AUGHTERS
of the
MERICAN
EVOLUTION
MAGAZINE

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THE NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
One of the most interesting stopping places on the tour, GADSBY'S TAVERN in Alexandria, Virginia, was from 1752 to 1793 a favorite of many of our country's early leaders, among them George Washington.
Editor's Corner

What possible connection could join my Great-Great Uncle Harvey, the Philadelphia Centennial, and the Constitutional Convention? Simply this. Soon after the Centennial Exposition opened in May, 1876, Uncle Harvey took his favorite niece, my grandmother, from New York to visit it. Now in those days old gentlemen wore their balbriggans all year round, and Uncle Harvey suffered mightily in Philadelphia's humid summer heat. He stood it as long as he could, then finally sank, steaming, on a convenient bench, observing to my grandmother, "You know, Hat, I'm all unsoldered."

Many of you have doubtless visited the room in Independence Hall where the Constitutional Convention (called the Federal Convention in the official account) met for the first time in May, 1787, and was in session all through what was probably a normal hot Philadelphia summer. But do you know that, despite what would have been the utmost discomfort, every window in the room was kept closed throughout the sessions, to prevent any passer-by from listening in on the proceedings? Can you imagine how uncomfortable were the high stock collars and the velvet or woolen suits? The delegates may not have been gifted with the salty language of Great-Great Uncle Harvey (who was, after all, a '49er), but it is to be presumed that they uttered many an 18th century equivalent!

Miss Mabel E. Winslow
Editor

Mrs. Paul R. Greenlease
National Chairman
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Women's Building, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893.
DEAR DAUGHTERS:

With the conclusion of the 73rd Continental Congress, the last year of this administration began. In any race, it is the final lap which is considered most decisive. It is the time to exert the extra ounce of effort if the desired goal is to be realized. So it is as a review of the past year's reports are summarized, noting gains made, NOW is the time to plan ahead toward the big finale!

* * *

First, congratulations and appreciation are merited and "in order" for splendid accomplishments achieved. It was most gratifying to your President General to note that so many National Committees reported greater activity and an advance in financial support during the past twelve months. Many State Conferences scored topmost attendance at meetings with constructive, inspiring programs. The telling of the FULL DAR STORY has most concretely and tangibly improved the current DAR image by emphasis on KNOW-DO-TELL DAR. In line with the Public Relation's effort was the DAR Spot Poll of Public Opinion—the taking of our own inventory, as it were. Results should lead to constructive appraisal for benefit in the future, and as one Daughter said, "When I got an 'I don't know' to questions on DAR, I used it as an opportunity to give out material and do some talking." (Be sure to read full Poll Report in next month's Magazine.)

* * *

Highly noteworthy is the fact that Junior Membership has taken a remarkable upturn. In 1962, applause greeted the fact that 26% of new members admitted were Juniors; this year that was topped with Juniors running 30% of the over 7,000 admitted. Just splendid! Also, it was noted that reported deaths ran approximately 163 less than the previous year, with reinstatements for the period increasing by almost the same figure. Only one caution respecting membership: To facilitate and assure passage of new papers, greater care should and must be taken in the preparation of application papers. PLEASE give this attention in the coming year. Help registrars submit good, complete papers! As it stands, far too many require back-and-forth correspondence which oftentimes leads to unhappiness and disappointment and NO new member! Use the new Membership Guide in your Chapter.

(Please turn page)
The frontispiece of April Magazine shows you the proposed alteration of the NSDAR Library Balcony to afford expanded reading area and stack space. The pre-Congress response to this important project on a volunteer basis was most reassuring as approximately 30% of the needed $100,000 was received in advance of Congress time. Thank you! It is hoped sufficient funds will be forthcoming to enable this work to be done during the slack months at National Headquarters. (See card and sheet sent each Chapter in Congress Take Home Kit.)

* * *

Again this year certain innovations introduced last April were repeated. Among them: the RESOLUTIONS OPEN FORUM for the purpose of providing “better understanding and fuller clarification of proposed resolutions”; AWARDS EVENING honoring top winners in all phases of DAR work—historic, educational and patriotic; and the TAKE HOME KIT, making available to all Chapters pertinent information needed for planning next year’s program.

* * *

For a full coverage of the 73rd Congress it is urged that you carefully peruse this issue of the Magazine and the next—June-July issue—as much valuable material will be relayed for your use. Further, every effort is being made, thru these pages, to give all members an account of the DAR post-Congress World’s Fair trip. It was truly amazing that approximately 1000 Daughters, accompanied by a goodly number of husbands, enjoyed this trip.

* * *

Looking ahead, first emphasis is on the 1964-65 theme: “THE PEOPLE WHO KNOW THEIR GOD SHALL STAND FIRM AND TAKE ACTION,” Book of Daniel XI Chapter, 32nd verse. This completes the trilogy for this administration. It is felt excellent motivation can be gained from a thoughtful, conscientious use of this theme.

* * *

In planning the year ahead attention should be given now to “tie-in” programs with the National Society’s Diamond Jubilee Celebration commencing October 11, 1964 and running for the eighteen month period through the Congress of April 1966.

Emphasis should be put on the regular use of the new Handbook, the new Membership Guide, “Meditations, Let Your Heart Sing,” and it is hoped Daughters will continue every effort to make the DAR Magazine available to all public, church, and school libraries in their respective communities. Again, this year’s Fact Sheet entitled “Fact Sheet 1964” with up-to-date figures on DAR accomplishments will be of inestimable value to all interested members and any Daughter engaged in Public Relations.

* * *

A Little-Known DAR Fact: Apropos of the current NSDAR Library Expansion Project, the following is excerpted from the records:

In 1894, the need for having authentic records and books of reference for the library was brought before the Third Continental Congress. It was reported that there were 42 books valued at about $150 in the Society’s collection, and that the National Board had appropriated $25 for the purchase of specific publications. The members of the Society were urged “to take a personal and practical interest in the growth of our library, by gifts of books on American genealogy or local history, to be placed in our Memorial Building where we hope at no distant day to have one of the finest [genealogical] historical libraries in the country.” The hope of the applauding members is today a reality. The DAR Library, with its collection of 50,000 books and pamphlets, is one of the finest of its kind in the nation.

Cordially,

(Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan)
President General, NSDAR
A Memorial Tribute to a Great American

General of the Army

Douglas MacArthur

To members of the National Society fortunate enough to have been present on April 19, 1951, during the Sixtieth Continental Congress, the appearance of General of the Army Douglas MacArthur was a thrilling and unforgettable experience. Daughters seated in Constitution Hall on that occasion will remember that General MacArthur’s address to the Joint Session of the Congress of the United States at the Capitol was broadcast to them by radio immediately preceding his personal appearance.

During the brief waiting period that followed tension mounted almost unbearably, as no one was allowed to enter or leave the building. At last band music could be heard outside, accompanied by shouts and applause, and those located in seats opposite the D street doors to the corridor could see a tall, familiar figure in a tan trench coat passing on his way to the President General’s Reception Room. At last he came onto the stage, escorted by Mrs. James B. Patton, the President General, and accompanied by Mrs. MacArthur (a member of Colonel Hardy Murfree Chapter of Murfreesboro, Tenn.) and his son, Arthur.

Mrs. Patton in presenting him to the Daughters, who rose in tribute, said, “General MacArthur needs no introduction. His record is his introduction.”

In memory of that historic day, General MacArthur’s greeting to the National Society is reproduced below. Through this tribute the National Society offers its sincere condolence to Mrs. MacArthur in the loss of a gallant companion.

“When I heard from your President General, Mrs. Patton, that this distinguished group would be in session today, I determined to stop by to avail myself of an opportunity I have long sought personally to pay you this tribute that is in my heart. Of all the great societies of the country during the past century, I know of none which has fought more diligently for the preservation of those great ideals which bulwarked our forefathers in their efforts to secure and preserve freedom.

“The complexities and confusion largely resulting from internal subversion and corruption and detailed regimentation over our daily life now threaten the country no less than it was threatened in Washington’s day. Under these harmful influences we have drifted far away and to a dangerous degree from the simple but immutable pattern etched by our forefathers. It behooves this distinguished Society to assert a dynamic leadership in checking this drift and regaining the ground which we have lost. In this hour of crisis, all patriots look to you. Goodbye.”

ANCIENT festivals, usually religious, were the forerunners of modern fairs, such as the New York World's Fair of 1964–65. Fairs were known in Biblical times and are referred to in the Old Testament. The Olympic Games in Greece were originally religious. The crowds who were attracted to medieval fairs encouraged the public display of material wealth; and this, in turn, introduced a secondary purpose of fairs—that of buying and selling. In agricultural United States, the country fair provided a place where people and products could meet, and trading became its primary purpose. The earliest American fairs featured farm produce and included the handicrafts of women. These State, county, and local fairs antedated the first international fair in the United States by a century.

Columbian Exposition of 1893

The first successful international fair in this country was the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, the 100th anniversary of American independence. One of the 150 buildings at this fair was wholly devoted to women's exhibits. But the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, commemorating the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, was the first fair to recognize women's activities as an integral part of an exposition. By an Act of the Congress of the United States, a Department of Women's Progress and a World's Congress of Representative Women, under a Board of Lady Managers, was established in association with the exposition. Now, for the first time, by invita-
tion of the Board of Lady Managers, women's groups from all parts of the country were invited to meet, exchange ideas, and provide exhibits showing women's progress everywhere.

The President of the United States, Benjamin Harrison, appointed the Lady Managers. Among them was Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, named as a Delegate at Large. Mrs. Lockwood was also a Founder of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. It was she who brought the Society, assembled at its First Continental Congress in 1892, an invitation to participate in the Exposition. She urged the membership to accept this great opportunity to present and discuss the objectives of the Society with the prominent women who would be present in Chicago. But the members hesitated, mainly because they felt that their Society was too new, as it had been organized only a little more than a year. So it was not until the Second Congress that the Daughters voted to participate in the fair. By the last official act of the Second Continental Congress, a resolution to accept the invitation was unanimously passed. Since then, the NSDAR has participated in some 20 fairs and expositions, regional, national, and international in scope, from Atlanta to Seattle, from San Francisco to New York, in Hawaii and in Paris.

The First DAR Resolution

Inasmuch as the NSDAR will officially present the main ceremonial Flag of the United States of America to the New York World's Fair on April 25, 1964, it is of interest that, at the First Continental Congress in 1892, the single resolution adopted was this:

Whereas the Flag of Our Country is the emblem of our Nation, and deserves the homage of every true American citizen; and
Whereas the only distinctive national song we have is the "Star Spangled Banner";

be it therefore

Resolved, That we, the First Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, earnestly request all American citizens, native born and adopted, whenever that song is sung or played in their presence, to show their respect and love for our country by rising and standing until it is finished.

Resolved further, That we also respectfully and earnestly recommend that the song be sung at least once a week in all the public schools of the United States, so that all American children may learn the words of the song, and learn to honor the Stars and Stripes.

The DAR presents innumerable Flags to youth organizations, playgrounds, and public buildings. Among them are the two mammoth Flags the DAR provides for use in the United States Capitol, one behind the Vice President in the Senate Chamber and the other in the House of Representatives. Conservative figures for the year 1962 alone indicate that over 26,000 Flags and 40,000 Flag Codes were given. In addition, Flags and DAR Manuals for Citizenship are presented free to newly naturalized citizens; the number now totals over 9,000,000.

The DAR at Chicago in 1893

The invitation to the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893 had offered the DAR the use of 1000 feet of space in the Women's Build-
ing for an exhibit, and a room accommodating several hundred people in the Fine Arts Building in which to meet. The women were asked to conduct this meeting according to their customary procedure. Representing 3,000 Daughters and heading the Society's delegation to Chicago in May, 1893, was the President General, Mrs. Letitia Green Stevenson, wife of the Vice President of the United States, Adlai E. Stevenson. The Vice President, a scheduled speaker on the Fair's program, was also on the train that carried the group to Chicago.

For many of the women, the journey was the farthest west they had ever taken. Mrs. Lockwood, who had been traveling between Washington and Chicago in connection with her duties on the Board of Lady Managers, told the women of her first train trip to Chicago during the summer of 1890. As the miles sped by, one of the younger women had grown increasingly apprehensive. Finally, she could no longer contain her fears and anxiously asked Mrs. Lockwood, "What will we do if we meet Indians?"

Arriving safely in Chicago, the NSDAR met in the Fine Arts Building on May 19. (This architecturally beautiful building was later rebuilt of permanent material as the Chicago Museum of Science and Industry.) At the meeting, the DAR Magazine, plans for building Memorial Continental Hall in Washington, and the adoption of a National "hymn" were the subjects of papers that members of the Society read. The large hall was filled to overflowing, and many listeners stood for hours. Potter Palmer, President of the Exposition, addressed the DAR. A series of women's meetings was held simultaneously in different parts of the building, typifying a World's Congress of Representative Women. Later that day, the meetings adjourned, and the members attended the reception given by Mrs. Potter Palmer, President of the Board of Lady Managers.

The Atlanta (Ga.) Fair of 1895

At the next fair, the Cotton States and International Exposition in Atlanta, Ga., in 1895, October 18 and 19 (the latter the date of Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown) were allocated to the NSDAR. The DAR, at national level, was the first organization to concern itself with the recognition and preservation of the Yorktown fortifications as a national park and petitioned and successfully got through the Congress of the United States the measure that preserved this historic spot.

At the Tennessee Centennial in 1897, the interest of the DAR in Yorktown was again noted. But the National Board of Management was compelled to change the plans made to attend when yellow fever cases were reported in the area. Then the Tennessee Daughters took over the October 19 anniversary observance of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

To this day the NSDAR annually commemorates Yorktown Day on the battlefield in Virginia with suitable exercises.

The Women's Building at the exposition in Atlanta was designed by a woman and was, in the opinion of one of the judges, "entitled . . . to a place next to the highest among all of the constructions . . . ." Among the exhibits displayed here was one by the Federal Government of patents issued to women, the first such display in the Nation's history. Also
for the first time was an exhibit of lace-making sent by the Smithsonian Institution. Several members of the NSDAR read speeches on the history and objectives of the Society to audiences in the Women's Building and were highly gratified at the keen interest shown in the organization.

