Ritchey House, a hotel on the public square from which Alexander Graham Bell reportedly once strung a line to try out his telephone invention.

An interesting feature each month is the presentation by the National Defense chairman of the chapter, Mrs. L. M. McGuire. Placing emphasis on the Constitution of the United States, she has made available the 15-cent copies of this...
article: One of the first china cups displayed in the Reno Public Library, as well as in the display windows of two leading bookstores. These were complete with Chives and History, Montgomery County, Alabama.

One of the chapter's members, Mrs. R. C. Thomas, executive secretary of the Galion Automobile Club, had a window display for Constitution Week in her downtown office.

Another member, Mrs. Adelaide Boyd Vergon, arranged a display of her collection of eagles and pictures of Presidents in a downtown store which her sister, Martha Jean Boyd Stewart (Olen-tangy member) operates with another woman. So attractive was this Fourth of July week display that the chapter regent, Mrs. Fred Tullis, on behalf of the chapter, sponsored a picture of the window for the local newspaper, with DAR mention.—Catherine Foltz (Mrs. Paul) Ror-ick.

NEVADA SAGEBRUSH (Reno, Nev.). In keeping with American History Month and American Heritage Week, our Nevada Sagebrush Chapter in Reno placed displays in the Reno Public Library, as well as in the display windows of two leading bookstores. These were complete with dates of the year made by the manufacturers, or the approximate date if the articles were made by hand.

To enumerate some of these historical articles: One of the first china cups and saucers made in Philadelphia in 1835 (hand-decorated); a silver spoon made by John Hull in 1654 (preceding Paul Revere); a pair of slippers and a fan worn at social gatherings sponsored by Mrs. Benjamin Harrison in 1890; some lovely embroidery of French knots on bed linen done in 1740; a piece of Bennington ware made in 1846; a George Washington statue, one of only four and there-fore numbered, made in Czechoslovakia in 1780 and presented to America; a hand-woven spread made in Kentucky in 1792; original Carrier and Ives prints; pieces of Sandwich glass; a pan used for mining gold from Nevada; a pewter teapot, circa 1660, brought from England; brass candlesticks of the Revolutionary era; beautiful handmade quilts, circa 1885; and Easter cards dating back to 1895. All these and many other objects of historical in-terest completed our showing. Our dis-play was viewed by many, particularly the young people, who seemed to take a special interest in their fine heritage.

We feel that we celebrated our chapter's 41st Anniversary most appropriate-ly.—Marcella Crum Sedgley.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON (Valparaiso, Ind.) observed its 60th Anniver-sary on May 21, beginning with a dinner served in the Sarah Porter Kinsey Memorial, home of Valparaiso Woman's Club. This dinner was served by senior members of Elizabeth Bassett Harrison Society, C.A.R. The DAR theme for the year "Be Strong and of a Good Courage," occupied a prominent place.

Mrs. Alfred R. Putnam and Mrs. Estelle Gilbert, Delegates to Continental Congress, gave interesting reports. High-lighting the program were the congratula-tory letters of Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, President General, and Mrs. Alvie T. Wallace, State Regent.

Mrs. William M. Johnston, regent, presented past regents—Mrs. George F. Chester, Mrs. Alfred R. Putnam, Mrs. Fred Bartz, Miss Ruth Robbins, Mrs. W. E. Swanson, Miss Carolyn Whitlock, Mrs. Charles Dick, and Mrs. J. C. Blachly, and each related events of her tenure in office.

A fitting climax was the colorful recognition of all members who had served the chapter in any official capacity. Large white letters on blue, the first letter of the office, were presented by the one now filling that office. These were attached to narrow red ribbons and worn with just pride by the recipients.

The chapter marked another success-ful year, again receiving the gold ribbon award, also the District award for adding the largest number of new members, many of whom are Juniors.—Lucy D. (Mrs. Alfred R.) Putnam.

TUSCARORA (Binghamton, N. Y.) was recently saddened by the loss of a beloved past regent, Elizabeth Dickinson Church. Mrs. Church has been deeply interested in the work of the DAR and made annual donations to libraries and scholarships to the DAR schools. About two years ago she financed building of a home for the aged of the Wyoming Meth-odist Conference, which is named Eliza-beth Church Manor. Earlier this year she added the gift of her own home to the program, and additional financial support was provided for in her will. Other bequests for religious and charitable causes total over $110,000. This includes DAR School scholarships, to be called the Elizabeth Church Trust Fund of Tusca-rora Chapter.—Inez Miller.

HEBER ALLEN (Poultney, Vt.). On August 15, 1963, Heber Allen Chapter held a Guest Day Meeting in the history of the Methodist Church of Poultney. Many members of Capt. Israel Harris Chapter of Granville, N. Y., and Lake St. Catherine Chapter of Wells, Vt., at- tended, as well as State Officers and sev-eral State Chairmen. Mrs. Bernard D. Dooley, State Regent, and a member of (Continued on page 476)
“CITIZEN . . . U.S.A.”

Citizen . . . U.S.A., the new program series based on the DAR Manual for Citizenship, is on the air!

The Radio-TV Division of Wichita State University (Kansas), under the direction of Donald W. Hansen, Director of Radio, has produced an exceptionally fine audio series, using one female and three male voices, complemented by appropriate martial and patriotic music.

Mr. Hansen’s selection of material from the DAR Manual, published by the National Society since 1921 for use by persons of foreign birth seeking American Citizenship, offers inspiring patriotic education for all Americans, both native born and naturalized.

There are 15 five-minute programs recorded on a set of 3 tapes, 5 programs per tape. Although the entire series is necessary to present the full impact of CITIZEN . . . U.S.A. the scripts are written so that each program is complete in itself. This applies particularly to at least eight programs, which may be presented individually and effectively on specific patriotic occasions.


Special groupings of those mentioned above and also of others in the series are possible, including three entitled: Government of the United States, Our National Government, and State and Local Government.

This flexibility provides year-round use of CITIZEN . . . U.S.A. both in series and “spot” program forms on radio, and in schools and libraries; they are also appropriate for community group events.

DAR chapters will find the series an outstanding addition to their repertory for patriotic education endeavors.

The tape-recorded series may be ordered in quantities of one or more sets (three tapes) at the production cost price of $6.13 per set, from NSDAR Public Relations, 1776 D Street, N. W., Washington, D.C. 20006; checks or money orders should be made payable to the Treasurer General, NSDAR.

To the Council of Safety in Charles Town, South Carolina District Between Broad and Catawba Rivers adjoining the new acquisition and Broad River, September 25th 1775, we the subscribers have in compliance with the Resolutions entered into and the Instructions given by the Provincial Congress held in Charles Town on Saturday, June 17th, 1775, and for the purposes therein mentioned associated and formed ourselves into a Volunteer Company of horsemen. And whereas by an Election held at the house of Mr. Francis Kirkpatrick, this day by us the subscribers we have duly elected and chosen William Gaston to be our Captain; Thomas Robins our First and James Kirkpatrick our Second Lieutenants, we therefore, humbly pray you to grant and give our Commissions or Appointments for these our officers as chosen.

James Robins

First Provincial Congress was held in Old Exchange Building, Charles Town, South Carolina District Between Broad and Catawba Rivers adjoining the new acquisition and Broad River, September 25th 1775, we the subscribers have duly elected and chosen William Gaston to be our Captain; Thomas Robins our First and James Kirkpatrick our Second Lieutenants, we therefore, humbly pray you to grant and give our Commissions or Appointments for these our officers as chosen.

David Reed
James Reed
James Daugherty
Jos. McCook
James Robins
William Bell
William Love
Andrew Woods
James Bell
Fred. Kirkpatrick
John Love
John Galler
Robert Elliott
Joseph Robinson
Robert Kirkpatrick

First Provincial Congress was held in Old Exchange Building, Charles Town, S.C. Capt. Fr. Kirkpatrick, Volunteer Company. Original copy in possession A. S. Sally, Orangeburg, S.C.

Cemetery Records, New Hope Presbyterian Church, Route #3, Gастония, N.C., Gастон County. Records collected by Women of the Church. Arranged in alphabetical order and typed by the Misses Ida and Zoe Hoffman.

Allison, Thomas L., June 8, 1858—Feb. 6, 1927.

Armstrong, Bobby Lee, aged 1 yr. 6 mo., 19 days.
Armstrong, Clarisa E., Oct. 18, 1845—May 29, 1912.
Armstrong, Martha, 1820-56.
Armstrong, Martha M., Jan. 30, 1856.
Baird, Sabill, 1817-96.
Barrett, John, Apr. 18, 1937—Apr. 20, 1937.
Beard, Martha A., 1816-94.
Beatey, Lawrence, 1857-60.
Beatey, Nancy, 1798-1849.
Beatty, George M., 1881-85.
Beatty, Margaret, wife of J. G., Aug. 19, 1862—Aug. 31, 1907.
Beatty, Martha E., 1858-1931.
Bell, Jerry M., 1873-1931.
Bradley, Andrew M., 1875-92.
Bradley, Margaret A., 1853-1947.
Bradley, Mary F., 1828-1905.
Burke, Grady, July 3—July 6, 1928.
Burns, Mary Ezella, Sept. 23, 1912—May 30, 1917.
Capps, John A., Aug. 19, 1858—Mar. 6, 1943.
Capps, S. F., Apr. 7, 1855—May 5, 1918.
Clyntons, Martha C., May 18, 1820—March 20, 1877.
Corathers, Jennie, 1799-1874.
Couch, Mrs. James (Ann) and infant dau., 1819—Oct. 10, 1833.
Cowart, Ellen, Nov. 8, 1887—May 12, 1918.
Craig, Laura Jane Lewis, Nov. 20, 1871—Nov. 11, 1954.
Craig, Maggie, Apr. 1, 1858—Sept. 30, 1862.
Craig, Mary Catherine, Nov. 27, 1841—Oct. 8, 1951.
Craig, Mary Frances, Feb. 9, 1921—Dec. 4, 1922.
Craig, Mary Moore, June 17, 1824—May 4, 1858.
Craig, Nancy M., Nov. 10, 1851—June 1, 1852.
Craig, S. W., Nov. 1, 1810—July 20, 1873.
Dameron, Ida S., 1860—1901.
Dameron, Margaret Howe, 1837—1917.
Dameron, Thomas A., 1883-1914.
Dameron, William Durant, 1855-1936.
Dickson, Julia A. Lewis, Aug. 25, 1866—Apr. 5, 1940.
Ford, Agnes M., d. March 28, 1859, 94 yrs. of age.
Ford, Austin Z., d. Aug. 18, 1858, aged 21 yrs., 7 mo., 17 days.
Ford, Guy, G., Apr. 12, 1897—Oct. 25, 1918.
Ford, Laura Hand, 1837–1915.
Ford, Margaret L., 1826—Aug. 11, 1842.
Ford, Mary Jackson, Jan. 18, 1894—May 2, 1921.
Ford, Mary, Jan. 9, 1795—Sept. 3, 1853.
Ford, Nancy M., May 28, 1940.
Ford, Wm. R., Apr. 9, 1895—Apr. 15, 1914.
Ford, William T., Feb. 28, 1863—May 18, 1940.
Indiana County Chapter, Indiana, Pa., 1963.
Adam, Magdalene, mar. John Dodson, Sept. 14, 1852.
Adams, Samuel, mar. Susanna Bothel, Dec. 6, 1853.
Adamson, Eliza, mar. Daniel Ross, June 30, 1853.
Alcorn, Jesse, mar. Agnes Elizabeth Hayes, May 18, 1853.
Alick, Rosanna, mar. Joseph Seitz, Mar. 31, 1859.
Altetus, James, mar. Mary Elizabeth Dorney (nee Arbuthnot), Dec. 28, 1853.
Anderson, Margaret, mar. Thomas Caldwell, Aug. 18, 1853.
Ansley, Melinda, mar. Thomas R. Wither, Nov. 1, 1853.
Barber, Eliza Ann, mar. James Kirkland, July 2, 1853.
Barkley, Alexander Y., mar. Elizabeth Collaissure, Nov. 18, 1852.
Bash, Mary Jane, mar. Isaac Richardson, Aug. 11, 1853.
Bates, Mary, mar. Thomas McManus, Nov. 21, 1854.
Behen, Martha, mar. Alfred Greek, Mar. 29, 1853.
Bell, James H., mar. Mary Doty, Aug. 31, 1852.
Bell, Jane, mar. James Morehead, Apr. 14, 1853.
Bell, Sarah Jane, mar. James L. McCoy, Dec. 27 or 29, 1853.
Bennett, Agnes, mar. James Haddon, Feb. 22, 1853.
Berts, Sarah Elizabeth, mar. John Smith, Oct. 27, 1853.
Black, Christina, mar. Henry Walters, Apr. 26, 1853.
Blair, Margaret, mar. James M. Taylor, Sept. 7, 1852.
Blue, Alexander, mar. Mary Emily Mehaefey, Sept. 13, 1853.
Booster, John, mar. Sarah Davis, Oct. 9, 1852.
Boring, Sarah Jane, mar. Peter H. Rummel, Oct. 6, 1853.
Booth, Sophia, mar. John Cowan, Mar. 4, 1853.
Booth, Susanna, mar. Samuel Adams, Dec. 6, 1853.
Bowers, Isaac, mar. Miss—Reed, Jan. 6, 1859.
Bowers, Peter, mar. Rachel Marker, Sept. 23, 1853.
Brady, Samuel, mar. Mrs. McPherson, June 5, 1853.
Brandon, Sarah Ann, mar. Charles Weaver, 1859.
Brandt, Martin, mar. Ann Campbelle, Aug. 24, 1852.
Brown, Catherine, mar. Elijah B. Denison, Apr. 17, 1853.
Brown, Elizabeth, mar. Philip B. Bowen, 1853.
Brown, Jacob, mar. Margaret Deal, Apr. 13, 1853.
Brown, Margaret, mar. Thos. McKinstry, 1859.
Bryan, Rebecca, mar. Samuel Row, 1855.
Byers, Phebe Catherine, mar. James Byers, Aug. 27, 1852.
Colkett, Catherine, mar. John Miller, Apr. 14, 1859.
Condron, Marion, mar. Margaret Kerr, July 7, 1853.
Coy, Barbara, mar. Henry Misner, June 2, 1853.
Coy, Susan, mar. Jacob Miller, Jan. 18, 1855.
Craven, Martha, mar. William Mitchell, June 2, 1853.
Cunningham, Isabel, mar. John Y. McCaughey, May 17, 1853.
Deal, George, mar. Nancy Over, Nov. 25, 1852.
Decker, Mary, mar. Samuel Gilhousen, Sept. 23, 1852.
Decker, Rebecca, mar. John Craig Shankle, Sept. 23, 1852.
Decker, Wm. G., mar. Mary Jane Pinkerton, Jan. 4, 1853.
Detar, Margaret, mar. George Mumshower, Aug. 26, 1852.
Dixson, Margaret Ann, mar. William Kier, June 2, 1853.
Dodson, Dorsey, mar. Emily Shoup, Sept. 16, 1852.
Dodson, John, mar. Margaret Faith, Oct. 28, 1852.
Continued on page 439)
GEN. SAMUEL HOPKINS,
Henderson County — Home of James J. Audubon
CAPT. STEPHEN ASHBY, Hopkins County
RUSSELLVILLE, Logan County
PADUCAH, named for Chief Paduke—Jackson Purchase
GEN. EVAN SHELBY, Davies County
FRANKFORT, Frankfort — State Capitol
SUSANNAH HART SHELBY, Frankfort—State Capitol
BLACK BALLARD, Henry County
JOHN MARSHALL,
Jefferson County — Famous Corn Island
FINCASTLE, Jefferson County — Famous Corn Island

JOHN FITCH, Bardstown
AMBROSE MEADER, Meade County
ABRAHAM HITE, Jefferson County
EDMUND ROGERS, Barren County
CAPT. JOHN MCKINLEY,
LEXINGTON,
BRYAN STATION,
CAPT. JOHN WALLER,
Fayette County—Lexington, “Athens of the West”
HART, Clark County
JANE LAMPTON, Adair County
BEREA — LAUREL RIDGES, Madison

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JANE McAFEE, Mercer County—Fort Harrod
JEMIMA BOONE, Garrard County
LOGAN-WHITLEY—Fort Logan—Lincoln County
SOMERSET, Lake Cumberland — Pulaski County
MOUNTAIN TRAIL, Harlan County
CYNTHIANA, Harrison County
REBECCA BRYAN BOONE, Campbell County
BOONE COUNTY—Big Bone Lick
COL. GEORGE NICHOLAS,
Montgomery County — Estill's Defeat

CAPT. JOHN LILLARD,
Grant County—Last Kentucky Massacre
KETURAH MOSS TAYLOR, Campbell County
MARY INGLES, Campbell County
WILLIAM DUDLEY, Fleming County—Battle of Blue Licks, last battle of Revolution
SIMON KENTON, Kenton County
BREATHT COUNTY—Famous Mountain County
INDIAN MOUND, Magoffin County
HARMON STATION, Johnson County
PIKEVILLE, Pike County — Breaks of Sandy
POAGE, Boyd County — American Folk Song Festival
LIMESTONE, Mason County
TRABUE, Nicholas County

APRIL 1964
Visit

HISTORIC DANVILLE, KENTUCKY

City of “First” in the great westward movement of the 18th century

Constitution Square

Constitution Square in Danville, Kentucky, is a State Park commemorating the site of nine constitutional conventions which led to the establishment of statehood for Kentucky in 1792—first State west of the Allegheny Mountains. Here are replicas of the first court house, the first jail, and the first meeting house in the west; and here is located the original log building which housed the first U.S. Post Office established in the west.

Ephriam McDowell House & Apothecary Shop

The McDowell House & Apothecary Shop, which faces the old Constitution Square, is the restored home of the famous pioneer surgeon whose statue is in the National Hall of Fame. In this building on Christmas Day in 1809, Dr. Ephriam McDowell became the first to remove successfully an ovarian tumor, an operation for which he became known as “the father of abdominal surgery.” The patient was Mrs. Jane Todd Crawford of Greensburg, Kentucky. This famous building and also Dr. McDowell’s Apothecary Shop next door, operated by Dr. McDowell when he first started practicing medicine in 1795, are maintained as a shrine by the Kentucky State Medical Association.

Centre College of Kentucky

Centre College of Kentucky, founded in 1819, is one of the Nation’s outstanding private liberal arts college. The founders of Centre, a Presbyterian college, were among Kentucky’s most distinguished men. Centre alumni have included two Vice Presidents of the United States, nine United States Senators, eleven Governors of States, fifteen Presidents of Colleges and Universities, nine Moderators of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, forty-two Representatives in Congress, and a Justice and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Danville is the site of the first college in the west, the first Presbyterian Church in the west, the first State supported school for Deaf Children in the United States, the first textile industry in the west, the first law school in the west, the first political club in the west, and other things of importance in the march of civilization and the growth of America.

Sponsored by Danville & Boyle County Historical Society

For folders about Danville & Boyle County, write
Danville Chamber of Commerce

In cooperation with St. Asaph Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution,
Danville, Kentucky
Genealogical
(Continued from page 435)

Donahey, Nancy, mar. Michael Wimer, Dec. 9, 1852.
Dotsen, William, mar. Elizabeth Getty, June 9, 1853.
Duncannon, Elizabeth, mar. George W. Simon, Aug. 18, 1853.

To be continued in next issue

QUERIES


Files-Holcomb-Tom—Want full inf. of following families: Files family, of Eng. desc., moved S.C. to Ky., then Tenn., at first settling in latter; later moved to Ala. James Files a very large man and one of the stoutest in Tenn., fought Rev. War, also his father and brothers, names unknown. Father killed by Tories and Indians in S.C. Where and when did James Files and Sarah Holcomb marry? Ch.: John, d. Jan. 16, 1815, of wounds at Battle New Orleans, 1st Tenn., Vol. Cav. Mtd. Gunmen from Maury Co., Tenn., David; Emanuel; Annie, mar. Parish (want full name); Elizabeth; Delilah; Margaret; Dolinda; Mary Susan "Polly", b. Nov. 1796, mar. Geo. William Tom, Dec. 26, 1816, Maury Co., Tenn., d. Dec. 6, 1830, ch. John Files, Charles; Alfred, James, and my grandmother Sarah, b. Aug. 18, 1825, moved to Texas with their

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April 1964
Junior Members at Congress

By

MARY (MRS. EDDIE) REYNOLDS
National Chairman, Junior Membership Committee

Juniors promise to be much in evidence at our 73rd Continental Congress. Junior Members (between the ages of 18 through 35) are planning and working to assure exciting, interesting, and eventful programs and activities during the full period of Congress. Stimulating and informative meetings and get-togethers, in addition to a Junior Bazaar, will be but a portion of the items on the busy agenda. It is hoped that every available Junior and "Junior-minded" DAR member will attend the various functions, which are briefly summarized here to enable busy Daughters to plan attendance and participation.