First Association With Smithsonian Institution

It is of interest that the year of the exposition in Atlanta was also the beginning of the close connection between the DAR and the Smithsonian Institution. The Act of Incorporation of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, enacted by the Congress of the United States of America in 1895, authorized the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution "to permit said National Society to deposit its collections, manuscripts, books, pamphlets, and other material for history in the Smithsonian Institution ...." Since 1910, when the Society built its first building, it has had a repository for its collections. Today, the DAR National Headquarters buildings in Washington cover an entire city block near the White House. The three adjoining structures—Memorial Continental Hall (1910), Constitution Hall (1929), and the Administration Building (1950)—are the largest group of buildings in the world owned and maintained exclusively by women. Although the Society no longer houses its collections at the Smithsonian Institution, it still maintains a close connection with the Smithsonian: In accordance with the Act of Incorporation, the Society reports annually to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

Paris Exposition of 1890

The NSDAR has often sent exhibits from its extensive Americana collection to fairs both here and abroad. A typical list of such articles was sent to the International Exposition in Paris in 1900. It included:

- Lineage Books, volumes I-X.
- The American Monthly Magazine, the Society's official organ (15 copies), published continuously since 1891 (now titled DAR Magazine).
- NSDAR Directory of Committees (4).
- A copy of the Society's First Annual Report to the Smithsonian Institution bound in the Society's colors, blue and white, with lettering and insignia stamped in gilt.
- One copy each of the Society's engraved and printed documents, such as the Act of Incorporation.
- Insignia, plain and jeweled, official ribbon and rosette, and bars (authorized by the Congress).
- Samples of stationery, "Real Daughters" gift spoon, ancestor's shield, and a few pieces of official china.

Photographs:
- The Four Presidents General.
- The National Boards of Management of 1898 and 1899.
- The Registrar's Records.
- The Founders' Medals.
- The Steam Launch presented to U.S. Government hospital ship Missouri during the Spanish-American War by the NSDAR.

The NSDAR received the Grand Prix, the highest award given for an exhibit at the Paris Exposition.

Rededication of Lafayette Statue at Paris

On February 23, 1900, a messenger from the White House arrived at DAR National Headquarters with a document that read:

William McKinley, President of the United States of America, to all who shall see these presents, greeting. Know ye that, reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity and ability of Mrs. Daniel Manning, of New York, I do appoint her commissioner to represent

(Continued on page 560)
was settled by men from the Colonies to the south.

One of the first settlers was John Strong of Salisbury, Conn., who came up with Benjamin Kellogg to look over the location in 1765. The next year, John brought his family and put up a cabin on the foundation of one of the old French houses.

The Settlement at Chimney Point

The locality of these early English settlements was called Chimney Point from the gaunt standing chimneys of the ruined French houses. The settlers endured all of the usual terrors and hardships of the wilderness. Visits from Indians and wild animals were not uncommon. On one occasion, Mrs. Strong saw canoes full of Indians going up the lake, bearing poles decorated with the scalps of her neighbors across the lake. On visitations to the cabin, they picked up and carried off anything handy; on one such visit, a new, bright-colored dress was worn away, as well as one of a set of pewter plates, which, with a hole punched in it, served as a necklace pendant.

With the coming of the Revolution, and the later threat of the advance up the lake of Gentleman Johnny Burgoyne with his British troops and Iroquois Indians, most settlers of the area fled south and did not return until the end of the war. The Strong family settled temporarily in Dorset; and John, a
captain in the Vermont Militia, also served in the Vermont Legislature as representative for Dorset.

**Return of Settlers in 1780**

When the families from Chimney Point returned to their homes in 1780, they had to virtually begin all over again; but, by about 1785, a brick tavern was built and is said to have been the first brick house built in Addison. Court, over which John Strong presided, was at first held in this tavern. By 1795, John Strong was building his "Mansion" a short distance north of the tavern, using brick made on the farm. Four generations of Strongs lived in the house, and Clara, a representative of the fifth generation, was born there.

In the early 1800's, there were bright hopes of the area becoming an important lake port; but these gradually faded and, after a time, the neighborhood began to deteriorate, some houses being closed or occupied only intermittently. Now, a great change has taken place. Old houses have been rehabilitated, and parts of some properties have been taken over by able and intelligent working farmers, while south of the Point attractive cottage camps have developed along the lake shore.

By 1934, the Strong house had passed out of the family and had been vacant off and on for a number of years, when it was purchased by the Vermont State Society, NSDAR, as a restoration project. About 150 to 160 acres of land came with it, lying on each side of the highway known as "Lake Street." The Mansion stands on the lake-shore side of what is now Route 17 from New Haven Junction to the Champlain Bridge at the narrows.

During the early days of its ownership by the Society, there were times when the difficulties connected with the project, both financial and otherwise, seemed almost unsurmountable.

The house had lost its original front portico, and it was only after extensive search that an old photograph was found that made possible an exact restoration, financed by the C.A.R. It needed a new roof. The only water in the house came from a cistern in the cellar, fed from the roof runoff and with which a pump was used. There was no plumbing—only a tumbledown "convenience" out back, discreetly surrounded by plum scrub. The old woodshed attached to the ell was falling down. The grounds were in bad shape, with young elms encroaching upon the foundation.

One asset, however, was the ex-
istence of a good well in the back yard, equipped with a workable pump.

In the years since its purchase, many things have been done for the Mansion. After restoration of the portico, the grounds were graded at the front and evergreen shrubs planted along the foundation, the encroaching elms having been eradicated. A new roof was put on. The interior was repaired, painted, and papered. The dilapidated shed was replaced by an enclosed porch. Electricity was put into the house, not for obvious fixtures but to supply useful outlets and operate a pump to bring the cistern water to the sink and make installation of inside plumbing possible. Curtains, carpet, and furnishings began to be contributed by chapters, members, and friends. After about 10 years, the project had become a going concern.

In 1946, the Society gave most of the farm lands to the State of Vermont for a State Park, reserving enough to protect the Mansion and a right of access to the lake shore. The present attractive and popular DAR State Park adjoins the Mansion, lying largely between it and the old tavern property previously mentioned, which is now a fine private residence.

Since then, there has been a continuous program of improvements to the Mansion and additions to its contents.

The biggest recent project was to get the well water piped into the house. This was both difficult and expensive, as the house stands on a ledge of rock, and the ditch for the pipe had to go through this for most of the necessary distance.

**Interior Features**

The house has an unusually fine hallway for its time and place, with an archway and stair landing and a Palladian window in the upper hall. There are fireplaces in all of the rooms of the main house. The wallpapers used were copied from early patterns. The furnishings are of the period of the Strong occupancy. There are items from the Revolutionary period and the early 1800’s. There is a Sheraton sideboard from a branch of the family and a table and chairs in the Chippendale manner. A square piano, dating from just before the Civil War, with mother-of-pearl keys and inlay fully intact, is still playable. The main bedroom is completely furnished with antiques of the Federal period. The large “Assembly Room,” employed in early times for sociables and Masonic meetings, is now used for meetings of the DAR State Society, chapters, or committees and is appropriately furnished. There are, of course, many interesting items of embellishment and memorabilia.

The old kitchen has its original floorboards and the great fireplace, with its baking oven. Over the fireplace is one of those large voids occasioned by the setting back of the rising chimney. This is now reached only through a high cupboard with a false back; but, traditionally, it was once possible to go down from the attic through a closet on the second floor and so into this “hidey-hole.” The well in the attic can still be seen, but the way through the closet was cut off when the plumbing was installed.

**John Strong—a Typical Vermont Leader**

John Strong was an outstanding early settler, serving in the Revolution, appointed a general of Militia by the Vermont Legislature in which he served for the towns of Dorset and Addison. He was a judge of Addison County Court when the county was assumed to extend to the Canadian line. He was typical of early Vermont leadership.

The Mansion he built is in one of the most historic areas on Lake Champlain, and it is the policy of the Vermont State Society to maintain it as an historic house, presenting it as the lived-in home of an early family. An endowment fund is being built up, which, it is hoped, eventually will finance maintenance and operation of the property.

It is open to the public each year during July and August, and Vermont members make a Pilgrimage to it annually in August—an occasion when visiting Daughters are always welcome as guests.

It has been a long and sometimes rough road, but the Vermont Daughters now have something of which they may be justly proud.
MAY 1964

PRESIDENT GENERAL RETURNS FROM OFFICIAL STATE VISITS: Arriving back at National Headquarters upon completion of her Spring State Conference itinerary, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan brought wonderful accounts of the State meetings. The excellent response she noted to the Junior Membership Contest has been borne out by the increase in the number of Pages attending Continental Congress. Beautifully picturesque was the presentation of the Colonial Debutantes (18-year-old Senior members of the C.A.R.) at the California State Conference, dressed in bouffant skirts and carrying nosegays, framed by a colorful wisteria and magnolia arch. A hat fashion show was put on by Juniors aiding the American Heritage Committee in Illinois.

HARRISON MANSION RESTORATION PROGRESSES: A Newsletter from the Francis Vigo Chapter, Vincennes, Ind., recently reported on the restoration of the William Henry Harrison home, "Grouseland." Work is being done on the exterior, and all members were alerted to look for information on furnishings. An 1889 St. Louis newspaper, carrying a story on some Harrison furniture, was presented to the Chapter by Miss Fannie Hall.

MOTHER OF THE YEAR TITLE CONFERRED ON ILLINOIS STATE REGENT: Mrs. Ralph A. Killey, Regent of the Illinois State Society, has been selected for the honor of Illinois Mother of 1964-65 by the Mothers' Committee, which annually sponsor National Mothers Day. The State nominees, from among whom the National winner will be chosen, are selected in recognition of "their important role in the home, community, nation, and the world." Mrs. Killey, mother of four children, lives on a farm with her husband at Monmouth and has many proven qualifications for the honor extended.

DAR MANUAL PRAISED: A heart-warming letter expressing appreciation of the DAR Manual for Citizenship and its value to Cuban refugees was recently received at Headquarters, with the request that the Manual be brought to the attention of others in a similar position.

TRANSPORTATION PROVIDED TO C.A.R. NATIONAL CONVENTION: Word has been received at Headquarters that the Los Angeles Chapter has through its highly successful Kenmore Youth Project—a project started in 1957, to bring the attention of California youth to the historic shrines of the East—provided transportation for the seventh year for California C.A.R. to Washington via airlift.

THE DAR AND CHERRY BLOSSOMS: An annual April event in Washington is the Cherry Blossom Festival. This year's celebration, the 52nd, was from April 7th to 12th. Of interest to Daughters is the fact that three of the Princesses taking part in the gala evening have DAR affiliation. They are: The Misses Harriet Mann of Nevada, Alice June Fricker of New Mexico, and Victoria Ann Dailey of Texas. Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan was invited to attend the exciting April 10th evening program, the Cherry Blossom Ball, when, by the spin of the Wheel of Fortune, the Cherry Blossom Festival Queen, Miss Anne Fitzpatrick of Iowa, was selected from among the Princesses.
"What is our American Heritage?" The question was asked by the regent of Stephen Watts Kearny Chapter after announcement of the new National Committee.

Approximately 6 months of discussion, probing, and study brought certain conclusions. First, in Santa Fe and its environs can be found basic materials for a long-term American Heritage program. Second, determination of the fundamental divisions of our heritage will affect the lines upon which the chapter's program will be conducted for many years. It was agreed that the program should not be a rigid framework but a dynamic plan upon which to base study, preservation, and increased knowledge of our heritage as Santa Feans, New Mexicans, and American Citizens.

Jewels of the Past

This questing has become a treasure hunt for jewels of the past, both tangible and intangible. In consonance with the admonition to "Hold fast the American Past," by Mrs. Evelyn Cole Peters, National Chairman of the American Heritage Committee, the various chapters of the NSDAR in New Mexico are continuing a program begun soon after the 1898 founding of the Sunshine Chapter in Santa Fe (renamed the Stephen Watts Kearny Chapter in April, 1905). Realizing the riches that existed then and might not remain but be lost to posterity, members of the chapter in Santa Fe set about procuring various mementos peculiar to the history, traditions, and lore of New Mexico. Evidences of this determination to preserve our heritage may be seen in the exhibits of colonial life in New Mexico before 1912 (date of statehood), loaned by the Stephen Watts Kearny Chapter to the Museum of New Mexico (in the Palace of the Governors on the Plaza).

Another testimonial to the past
is the gold cabinet, with its treasures, on loan to the Governor's or Executive Mansion. A plaque attests to ownership by the Stephen Watts Kearny Chapter.

A third monument may be found in the chapter's genealogical and historical library, which consists of numerous volumes utilized by many persons each year. The Library Committee of the chapter operates the library for use by its members, any DAR members, or any other persons having need of the more than 1300 volumes, records, pamphlets, or papers it contains. These are utilized in the Library and are not loaned for use outside.

The markers on the Santa Fe Trail in New Mexico attest to the fact that the Daughters of the American Revolution (Stephen Watts Kearny Chapter) and the Territory of New Mexico in 1910 desired to call attention then and in ensuing years to our past history.

In attempting to determine exactly what might be included in our American Heritage, the members of this chapter have decided that it must embrace three general kinds of cultures—Indian, Spanish, and Anglo. This last is based on English, Irish, French, and other European (except Spanish) contributions, as well as American contributions from the northern, eastern, and southern United States. (Colloquially, anything or anyone Caucasian (not Spanish or Indian) in descent is termed “Anglo.”) These three parts of New Mexican culture must then be divided into the arts and crafts, folklore and traditions, and history.