The first event will be the Junior Workshop Round Table Discussion Meeting on Monday, April 20, 1964, at 9 a.m., in the Executive Committee Room, second floor, American Red Cross Building, 17th and D Streets, N.W. This is an "open" meeting. All interested Daughters are cordially invited. Mrs. Edgar R. Taylor, Jr., a National Vice Chairman of the Committee, is chairman of the 2-hour session. It is hoped that each participant will bring suggestions and problems to be "ironed out" at this meeting. Our principal concern is, of course, ways of increasing the enrollment of Junior Members and assuring each of them active participation in DAR programs.

The Junior Dinner, with the interesting theme, "You Hold the Key," will be Monday evening, April 20, 1964, at 5:15 p.m., in the Colonial Room of The Mayflower Hotel. It is open to all interested Daughters. Mrs. William W. McClaugherly, a Past Vice President General from West Virginia, will be an honor guest and the principal speaker. Other prominent and distinguished Daughters will attend; some of them will bring greetings. All available State Candidates in the 1964 Outstanding Junior Miss or Mrs. Contest will be introduced. Brief divisional reports will be given by the National Vice Chairmen. Juniors and all Daughters will enjoy hearing, for the first time, how Committee work in their State compares with others. The National Chairman's personal cash awards for specific Committee attainments will be distributed.

Juniors serving as Pages are requested to dress for the evening when they arrive for dinner, as they will go directly to Constitution Hall afterward. Advance reservations, accompanied by a check or money order for $6.50, payable to "Junior Membership Committee, NSDAR," must be made with Mrs. Howard F. Running, 7215 Central Avenue, Takoma Park, Maryland, not later than April 18, 1964.

A focal point of interest and activity scheduled during Congress is the Junior Bazaar, which is strategically located in Constitution Hall's D Street corridor, between the official jeweler and the official photographer. The booth will be open for shoppers between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., April 20-22, and 8 a.m. to 12:00 noon on April 23, 1964. Gifts for sale are donations from Juniors in the National Society from coast to coast—all packable for safe travel. Nancy (Mrs. Joseph O.) Reese, National Vice Chairman in Charge of Note Paper, will display for sale a wide selection of beautiful stationery to suit every need, taste, and purse. A corps of eager Junior volunteers will be ready to help with your every need. Elspeth (Mrs. Robt. B.) Lloyd, Bazaar Chairman, will welcome any available Juniors to serve as salesgirls on a full- or part-time basis. For further details, write Elspeth Lloyd, 8006 C Traynor Court, Fort Meade, Md. State your name, address, chapter, State, and free time available not later than April 18, 1964, or stop by the bazaar and offer your services.

Florida Junior Members of the Jacksonville Chapter are donating a gorgeous doll with a fabulous wardrobe. If you like the cause she represents, she will be delighted to join you at your State function, bringing along her "autograph book" for guests obtaining a ticket at $1.00. Make "advance-of-Congress" arrangements with her social secretary, and we shall be happy to fill all possible engagements. Individual tickets are also available at the bazaar booth. At the close of Congress, one fortunate winner will have adopted her officially.

Proceeds from the elaborately attired doll and the Junior Bazaar will aid contributions for the Helen Pouch Memorial Scholarship Fund, the Juniors' only fund-raising project. Children attending Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith DAR Schools will benefit directly from this fund.

Juniors serving as Pages during the busy days and nights of Congress are much in evidence and easily noted in their impeccable white attire.

In conclusion, and on behalf of Juniors everywhere, we welcome and eagerly anticipate seeing each of you at our various Congress events.
Honoring

MRS. DOROTHY W. S. RAGAN
STATE REGENT OF D. C. DAR

Candidate for the Office of Vice President General, April, 1964

This page is presented with pride and affection
by the 60 District of Columbia Chapters.
Georgetown House Tour of 1964

The 36th Old Georgetown House Tour will be held on Friday, April 3, and Saturday, April 4, from 1:00 to 5:30 P.M. Tickets (at $4 each, for each day) and information may be obtained from Old St. John’s Church, 3240 O St., Washington, sponsor of the tour, where tea will be served.

The greatest charm of Georgetown is the wide variety of its architecture. On the tour can be seen historic mansions, quaint small houses, remodeled Victorian, and even a brand new Colonial type town house. Each house expresses the individual personality of its owner, and all are exquisitely decorated and furnished with treasures brought from all parts of the world, also family heirlooms and portraits and modern paintings.
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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
and James G. King, sons of the distinguished Rufus King, and Members of the Congress from New York and New Jersey. Next was William Appleton of Boston, who served several terms in the Congress.

On the eve of the Civil War there was much Southern sympathy in the Capital. From 1857 on, Decatur House became the residence of gentlemen of the Confederacy. The first was Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury under President James Buchanan, who later, when he left to join the Southern cause, became the Chairman of the Secession Convention that created the Confederate States of America. The next occupant was Judah P. Benjamin, Senator from Louisiana, about whose private life with his long-estranged and interesting wife there was much gossip and excitement.

During the Civil War years the house, as well as the Dolley Madison and Blair Houses, was taken over by the Government as military headquarters or emergency offices.

After the war, in 1877, Decatur House was purchased by Mary Edwards Beale, wife of Gen. Edward Fitzgerald Beale, who for many years had served his country most patriotically. He and his handsome wife became outstanding political and social leaders, so once again the house assumed an important role in Washington. Under President Ulysses S. Grant, General Beale had served as Minister to Austria, where he received the photographs of the beautiful Empress Elizabeth that may still be seen in the house. Later, Decatur House became the Washington residence of General Beale’s son, Truxtun Beale, who had served as Minister to Persia, Greece, Rumania, and Serbia. He, with his well-known wife, Marie, carried on the proud cosmopolitan and social life that had made Decatur House a focal point of interest in Washington during its entire existence. Mrs. Truxtun Beale died in 1956 in Switzerland and is buried at Bruton Parish Church, Williamsburg, Va.

So it is a befitting and highly patriotic gesture that prompted Mrs. Truxtun Beale to bequeath this famous house to The National Trust for Historic Preservation.
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APRIL 1964
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Lincoln Marriage

(Continued from page 415)

Some day the world will know, as the people of Washington County, Kentucky, have always known, that President Abraham Lincoln achieved greatness because of his heritage. Not in spite of it.

Bibliography
WHEN the Conococheague Chapter of Hagerstown, Md., placed a bronze marker on the grave of Gen. Otho Holland Williams on November 18, 1963, it was offering just recognition to a distinguished Revolutionary patriot. The gravesite, situated on the high bluffs of the Potomac, not only overlooks the river but also the quaint and placid town of Williamsport, which the general had founded in the winter of 1786-87.

On this historic location, where the Conococheague Creek empties into the Potomac, Williams' parents, Joseph and Prudence (Holland) Williams, were in residence in 1762. Two years later both parents, evidently victims of hardships suffered throughout the French and Indian War, were deceased.

The Young Williams Orphans
Under the guiding care of the illustrious Ross family of Maryland, Otho Holland, with his brother Elie and their six sisters, fared surprisingly well. It had been a young George Ross, original commissary at the mouth of the Conococheague during the Braddock campaign, who had leased land to Joseph Williams and who had been administrator of the latter's estate. And in 1768 it was this same George Ross who had married Mercy, oldest of the orphaned Williams children. As early as 1762, when Otho Holland was only 13 years old, he had been apprenticed as a clerk to Attorney George Ross in his Frederick (Md.) law office.

During these early years the George Ross residence, Springfield Farm, situated on the eastern edge of present-day Williamsport, was evidently "home" to all the Williams children. When George Ross died prematurely in 1772, it was Dr. David Ross of Bladensburg, Md., who was administrator of the former's estate and who, in due course, bought Springfield Farm. Evidence tends to substantiate the conclusion that George Ross was Dr. Ross' son by an early marriage. That Dr. Ross' mother was Joanna Williams, said to have been a descendant of Roger Williams, may have been the basis for the Ross-Williams affiliation. It is certain, in any event, that the doctor's connections, through his brother George Ross of Pennsylvania, Signer for that State, and through his brother-in-law, George Reed, Signer for Delaware, were of assistance to Otho Holland Williams.

Williams' Early Military Career
In 1775, with the Revolution brewing, Otho Holland became a first lieutenant of a Maryland rifle company—a company that he had helped to raise. He made the long march to Boston where, in 1776, he distinguished himself sufficiently to be promoted to a captaincy. His brilliant military career was on its way to meteoric rise.

Following Boston, Williams served in the ill-fated Canadian expedition and in that same year was made a major of a Maryland-Virginia rifle regiment, declining at the same time a colonelcy in the Flying Camp. Wounded at Fort Washington, where he had unexpectedly been thrust into

(Continued on page 460)
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Margie Hersh Luckett
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by his wife
Mrs. M. B. Ridenour

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Delegate to Maryland General
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We honor her outstanding accomplishments, some of which were:
Restoration and renovation of Dick Health House—Kate Duncan Smith School
and the establishment of a maintenance fund for this project
Compilation and publication of a booklet of historic material concerning Revolutionary
soldiers buried in Westminster Churchyard and St. Paul’s Graveyard—Baltimore
Held the first historic pilgrimage for DAR Good Citizens and presented bonds
also to the second and third place winners
Responsible for making February American History Month by a resolution
passed by the State Legislature
A conservation project was the planting of trees at schools to form a Heroes
Walk honoring noted conservationists
A launderette-kitchenette was presented to All States Dormitory at Tamassee
and a memorial bridge to Crossnore.
Established a National Defense monthly study meeting conducted by the State
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APRIL 1964
General Williams
(Continued from page 457)
command, he was captured. At first paroled, he was later imprisoned for 14 months in New York, sharing his cell for some time with the famous Ethan Allen.

Upon Williams' release in January 1778, he commanded the 6th Maryland Regiment as colonel. He engaged in the Battle of Monmouth, later serving as a regimental colonel at Valley Forge.

Southern Campaign of 1780–81
Otho Holland Williams' greatest military fame rested primarily upon his participation in the Southern Campaign of 1780–81. As deputy adjutant-general he first served under Gen. Horatio Gates at the Battle of Camden, and later at Kings Mountain. When Gen. Nathanael Greene superseded Gates, Williams served as adjutant-general under the former with great distinction in the battles of Guilford Court House, Hobkirk Hill, and Eutaw Springs. It was at this last engagement that Greene, after having ordered Williams "to sweep the field with his bayonets," had exclaimed, "Nothing could exceed the gallantry of the Maryland Line. Colonel Williams' uncommon intrepidity in leading on the Maryland troops to the charge surpasses anything I ever saw."

Throughout the later withdrawal of Greene from the South, it was Williams who brilliantly covered the retreat. As one of the outstanding tacticians of the Revolutionary War, Williams received deserved credit for his tenacity, courage, and ability to maintain mobility of troop movement.

In 1782, in exhausted condition, Williams, who was now a brigadier general, was sent as recruiting officer to Hagerstown, Md., only 6 miles from his old home at Conococheague. A year later Williams resigned from the Army when appointed Naval Officer of the Port of Baltimore. It was during this period that he took a prominent part in organizing the famous Order of the Cincinnati in Maryland.

With war behind him, in 1785 the 36-year-old Williams married Mary Smith, daughter of William Smith, Member of Congress. By now moderately affluent as well as famous, the bridegroom lived in an elegant manner. In the custom of his Maryland contemporaries, he entertained well, indulged in moderate gambling, and imported, bred, and raced horses.

The Town of Williamsport
But over and above such proclivities for high living, this handsome, blond six-footer had a distinctly serious nature. By November of 1786, only 1 year after marriage, he had bought up 150 acres at Conococheague and had incorporated it as the Town of Williamsport. It was a site soon to be inspected by President Washington as the possible location for the new Nation's Capital City. That Williams had high hopes for his township there was scant doubt: The main streets, wide even today in 1964, were made 80 feet across, with intersecting streets measuring 60 feet in width. Although the plan for a Capital City at Williamsport was one of those dreams that ultimately failed, it was nevertheless one given serious consideration by our early Congress.

During this same period, General Williams purchased Springfield Farm, contiguous on the east to his new town. While the founder, plagued by increasing ill health, wished to retire, in 1789, under Presidential appointment, he was made Collector of the Port of Baltimore. In 1792 he peremptorily turned down the offer to serve as Second in Command of the Army under Gen. Henry Lee (who had been Williams' junior officer in the Revolution!).

In failing health due to his Revolutionary service, General Williams went to the Barbados in 1792–93. Upon his return, still seeking relief from painful hemorrhaging, he set out in his coach for the Sweet Springs, but died on the way to this Virginia spa. Only 45 years of age at the time of his death, the general left a widow and two surviving sons.

Of the many tributes paid to Gen. Otho Holland Williams during his lifetime, there was one that seemed especially to evaluate his sterling character. Gordon, General Greene's aide-de-camp, in considering Williams' coolness of purpose, his endless resourcefulness and military skill, observed that:

He put nothing at hazard, and frequently suffered the opportunity to escape of acquiring advantages which would have increased his own fame, rather than risk what might, in its result, prove injurious to his country.

On November 18, 1963, the Conococheague Chapter, NSDAR, Hagerstown, Md., marked with a bronze marker the grave of the Revolutionary patriot, Gen. Otho Holland Williams, at Riverview Cemetery, Williamsport, Md. The dedication ceremonies were presided over by the chapter regent, Mrs. Samuel L. Greenwald. The chaplain, Mrs. Edward L. Vail, read the Ritual; responses were made by the chapter members.

Before the dedication Mrs. Frank W. Mish, Jr., of the Shenandoah Valley Chapter, Martinsburg, W. Va., was introduced as the guest speaker by Mrs. Mark E. Reed, first vice regent and chairman of the Program Committee.

More about . . .
Daniel Carroll of Duddington.*

The Library's source material relating to the National Capital has been enriched by a gift from Mrs. Harry G. Meem and her daughter, Mrs. Ann Carroll Meem Rogers, of almost 3,000 papers of Daniel Carroll of Duddington, who was one of the principal owners of land on which the city of Washington was built. Although the material extends in date from 1662 to 1910, most manuscripts are dated between 1791 and 1868 and concern the real estate and other business interests of this large landowner, whose property included the manor of Duddington, on the Anacostia River, and much of Capitol Hill. Many papers deal with the surveying and selling of lots and squares in the new Federal City and in Baltimore, and with Carroll's large holdings in the Baltimore Iron Works. His correspondence includes letters from his uncle, Daniel Carroll of Rock Creek (one of the early Commissioners of the District of Columbia), Charles Carroll of Carrollton, James Greenleaf, William and Richard Brent, and John Merryman. Most of the material dated after Carroll's death in 1849 is concerned with the settlement of his estate by his daughters, Ann C. Carroll and Maria Carroll Fitzhugh. The papers are available for examination in the Manuscript Reading Room. —Dorothy S. Eaton.

Four Directoire side chairs, the gift of Mary (Mrs. Harold) Fowler, Fort Findlay Chapter, Findlay, Ohio, now ornament the Red Room of the White House. In acknowledging them, Mrs. Kennedy wrote:

I cannot tell you how happy I am to accept your very thoughtful contribution to the White House. Your chairs are charming in the Red Room.

Mrs. Fowler is well known for her sculptures, for which she has won a number of prizes.

Mrs. Katharine St. George, a Member of Congress from Tuxedo, New York, has been elected as chairman of the United States delegation to the third Pan American Interparliamentary Union Conference. She was recently the ranking guest at a reception given by the Secretary General of the Organization of American States, Jose Mora, and Senora de Mora. Mrs. St. George is a member of Quassaick Chapter.

Two members of Chevy Chase Chapter, Chevy Chase, Md., were asked to join the group that stitched on the stripes of the huge "Fort McHenry Flag" that will adorn the Maryland Pavilion at the New York World's Fair. The two Daughters selected were Mrs. Elliot C. Lovett, State Regent of Maryland, and Mrs. Edward Widmayer, chapter regent. The sewing was done at Friendship House, the home of the regent of the Frederick (Md.) Chapter, Mrs. C. Lease Bussard.

The Business and Professional Women's Club of South County, R. I., named Miss Clara P. Whaley, of Narragansett Chapter, as "Woman of the Year" in 1962. She has been serving as regent of her chapter since 1961, following a lifetime career as school teacher.

A long feature article in the San Diego Tribune of December 10, 1963, is devoted to the story of Mrs. John Nielsen, of San Diego Chapter, and "Big Bertha," a large Red Cross truck she drove for 19 years. Well-qualified as an automobile mechanic (in addition to being an expert driver), she maneuvered her truck to the scenes of various emergencies, such as forest fires. "Big Bertha" was equipped as a kitchen, and served as a canteen on many occasions. Mrs. Nielsen was also a trained nurse. She took care of the truck from 1941, when it was given to the Red Cross by the Army, until it was sold 2 years ago.

Mrs. Adam French, of the Chicago (Ill.) Chapter, was awarded a medal by the Sons of the American Revolution at a dinner meeting in Chicago on December 5. This SAR medal is awarded annually to outstanding women or men for their contribution to this society, to the upholding of American principles which made this country great, and which we all are fighting to preserve for our children and future generations.

Four New York Daughters were elected trustee-directors of the Central New York Genealogical Society at a meeting in Syracuse on January 18. They are: Mrs. James E. Clyde of Syracuse, ex-regent of Gen. Asa Danforth Chapter and State Chairman of the DAR Magazine Committee; Mrs. Francis A. Booth of Huntington, L. I., member of Kote-wamoke Chapter, National Vice Chairman of the Membership Committee, and State Chairman of Lineage Research; Miss Margaret McKay of Frankfort, ex-regent of Col. Marinus Willett Chapter and State Chairman of Credentials; and Mrs. L. Fred Shear of Wellsville, regent of Catherine Schuyler Chapter.

Dorothy Glendenning Gatchell, a member of Abigail Hartman Rice Chapter, Washington, D. C., was the Chief Heraldic Consultant for the U. S. Air Force from 1949–57, giving heraldic guidance for the designing of flags, insignia (medals and honors), and uniforms. The author of a booklet, Heraldry—Designed for You, she has been encouraging families to design their own symbol instead of adopting the coat of arms of some other family with the same name. A new family symbol can be copyrighted and registered in the Library of Congress for all time. Miss Gatchell is an artist and ceramicist and has won awards for her creative work. She has exhibited in one-man shows in Washington and with the Washington Society of Artists, the American Art League, and the National League of American Pen Women. Her work is in the manner of old Dutch masters. Miss Gatchell was one of the biographies listed in the recent third edition of Who's Who of American Women.
The long-time dream of Missouri Daughters for a Chapter House is now a reality with the completion of the Dr. Matthew W. Hall house in Arrow Rock. The charming brick two-story residence has been authentically restored by the Missouri State Park Board. Built in 1847 by Dr. Hall, the house is being decorated and furnished with antiques of the period by the Missouri Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Sponsored by the Missouri State Society
These old-fashioned monuments and the dark cedar tree are in Cold Water Cemetery, historic memorial that the Missouri State Society DAR under the leadership of Mrs. Walter E. Diggs, State Regent, will preserve and maintain. Located in the Florissant Valley in north St. Louis County, it is probably the oldest Protestant cemetery continuously in use west of the Mississippi River. It began as the family burial plot of John Patterson, Sr., Revolutionary soldier and pioneer. The Rev. John Clark, first Protestant minister to preach west of the Mississippi, is buried here. Cold Water Meeting House, in which the first Methodist Society in Missouri, the third Baptist and an early Presbyterian congregation, held their meetings, was built here about 1808-9.

The Cemetery will be operated on a non-profit basis and is open to members of the DAR and their families, and to friends and relatives of those buried here.

Mrs. Henry Poikert, member of O'Fallon Chapter, who brought this unusual site to the attention of the State Society, died suddenly Mar. 11, 1963. She is buried in this little country graveyard that she loved so well. Cold Water Cemetery State Committee Chairman, Mrs. Charles Weiderman; cochairman, Mrs. Frank Monaghan. This announcement sponsored by these Missouri chapters:

Cornelia Greene
Fort San Carlos
Jefferson
John Patterson
O'Fallon
St. Louis
Webster Groves

WAGGONER HOME
George Caleb Bingham, Civil War Artist, owned this place from 1864 until 1870. (Home of H. B. Waggoner.) On the extreme right is the Cabin studio in which the artist painted Order No. 11, begun in 1865. Our deep appreciation goes to Mrs. Arch B. Waggoner for her classic interest.
The Bronze Memorial Tablet, inlaid in a huge granite boulder, was dedicated by the Elizabeth Benton Chapter as a tribute to Thomas Hart Benton, the first and greatest statesman west of Mississippi. Elizabeth Benton was the wife of Thomas Hart Benton for whom the Chapter is named.