In a continued search it was decided that much of value in the various fields might yet be lost if local awareness of the past is not rekindled periodically. As a basis for the Stephen Watts Kearny program, the headings of our American Heritage have been broken down as follows:

A. Arts and crafts:
   - Architecture
   - Carving
   - Ceramics
   - Dance
   - Fashion and design
   - Furniture
   - Jewelry
   - Literature
   - Music
   - Needlecraft
   - Painting
   - Santos, retablos, bultos
   - Sculpture
   - Tin and iron work (decorative)
   - Weaving

B. Folklore and traditions:
   - Ceremonials
   - Festivals
   - Legends
   - Traditions and observances

C. History.

Until recent years most United States citizens believed this 47th State was a wild, woolly southwestern area containing neither traditions nor cultural gems worth comparing with those of eastern seaboard States. However, convinced that New Mexico is a treasure house filled with valuables for today and tomorrow, the Stephen Watts Kearny Chapter studied the list carefully for a starting point. Aware that New Mexico is a land of three cultures, blessed with many cultural expressions and countless traditions, this task was difficult. There is such an abundance from which to choose.

Because of the great richness and variety of subjects available, the major division, Arts and crafts, was designated the first American Heritage subject, with Architecture as the major field for the 1964 program use. From this beginning in our program, the chapter will progress through the other items on the list for its treasure hunt. This pursuit of treasure will be accomplished through lectures; visits to museums; attendance at art shows; trips to various buildings, historical landmarks, and exhibits pertaining to a phase or to the over-all cultural aspects of New Mexico; and attendance at ceremonies and festivals, folk dances, concerts, and the opera.

Members will participate in pre-

> EDUCATIONAL


Regent, Stephen Watts Kearny Chapter
Santa Fe, New Mexico

Photograph by Robert H. Martin

A portion of Taos Indian Pueblo, Taos, New Mexico, as it appears today. It is known to have been in existence since before 1540, when the Spaniards first saw Taos.
serving our past. In July, 1964, an American Heritage tea will be held by the members of Stephen Watts Kearny Chapter. At that time various exhibits of mementos, art objects, and articles indicative of our American heritage will be displayed.

The selection of Architecture for the first study is fitting, because early developments of New Mexican architecture were indigenous, free from foreign or outside influences. Architects have stated that this may be the only truly American architecture on the North American Continent. Therefore, the buildings and the homes of Santa Fe—that is, the style of these structures—will be studied.

The pueblo style of structures can be traced back to prehistoric times. Certain features of design and the salient characteristics have come down through many centuries from the pre-Spanish or pre-Columbian times. The cliff dwellings and the great community apartment-type towns and other communal Indian population centers are examples. The cliff dwellings housed thousands of people in cave apartments. A well-known example has been publicized by the thousands of visitors who come each year to El Rito de los Frijoles at Bandelier Monument.

The Spaniards referred to the great communal dwelling places of the Indians as “pueblos.” The word itself is translated into English as “town,” village; settlement; populations; common people; nation. These earliest towns were of stone or dirt, “adobe.” Also of Spanish origin, the word “adobe” is translated as “unburnt brick dried in the sun.” In Santa Fe one may see the cast or “puddled” form of “adobe” in the walls of the Palace of the Governors. This building was erected in 1609-10. Its thick walls and flat roofs were built of the red-brown earth Coronado saw when he arrived on his search for Cibola in 1540. Mud was employed to cover the walls and chink any holes. Today, cement stucco frequently is used instead of the mud. Where the Indians used grasses, straw, or dry manure in the adobes as binders, the modern adobe maker uses straw. The brick for constructing the pueblos may have dried for many moons, even more than a year. We do know such brick re-

remaining in ancient buildings and excavated ruins are as hard as very hard stone.

Many modern houses and buildings constructed along pueblo lines are of cement or pumice blocks, cement-stuccoed and plastered inside. The Indians and later the Spaniards utilized the gypsum, yeso, or a mixture of adobe clay to plaster the inner walls. The archeologists have found countless layers of these clays in many excavations. They cut away many layers from the walls of an interior room at El Rito de los Frijoles.

Untrimmed trees were placed as beams or rafters in the roofs. The branches were cut off, but the trees extended in jagged pattern through the outer walls. More refined use of these vigas, as the Spaniards named them, was achieved by peeling the bark from the smaller trees or young saplings which were placed between the larger tree trunks. The roofs were covered and chinked with mud and twigs or grasses. Later beautiful herringbone and other patterns were evolved for ceilings. The vigas became elaborately carved beams and were combined with the peeled-willow saplings or aspens to form very beautiful ceilings. Handsome modern examples are to be found in the Saint Francis Auditorium of the Art Museum (built in 1917) and in La Iglesia del Cristo Rey (the Church of Christ the King) built in 1939, both in Santa Fe.

NEW MEXICAN ARCHITECTURE

La Iglesia del Cristo Rey (Church of Christ the King), Santa Fe, New Mexico, 1939
**The Spanish Influence**

With the coming of the Spanish conquerors (los conquistadores) changes took place in the architecture, but the essential pueblo style was retained. Windows and wooden doors were used. Doors, wooden grills, vigas, corbels, and lintels were hand-carved. The Spanish built their homes around patios with a portal around the patio walls of the house or, at least, across one side. Fireplaces (with chimneys) were built, often in every room. Entry to the rooms of the house was usually from the patio. The houses were sometimes two-storied, but access to the second floor was by a stairway directly from the patio. The patio and house area were entered from the outside through a gateway (sagua or saguan), through which came the coaches, horses, and people.

**The Indian Revolt**

The Pueblo Indian Revolt of 1680 resulted in the destruction of almost all Spanish homes, churches, and other buildings, except the Palace of the Governors, which was occupied, though abused, by the Indians until De Vargas reconquered Santa Fe in 1693. After that, until 1846, architecture in New Mexico progressed along Spanish lines. More tin and iron came into use, as evidenced by the comments made by some of the Americans who came down the Santa Fe Trail and some who arrived with the occupying forces under Gen. Stephen Watts Kearny.

**The American Influence**

The Americans caused a number of changes. The Spanish Colonial type of architecture was modified. Buildings and homes were constructed along “Territorial” lines. Many materials, too heavy to freight in large quantities via the wagon trains, were brought in by rail after the arrival of the railroad in 1879. During the latter part of the 19th century, lime plaster began to replace mud plaster. For the first time, outer walls were capped by brick copings, walls were painted with paint from the north and east, and rough, unhewn posts were replaced by slenderer columns, usually squared and painted. Double-hung windows and doors, with small panes of glass, frequently were employed. Flat roofs were utilized, often covered with earth. In the 20th century other roofing materials were to replace the ancient type of roofs, but flat roofs remained a basic feature of Santa Fe structures.

Later, gingerbread ornamentation and infiltration by Victorian architecture from the east detracted from the over-all appearance of Santa Fe as a pueblo and Spanish-Territorial town. Fortunately this tendency died out in the 20th century.

The Palace of the Governors was restored in 1909, along with revival of great interest in the native or Santa Fe style of Pueblo-Spanish architecture. This revival began about 1900.

Increasingly throughout the 20th century there has arisen an awareness of the beauty inherent in this part of our American Heritage. The erection of buildings, houses, and Government structures was placed under certain building restrictions by the city of Santa Fe in an effort to retain this distinctive character of the Royal City. Because of this renaissance in architecture and the effort to keep the Santa Fe styles, the city has become known as the City Different. This cultural aspect of La Villa Real de Santa Fe de San Francisco de Assisi (the early Spanish name of The Royal City or The Royal Villa of the Holy Faith of St. Francis of Assisi) offers an excellent starting point for Stephen Watts Kearny Chapter’s treasure hunt for its heritage.
MAKING PLANS FOR MASSACHUSETTS STATE ROOM

Miss Gertrude MacPeek, Regent, and Mrs. Clifford A. Waterhouse, DAR Museum Adviser, discussing details for installing a copy of a room from the Hancock-Clarke House in Lexington, Mass.

CONGRATULATIONS

To Mrs. Malcolm Matheson, Jr., Chairman, DAR Museum Special Events Committee, who arranged the series of highly successful events held during the past year.

PAGES BALL

Mrs. Leroy Newkirk, Chairman, with a favor and invitation for the Ball honoring Congress Pages held at the Mayflower Hotel, the night of April 22nd, during Continental Congress Week.
NEW ACQUISITION AT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

Rare English Chelsea porcelain figure, circa 1770, representing America, 1 of a set of 4, the others being Asia, Europe, and Africa.

COUNTING MEMBERS

Treasurer General's Record Room staff at work on February 1st membership counts for the National Society and the Credentials Committee. (l. to r.) Mrs. Katherine Lowry, Barbara Pack, Sandra Leding, Mrs. Shirley Swart, and Mrs. Jeannette Jackson, Chief Clerk.

BIRTHDAY PARTY

(l. to r.) Ernestine Speight, Inez Johnson, Elsie Tapp; Lucy Davidson; Lillian Pierce, guest of honor and a member of National Headquartes staff for over 25 years; Hazel Parker; Brontia Miller; and Vernnie Tisdale.
Greenwood Leflore

When Indians were skulking the flanks of the famous old Natchez Trace, certain well-known trading posts were favored by the maids and masters of romance. One was situated on the banks of Pearl River, at that point where Mississippi's capital city now stands, and was then known as LeFleur's Bluff. It was named for the colorful operator of the post, one Louis LeFleur, French Canadian by birth, adventurer by instinct, and wanderer from sheer love of it.

He had made trackless journeys to many lands—and waters. At length the wilderness trail led him to Mississippi, and at LeFleur's Bluff the pathways of romance brought him face to face with a lovely princess of the Choctaw Nation. Louis married the beautiful Indian girl, who also had French blood in her veins. Her name was Rebecca Crevat. She was a niece of Pushmataha, the famous Indian general, greatest of all Choctaw warriors. Later he opened another trading post in the Mississippi Territory, a place still known as French Camp. There he and Rebecca reared a family of 13 children.

They grew up in the ways, customs, thought, and language of the Choctaws.

The French Camp trading post became one of the most popular "houses of entertainment" to be found in the Mississippi wilderness. The spicy, magnetic LeFleur and his charming spouse seemed to know just how to make the weary traveler feel at peace with the world; their drinks, their meals, their conversation, everything about their fireside sparkled with cheer.

From out of Nashville there occasionally rode into the wilderness one Maj. John Donley. He owned the stageline that connected Natchez with the outside world. He often spent the night with Louis LeFleur—listening to his stories and watching the children play.

Major Donley became interested in the fourth child, Greenwood, named for a British sea captain LeFleur loved in his youth. He was born at LeFleur's Bluff in 1800. "That boy," said the Major, "belongs to the white man's ways. He was born to be a leader—a very great leader, if he was given the proper opportunity."

LeFleur and Rebecca looked startled. The major called Greenwood to him, took him by the hand, and said, "Greenwood, there is a world beyond the forest, where life is wide and beautiful. That world has something for you. Do you want it?"

Greenwood stared, but said nothing. Long into the night, LeFleur and the major talked the matter over. Louis LeFleur at last consented. It was agreed that his son would go to Major Donley's Nashville home to receive the benefits of the white man's "talking paper." Young Greenwood was outwardly calm, but his heart was fairly leaping at thoughts of seeing that great world where the days were fuller and more marvelous than anything the wilderness knew. He left with this great white chief.

Life at the Donley home was strange. Greenwood had lived 12 years as an Indian, but he was fascinated with the change. The gentleness shown women. The soft speech to those men loved.

There was Major Donley's little
daughter, Rosa. She was like a bloom in the spring, so dainty, so fragile he was almost afraid to touch her at first. But at length they played together like brother and sister—almost. Then later—as she blossomed out like a beautiful flower, Greenwood's heart swelled with a great feeling—and a great problem.

"Sir," said Greenwood one day, in a spirit of high resolve, "if you loved a beautiful maiden, and her parents objected to the marriage, what would you do?"

"Why," exclaimed the unsuspecting old benefactor of Greenwood, "I would steal the girl—and marry her anyway."

Greenwood said to Rosa, "Do you love me enough to trust me—to trust me always?"

"You know I love you, Greenwood, and it follows I must trust you."

That was on December 4, 1817. A day or two later, Major Donley's astonishment knew no bounds when Greenwood and his lovely Rosa presented themselves and explained—she with radiant eyes—that they were married. Her father took the bride of Greenwood LeFleur into his arms.

Back to the Indian Country of Mississippi went Greenwood and his bride—with her father's blessing. He had been away 6 years. He no longer thought and acted in Indian ways. But he had an Indian heart. He wanted to do something for the people whose blood flowed into him through his mother's veins.

When Louis LeFleur saw him again, he thought of the words of Major Donley. "A great leader." He was taller, sturdier, with an eye more flaming, a mind keener, and more mature, a bolder spirit—in short, a red cavalier of wilderness knighthood.

Elected Chief of the Choctaws

The Choctaw Tribe of Indians lost its chief in 1820, and Greenwood LeFleur was by unanimous vote elected chief of the entire nation, when he was only 24 years old. He was borne in triumph through the villages of the captains and warriors.

Realizing that his people would have to live under a better organized form of government, he divided the nation into three districts, giving each district a chief, for the prompt enforcement of the law. More than 24 laws were enacted.

His triumphant days were at length darkened by one cloud. His lovely Rosa went up to the Great Spirit. She left two children, John and Elizabeth. And she left a new Indian Nation. Through the wisdom of her husband, the Choctaw people had abandoned the superstitions of their fathers. Whiskey had been outlawed. The medicine men were de-throned. He wiped out the old unwritten law of "blood for blood."

But the greatest reform of all by the young chief was education of his tribe. He built schools over the countryside and established missions. He wanted his people to have something of the advantages he had known. Greenwood was ever mindful of the welfare of his people and was ever ready to do his duty as their chief.

The character of Greenwood at the time has been summed up in this manner: "He was shrewd and far seeing; social yet reserved; ambitious as Lucifer, yet guarded in expression; an earnest advocate of education and reform."

Greenwood's Second and Third Wives

Greenwood's second wife was Elizabeth Cody, a halfbreed Cherokee girl. Elizabeth was a niece of Chief Ross, and a cousin of the famous William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody.
In this carriage Greenwood Leflore drove to Washington in 1831 to visit President Jackson and confer with him in the interest of the Choctaw Indians.

Dining room of Malmaison. At left center standing, Miss Carolyn Terry, great, great granddaughter of Greenwood Leflore. The latter's portrait hangs over the mantel. Chinaware was ordered by the hundred gross.

Celebrated drawing room of Historic Malmaison, portrait of Louis Leflore, father of Greenwood Leflore, over mantel. The home accommodated many guests.

She lived a year without bearing a child.

Back to Major Donley's home in Nashville went Greenwood, for his third bride, Pricilla Donley, the young sister of his first wife. A little girl was born to them on May 4, 1837, and was named Rebecca Crevat, for her beautiful French and Indian grandmother.

When Greenwood realized Rebecca was growing up, he sent her to New Orleans to further her education and to receive some of the finer touches that could not be brought into the Teoc wilderness. At the end of 4 years, she returned to her wilderness home a beautiful, accomplished princess, the pride of her father.

The Choctaws' Problem

Meanwhile, a new social problem was facing the Choctaw chief. From Washington came commissioners, studying the situation. Finally, the matter was squarely before the Indians to give up their lands and be moved in a body to the great Oklahoma Reservation, or remain and be engulfed under a social form for which they were not prepared. During the years following the formation of the State of Mississippi, numerous conflicts arose between the Choctaws and the advancing whites.

Greenwood's devotion to conscience, as well as his loyalty to his tribe, was emphasized by a certain encounter with Andrew Jackson when that hot-headed Tennessean was President of the United States. He and Jackson were friends; he had no doubt that Jackson would see the justice of his cause, when he decided to go to Washington. In his own coach he made the long, arduous trip across the mountains to Washington to lay before Jackson a complaint that one of the President's commissioners had made a false report to the White House about the Choctaw people—a thing the clean, fierce spirit of the Choctaw's chief could not tolerate.

Ushered at length into Jackson's presence, Greenwood proceeded to voice his complaint so acidly that quick-tempered Jackson finally said, "I, Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, say that the Commissioner is a gentleman."

"I, Greenwood LeFleur, chief of the Choctaws, say that he is a damn
rascal, and shall be removed," and turned to leave.

President Jackson called him back, and said, "Greenwood, we have been friends too long to fall out now. Justice shall be done."

The President presented him with a sword and made him colonel, assuring LeFleur that should the Government ever need his service, he would expect him to lead his people in the defense of the Nation.

The LeFleur carriage was one of the most magnificent in the South, and had a hard black finish. All trimmings were solid sterling silver. The lamps were of cut glass. The upholstery was of rich, figured cream silk damask, fastened with ivory tacks, and the curtains were of cream pure-silk taffeta. Today the carriage is one of the proud heirlooms of his descendants.

Dancing Rabbit Creek Treaty

Dancing Rabbit Creek Treaty was a severe test for any chief's character. For days the Choctaw warriors debated the terms of the whites, and so tense was the situation that bloodshed seemed imminent many times. "Give up our lands and leave the country altogether?" The hotbloods of the race, far in the majority, were outraged at the very thought, even though they would be fairly compensated for their land.

Realizing the grave situation of his people, Chieftain LeFleur, in his deposition, said:

"I told them that if they would embrace in the treaty such provisions and articles as I suggested, the XIV Article being one of them, I would undertake to make a treaty in 2 days. They agreed to the articles I suggested and in 24 hours, I had the treaty made, signed by: John H. Eaton, Commissioner; John Coffee, Commissioner; Greenwood LeFleur, Chief."

The Indians would leave their homes, their "happy hunting ground." Although this must have given the chief many a wrench of the heart, he knew it was inevitable. The tragic treaty meant exile to 20,000 subjects of what once was a mighty red empire.

Because of Greenwood LeFleur's remarkable and wonderful diplomacy in handling the affairs between the Government and the Indians, he was presented with a sword and medal by the Government. The sword, of blue steel, the hilt of gold, and the carving of ivory, is a thing of great beauty. The medal, about 4 inches in diameter, made of silver, is one of exquisite design and workmanship, having on one side the name "Thomas Jefferson," and the date, "1802," and the words, "Peace and Prosperity." The other side bears the friendly emblem of the peace pipe across the tomahawk, emphasizing very beautifully the amicable relations that had existed between the United States Government and the Choctaw Indians. The Choctaws always boasted of the fact that they had never taken up arms against the United States, but had aided the Government in putting down many strifes. The sword and medal are yet in possession of descendants of Greenwood LeFleur.

It was to the Teoc country that he went to end in peace and quiet the final days of a colorful life that had earned him more honors than happiness. Three beautiful women had given him their love—two of them bore children for him. A President of the United States had called him friend. A duchess of France had exclaimed over his honorable character. Riches had come almost without asking. He was a former comrade of generals in the American Army, and himself bore the title of colonel.

By the terms of the Dancing Rabbit Creek Treaty Greenwood LeFleur was personally granted a home site. His first home was of rough forest logs, pine and cypress, hacked out of the virgin timber of a mighty forest. The musical Choctaw tongue gave his forest the name by which this beautiful country is known today, Teoc. It means the place of the tall pines. It is situated in what now is Carroll County, Miss., 8 miles from Carrollton.

Building of Malmaison

Greenwood LeFleur had made much money, so at length this log home was replaced with a beautiful mansion, such as the wilderness of the Indian country never before had seen.

High up in the hills of a wooded paradise overlooking the Yazoo River Valley, Greenwood LeFleur erected a mansion, a fine example of modified colonial architecture, with an excellent observatory, from which one could have a wonderful view of the country for miles around.

There were two "offices" (now termed "guest houses"), quaint little two-story buildings where the gentlemen stayed in time of entertainment. There were two cisterns, two carriage houses, a smokehouse, and an outside kitchen, which was connected with the house by a narrow covered gallery 50 feet in length. The servants' quarters were some distance north of the house, and the great stables are still farther away under a hill.

The 4-acre lawn, heavily sodded in Bermuda grass, was dotted with oak, sugar maple, and holly trees. The grounds were beautified by wild geese and cranes, slightly wounded in the tip of their wings to prevent their flight. Greenwood named it Malmaison after the mansion that was the scene of the unhappy exile of Napoleon's discarded Josephine.

Greenwood LeFleur was a man of rare taste and knowledge of arts. All the furnishings of his home were imported from Europe. The china and furniture are marvelous relics of a day of lavish splendor. The gold-leaf furniture of pure mahogany, upholstered in the finest of crimson silk damask, is of the Louis XIV style, made in Paris by an exclusive crafter of fine furniture—especially for this house. It is related that the Duchess of Orleans, seeing the beautiful furniture before it was shipped, was so enraptured that she wanted it. Told it had been made for a great Indian chief in America, her amazement was profound. She personally wrote to Greenwood LeFleur for permission to duplicate his furniture.

The four curtains of the parlor are remarkable. They are made of the finest linen, each showing an exact design of a famous French chateau, including the original Malmaison, Versailles, Fontainebleau, and St. Cloud. The furnishings for the parlor alone cost $10,000.00 more than a hundred years ago. Today they would be priceless. The home was equipped to accommodate many guests. China-ware was ordered by the hundred gross. LeFleur was never happier than when dispensing hospitality with a princely hand.

Greenwood LeFleur's resources multiplied. His original grant from the Government increased. Soon he was a great land baron, owning, at
the outbreak of the Civil War, 15,000 acres of land and 400 slaves. He was such an influence among the white people that they gave him public honors. In 1835 he was elected to the Lower House of the Mississippi Legislature, and from 1841 to 1844 he served in the State Senate.

Loyal to his friends, true to his convictions, Greenwood nevertheless was unrelenting to his enemies. A striking example is this incident:

Greenwood's great acres provided many bales of cotton that were hauled to a point known as Williams' Landing, operated by a man named Williams. Once so many bales of cotton came from Malmaison there was not room under shelter, and the cotton was allowed to remain out in the weather. Yet Williams demanded payment for storage. 

Point Leflore

Thoroughly indignant, Greenwood declared he would build his own town in the forest, axe and saw flew for months, and pine boards and logs went spinning to a place 3 miles away from Williams' Landing, which he was pleased to call Point Leflore. (This was the final evolution of the name LeFleur.) To make it possible for other planters to ship from Point Leflore, he built the first hard-surfaced highway Mississippi ever had, spending $75,000.00 to construct a board pavement from his home to his town 6 miles away.

By some strange trick of Fate, the town of Point Leflore has long since vanished, whereas Williams' Landing, which Greenwood detested, not only has flourished, but now bears his first name and is the seat of Leflore County, also named for him. The city of Greenwood lies today a beautiful jewel of the Mississippi Delta, just 12 miles under the foothills of Carroll County, where the mansion, Malmaison, looked down in hovering splendor. The mansion, Malmaison, was unrelenting to his enemies. A striking example is this incident:

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DELAWARE was first settled by the Dutch in 1631, near Lewes; seven years later the Swedes came to what is now Wilmington. That settlement passed into Dutch control after two years, and in 1664 it was taken over by the British. From 1682 to 1776 Delaware was known as the Three Lower Counties of Pennsylvania; because of the protests from these counties, a separate General Assembly was organized which first met in New Castle on November 14, 1704. Full autonomy was gained in 1776, when Delaware's representative signed the Declaration of Independence.

Area

Delaware is the second smallest State in the Union; its entire length is 96 miles and breadth 9 to 35 miles (an average of 20 miles). Most of the State lies on the Delmarva Peninsula, which consists of parts of Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, as the name implies. There are only three counties; and because the last settlers were English they are named New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, in that order from north to south.

Industries

Many manufacturing concerns operate in the State—automotive assembling, railroad-car building, metal castings, cork and vulcanized-fiber products, leather processing, industrial machines, paint, textile, tool, yarn, and braided-hose manufacturing, pipe fabrication, and chemical products. Moreover, the largest single cotton dyeing and finishing works in the world is in Delaware. The du Pont Co. is the largest producer of explosives for industrial uses in the country and was the originator of nylon—as this company is located in Delaware, the State has been termed "chemical capital of the world." The ship-building, wood-preserving, and oil-refining industries are outstanding in the northern part of the State, while seafood packing, fish, oyster packing, dental and latex products, raising and processing poultry, agricultural and dairy products predominate in the two lower counties.

Excellent highways cross the State in all directions. Railroad lines connect all the large cities and towns. The principal airports are near Wilmington, Dover, New Castle, Rehoboth Beach, and Georgetown.

Outdoor Recreation

Small game can be had during the open season for gunning. There is excellent fishing in the ocean, rivers, and lakes. Ocean bathing is enjoyed at Rehoboth, Dewey, Indian, and Bethany Beaches. Harness racing attracts crowds in the summer and fall at Harrington and Brandywine Raceway above Wilmington, and running races are held at Stanton, "Delaware Park," from Memorial Day through July 26. Delaware Dunes, consisting of about 5000 acres, extends from Rehoboth Beach to the Maryland line and separates the Atlantic Ocean from Rehoboth and Indian Bays. This territory is enjoyed by bathers, fishermen, and campers. The Kent and Sussex Fair compares favorably with a State Fair; this takes place at Harrington the last week in July. Livestock and other exhibits are featured. There is harness racing each afternoon and auto-car racing on the last day of the Fair—Saturday.

Points of Interest

Fort Christina State Park, near Wilmington, is the site of the first permanent settlement in Delaware, "The Rocks," a natural landing spot, where the first Swedish pioneers landed in 1638. Within the park is a monument given in 1938 by the people of Sweden; it is modeled after the prow of the Kalmar Nyckel—the ship that brought these Colonists to America.

Delaware Art Center, Park Drive, Wilmington, is noted for its

By

BETTY NEWKIRK SEIMES
First Vice President General
Honorary State Regent of Delaware

MAY 1964
Pre-Raphaelite collection of paintings and its canvasses by the well-known historical artist, Howard Pyle.

Old Town Hall, Wilmington. Built in 1798, this was in use until 1916, when it was purchased by the Historical Society of Delaware. It is now a Museum, open daily. (Admission free.)

Winterthur Museum: 5 miles west of Wilmington on Rt. 52; this unique structure was formerly owned by Henry Francis du Pont and was occupied by him as his residence until 1951. It contains over 100 period rooms, covering the years 1640-1840. It takes a day to make the tour, and visitors must make an appointment in advance. The gardens and part of the Museum can be seen from mid-April through May (except Sunday and Monday) without appointment.

Robinson House. This old Swedish blockhouse at Naaman’s Creek (Rt. 13, 8 miles north of Wilmington) is now a tea room. The building shows portholes used in Indian warfare. General Washington and “Mad” Anthony Wayne are said to have used this as a stopping place.

Eleutherian Mills—Hagley Museum, near Wilmington. A building in the old du Pont powder yards on Brandywine Creek. Exhibits in this 1814 textile mill feature water-powered industry, such as flour, paper, and gunpowder. (Admission free.)

Longwood Gardens, about 12 miles from Wilmington at Kennett Square, Pa., while actually across the line in Pennsylvania, is claimed as a Delaware point of interest because its owner, Pierre S. du Pont, is a native Delawarean. It is a contemporary of Mount Vernon and Monticello. During the Revolutionary War the property was within gunshot of the Battle of the Brandywine, and one of the first actions took place on the grounds. In the years that followed, it became a station on the celebrated underground railway for runaway slaves. Aside from its historical background, owing to the efforts and creative ability of Mr. du Pont the 1000-acre estate has been transformed into one of America’s best-loved and most beautiful gardens. The conservatory is open to the public (admission free) every day of the year from 11:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. and often on some scheduled evenings. The outdoor gardens may be visited from sunrise to sunset. Beautiful colored fountains may be seen on scheduled dates. May to October.

Churches in Wilmington

THERE are many old and historic churches throughout Delaware, including (in Wilmington alone):

*Asbury M. E. Church, built in 1776."

The original First Presbyterian Church, built in 1741, located at Park Drive and West Streets; it is now used by the Society of Colonial Dames.

Old Swedes Church, the oldest Protestant church in North America, still in active use for worship and open daily, with guide service provided.

Old Friends’ Meeting House at Fourth and West Streets. This is a very old building and still in use.

New Castle

Six miles south of Wilmington is one of the oldest towns in Delaware, with a wealth of historical background; it has many points of interest to attract visitors.

The Old Academy, built in 1798; and Immanuel Episcopal Church, organized in 1689 with building construction in 1703, on The Green, are well worth seeing.