With appreciation to Mrs. B. Webb Strain for her 40 years of loyal devotion and work for DAR, and a third generation to the Society. Mrs. Strain seated, daughter Mrs. Floyd Doubleday on right, granddaughter Miss Joan Doubleday on the left. Ancestor Capt. Reuben Field, Va.

With appreciation to Mrs. Frank S. Forman for compiling the History of the Elizabeth Benton Chapter from 1928-1962, and her promotion of Patriotism in donating American Flags and hundreds of pamphlets on the Flag and patriotic material.

With appreciation to Mr. Raymond B. White for his interest and promotion of education.
Promoting Education

Preserving History

Always Patriotic

From our Districts

Brookfield—Old Covered Bridge over Locust Creek north of Pershing Park. Built in 1869. Hannah Hull Chapter helps maintain.

Webster Groves—Rock House built in 1850. Plaque placed on the old building, Edgewood Children's Center, by Webster Groves Chapter commemorating not just history but work done with children.

Springfield—Rachel Donelson Chapter places marker on grave of Miss Emily Jane Hubble, last charter member of their Chapter.

Forsythe—Taneycomo's Washington's Birthday Tea. Sixth grade winners for proficiency in American History presented silver dollars by the Chapter.

St. Joseph—The St. Joseph Chapter sponsored an inspiring and instructional display of Flags showing the changes from Colonial times to 1912. In the foreground was a replica of the monument of Raising the Flag on Iwo Jima, and Uncle Sam, and the symbol of DAR properly placed.

Sedalia—Junior American Citizens Club of Oak Grove School sponsored by the Osage Chapter has won many National Honors.

Arrow Rock—Our own Missouri State Society project since 1923 when the State purchased the old Tavern and handed over management and operation.

Executive Mansion—More often referred to as the Governor's Mansion. Located on the site where the first Capitol Building was erected in Jefferson City.

Hannibal—Mark Twain's (Samuel Langhorne Clemens') happiest boyhood years were spent in this house, built by his father in 1844, Hannibal, Mo.

Sponsored by the Missouri State Society
Holden—Elizabeth Randolph Chapter celebrates its 50 Golden Years. A history of the Chapter was given and What the Daughters Do.

Potosi—Francois Valle Chapter created a Colonial float with authentic furnishings for three parades, marking their Bi Centennial.

St. Louis—Cornelia Greene Chapter places wreath at George Washington Statue in Lafayette Park.

New Madrid—Lucy Jefferson Lewis presenting awards to New Madrid Junior High students. Have 45 JAC Clubs with 1,501 members. Won first place in Missouri for largest membership.

Sikeston—King’s Highway Chapter presents DAR award to Jimmy Starnes, fifth grade student of South Grade School for the best essay. He also won first place in the State contest.

Farmington—Sarah Barton Murphy Chapter has The George Washington JAC Club as guests. This JAC Club won first in the State and National on their Scrap book.

Cape Girardeau—Nancy Hunter Chapter took part in impressive naturalization ceremonies with an audience of 1000. (Picture not shown)

Richmond—Allen-Morton-Watkins Chapter sponsored the “Let Freedom Ring” ceremony in Ray County. (Picture not shown)

Mexico, Webster Groves, Osage, Pike County, Westport, Columbian, Udolpha Miller Dorman, Dorcas Richardson, Sarah Barton Murphy and Hannah Hull Chapters are all offering a candidate for State Office.

Thanks to our District Directors for pictures and information from Chapters.

Northwest—Mrs. Donald Corrough, Maryville
West Central—Mrs. Charles H. Houx, Warrensburg
Southwest—Miss Frances McConkey, Forsythe

Northwest—Mrs. Milton Duvall, Clarksville
East Central—Mrs. Arthur Settlage, St. Louis
Southwest—Miss Dorothy Conway, New Madrid

Sponsored by the Missouri State Society
MISSIONS CHAPhERS

Missouri is proud to have 72 Chapters contribute so generously to the DAR Magazine Advertising and qualify for the Honor Roll.

Armstrong
Arrow Rock
Elizabeth Harrison
Hannah Cole
Bowling Green
Hannah Hull
Harmony Mission
Niangua
Nancy Hunter
Carrollton
Rhoda Fairchild
Olive Prindle
Udolph Miller Dorman
Columbian
Louisiana Purchase
William White
Sarah Barton Murphy
Howard County
Taneycomo
Gallatin
Elizabeth Randolph
Independence Pioneers
GUILD
Jane Randolph Jefferson
Joplin
Elizabeth Benton
Kansas City
Westport
Sarah Boone
Ann Haynes
Alexander Doniphan
Pike County
Anne Helm
Marshall
Nodaway
Mexio Missouri
Gen. John Sullivan
Tabitha Walton
Montgomery
Paty Gregg
Neosho
Elizabeth Carey
New London
Lucy Jefferson Lewis
O'Fallon
White Alloe
Platte Purchase
Francisville
Cornelia Beekman
Allen Morton Watkins
Noah Coleman
Missouri Pioneers
Osage
Ft. Osage
King's Highway
Rachel Donelson
St. Charles
St. Joseph
St. Louis
Cornelia Greene
Jefferson
Dorcus Richardson
Fort San Carlos
Susannah Randolph
Warrensburg
Webster Groves
Henry County
Troy
John Patterson
William Boydston
Nancy Robbins
Charity Stille Langstaff

MARSHALL CHAPTER HONORS ANCESTORS

Mrs. John R. Hall, Regent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Ancestor</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Booth, Sam Haskins (Mrs. Celiau O.)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Col. Wm. Leftwich</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brown, Martha Parks (Mrs. Edwin)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Josephus Perrin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brunts, Bess Walker (Mrs. C. C.)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>James Bowdry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claycomb, Gwendolyn Walker (Mrs. J. E.)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Alexander Clark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clendel, Ogda Lee McElroy (Mrs. M. F.)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Spencer Sharp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elisa, Pauline Sappington (Mrs. C. W.)</td>
<td>Md.</td>
<td>Dr. Mark Sappington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field, Elizabeth (Miss)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Lt. William Withers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hall, Louise Walker (Mrs. John R.)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Alexander Clark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hall, Marceline Pelot (Mrs. Berkeley)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Rev. Nathan Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvey, Mabel Scott (Mrs. Theo. W.)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Lt. John Scott</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haynie, Lucinda VanMeter (Mrs. G. P.)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Col. Garrett VanMeter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Herold, Virginia Lee Smith (Mrs. Amos)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>John Corder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hickman, Jewell (Miss)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>John Grigsby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jones, Marie Field (Mrs. John Leslie)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Col. John Field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacy, Elizabeth (Miss)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Nathan Ayres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marshall, Elizabeth Haynie (Mrs. W. O.)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Ensign John Logan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marshall, Patricia Pickett (Mrs. J. L.)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Archibald Alexander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neff, Thelma Thomas (Mrs. Ernest)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Lt. Samuel Carter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephens, Wilma Bruce (Mrs. Grover)</td>
<td>Md.</td>
<td>Dr. Mark Brown Sappington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, Virginia Hall (Mrs. C. G.)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Rev. Nathan Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walton, Opal Crum (Mrs. George)</td>
<td>NJ.</td>
<td>Richard Crum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

William Boydston Chapter

Gladstone, Mo.

HONORS ANCESTORS

Mrs. Carroll L. Barrett, Regent

200 E. 73rd St., Gladstone

Godfrey Fiester, Pa.

Capt. John Robb, Pa.

Peter Sones, Pa.

John Johns, Pa.

Miss Mary C. Bronough

1400 E. 76th Terr., Gladstone


Mrs. Frederick W. Graf

5318 N. Highland, K. C.

Corp. Elisha Doubleday, Conn.

Mrs. J. E. Vandiver

460 E. Martin Blvd, K. C.

John Palmer, Pa.

Mrs. Clarence Hamersen

3718 E. 48th St. N., K. C.


In Memory of:

BeaSe Biggs Latimer

Glessie Donovan Robertson

Nancy Robbins Chapter,

Frankford, Mo.

Sarah Barton Murphy Chapter

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Missouri

(Continued from page 404)

ground, and from their early music societies eventually developed the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra and the Kansas City Philharmonic. The Negroes also contributed richly to Missouri's music, with their work songs, their blues, and jazz. Missouri is proud to claim such men as W. C. Handy and his St. Louis Blues, Scott Joplin of Sedalia and his ragtime, and Tom Turpin, the father of swing.

The St. Louis Municipal Opera is the Nation's oldest outdoor theater, with the world's largest revolving stage. To the motion-picture industry Missouri gave such stars as Jean Harlow, William Powell, Ginger Rogers, Betty Grable, Kathy Nolan, Vincent Price, and Jane Wyman. Walt Disney, with his world of fantasy, is from Missouri. So is Helen Traubel and Tom Turpin, the father of swing.

Missouri's artists of note have included George Caleb Bingham, born in 1811, whose pictures of early political campaigns and of river flatboats are so typical of Missouri; Carl Wimar, of the mid-19th century, who painted the Indians of the West and the historical murals in the dome of the Old Courthouse in St. Louis; and Thomas Hart Benton, grand nephew of the famous senator, who represents the modern American scene.

Famous Missourians

A famous Missourian in a special category is George Washington Carver. Born in slavery near Diamond Grove in 1864, he became one of the most honored and respected men in America. His work with crops and the use of waste products, especially cottonseed, sweet potatoes, and peanuts, revitalized Southern agriculture, brought to him many honors and awards, including a fellowship in the Royal Society of London and an appointment to the United States Department of Agriculture, and gave to the rest of the world such things as cottonseed oil, soybean oil, and peanut butter.

If anyone asked who was Missouri's most famous author, the answer would obviously be Mark Twain, who not only made the Mississippi River and the town of Hannibal world famous, but whose books have been translated into so many languages that a person living in Japan or Russia or South America is just as familiar with Tom Sawyer and Huck Finn as we are. However, Missouri has had many other noted writers, too. There were Harold Bell Wright, who immortalized the Shepherd of the Hills country of the Ozarks, and Eugene Field, whose home in St. Louis may still be visited. There was Winston Churchill, of Missouri, who wrote Richard Carvel and The Crisis. Although we can't claim the British Winston Churchill, we can remember that it was in Missouri that he first used the words "iron curtain," which have become part of our language.

MacKinley Kantor was a Missourian; so were Fannie Hurst, Homer Croy, Dale Carnegie, and Orrick Johns. Two of America's greatest 20th-century poets, Sara Teasdale of the beautiful lyrics, and the Nobel prize winning poet T. S. Eliot, grandson of the founder of Washington University, were both born in St. Louis. But we could go on and on and not exhaust the list.