Amstel House, now a museum, built in 1730. It is owned by the New Castle Historical Society and is open daily (except Wednesday). (Fee, 50 cents.)

Dutch House Museum, the oldest house in Delaware, considered an architectural jewel.

The George Read House, built 1797–1801, a fine example of the English Georgian style of architecture.

The Kensey Johns House on the Green and many old houses on the Strand along the Delaware River, plus the beautiful gardens of New Castle, warrant a visit by native Delawareans and out-of-State guests.

It would be a grave omission to list some of the attractive houses of New Castle without mentioning the beautiful old Court House, which served as the Colonial Capitol of Delaware from 1704 to 1777.

Newark

Home of the University of Delaware, is also of interest. The University has a fine experimental farm near this town, where agricultural research is being done. Old College building built in 1833, known originally as New Ark College, and Memorial Library are part of the university. Delaware College and the Women’s College of Delaware comprise the university. The two institutions have adjoining campuses and are affiliated but not coeducational.

Welsh Tract Baptist Church, near Newark, was built in 1746. The Welsh settlers purchased the land from William Penn in 1703.

Cooch’s Bridge, near Newark, erected over the Christina River, replaced an older one, which in 1777 was the scene of the only battle of the Revolutionary War fought in Delaware. It was here that the Stars and Stripes were first unfurled in a land battle. Near the bridge is a brick house, built in 1760, which served as the headquarters of General Cornwallis.

Odessa

En route south, the town of Odessa has many attractions. The David Wilson House, built in 1767, of Georgian architecture, is now a public library and museum and exhibits many authentic antiques. It is open Tuesdays 12:30 to 4:30 P.M. and Saturdays 9:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

The Old Brick House is one of many homes restored in this area.

Old Drawyers Presbyterian Church near Appoquinimink Creek and the town of Odessa is a lovely old brick building, erected on the site of a wooden church built there in 1711.

St. Anne’s Church, near Middletown, was built in 1765-71, during the pastorate of a Church of England missionary, the Rev. Philip Reading. It replaced an early log chapel established at “Appoquiniminy” in 1705.

Smyrna

Belmont Hall (near Smyrna) a private home occupied by the Speckman family, is one of the noted old mansions of this State. The rear of the house is said to have been built about 1684 and the main section, with gabled front, about 1753 by Thomas Collins, High Sheriff of Kent County in 1767. During the Revolutionary War the owner fortified the grounds with a stockade, and a sentry was posted on the roof. One night
a Tory or marauder crept up and shot the sentry at his post; the wounded man dragged himself indoors and died in a pool of blood. The floor showing this stain was intact until a few years ago, when a fire in that section of the house made new flooring a necessity. In the drawing-room fireplace bullets were molded by the women of the family. This beautiful old home contains many family heirlooms. Much of the original woodwork remains, and some of the hardware bears the stamp of a British manufacturer.

There are a number of well-known and historical homes in this area.

**Dover**

Dover — the Capital of Delaware since 1777, offers much, both old and new. Christ Episcopal Church, right in the town, a parish established in 1705 and the church erected in 1734, is in use today. Caesar Rodney, signer of the Declaration of Independence, is buried in the churchyard.

The Ridgley House, built in 1729, is on the Dover Green; it contains original paneling and many early furnishings and is still occupied by the Ridgley family.

The John Dickinson Mansion, near Dover, now a State museum, was built in 1740; it is the home of John Dickinson, known as the "Penman of the Revolution." It was purchased by funds raised by the Colonial Dames of America and restored through State appropriations and private contributions. It contains many interesting Dickinson memorabilia, and the formal gardens are beautiful. It is open to the public daily, Tuesday through Saturday, 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., Sunday, 1:00 to 5:00 P.M.

The Old State House, facing the Green, is the second oldest State House in use in our Country. It was erected in 1787–92 on the site of a 1722 building. The State Capitol has been here since 1777, and here Delaware ratified the Federal Constitution, December 7, 1787. It was the first State to enter the Union, thus giving Delaware the honor of being "The First State."

The Legislative Hall, now the State Capitol, dates from 1933. Both the building and the Public Archives, with old records and Delawareana on display, conform to the style of architecture of the Old State House.

LD Presbyterian Church, built in 1790, now houses the Delaware State Museum. Displays are devoted to State history, natural resources, agriculture, industry, and transportation. It is open Tuesday through Sunday. (Weekdays, 11:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. and Sunday, 2:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M. No admission fee.)

Dover has diversified industries, specializing in building materials, compressed gas, ice, ice cream, latex products, paint, refined oils and fats, etc.

There is so much of historical interest in several old towns in Delaware that special days in May have been set aside, such as New Castle Day (third Saturday) and Dover Days (first Saturday and Sunday), when many buildings and private homes are open. Odessa is not on a scheduled basis but occasionally holds "open house" in October.

(Continued on page 562)

**Milford**

Milford occupies a unique geographical situation in Delaware. The northern side of the town is in Kent County, and on the south side of the Milford River it is in Sussex County. North Milford is the older part of the town, on a tract taken up by a Henry Bowman in 1680. No effort was made to establish a town until 1787. South Milford was laid out in 1819 on the land of Henry Hudson. In its early days Milford was noted as a shipping and ship-building town. Manufacturing plants make dental materials, wood veneer products, dresses, woolen yarn, building materials, fertilizer, flour, and monuments. Large canneries pack lima and string beans, many other vegetables and fruits.

*The Parson Thorne House*, built about 1785, is one of the fine old homes of the town, also the *Torbert House*, built about 1825 originally used as a tavern. The *Causey Mansion*, built in 1763 by an English architect, the home of Governor Peter Causey, was originally the home of another Governor of Delaware—Daniel Rogers, 1754–1806, of Accomac County. Governor Rogers served from 1797–99 to fill out the unexpired term of Gunning Bedford, who died in office. Preserved in the garden in one corner of the yard is one of the old brick slave quarters, formerly used for house servants.

Vinyard Shipbuilding plant builds power yachts, mostly 40 to 55 feet in length, though up to 125 feet on order.

The John H. Mulholland plant manufactures ice-cream spoons, mustard paddles, lollipop sticks, and other wood-veneer products. The gumwood is brought by land and water from many parts of the Delmarva Peninsula, and visitors may see the entire process.

The *Towers*, a house of turrets and jigsaw trim, has stood since 1893 on the site of the birthplace of John Lofland, "The Milford Bard" (1798–1883).

*Immanuel Episcopal Church*, located in New Castle, was organized in 1689 with construction in 1703.
We cannot be sure but that democratic government may have taken root in the mind of Adam, helped by Eve, who tried to have a hand in running their affairs. We do know that in America it began in Jamestown in 1619, when King James I of England gave the settlers the power to elect two burgesses (representatives) from each town or plantation to meet with the Governor. Later the King tried to undo his act, but the spark of liberty was lighted, and a little over a century and a half later, on July 4, 1776, it reached full flame with the Declaration of Independence enacted at the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia.

Following this brave and decisive act, the 13 British Colonies called themselves States. Some had called themselves States or Republics before this and had elected officers, but now their efforts were backed by the Declaration. They set up temporary governments, or went ahead with the assemblies they already had, wrote their constitutions, or adapted those in use at the time, or changed their charters to fit their purpose, and they were ready to begin a new political life as fully organized States with all sovereign rights. True, there was a war to be fought and won, but they were on their way, and it seemed that nothing could stop them.

They were wise enough to know, nonetheless, that one little State could not stand alone against an enemy. As early as 1754, they had taken their first step toward intercolonial union in what was called the Albany Congress. In 1774 they had their First Continental Congress, followed by the Second Continental Congress and later successful cooperation as a united body. But the immediate concern that summer of 1776 was the forging of strong State governments—stable ones, with a framework that would meet the needs of the various geographical divisions. The men selected to head the States needed many qualities, and we can be sure that each person chosen was given close scrutiny.

Several States had their constitutions written and adopted and their first Governors selected before the end of 1776. That it took longer for the others to become fully organized was due to a number of reasons. Local politics ran high in some places and was a hindrance. Each had a different government framework to work out. Mob violence was not uncommon. In Georgia several parties claimed power at the same time, and about half the people there were loyal to Great Britain. The Colonial Governor, James Wright, came back and set up British control on Tybee Island until Archibald Bulloch with a force drove him out permanently. And finally there was the Revolution to be fought everywhere. And as if this was not enough, there were boundary disputes to settle, money was scarce, and national unity had to be worked out.

Twelve of these first Governors

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<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>First State Governor</th>
<th>Last Colonial Governor</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Jonathan Trumbull</td>
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<td>Delaware</td>
<td>John McKenny</td>
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<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Archibald Bulloch</td>
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<td>Maryland</td>
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<td>New Jersey</td>
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<td>New York</td>
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<td>Pennsylvania</td>
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<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>Thomas Wharton, Jr.</td>
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<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>Nicholas Cooke</td>
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<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Patrick Henry</td>
<td>John Murray</td>
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Governors were born in America, which shows that America had men capable of leadership in numbers, as for every Governor there were many others of stature in the background. John McKinly, Governor of Delaware, was born and educated in Ireland. He was a doctor, but had come to America in his early twenties and had taken a keen interest in politics as well. Nine, or all but three, were born in the State they governed. William Livingston, Governor of New Jersey, was born in New York. Richard Caswell, Governor of North Carolina, was born in Maryland. And Archibald Bulloch, Governor of Georgia, was born in South Carolina.

At least 10 had served in the Legislature of their State. Some eight had been delegates to one or both Continental Congresses. Eight were lawyers, and all of them had had considerable experience with the laws in one capacity or another, such as judge, justice of the peace, or council meetings. Many had had military experience, and many had worked on the Committees of Safety and the Committees of Correspondence. Four were well-to-do merchants. Three (Jonathan Trumbull, John Hancock, and Mesech Weare) were Harvard graduates. John Hancock and John Rutledge had studied in England, and William Livingston had graduated from Yale.

The list of the abilities and accomplishments of the 13 Governors is long, but they were often at a disadvantage because so much of what they knew was of local and provincial interest and importance. They were pioneers and interested in developing the country and in building a fortune if they could, but this was not their sole purpose in life. This was their home country, and they wanted it to grow and prosper and develop. They were not career men who expected to retire to a glittering court life.

The Colonial Governors

The same might be said of several of the last Colonial Governors. Many were American born and educated, and they tried for the most part to be good Governors. But their allegiance was to the King, and with all of them (except Jonathan Trumbull of Connecticut) it remained that way. They could not obey Parliament and serve the best interest of the Colonies as well. Several were graduated from Harvard College or Yale University. William Franklin was educated at the Temple in London. Many had aristocratic learnings and some were selfish, self-centered, ruthless, and anxious to build up personal fortunes. But, to their credit, many of them wanted to patch things up with Great Britain and settle the quarrels peacefully. Some came from old and early families who had settled in America in the 17th century, and hence it was not easy for them to give up these ties. If communications had been as they are today, or if King George and his ministers had been thinking more clearly results could have been different. That is all in the realm of ifs. We can only be sorry now that matters had to go badly for some who had high hopes. We can be glad that we got our independence, as it meant a great deal to everyone in opening up the West, which followed almost immediately when peace was restored.

Highlights

Each Governor must have experienced many high points in his life, and some are worth reflecting on here. With Thomas Johnson of Maryland, it could have been that he was the one who nominated George Washington for Commander-in-Chief of the American Army. John Hancock must have taken great pride that he was the presiding officer at the time the Declaration of Independence was adopted at the Second Continental Congress. Later in his life, he received honorary degrees from Yale, Princeton, Brown, and his alma mater, Harvard. Mesech Weare of New Hampshire had been
one of the delegates to the Albany Congress in 1754.

Many of the great moments for some of them must have been in knowing George Washington. William Livingston of New Jersey gave Washington his beautiful white horse. Two of Governor Trumbull’s sons served under Washington; and, because Trumbull and Connecticut furnished so many supplies to the Army beyond their quota Washington called this State the breadbasket. He called Trumbull “Brother Jonathan.”

Richard Caswell of North Carolina was often compared with Washington. Both had served in the Colonial Army. Both had known defeat only to come back and render great service. Both were leaders of men, and no sacrifice seemed too great for them to endure for the cause of liberty. Neither one was eager to build a personal fortune and often refused pay for services given.

John McKinly of Delaware had not been able to avoid capture by the British or save the State’s important papers. But that he was exchanged by the British for William Franklin may have eased his conscience, and he went on to give help in the years left to him. George Clinton of New York served as Vice President with Thomas Jefferson and with James Madison.

John Rutledge of South Carolina had a long list of accomplishments, and some must have given him great pride. Patrick Henry, a great orator himself, said that Rutledge was the greatest orator in the Continental Congress. Rutledge served his country from his earliest years. At 12 he was reading law in his uncle’s office. He went to London and studied at the Temple, and back in South Carolina in his early twenties he was elected as a member to the Commons House of the Assembly to represent Christ Church Parish. He served as the first Governor for the State of South Carolina in the formative years, as Commander-in-Chief he caused the defeat of the British in South Carolina, he was a delegate to both the First and Second Continental Congresses, he was chief delegate to the Constitutional Convention and chairman of a drafting committee, and back in South Carolina he led in the ratification of the Federal Constitution. He held many positions in the courts and was appointed chief justice by Washington, but his nomination was rejected by the Senate owing to an unfortunate defect in his health. But even after this he went on to serve as a member of the South Carolina Assembly.

Patrick Henry won a place in the hearts of lovers of freedom and liberty for all time with his famous speeches. “Give me liberty or give me death” will always ring out and are words that will never be forgotten. His political and military achievements were many. Three years before the Declaration of Independence his leadership in helping Committees of Correspondence between the Colonies to be established was invaluable. These helped to promote independent sentiments among the leaders of the Colonies. He helped draft the State Constitution of Virginia, which became a model for the other States. It contained a bill of rights, which was embodied later in the Federal Constitution.

Movement Toward Political Maturity

The change from a colonial system to statehood did not happen overnight. It was a gradual process, the seeds of which were planted with the very first settlers.