We haven't yet mentioned journalism, for which Missouri is nationally noted: Carl Schurz of Civil War days; Joseph Pulitzer and the Pulitzer prizes; William Rockhill Nelson of Kansas City; George Hearst, father of William Randolph Hearst, and founder of a great newspaper chain; the Kansas City Star; the St. Louis Post Dispatch (one of the Nation's top 10 newspapers); and the University of Missouri's excellent School of Journalism.

Some of our people were born here and went away to become famous in other places; some were born elsewhere and came here. For geography works both ways. Crossroads not only lead in all directions, but converge from just as many. If we have given our people to the Nation and the world, we have also received them. We show our blend of many different peoples, many kinds of backgrounds. For Missouri is an easy place to which to come.

Especially, Missouri is an easy place to come home to, after you have been away. From whatever direction you arrive, you first see a river, either the Mississippi or the Missouri—a broad, muddy river that suddenly makes your heart thrill, because it looks more beautiful than any other river you ever saw. You step out of your air-conditioned car; and if the time is anywhere between April and October, a blast of hot air hits you as if you had suddenly walked into a furnace, but it feels just right to you, because you have grown to like a temperature of 95° with humidity about the same. Around you, you hear voices that don't exactly have an accent, but do have a way of pronouncing some letters just a little bit different, and it sounds good and right. The people you meet smile at you; they seem relaxed and friendly. If you are lucky, it's spring, and there are red-buds and dogwoods and hundreds of daffodils and tulips. Almost any time, it is green, so green and lovely that it seems the greenest place you've ever seen. Through your open window comes the song of a cardinal, the music of a radio somewhere in the distance, the sounds carried on a breeze that could only be Missouri. And you know that you've come home.
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Educates the whole boy, physically, mentally and morally.
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- Prepares for college or business
One hundred and twenty-eighth year of character building.
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Location: New Bloomfield, Pennsylvania

The 10th Annual
House and Garden Tour
in historic Berkeley and Jefferson Counties, West Virginia
sponsored by The Shenandoah-Potomac Garden Council,
will occur April 25-26, 1964.
For tour information, write Tour, 102 West King Street Martinsburg, W. Va.

Prominent Men of Shepherdstown
1762-1962
by A. D. Kenamond
50 sketches—700 names—illus. $3.00 pp. *
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One hundred and twenty-eighth year of character building.
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GENEALOGICAL BOOK CO.
521-523 St. Paul Place, Baltimore 2, Md.
QUESTION: Is a lost motion entered in the minutes? I understand that both a lost motion and a withdrawn motion are not entered in the minutes.

ANSWER: Many lost motions are entered in the minutes. A withdrawn motion is never entered in the minutes. (R.O.R., p. 247(f)). Main motions which are carried or lost are entered in the minutes, as are points of order and appeals. Other motions that were lost or withdrawn are not entered. (R.O.R., p. 247(f)). Robert gives what the minutes should contain R.O.R., p. 247, under the heading “The Minutes.”

QUESTION: I am chairman of the nominating committee to nominate the officers of our chapter for 1964. Several of the members on the nominating committee have consented to serve as officers, and I suggested that they resign from the nominating committee and permit others to serve on the nominating committee who are not interested in serving as officers. Am I correct?

ANSWER: Your question really boils down to this, “Does the nominating committee have the right to nominate themselves for office?” Robert says, “Yes, they have the right. If a rule were adopted preventing it, the presiding officer, or whoever was authorized to appoint the nominating committee, could keep off the ticket the names of prominent candidates for office by placing them on the nominating committee. The committee is perfectly free as to its nominations, except as limited by the bylaws.” (P.L., p. 466, Ques. 151.) It is the duty of the nominating committee to elect as candidates those who would serve the chapter most efficiently and constructively. If the nominating committee nominates an unreasonable number of candidates from its own members, the remedy is to nominate other persons for the same office from the floor. A person has the right to nominate herself for office, but it is scarcely conceivable that one would commit such an indecent act. Some organizations feel so strongly on this subject that a bylaw specifically prohibits members on the nominating committee nominating themselves for office. Unless there is a rule to the contrary IT MAY BE DONE AND MEMBERS OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE MAY BE NOMINATED FOR OFFICE.

QUESTION: May a chapter elect honorary members? Our chapter has just done so, and it has caused much discussion. Is this out of order?

ANSWER: It is most assuredly out of order, for a chapter does not have the right to elect honorary members. (NSDAR Bylaws, ARTICLE XIII, Sec. 17.) “The provision for election of associate members shall not include the right of a Chapter to elect honorary members.”

QUESTION: May a State adopt a State Society DAR Song?

ANSWER: As far as the NSDAR Bylaws and articles are concerned, the State Society may adopt a State Society DAR Song.

QUESTION: Who in the chapter has the power to put a motion on the floor?

ANSWER: “The fact that a motion has been made and seconded does not put it before the assembly, as the chair alone can do that.” (R.O.R., p. 26, lines 10-11-12) The chair alone can put a question to the assembly. There are several exceptions: (1) “Whenever a motion is made referring to the chairman only, or which compliments or condemns him with others, it should be put to vote by the Vice President if in the room, or by the Secretary, or on their failure to do so, by the maker of the motion.” (R.O.R., p. 238, lines 29-32; R.O.R., p. 239, lines 1-2 “On a motion censuring the chair, the member making the motion should state and put the question and declare the vote—” (P.L., p. 497, Ques. 243.)

QUESTION: I am now finishing my term as State Regent, and my State Conference wishes to endorse me for the office of Vice President General. The present incumbent will have two more years in the office of Vice President General. My question is: Can I be endorsed at this 1964 State Conference to be a candidate for the office in 1966?

ANSWER: Each of the candidates for the office of Vice President General must be endorsed by her State Conference by a majority vote BY BALLOT. No endorsement shall be made for the office of Vice President General for more than 15 months in advance of the Continental Congress designated in the endorsement. Your endorsement should be made by your State Conference at the 1965 conference, since you intend to run in 1966. It is absolutely essential that the endorsement of a candidate for the office of Vice President General be BY BALLOT, and this specific type of endorsement must not be omitted. (NSDAR Bylaws, ARTICLE V, Sec. 4.)

There may not be, at one and the same time, two Vice Presidents General whose membership is in the same State, District of Columbia, or any country geographically outside of the United States of America. (NSDAR Bylaws, ARTICLE V, Sec. 4.)

QUESTION: Our chapter bylaws provide that all elections shall be by ballot. Usually the nominating committee presents only one name for each office, and the regent asks the secretary to cast the ballot of the chapter for the nominees, as it saves so much time. Would an election conducted in this manner be a legal election?

ANSWER: It certainly would not be a legal election. Since your bylaws provide that all elections shall be by ballot, the secretary cannot be ordered legally to cast the ballot of the chapter, even though it may seem to be a nuisance and there is but one candidate for each office. “Thus, it is out of order to move that one person cast the ballot of the assembly, for a certain person when the bylaws require the vote to be by ballot.” (R.O.R., p. 194, lines 22-25; P.L., 477, Ques. 186; R.O.R., p. 202, lines 5-7.) You cannot suspend your bylaws. “No motion is in order that conflicts with the laws of the Nation, or State, or with the assembly’s constitution or BYLAWS, and if such a motion is adopted, even by an unanimous vote, it is null and void.” (R.O.R., p. 201, lines 19-24.)
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OUR MOUNTAINS, VALLEYS
OUR HISTORIC SITES
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This space sponsored by five DAR Chapters of CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

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CHICKAMAUGA CHAPTER
Mrs. Dave W. Evans, Jr., Regent; President DAR
Regents’ Council

CHIEF JOHN ROSS
Mrs. Fritz D. Gwin, Regent

JUDGE DAVID CAMPBELL
Mrs. Frank C. Davies, Regent

MOCCASIN BEND CHAPTER
Mrs. Shelley H. Stack, Regent

NANCY WARD CHAPTER
Mrs. Leon F. Cross, Regent

Come and See:
Chickamauga National Military Park;
Battlefields of Blue and Gray in Sixties;
Lookout Mountain;
Missionary Ridge;
Brainerd Mission Site (Relic of School for Cherokees—1819-1838, Restored and owned by DAR, S.A.R. & C.A.R. Chapters)

MOCCASIN BEND in the winding TENNESSEE RIVER

National Defense

(Continued from page 427)

the once great empires of the British, French, and Dutch have dwindled.
The United Nations has failed to assert the right of self-determination for the captive nations of the communist empire, but has worked to dismantle western colonialism.

Operating under what can only be described as a double standard, the United Nations has never pressed for the “right of self-determination” for the nations held captive by the communists. The word “colonialism” is not applied to the vast communist empire, and is reserved for use in reference to “colonialism” as practiced by the Belgians, the Portuguese, or the French. Moreover, as the offshoots of the non-communist empires attain nationhood, they become prime targets for further communist expansion and its far more repressive colonialism.

Freedom Cannot Compromise With Tyranny

As long ago as 1958, Edward Hunter, previously quoted as an American expert on communist brainwashing, warned in testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities that communist psychological warfare is now winning such extensive victories in the United States that the Red bloc will not need to employ direct military force against this Nation in order to win the total war which they are waging, with this Country the principal target.

Mr. Hunter went on to say:
The first battles in this total war have already been won by the forces of international communism in the United States. These victories are identical to those they have won in every country which they have ultimately taken over. They have succeeded in softening up a large element of the American population, particularly among those to whom we look for guidance, our so-called intellectuals and our so-called liberal circles. They have succeeded in making the United States think and talk of a coexistence period as if that were an end in itself; while in other parts of the world ... the Reds frankly explain that this coexistence is merely intended to give the Americans an easy way to choose their road toward communism.19

Can any one read the progress made by the communists in the 10 objectives listed above, and not be-

(Continued on page 475)
Motion Picture Committee

MRS. WILSON D. MCKERROW
NATIONAL CHAIRMAN

Important information for friends reading the DAR Magazine for the first time: The Motion Picture Committee performs a volunteer service. Films are screened, and a composite review is prepared. The Committee does not censor or recommend films; it offers a short synopsis of the motion pictures previewed by this Committee and makes a suggested classification. This enables readers of this page to choose their own entertainment. A list of films on your Motion Picture page does not mean they are recommended, but DAR members should be informed on what is being shown to youth in neighborhood theaters, whether it is acceptable or undesirable. Classifications are: A—Adults; My—Mature Young People; Y—Young People; GA—General Audience; C—Children.