But the essence of it all was toward political maturity that continued, in spite of difficulties, to grow and accelerate faster as the years went by. Citizens of free America began to see the importance and the advantages of conducting their own affairs. No one was going to have their welfare more at heart than they themselves. They began to assume more powers in their elected assemblies, and, if the king appointed the Governor but they paid him they often withheld his salary if he dissented from their wishes. If they elected the Governor they were careful to choose one who would be sympathetic with the patriotic cause. Two such choices were Jonathan Trumbull of Connecticut and Nicholas Cooke of Rhode Island. These men held office before the Declaration and were continued after the first constitution went into effect. Thus a fully determined political body needed only the Declaration

(Continued on page 550)

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"Your National Society Represented You—"


10 . . . . 52nd Annual Cherry Blossom Festival Banquet—Washington, D. C.

10 . . . . Reception, U.S. Daughters of 1812


Achievement reports delivered at the 73rd Continental Congress speak well for the second year of the incumbent administration. They reflect significant advancement in many fields of endeavor, posing a real challenge if the third and final year is to produce the greatest accomplishments of the triennial.

The record is indicative of broad and effective practice of the slogan advanced by Public Relations:

Know DAR! Do DAR! Tell DAR!

Among outstanding attendant features of the annual Congresses, particularly from a Public Relations viewpoint, is the exhibit of State Press Books. This display of the great variety of published material serves as a visual complement to achievement reports and offers a collective portrayal of historical, educational and patriotic endeavors carried out by the DAR across the Nation. To the many delegates and others attending Congress, the State Press Books offer both inspiration and enlightenment.

Furthermore, each year it is interesting to note the expressions of amazement by new members of the non-DAR judges’ panel, as well as Congress guests, who peruse the books for the first time. A typical reaction is:

“My goodness! I knew the DAR was a real active organization doing many worthy things, but I didn’t know the half of it until I looked through these books.”

A common remark by judges, even those who have served in past years, is to the effect they became so interested in so many of the feature articles that the time ran out; they’ll be back tomorrow to finish the judging.

However, all is not complimentary. Invariably, reference is made to absentee books: “Several States aren’t represented. Do they have DAR there, or did I overlook their books?” Delegates, too, express surprise that their respective States aren’t represented.

What is the answer? Do the awards offer the only incentive?

Whatever the reason, now is the time to make definite plans for next year.

Cooperation on the part of every Chapter in every State, small or large, will make this possible. In the months ahead:

Know DAR! Do DAR! Tell DAR!

Then display “The Full DAR Story” in every phase from every State at the 74th Continental Congress.

**AIM FOR 1964-65**

The aim of the Public Relations Committee for the coming year is:

“A subscription to the DAR Magazine for every public, church and school library; every newspaper and magazine; every radio and TV station.”

There’s no better way to help tell the FULL DAR STORY to the people of your community.

This should be a project in which all Chapters in each community participate, working together, to insure 100% coverage.

The DAR Magazine is the best and most up-to-date source of information on DAR aims, policies, activities. It is newsworthy, educational, interesting and contains a wealth of Americana.

Every member should subscribe!

Are YOU a good American?
Are YOU a good Citizen?
Are YOU a good DAR?

To be a good American and a good Citizen you do not have to be a DAR. But, to be a good DAR you have to be a good American and a good Citizen! To be any of the three you have to be informed and you have to participate constructively in the affairs of your community.

Read your local newspapers, listen to radio and TV newscasts, read the DAR Magazine. READ. Keep up with what is going on in the world. Help make it a better place in which to live.

**Flash!!!**

Public Relations Chairmen! The instant your Regent or Delegate returns from Congress get her report of newsworthy items. Go straight to your local newspaper with these facts. Give them the local angle.

**Know DAR**
**Do DAR**
**Tell DAR**
An Early Morning Assignment

by

Joe Aaron

Imagine, if you can, the river as it used to be, in the golden days when it was king.

Picture, in your mind's eye, the mountains of merchandise along its banks—the piles of cotton and corn and tobacco, and of cured pelts, waiting to be shipped around the world.

Visualize the sidewheelers that churned the muddy waters from Pittsburgh to the Gulf and the tinny plink of banjos at twilight, and the flatboats riding the current toward Memphis, and New Orleans, with sturdy oarsmen to guide them.

Add then to your picture a little girl, and a Shepherd dog named Rattlesnake.

And you have thus set the stage for the story that Mrs. Jessie Heuring tells—of her girlhood, many years ago, and of flatboat trips south with her parents.

(From the Evansville (Ind.) Courier, October, 1963; published by permission of the editor)

The first trip was 93 years ago this fall, when she was a year old; the last was when she was 13, in 1882. Many of the experiences still stand out clearly in her mind, though many more have been buried by the years.

Her father was a Rockport, Ind., farmer, but each fall when the crops were in and the mornings had a promissory nip in them, he would buy a flatboat, load it with farm produce—hay, corn, potatoes—and ease it into the Ohio River.

With little Jessie, who was his only child, his wife, and the family dog, he would set out on a wintry trip that would not end until after Christmas, when ice was in the river.

Sometimes they would go to New Orleans, but usually it was to Memphis, where the flatboat and the produce would be sold.

Then they would return home on a steamboat, a sidewheeler—and my, but they were big things. Just like hotels, with lots of servants, and...
huge meals, and all.

"I can still remember the fun we had. Rattler would be allowed up on deck and we would play. There were lots of other kids, too."

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The flatboat had a crew of four—the pilot who stood in front with a long oar with which he guided the craft, and three oarsmen who stood at each side and in the rear.

Mostly, except in "tight spots"—caused by mean, turbulent water—the crew did little rowing, depending on the current to carry them along.

At night they would tie up along the bank. Sometimes they would go into the woods and pick pecans, and occasionally they would untie a skiff from the flatboat and row to a nearby town.

Everybody slept on deep feather mattresses atop the pile of hay on the boat, pulling the covers high against the chill of December.

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And that was all a long time ago, in a gentler century, and now the little girl is an elderly woman, and not too well.

But her sense of humor is keen and delightful.

I talked with her quite a while at Good Samaritan Home, where she lives now, and when I was ready to leave she said,

"I sure wish you could stay for our dance tonight. Of course I can't stand, but you could hold me up, couldn't you?"

Earlier, as I always do in my chats with older people, I asked if her appetite is still good. And she made me realize what a silly question it is.

She looked at me with blue eyes that twinkled with amusement, and she asked, "Do you reckon the public really cares whether I'm eating or not?"

When I asked her how she fills her days now—she can't see to read and is considerably less than lukewarm about listening to the radio—she replied:

"Oh, I just sit here in my room, thinking pleasant thoughts. I'd a lot rather sit here, alone with my memories, than go to the lobby and hear the other patients discuss their kinfolks. I've got kinfolks of my own."

And once again her eyes spread amusement across her face.

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Mrs. Jessie B. Heuring is the oldest member of Patriots' Memorial Chapter, Washington, D.C. Although she has been a member of the chapter for many years (her National number is 166834), she has never been seen by any of the Washington members, as she has always lived in Indiana. One of our other out-of-town members wrote: "I wish you could see her—she is so pretty and sweet." She writes such friendly little notes to the chapter treasurer each year, with her dues, that we all feel that we really know her. (Supplied by Mrs. Charles Thomas Watson, treasurer, Patriots' Memorial Chapter, Washington, D.C.)
MAY DAY, 1964, will mark the first of 10 consecutive tour days of the 27th Annual Maryland House and Garden Pilgrimage. Starting among the rolling hills of Baltimore County's Green Spring Valley and moving each day to a different part of the State, visitors will be privileged to see many of the grandest and most charming houses and gardens in America. St. Mary's County's Birch Hanger, Carroll's Chickadee Chance, Troth's Fortune, and Wisteria Manor on the Eastern Shore—the names themselves give a hint of the fascinating historic lore surrounding many of the houses, their spectacular settings on Maryland's waterways and hillsides, and the treasures to be found inside.

This year's Pilgrimage will offer interesting features for a variety of tastes. The majority of the houses are of Colonial or Federal architecture: Wye Plantation. Built in 1740. This was originally the home of Gov. William Paca, one of Maryland's four Signers of the Declaration of Independence, whose grave is near the house. The terraced gardens are among the finest in the country. The library includes four Shakespeare first folios. May be seen on Queen Anne's County Tour, May 10, 1964.
ture and contain outstanding collections of antique furniture, silver and paintings. Especially noteworthy is Whitehall, a perfect Palladian house on the shores of Whitehall Bay opposite Annapolis. The interior will be on view for the first time this year, its restoration just being completed in time for the 200th anniversary of the building. Historians in many fields will be drawn to the Historic Landmarks Tour of Baltimore, which will show some of the great port’s monuments, churches, and public buildings, as well as several private homes typical of the 18th and 19th centuries. Pilgrims on the Baltimore tour (May 4) will be able to forget parking problems, as they are transported from one attraction to another by a series of shuttle buses that will run between points of interest all day.

St. Mary’s County, lying on the peninsula between the Potomac and Patuxent Rivers, this year will not only open some of its most beautiful houses and gardens but will offer pilgrims the rare opportunity of viewing many of the sights from the water. A boat carrying about 30 passengers will make several 90-minute trips up the Patuxent River, at an extra charge of $1.50, passing Charles Gift, Old Spout Farm, Sotterley, and Rosedale, as Colonial travelers often saw them.

Maryland’s countryside will be at the height of its beauty, with lilacs and dogwood in full bloom, accented by delightful views of Blakeford’s collection of trees from all over the world, the Italian terraces of Wye Heights, walled gardens at Forrest Landing, and, on the Caves Road, Fairview’s maze and prize-winning camellias, and an ancient boxwood walk at Swan Harbour, to mention but a few gems among the wealth of garden treasure.

Sailors will be intrigued with the house of the famous champion, Carleton Mitchell, and art enthusiasts perhaps will be surprised that Finisterre’s skipper has a superb collection, not only of Winslow Homers, but also of the 19th century French paintings, including works by Cezanne, Degas, and Van Gogh.

The final scheduled land tour will be in Queen Anne’s County on Sunday, May 10, but on the following weekend there will be two all-day water cruises from Baltimore to Oxford, the colonial seaport on the Tred Avon River. These water tours were very popular last year, so reservations well in advance are advisable.

The schedule is:
May 1—Friday—Green Spring Valley, Baltimore County.
May 2—Saturday—Anne Arundel County.
May 3—Sunday—St. Mary’s County and Patuxent River Boat Tour.
May 4—Monday—Historic Landmarks of Baltimore City (shuttle bus available).
May 5—Tuesday—Ruxton, Baltimore County.
May 6—Wednesday—Homeland Walking Tour, suburban Baltimore.
May 7—Thursday—Carroll County.
May 8—Friday—Harford County.
May 9—Saturday—Talbot County.
May 10—Sunday—Queen Anne’s County.
May 16 and 17—Saturday and Sunday—Chesapeake Bay Cruise and walking tour of Oxford.

Further information may be obtained from Pilgrimage Headquarters, Sheraton Belvedere Hotel, Room 223, Baltimore, Md. 21202; Tel. Veron 7-0228.
Important changes in the furniture and furnishings of the George Wythe House—a major exhibition building in the historic area—have been completed, according to John M. Graham, vice president and curator of Colonial Williamsburg’s Department of Collections.

The Wythe House, an original brick structure on Palace Green, was the home of the influential George Wythe during his important career as a member of Virginia’s House of Burgesses, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and the first law professor at the College of William and Mary. It served as headquarters for Washington just before the siege of Yorktown, then passed through the hands of many owners until it was purchased in 1926 as a parish house by Bruton Parish Church. Colonial Williamsburg acquired the property in 1938.

To emphasize the period when Wythe himself lived there (1755–91) and tutored a great generation of law students at the College of William and Mary, a student’s room has been incorporated. It contains 18th century scientific equipment and is furnished as a room where Wythe might have counseled Thomas Jefferson and other perceptive pupils.

“Though no inventory of the Wythe House has been found, we have been guided by many fragmentary records and the numerous references we have of Wythe himself,” Graham reports. Colonial Williamsburg’s Research Department also unearthed various records relating to scientific instruments ordered by Wythe. After an extensive search, similar 18th century equipment was located.

Scientific instruments on display include the Armillary sphere, an astronomical machine designed to represent the positions of important circles of the celestial sphere, and a portable dual-scale barometer by Daniel Quare (1648–1724). Quare’s instrument is the only known example of a barometer in which the shaft is covered in sharkskin.

Of special interest in the room is the Orrery or planetarium, which...
can be set up with three different assemblies to depict the rotation of the earth and its revolutions around the sun; the orbit of the moon around the earth and the phases of the moon; and the orbit of seven satellites of the sun. It is named for Virginia planter William Byrd’s great friend, Charles Boyle, fourth Earl of Orrery, who is remembered in part of Byrd’s epitaph:

He was introduced to the acquaintance of many of the first persons of his age/For knowledge, wit, virtue, birth, of high station/And particularly contracted a most intimate and bosom friendship with the learned and illustrious Charles Boyle, Earl of Orrery.

An outstanding piece of furniture in the student’s room is a 17th century walnut gateleg table with Spanish feet. The refurnishing of this room eliminates the small dining-room arrangement previously on exhibit.

In the study across the hall, Graham has added an American perspective glass, an 18th century optical viewer which enabled Colonial ladies and gentlemen to travel by colored prints throughout the world.

Changes downstairs were made in the parlor, formal dining room and hallway. Additions in the dining room include outstanding examples of English silver: A tureen and cover by Frederick Kandler (London, 1769-70) and an English Monteith silver bowl (1668-69) engraved with the coat of arms of the Duckworth family. A pair of American silver candlesticks by Edward Winslow is another important new acquisition. A sweetmeat stand with nine of its original 10 baskets may be seen on the recently installed walnut Southern sideboard.

Upstairs, visitors will note in the hall an unusual waxwork made by 17-year-old Abigail Harrison of New Jersey (ca. 1760). The northeast bedroom contains rare bed hangings of red and white English Copperplate, stamped R. Jones, 1761. The material, found in Boston,

is original, including the fringe, and still retains its brilliant colors. Newly installed furniture in the northwest bedroom includes three American pieces: A William and Mary walnut dressing table made in Pennsylvania, a Rhode Island bed, and an interesting walnut clothespress of Southern origin. American beds have been added in both the southeast and southwest rooms.