The majority of Motion Picture Councils do not list feature films for children under 8, believing that most feature films are too long for young children.

A random survey of chapters in one metropolitan area shows that very few DAR members ever go to a motion picture. In chapters with 30 to 50 members present, only 2 or 3 in each mentioned seeing a motion picture on an average of once a month. When a fine motion picture comes to your neighborhood theater, try to encourage members to see it. Many such films do not make a good box-office showing; consequently, the second-rate films, such as "low-level shockers" which do attract a special audience, will be shown, at your local motion-picture houses.

Questions raised by DAR members will be answered, as time permits, at the joint coffee with the National Motion Picture Committee, on Tuesday, April 21, 7:30 a.m., in the Banquet Hall. Send your questions to your State Chairman, to be forwarded to the National Motion Picture Committee. Please also send a copy to the National Vice Chairman of your district. Following are films listed, with a short synopsis enabling you to choose your own entertainment.

At the moment, there is an extremely mixed bag of movie fare. There's a British cloak-and-dagger thriller called *Hide and Seek*; an equally improbable American story, sinister and unpleasant in spots, *Dead Ringer* by name, starring Bette Davis, or, better, two of her, as she takes the parts of identical twins. Then there's *Pink Panther*, a combination of an international jewel robbery and French bedroom farce, and a "sick" movie, *Dr. Strangelove*, which makes comedy of virtually everything, including much that is not the proper subject for laughter; and lastly, and perhaps, the best of them all, *The Brass Bottle*, about a 3,000-year-old genie (Burl Ives) and what happens when he escapes.

*Ladybug, Ladybug*: When the yellow alarm, signaling an imminent nuclear attack, is sounded in a school in a remote rural area, there unfolds a story of the reactions of children and adults. Because of jammed communications, the alert cannot be verified, and the principal is forced to send the children home in groups, accompanied by teachers.

The story concerns the reactions of one such band of children, their speculations as to why they are being sent home, the discussion as to what a nuclear attack means, the realization of actual danger, and the resulting panic. The subject matter is attention-holding, but the cast unconvincing.—Adults—Mature Young People.

**Queries**

(Continued from page 439)

Faun Rd., Graylyn Crest, Wilmington 3, Del.


**Alexander—Collier—Plant**—Wanted ances, especially the father's name, of Jesse Harvey Alexander, b. May 4, 1791, Mecklenburg Co., N.C., mar. Nancy Collier, who was a Plant at the time of mar. Fought in War of 1812, messmate and close friend of Zachary Taylor, moved to middle Tenn., at Waverly.—Mrs. W. S. Caldwell, 1103 Salem Rd., Amory, Miss. 38821.

**Wharton—Rankin**—Corres. is desired with desc. of John Wharton and Sarah (Sallie) Rankin from Guilford Co., N.C., who moved to Tenn. in 1835; want place of res. and interment. Also inf. regarding Maj. John Wharton and Robt. Rankin, names on Pioneer Monument on Courthouse lawn, Selmer, Tenn. Also inf. of Robt. Rankin, Jr.—Mrs. Robt. E. Herold, 203 Cromwell Dr., San Antonio, Tex., 78228.

**Campbell—Want parents, brothers, sisters, and was inf. abt. the brothers, James and Clark Campbell, b. Va., 1811 and 1816. Parents could be Samuel and Hannah Campbell, who came to Muskingum Co., Ohio, bef. 1820 from Va.—Miss Faye Campbell, North Egremont, Mass., 01252.

**Mains—Babb**—Wanted ances, parents, dates, and places of Frederick Mains, b. 1787, and wfe. Ruth Babb, b. 1794, in Frederick Co., Va. These families settled in Somerset, Perry Co., Ohio, abt. 1812 or before.—Mrs. D. M. Buchanan, Park Tower, Apt. 205, 20123 Lorain Rd., Fairview Park, 26, Ohio.

**Timberlake—Johnson**—Want parents, places of birth, mar., deaths, and dates and place of birth and date of William Timberlake, Va., b. 17—? to Ohio, 1805, mar. in Bedford, Va., Feb. 1798. Mourning Johnson, Minister, Samuel Mitchell. Have mar. bond and Johnson inf.; need full data of William Timberlake.—Miss Mary F. Timberlake, 3706 North 59th, Omaha, Neb., 68104.

**Campbell—Binford—Farmer—Coleman—Fenner—Crawley—Smith—Mason**—Wanted full inf. of the following: James Campbell, b. abt. 1750 in Va. (who?), N.C. Continental Troops. Living in N.C. when 2nd son, John, was b. 1775; know nothing abt. 1st son. Bought land 1782 in Northampton Co., N.C., and in 1790 (Continued on page 477)

April 1964
HENRY DOWNS CHAPTER, DAR
Waco, Texas

Home of Baylor University,
found under the Republic of Texas
February 1, 1845

Oldest institution of higher learning in Texas in continuous existence since its founding

Armstrong Browning Library,
housing world’s largest
Browning Collection

Greetings from
STEPHENS CHAPTER, DAR
Decatur, Alabama

Complimenting Marilyn Jones of West Anchorage High School, Alaska State’s Good Citizen, and 2nd place winner nationally, Col. John Mitchell Chapter, Anchorage, Alaska

QUACHITA CHAPTER, DAR
Malvern, Arkansas

Greetings from
GENERAL HENRY LEE CHAPTER
Lake Village, Arkansas

Compliments of
JOHN CAIN CHAPTER
Hope, Arkansas

Congratulations to
CHAN PAGNOLLE CHAPTER
El Dorado, Arkansas
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Decatur, Alabama


Greetings from
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Malvern, Arkansas

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GENERAL HENRY LEE CHAPTER
Lake Village, Arkansas

Compliments of
JOHN CAIN CHAPTER
Hope, Arkansas

Greetings from
SANTA FE TRAIL CHAPTER
Trinidad, Colorado

Greetings from
EUNICE COBB CARE
Malvern, Arkansas

Greetings from
THE JOHN BENSON CHAPTER, DAR
Bristol, Virginia

Honors Mrs. Edgar E. Smith, Jr.—Regent

Greetings from
MARY CHILTON CHAPTER
Sioux Falls, South Dakota
THIRTY-NINTH STAR CHAPTER, NSDAR
Watertown, South Dakota

Sponsored by the New Netherland Chapter NSDAR
Mrs. L. Rhyme Ernest, Regent

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Specializing in FAMILY PORTRAITS, made from tintypes and photographs. Illustrated brochure sent on request to artist at Hotel Ansonia, 2101 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10023

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Rev. and Colonial flintlock muskets, swords, cartridge boxes, authentic period uniforms, hats, badges, paintings, documents. By Rev. Collector, E. Charol, 60 Horatio St., N.Y. 14, N.Y.

WHITING OIL COMPANY
DISTRIBUTORS
Clifton Forge, Va.
Cities Service
Petroleum Products
National Defense

(Continued from page 472)

lieve that his words were prophetic? And are we not presently in grave danger of accepting what Mr. Hunter called "the most deadly misconceptions of all," namely, the idea that there are different kinds of communism? We oppose Castro’s communism, and Red China’s communism, but we give aid to Tito’s communism and that of Poland, and our present policy toward the Soviet Union is described as "togetherness." All this in the name of "peace."

The Bible warns:

Be ye not unequally yoked together with unbelievers."

In all of history freedom has never survived when it joined forces with tyranny. Thus, while yet there is time, let every American heed the words of United States Senate Chaplain, Dr. Frederick Brown Harris, who has said:

Those who cry, "peace, peace" when there is no peace would have us lower our shield even when poisoned arrows of subversive tyranny are being aimed at the heart of Freedom. . . . Those whose deadly sophistries would lead directly either to war or surrender are called peacemakers.

(However) those who keep America strong for the new D-day now upon us are the real peacemakers, of whom a rescued world will one day say, "Blessed are they."

An awesome responsibility has been thrust on this generation. The United States has been cast in the role of guardian of freedom all over the world. So long as this Nation stands strong, sovereign and free, all the world may hope for ultimate deliverance from tyranny. If we fail in this responsibility, if we sacrifice freedom on the altar of peace, the lights of freedom will go out not only in America but all over the world.

We dare not fail! Posternity will not hold us guiltless if we fail to guard the moral, spiritual, and Constitutional values which brought this Nation to greatness. Only as a sovereign Nation under Constitutional Government may we hope to preserve the "blessings of liberty."

Finally, we speak of freedom and liberty as God-given, but let us never forget that God grants liberty only to those who are willing to defend it.

FOOTNOTES

1. Martin Dies’ Story, p. 205
3. Ibid., pp. 127 and 128
4. Ibid., p. 128.
5. Ibid., p. 128.
6. Ibid., p. 128.
7. Ibid., p. 128.
8. Ibid., p. 31.

An addition to the advertisement of The Blue Ridge School in the August-September 1963 issue paying for the double page spread is as follows:

Albemarle Chapter
Chamber of Commerce
Charlottesville Lumber Company, Inc.
Citizens Bank & Trust Company
Virginia National Bank
City Mortgage & Insurance Company
Gimore, Hamm & Snyder
Hill & Irving, Funeral Service
Miss Mary Holland, Ladies Ready to Wear
Mowen Opticians
Valley View Florist
C. H. Williams, Inc.
Wylle & Thornhill, Inc., Stockbrokers
National Bank & Trust Company

Correction

Mrs. Earle F. Jacobs’ title on page 377 of the March 1964 issue should read South Eastern Director (South Eastern District, Pennsylvania DAR).
Peeking behind the scenes at Congress——

The Corridor Hostesses
By Joyce D. Haswell, Chairman

“Corridor Hostesses” is a committee set up for a very special function at Continental Congress. Many questions concerning it are asked each year when Congress programs are distributed. The Hospitality and House Committees also are on duty in the corridor, so what do Corridor Hostesses do?

As the name suggests, this Committee actually forms a corridor for the Processional of the President General and the Executive and State Officers, flanked by the Marshals, who march from the President General’s Reception Room down the D Street corridor to the center doors on 18th Street and into the Constitution Hall Auditorium for each session of Congress.

This “corridor” is composed of the members of the Committee, who stand about 2 feet apart holding “DAR blue” silk cords. After the President General enters the hall, the ropes are relooped and rehung until the next session.

New members of the Committee frequently write to ask what they are supposed to wear. On opening night and for other night sessions, the hostesses wear evening gowns and white gloves; for daytime sessions, dresses suitable for the occasion are in evidence.