In addition to revisions inside the Wythe House, changes have been made in the furnishings of the Wythe Kitchen and other outbuildings, which together represent a plantation layout in miniature.

Alexandria Annual House Tour

The Alexandria Association will hold its annual tour of old houses on Saturday, May 2, 1964, in the Old Port Section of Alexandria, Va., from 11:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M., E.D.T.

Eight fine 18th and 19th century homes and public buildings, within walking distance of each other, will be open to the public on that date, and the proceeds of the tour will benefit the Stabler-Leadbeater Apothecary Shop, the second oldest in the United States. The Apothecary Shop, just off King Street on South Fairfax Street, is a landmark in Alexandria and in its earlier days numbered among its patrons, Martha Washington, George Washington, Parke Custis, General Robert E. Lee, and others.

Miss Corinne T. Reardon, Tour Chairman, has announced that on the day of the tour refreshments will be served in the afternoon and will be included in the price of the ticket ($3.00).

On May 2, tickets may be procured at the George Mason Hotel, Prince and South Washington Streets. Additional information concerning the tour may be obtained by writing to: Chairman of Tour, Alexandria Association, Box 727, Alexandria, Va.

“Alexandria—on—the—Potomac—my home town.” Thus it was to the young surveyor, George Washington, when he saw the town begin. And here it was that he brought the family from Mount Vernon to laugh and dine at Gadsby’s Tavern. Here he worshiped in Christ Church, and here, at Presbyterian Meeting House, friends and neighbors mourned his death in 1799. In the graveyard lies the Unknown Soldier of the American Revolution.

Alexandria is home town, too, for our President General, who lives on an old street in the Seaport section of the historic town.

Old Virginia lies behind the distinguished doorways and brick-walled gardens of Old Alexandria. They will open with characteristic hospitality to visitors on Tour Day.—Camille B. Lohr.
"There is a rank due to the United States among nations, which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it. If we desire to secure peace, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war."—George Washington.

These words were uttered in the pride and vigor of our Country's youth. Today, the American people must ask themselves whether the admitted terror of possible nuclear warfare has rendered this admonition useless as a policy guide. Shall the threat of nuclear warfare and the desire for peace be allowed to obscure the lesson of Carthage which, in its day, paid with its own destruction for a short-lived and illusory peace? In other words, is peace at any price now to be this Nation's goal?

These questions are not asked idly. A "peace offensive" is presently being waged by both the United States and the Soviet Union. Sweeping disarmament proposals are being spawned regularly—all in the name of peace. Even the limited Test Ban Treaty, ratified by the Senate of the United States in September 1963, was described by its proponents as a triumphant step toward peace.

There is, however, not one scrap of evidence that the Moscow Treaty, as the Test Ban Treaty is called, marked a retreat on the part of the Soviet Union from its long-time goal of world domination. For the United States, the immediate effect of the treaty was to place national security in the hands of a perfidious enemy with a long record of broken promises. It, therefore, represents one of the most fateful steps ever taken by this Nation.

On February 21, 1963, months before the treaty was ratified, Senator Thomas Dodd warned:

We are today in danger of losing our way. We are in danger of forsaking the road to peace through strength in favor of the road to peace through negotiation with an enemy who refuses to negotiate, peace through disarmament with an enemy who refuses to disarm, peace through trust with an enemy who cannot be trusted.

In examining this record, it is almost impossible to escape the conclusion that we have closed our eyes to the stark reality of Soviet aims—of the compulsive, unrelenting nature of Soviet expansion and of the perfidy and total amorality of the Soviet leaders.

To this warning must be added a statement made by Lt. Gen. Arthur G. Trudeau, U.S. Army, retired, after ratification of the treaty. He said:

The atomic Test Ban Treaty has encouraged a dangerous complacency and satisfaction on the part of many of our people. This tricky treaty is ripe with danger for our future security. The apologies and pressures that both preceded and followed its adoption indicate that even its proponents recognized its questionable value. . . .

The explosion of service and technology has opened doors never dreamed of a few years ago. In the nuclear field all of us, both friend and foe, are still infants. For one thing, we have no way of determining how much we don't know. More important to our security, we don't know how much our potential enemies do know, or how long it will be before—or even if—they know more than we know today. A blind ban on high altitude nuclear testing and on the development of nuclear devices in space for deterrence and defense can be as disastrous to our Nation's security as the failure to guard our freedoms with continuing vigilance and courage along our far-flung earth-bound defense perimeter.

Hampering Effect of the Treaty Already Visible

The hampering effect of the treaty on the United States is already observable. Under its terms, this Nation is now denied the right to perfect and test its defenses against nuclear warfare. Only a few short months after treaty ratification, the violence in Panama has provided the State Department with reason to regret its failure to reserve to the United States the right to use nuclear explosions for such peaceful purposes as enlarging harbors or building a second isthmian canal, should one become necessary to augment or replace the facilities of the Panama Canal. It has been estimated that use of nuclear force in building a new canal would decrease the time required for its building and save from one-tenth to one-quarter the cost of construction by conventional means.

Treaty sponsors and the internationalists comfort themselves by saying that the Soviet Union will probably not object to the use of nuclear energy to build a second canal, and that none of the fourscore signatories will object. However, Walter Trohan, Chief of the Chicago Tribune Washington Bureau and a respected observer of the domestic and international scene, comments caustically that the Soviet Union is unlikely to permit use of nuclear force in building a second canal without exacting a substantial price for her consent. He added:

We will be without friends when the price is demanded. This price could be partnership in the Canal with the United States or internationalization of the Canal where Russia and her partners in communism, including Cuba, could control Canal operations in peace or war through veto power, a favorite communist device for getting things done the communist way.

Disarmament—a Goal of the Treaty

From the above it will be seen that the American people will ignore to their peril both the contents of the treaty and the long-range consequences which may stem from it.

The text of the treaty should be examined in the light of Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev's words in 1959 at a meeting in Albania, where he stated:

We do not negotiate on the basis of give and take. We have nothing whatever to give. We will not make any con-
These principles obviously guided the long negotiations by which Khrushchev successfully drew the United States and Great Britain into a limited test ban treaty. The published text of the treaty shows not one concession by the Soviet Union. Having conducted extensive atmospheric tests while the United States was observing a self-imposed moratorium on such testing, the Soviets apparently found it convenient—at least so long as it suited their purposes—to cease atmospheric, space, and underwater testing. Noteworthy, however, is the fact that they left themselves free to test underground, an area where they are presumed to be less proficient than the United States. It also leaves them free to perfect a neutron bomb.

Here in the United States, the Test Ban Treaty was regarded by its proponents as a first and necessary step toward general disarmament, and as a measure leading toward the ultimate strengthening of the United Nations through creation of an international "Peace Force" to supervise disarmament and "world peace."

Few Americans are aware that the Preamble to the Test Ban Treaty 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.)

Thus, this treaty must be considered as implied approval—at least on the part of a majority of the Senate of the United States—of "general and complete disarmament," with eventual abandonment of our military institutions and consequent loss of sovereignty. There can be no sovereignty without control of the military.

Unanswered at this time is whether this is also the desire of the American people. Have they, in fact, even been consulted about the desirability of "general and complete disarmament" as a goal of the United States? Do the American people understand that a disarmed America would be a defenseless America, unable to save either itself or freedom? Do the American people understand that, as a disarmed Nation, the United States would become a mere province in a socialistic world government?

These questions bring to mind another question. Has the attention of the American people been called to the significance of the statement that the Test Ban Treaty was undertaken "in accordance with the objectives of the United Nations"? One looks in vain for any statement of national self-interest in this treaty. The fact is that treaty advocates disdained any reservations which might have safeguarded this Nation's interests or permitted the United States to use nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. To this must be added the further fact that, under the provisions of the Constitution, treaties are "the supreme law of the land."

**Treaty Law**

Before the American people allow new treaties to be piled upon existing ones, for whatever purportedly humanitarian purpose or in the name of peace, they must once more brief themselves on the dangers of treaty law.

Twelve years ago, as Americans fought to protect themselves from the treaty supremacy clause in the Constitution by adding the Bricker Amendment, there was widespread misunderstanding of the threat posed to Constitutional government and national sovereignty by treaty law. The fight was lost by one vote in the Senate, but what is equally serious is that the memory of that fight and its significance have almost faded from memory. Thus, no warning bell was sounded on February 23, 1963, when Adlai Stevenson, United States Ambassador to the United Nations, was reported to have said:

We've been yielding sovereignty bit by bit. I suppose this process will go on. ... We've relinquished a great deal of independence. ... I don't think people sometimes realize that a treaty, in itself, is an agreement under which a state gives up something in exchange for something.

Does any American know how much has already been given up? Do the American people fully understand that treaty law—including obligations under the United Nations Charter—can be used to supersede the Constitution? The treaty can be used not only to weaken the ability of the United States to defend itself and make its own decisions regarding that defense, but it can be used to replace Constitutional government.

The American people would never knowingly surrender either the Constitution or their right of self-defense; but, under a policy of gradualism and slow attrition through treaties, they can wake up some day and find themselves effectively, if not fully, disarmed, and as securely tied hand and foot as Gulliver was by the Lilliputians.

Treaties are not the only instruments which can be used to override the Constitution. The Supreme Court held, in United States v. Pink, 315 U.S. 203, 228, that an executive agreement made by the President alone, without the approval of the Senate, is, like a treaty, the supreme law of the land.

The Pink decision was the result of an agreement between President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Mr. Litvinoff, former Foreign Affairs Commissar of the Soviet Union, whereby the President agreed to accept the funds of a once privately owned Russian insurance company located in New York State.

In 1919, the Soviet Union had issued decrees confiscating all property of private Russian insurance companies, wherever situated, and canceled all claims against these companies and all rights of their shareholders. In 1933, following recognition of the Soviet Union, Mr. Litvinoff sought to assign the confiscated insurance money still held in the State of New York to the United States for the purpose of enabling the United States to hold it for the settlement of Soviet-United States obligations.

The New York State Superintendent of Insurance refused to honor the agreement to surrender the money to the United States on the grounds that the money belonged to the creditors and that to take it from them was in violation of the laws of New York and of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution, which provides that no person shall be deprived of property without due process of law. The result was the suit entitled United States v. Pink, in which the Government sued the Superintendent and the creditors and directors who claimed the fund.

Notwithstanding a series of decisions in the English courts, which refused to recognize the confiscatory Soviet decrees, the United States Supreme Court held that the assignment, being part of the foreign policy
of the United States within the province of the President in connection with recognition of Soviet Russia, should be given effect, and that the law of New York and the Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution could not stand in the way.

In his book, The Story of the Bricker Amendment, Frank E. Holman, past president of the American Bar Association, pointed out:

Under the logic of the pink case any treaty or executive agreement overrides the Constitution. In the pink case the state law point and Fifth Amendment point were squarely raised and squarely decided. Note that the Fifth Amendment also includes grand jury, double jeopardy, and self-incrimination, which under the logic of the pink case can be bargained away by executive agreement or treaty. The same logic necessarily applies to the First Amendment on freedom of religion, speech, and press.

Thoughtful Americans have been worried about executive agreements as a means of bypassing the Senate and the American people, ever since the pink decision. However, executive agreements are not the sole means available to bypass the Senate. It can be done via the General Assembly of the United Nations. Thus, we find Vernon L. Ferwerda (Executive Director, Washington Office, National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.) commenting in an article appearing in the February 1964 issue of NEWS BULLETIN—Conference Group of U.S. National Organizations on the United Nations, as follows:

It is generally believed in Washington that the Administration deliberately chose the United Nations as a forum for an agreement with the Soviet Union not to station in outer space any objects carrying nuclear weapons, in preference to a separately negotiated treaty which would have had to be submitted for Senate action. (Emphasis added.)

On October 17, 1963, and on the heels of this agreement, the General Assembly of the United Nations passed a resolution, according to Mr. Ferwerda, calling upon all states to refrain from stationing in outer space objects carrying nuclear weapons, after noting with approval the expressions by the Soviet Union and the United States of their intention to avoid such conduct.

The merit or lack of merit of this agreement is not in dispute here. At issue is the fact that the agreement was accomplished without fanfare and with no visible consulta-

This thought is stated more obliquely in the Test Ban Treaty Preamble, which expresses the hope of putting "an end to the armaments race" and seeks to "eliminate the incentive to production and testing of all kinds of weapons including nuclear weapons."

The Test Ban Treaty was pushed through the Senate despite warnings from physicists and members of the military, some of whom risked their jobs to oppose it.

 Included in these warnings was that of Admiral Lewis L. Strauss, former Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, who stated:

Every time we improve the missiles which carry our weapons, we absolutely must test them with atomic warheads to be sure that they work together as an effective system. At our peril, we cannot afford to repeat the tragic mistake we made with torpedoes between World Wars I and II when we had not tested torpedoes with live warheads and its consequence was to send our submarines into the Pacific with torpedoes that would not explode.

This statement brings us to points made in the Senate debate on military procurement authorization for fiscal year 1965. On February 27, 1964, Senator John Tower stated:

Our missiles are largely unproven for more urgent use in war. The United States never had and any of its Minute man intercontinental missiles bearing a nuclear warhead. Authority for such a firing has been requested by the military and refused. . . . We have now signed away our chance to test our nuclear-tipped missiles. . . .

The fact is that the only nuclear-armed missile the United States ever has fired is a Polaris submarine missile. (Emphasis added.)

A second area of concern is that the United States signed the Test Ban Treaty without a sure knowledge of the effect upon missiles and missile sites by a Soviet first-strike attack. Many experts who testified during the test ban hearings expressed their uncertainty regarding results from massive overpressures and the electromagnetic pulse (EMP) that could be created by huge Soviet bombs. This uneasiness stems from the danger that the electromagnetic pulse or energy released from a Soviet superbomb—which they have tested and we have not—could fuse wires and circuits and thereby cripple our retaliatory force.