D Street is also the taxi entrance, which means that, just as the “Corridor Line” is forming, Delegates are arriving, anxious to be on time. With the cooperation of the House Committee, during this rush, order and system are maintained by holding the ropes straight. When the Chief Marshal gives the signal that the Processional is about to start, the Corridor Hostesses, of course, must be ready to “man the ropes.” If any of them fail to arrive, members attending Congress are drafted to assist—a pleasant surprise for them.

APRIL

Oh, April has a way with her
Completely out of line
With any plan sedately set
Or any known design.
Like a damsel newly charmed
By many swains of power,
Her mood may be both gay and sad
Within a given hour.
Wrapped in ermine drifts of snow
She might embrace the dawn
Yet slip into a summer gown
Before the day is gone.
An elfin spirit truly sent
To vex traditions old
Adventuress, she proves herself,
Capricious, sweet and bold.

Mildred Ann Davis
Helen Newberry Joy Residence for Women at Wayne State University

The newly completed Helen Newberry Joy Residence for Women—the first official dormitory built on the rapidly expanding Wayne State University Campus of Detroit, Mich.—was made possible by a contribution from the estate of Mrs. Henry B. Joy. The three-story building will accommodate 258 coeds, two to a room, and offers everything a young girl needs, or could desire, for a home away from home. A United States Flag for the lobby is being presented by Louisa St. Clair Chapter.

After serving her chapter as regent, Mrs. Joy was Vice President General from 1928–31; Recording Secretary General from 1932–35; and Honorary Vice President General from 1935 until her death, March 13, 1958.

Wayne State University had previously honored Mrs. Joy in June, 1948, by conferring upon her an honorary degree of Doctor of Arts: for her brilliant leadership in every good work, whether for social welfare, health and civic improvement; for education and assistance to young and old; for the encouragement of art and music; and especially for the development of the best in patriotism—the future holding a better promise because she reminds us that out of the indomitable spirit of our past and the courageous will of our present, nothing we wish to achieve is impossible.

Mrs. Joy was also cited by the Common Council of Detroit in 1952: for her outstanding civic interest and many contributions to the betterment of the human welfare.

And in further recognition of her contributions to the community, the Helen Newberry Joy Junior High School is now under construction, and upon completion in the Fall, a United States Flag for the Auditorium will be presented by the Louisa St. Clair Chapter in her memory.

Louisa St. Clair Chapter sincerely concurs in both of these tributes to its own Mrs. Joy. However, her good works were not confined to civic projects, but generously included those sponsored by the Daughters of the American Revolution, particularly scholarships for all of the DAR Approved Schools, which are still being continued through the Helen Newberry Joy Fund.—Ruth S. Peterson, Historian, Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Detroit, Mich.

Queries

(Continued from page 473)

and 1800 Census of that co. Sold in 1798 and bought in Halifax Co., N.C. In 1810 Census of that co. Will written 1813 proved 1814 Halifax Co., N.C. Susannah's will written 1818, proved 1819. Known ch. (there were three other sons not accounted for as per Census records), John b. 1775, wfe. Drusilla S. (who?), we think she was dau. of Wm. Bishop; Frederick, James C., b. 1779, N.C. Benjamin, mar. (Nancy Walker Binford, widow of James Binford of Halifax Co., N.C., residents of Northampton Co., N.C.; he was the only son who remained in N.C., all the others going to Clarke Co., Ala. 1812–20. Jas. C. mar. Polly Barmer, and Frederick mar. Fanny Coleman in Ala. Daughters of James and Susannah were: Mary, mar. Drury Fennor; Rebecca, mar. Bird Crawley; Elizabeth Mason, mar. John Fox; and Martha, mar. Caleb Smith. George Mason, writer of the Va. Bill of Rights, was a collateral kinsman of the Campbells. Where did this relationship come in? Anyone having inf. of James and Susannah Campbell of Va. and N.C., please get in touch with me.—Mrs. Grady Ross, 2138 Sherwood Ave., Charlotte, N.C.

Bryant-Davis—Want ances. of Anthony Bryant, b. 1818 in Tenn., and his wfe. Millie Davis, b. 1824. They moved from middle Tenn., to Ark. in 1858 and lived in Cleveland County the remainder of their lives. Their ch. were: Elizabeth, Jeanette, William Riley, Sarah Jane, John Wiley, Henry Clay, Martha, Letitia, James Willis and Samuel Anthony.—Mrs. C. H. Walsh, 2002 Cherry St., Pine Bluff, Ark.


Grigsby-Scott-Porter-Hawkins—Am inter. in corres. with desc. of Capt. John Grigsby (1720–94) of Lexington, Rockbridge Co., Va., to learn more abt. his life and Rev. service, and lines of desc. through his son Joseph (1768–1820); also inf. abt. Mary Ashly Scott, Joseph's wife, and her parents. Also abt. their son, James Scott Grigsby (1816–72), and his wfe. Judith Hannah Porter (1820–94) and her parents (Abner Porter (?), Orange Co., Va., and Fromath Hawkins). Help especially as to dates, places, parents, etc., for family album.—Mrs. James C. Gordon, 1825 South 10th Ave., Monrovia, Calif.
The Wizard of Tamassee Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution

Seneca, South Carolina

Honors Its Member

MRS. NORA NIMMONS FIELD

Genealogist And Author Of

Bowen Fields Nimmons And Kindred Families

and member of

The National Society Daughters of the American Revolution

Foundation for Historic Restoration, Pendleton Area

The National Society, Magna Carta Dames

Oconee County Historical Society

South Carolina Historical Society

Southern Historical Association

Most Noble Order of the Garter

Colonial Order of the Crown

Order of Washington

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Nothing can match the quality of Stevens sheets...

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
April—Gala With Ads for Congress

April means Spring and Spring means Continental Congress. Four State Societies, the District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri are sponsoring this issue with its particular interest for all attending our national meeting.

One of the sponsors, the DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, always points its ads toward April. Many of them are a help to members attending Congress, particularly those coming for the first time. Shops, hotels and eating places are of keen interest and we trust that you will take note and patronize these advertisers. They advertise to obtain business and we should reciprocate by buying from them. Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan, State Regent; Mrs. Harold H. Donovan, State Chairman, accounted for $3,262.50 worth of ads with $291 for cuts and mats. 53 of its 60 chapters helped in this substantial increase over last year’s figure. District Daughters are so dependable and this chairman so appreciative. Judge Lynn Chapter’s $537 merits special mention.

MISSOURI—Mrs. Walter Edward Diggs, State Regent; Mrs. Herbert White, State Chairman, sent in $1,160.00 with $70.00 for cuts. 72 of its 85 chapters cooperated to make this figure possible. This is a slight increase over last year and to continue to move forward is highly commendable.

MARYLAND—Mrs. Elliot Callender Lovett, State Regent; Mrs. J. W. Hoffman, State Chairman, added $1,035 to the magazine offers with $10 for a cut. 28 of its 33 chapters assisted in this effort. Chevy Chase Chapter led all the chapters with $417.50. Thank you so much, Maryland Daughters, for your fine support.

KENTUCKY—Mrs. Robert Cumberland Hume, State Regent; Mrs. Clarence A. Wardrup, State Chairman, sent in $612.50 with one $10 cut. The map of Kentucky is most informative and all will enjoy it. 49 of Kentucky’s 75 chapters helped with this advertising which is so praiseworthy.

77 chapters sent in $1,212.50 additional revenue for ads and our Regulars swelled that figure by $980 to give us $2,192.50. The GRAND TOTAL for April is $8,262.50.

Your Chairman is going to be very proud when she gives her report at Congress, but it is really YOUR report as you go out and obtain the ads. Continue as you have and we’ll have another banner year.

A most cordial invitation is issued to all to attend the Open House at the Magazine Office, Thursday morning from 8-9 during Congress Week. You’ll find it well worth your while in more ways than one. The Magazine Family consisting of the Editor, the Magazine Chairman and the Magazine Advertising Chairman will be on hand to greet you, answer questions and otherwise acquaint you with a busy and fascinating office.

Ida A. Maybe, National Chairman
DAR Magazine Advertising Committee

APRIL 1964 [479]
COATS OF ARMS

The following is a partial list of Coats-of-Arms found for American families through research based on data supplied. As the sketched outlines are on file completed drawings richly handpainted in the finest water colors on superior art stock 9" x 12" each with its Story Sheet, may be had on a few weeks notice. Satisfaction is guaranteed. To assure that your family Coat-of-arms is the same as that of the name listed please send data: country, county of origin, first settler, settlement, etc., in America. For families not listed send equal data.

For Christmas or other occasion gifts, particularly if framing is included, it is advisable to place orders months in advance.

**IS YOUR FAMILY HERE?**

For families not listed send equal data.

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Cape Henry, Jamestown, Virginia, 1607-1619 Mapsetan (Ancestral settlers on Maps), size 18" x 22" lithographed colors, $5.00. The Pilgrims of the Mayflower Mapsetan, with data sheet—limited supply—$10.00. Hugenots of New Rochelle, Also Mappantrans—Families—Hale, Traylor, Mary Ball, Tuthill, MacArthur, Grant, Moore, Taylor, and now the long awaited Blount-Blunt. Queries on your Blount-Blunt lines invited.

**Edith Tunnell**

1825 Salzedo, Coral Gables, Fla. 33134

who will welcome visitors at her booth in the Lounge during Congress

[480]
The Blind Earl
bone china demi-tasse cup
and saucer, inspired by
the original, circa 1770, $25.00

Royal
Worcester

Egg Coddlers, gift box of two
single-egg size in assorted
bird or floral designs, $7.50.

Blue Sprays pitcher,
reproduction of early
Worcester, circa 1760, $8.50.

Masterful work of art...
a beautiful arrangement of
delicately shaded bone china
roses in an urn, $260.00.

Washington, D. C.
The Jeweled Insignia

Gem-Set Emblem
with center diamond and thirteen diamonds in place of the stars, from $200.

The Official Insignia
with a diamond of the first quality in the center, from $75, depending upon the size of the gem.

The Historic Insignia
Thirteen colored semi-precious American stones, native to and collected from the thirteen original states, replace the stars, $115. With diamond center, from $155.

Jeweled Recognition Pin
Miniature of the official Ceremonial Emblem for everyday wear, with a fine diamond in the center, $44.

Please write for folder giving full details and instructions for ordering.

Prices include Federal tax.
Please add 35¢ for insured delivery.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO
Chestnut and Juniper Streets, Philadelphia 7, Pa.

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