Also exposed was the further possibility that this same electromagnetic pulse could operate as a defense mechanism for the Soviets. A superbomb exploded in space among a flight of American missiles might effectively neutralize these missiles before they reached Red targets. All of this, of course, is a matter of conjecture and must now continue to be so. Under the Test Ban Treaty, the United States is foreclosed from checking the reliability of its defenses—a situation this Nation has never had to face before.

With all the uncertainties mentioned above, is it any wonder that Dr. Edward Teller, father of the H-Bomb, charged that the Test Ban Treaty would endanger national security and help the Soviet Union in its plan to conquer the world? He warned:

The test ban treaty would prevent vital improvements of our atomic explo-

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The Russians have announced that they have solved the problem of missile defense. Our missile defense is unsatisfactory. In the absence of testing our defense will not improve because we need more knowledge concerning the use of nuclear explosives in missile defense and in the penetration of such defense. If the Russians install a satisfactory defense system while we are unable to do so, this will put us at the mercy of Soviet blackmail and aggression.

The Neutron Bomb

There is one area in which the United States can, if it will, improve its defenses and that is by development of a neutron bomb. Under the terms of the Test Ban Treaty, neither the United States nor the Soviet Union agreed to the cessation of underground testing. This leaves the United States free to develop a "clean" (fallout-free), low-yield neutron bomb, which can be successfully tested underground. The Soviet Union is known to have been experimenting with such a bomb since 1952.

The neutron bomb has been described as a sort of death ray that could kill or incapacitate with no significant fallout and only negligible physical damage to the target area. The eminent theoretical physicist, Dr. Freeman Dyson, writing in the April 1960 issue of Foreign Affairs, has described the development of such a bomb as being logically the third major step in weapon development after the existing fission and hydrogen bombs. He stated:

The decisive advantage of a fission-free (neutron) bomb is that it could be built economically in small sizes. It would have no critical mass. It would provide without gross inefficiency an explosive power adopted to the needs of small-scale and local warfare.

Dr. Dyson expressed his concern that the United States might one day be obliged to cope with such weapons and find itself restricted to the use of existing atomic weapons because it had ceased nuclear testing. One reads of United States pressure for cessation of underground testing with grave misgivings, in the light of his statement, which follows:

To illustrate as forcibly as possible the military importance of new weapons, I return to the example of fission-free (fallout-free) systems. Imagine a hypothetical situation in which the United States is armed with its existing weapons, while some adversary (not necessarily the Soviet Union) has a comparable supply of nuclear fuel and has learned how to ignite it fission-free. The adversary's bombs would then outnumber ours 10 or 100 to 1, and theirs could be used with far greater versatility in infantry warfare. Suppose that in this situation a local war of the Korean type should begin. God help the American infantryman who is sent in to fight against these odds. Practically speaking, our Army would have only two alternatives, either to retreat precipitously or to strike back with our much more limited number of heavier nuclear weapons, and thoroughly destroy the whole country. This is not a pleasant situation to contemplate, and yet it is necessary that our people understand that it is a possibility. ANY COUNTRY WHICH RENOUNCES FOR ITSELF THE DEVELOPMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS, WITHOUT CERTAIN KNOWLEDGE THAT ITS ADVERSARIES HAVE DONE THE SAME, IS LIKELY TO FIND ITSELF IN THE POSITION OF THE POLISH ARMY IN 1939, FIGHTING TANKS WITH HORSES. (Emphasis added.)

In referring to the importance of developing a neutron bomb, Dr. Stefan T. Possony, of the Hoover Institution, made this grim assessment of the Test Ban Treaty:

To the extent that, indirectly, the test ban may delay the development in the United States of clean, neutron, and all-fusion weapons, it would preserve the most inhumane characteristics of present nuclear weapons as well as the current superiority of the offense over the defense—factors which benefit would-be aggressors but are inimical to the interests of peace-loving nations.

Summarizing the dangers of the treaty itself, he wrote:

The treaty appears to be a Soviet deception maneuver, designed to enhance Soviet military capabilities. Therefore, it will tend to weaken our powers of deterrence, and will increase rather than decrease the danger of war. The treaty means that the strategy of deterrence which has stood the United States in good stead for about 15 years, will be abandoned for a different strategy which so far has not been named, analyzed, understood or even been formulated.

As We Go Marching to Disarmament

The unnamed policy referred to in Dr. Possony's statement is now referred to as a policy of "togetherness" or "interdependence" with the Soviet Union. Reported in the November 18, 1963, issue of U.S. News & World Report, it was originally set forth in a policy guide called the Phoenix Study, which was prepared under the auspices of the Institute for Defense Analyses (IDA) for the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

This study called for a period of relaxation or informal truce between the United States and the Soviet Union during which a program of "interdependence" could be ad

vanced. Also recommended was the familiar theme of disarmament which already appears to be proceeding apace in this Country. The cutback in research and development for the Armed Forces, the failure or refusal to produce a new manned bomber to replace the aging B-52's and B-58's—both of which are now out of production—and even the Test Ban Treaty must be regarded as part of the de facto disarmament presently underway.

One has only to turn to the headlines of recent months to see the extent to which disarmament is being pushed by the Government of the United States without, it should be noted, any visible consultation with Congress. The following quotations, whether reports of cutback in arms or actual disarmament proposals, are evidence of the Government's sustained drive for disarmament:

1. '65 Budget Cuts Arms Projects—The (new) defense budget is cut nearly $3 billion in new appropriations ... and eliminates or scales down some big new weapons projects urged by the armed forces.—The Washington (D.C.) Post, Jan. 1, 1964.

2. Military Power—Beginning next July 1, 1964 we (the United States) would cut production of enriched uranium by 25% and shut down four plutonium producing atomic piles. These fissionable substances are used in the manufacture of nuclear weapons. ... The United States would present new proposals to the Geneva Disarmament Conference on arms control and the eventual abolition of arms. ... The Diplomatic (goal)—The diplomatic consideration is the administration's determination to press for agreements with the Soviet Union which will lessen cold war tensions and limit the arms race. These agreements, Washington and Moscow appear to believe, need not be in the form of signed treaties but may be accomplished by "tacit understanding" or "mutual example." (Emphasis added.)—The Sunday Star (Washington, D.C.) Jan. 12, 1964.


5. U.S. Asks Red Accord to Scrap 960 Bombers—The United States proposed today that it and the Soviet Union each destroy 480 strategic bombers over a two-year period.

The proposal for destruction of
American B-47 and Soviet TU-16 bombers was made before the 17-nation disarmament conference (at Geneva, Switzerland) by United States Negotiator Adrian S. Fisher. . . 

Mr. Fisher suggested that the two big powers should each destroy 20 planes a month over a two-year period. In addition, he said the United States is prepared to destroy an additional agreed number of planes in its mothball reserve. 


8. Permanent U.N. Peace-Force Plan to be Urged by Britain at Geneva—The proposal is to be made by Foreign Minister R. A. Butler. It will call for United Nations’ decisions on manpower and finances needed for a regular force, which could be sent wherever trouble erupts on a local scale. . . (Emphasis added.)

Butler’s plan for a United Nations force reflects proposals made in both American and Soviet drafts for a disarmament treaty. But the British will suggest that the force be set up without waiting for disarmament agreements. . . . 


Not Peace at Any Price

Here it should be noted that these disarmament negotiations are pressed at a time when the United States is engaged in hostilities in Vietnam, and in the knowledge that Red China not only refuses to disarm, but is as much the enemy of this Nation as the Soviet Union. The perfidy of the Soviet Union, and its open acknowledgment that the destruction of the United States is its goal, are established facts. Thus, the preoccupation of the United States Government with disarmament under this and previous administrations is one of the incredible facts of our time. One must ask to what purpose this Country engages in these negotiations.

Billions of the Nation’s wealth are being spent ostensibly to restrain communism. At the same time the United States persists in the baseless belief that the Soviet Union is “mellowing” and appears to be moving closer and closer to it, not so much through written agreements, but through gestures which seem aimed at telling the world that there is no danger in communism—at least, not in the Soviet variety. The thought in Washington seems to be that if the United States does enough yielding in the direction of the Soviet Union and finds sufficient areas of agreement, Khrushchev will abandon all idea of destroying this Nation.

Such a policy ignores the lessons of history. Appeasement and “accommodation” of the enemy have almost invariably led to war when the appealing nation was least prepared for it. In our own case, there is the unpleasant possibility that the Test Ban Treaty could be stabilizing a technological setup which invites attack and could render defensive war unmanageable.

Even before the Test Ban Treaty was signed, concern was expressed by the military that the doctrine of nuclear deterrence was being replaced by one of nuclear stalemate, and that a strategic ceiling will replace our umbrella of strategic superiority if the present trend in doctrine and weapons-system development continues.

Thus, we find Claude Witze, senior editor of Air Force Magazine, writing in the February 1963 issue, as follows:

. . . The active Chiefs of Staff, the heads of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force, do not approve of the change in strategy. They are unanimous in their support of a doctrine of strategic superiority. And they consider this superiority to be essential if their forces are to retain the flexibility needed to hold potential conflict to some level of violence lower than a nuclear holocaust involving all-out exchange of intercontinental ballistic missiles.

In contrast, the administration now obviously believes that superiority is not necessary, and that it is undesirable because it is provocative and that it is meaningless because nuclear war is unthinkable. . . .

This last is in keeping with what is currently described as our “no-win” policy. But, if victory over communism is not our goal, if peace at any price is sought instead, is not this Nation inviting the disaster described in the Bible?

For when they shall say, Peace and safety; then sudden destruction cometh upon them, as travail upon a woman with child; and they shall not escape. (I Thessalonians 5:3.)

These words are an awesome reminder that it is not “peace and safety” which we are defending, but freedom. To allow the fear of a nuclear holocaust to deflect this Country from its responsibility to defend freedom, is to lose the war for freedom and against communism without a shot being fired. The war can also be lost if we lay down our arms before an enemy dedicated to freedom’s destruction. Obviously, a disarmed people cannot defend either themselves or freedom.

Here we must ask whether our defenses have already been weakened. If not, why were the American people denied knowledge of the Senate Preparedness Committee report on the Test Ban Treaty until after the treaty was ratified? This report, finally published in March 1964, is ominous in its warnings of the heavy risks involved in the treaty. General Curtis LeMay is quoted as saying:

If we continue in the next five years the way we have been going in the last five years, will the American people have been duped?

Certainly the true situation has not been put before the American people. It is very difficult, of course, because of security reasons, but certainly they haven’t got the information they should have.


Few Americans are aware of the misgivings of the military over the phasing out of the manned-bombers program. Much less are they aware of the grave concern being expressed in Congress as to the adequacy of the United States missile defense—a defense which is based upon untested weapons.

Freedom cannot be defended without a full knowledge of the dangers facing the United States. Meanwhile, the “peace offensive” is gaining momentum. Disarmament negotiations go forward without the knowledge and consent of the American people or their representatives in Congress. Is this the road to freedom, or is it the road to “merger” with the Soviet Union under the United Nations banner?

The final responsibility for freedom rests with the American people. It is still within their power to ask searching questions about the Test Ban Treaty. It is not too late to denounce the disarmament negotiations undertaken in their name. Armed with truth, faith, and courage, the American people may hope to keep this Nation sovereign, militarily strong, and free.

(See page 563 for footnotes)

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Elizabeth Donnelly (Mrs. Amos K.) Payne, regent of Martha McCraw Chapter, Jefferson, Tex., was awarded the SAR Medal of Appreciation for her assistance in organizing the Lt. Mordecai Baldwin Chapter of the SAR in Jefferson. It was the first time that the Texas SAR Society has given this medal to a member of the DAR in Texas.

Mrs. Fred Osborne, Vice President General of the National Society and Honorary State Regent of Kentucky, received the Freedoms Foundation Citation and Medal for “teaching with humility and enthusiasm the tenets of individual responsibility, personal liberty, and love of country.” Mrs. Osborne is supervising teacher of music and coordinator of student teaching at the University of Kentucky College of Education. The citation notes that the medal is “symbolic of Mrs. Osborne’s fidelity to Constitutional Principles as illustrated by her work as a teacher.”

Mrs. Marjorie Niles Kime, Seminole Chapter, Palm Beach, Fla., received a Freedoms Foundation George Washington Honor Medal for her poem, The Founding Fathers, which appears in her most recent collection of verse, Bittersweet Brocade. Mrs. Kime won her first Freedoms Foundation award in 1962 for her poem, Patrick Henry. She is editor of The Bulletin of the Florida Coalition of Patriotic Societies and has written two books of verse for children, in addition to three books of patriotic poems.

Mrs. E. J. Woodward, regent of Nancy Harper Chapter, Sweetwater, Tex., received a Distinguished Educator’s Award and Medal at a presentation ceremony in Sweetwater on February 20. Mrs. Woodward has taught in the public schools for 20 years and has coordinated the local American Heritage program in the schools for the past three years.

Sara Mims Buchanan (Mrs. Edmund Matthew Shymanski), a member of Bayou St. John Chapter, New Orleans, La., received the Teacher’s Medal and Scroll of Freedoms Foundation at a ceremony on November 12, 1963, at St. Martin’s P. E. Church. Mrs. Shymanski was one of only three teachers in Louisiana to receive the award. She became a member of the faculty of St. Martin’s School when it opened in 1950 and has been a member of the faculty ever since. She taught the fifth grade for 10 years, but since that time she has been librarian of the elementary school and director of Audio Visual Aids. She is historian of her chapter.

Two Rhode Island Daughters received the Valley Forge Retired Teachers’ Medal for An Open Letter to American Youth, described as “an outstanding accomplishment in helping to achieve a better understanding of the American Way of Life.” The honorees were Vivian Mathewson, a member of the Sarah Scott Hopkins Chapter, West Providence, and Mrs. Florence E. Logee, of Moswancicut Chapter, Scituate.

Mrs. Paul B. Johnson, Jr., vice regent of Norvel Robertson Chapter, Hattiesburg, Miss., is the first Lady of the State.

Elizabeth Wiggs Patton, Judge Daniel Campbell Chapter, Chattanooga, Tenn., is making a career for herself on the Chattanooga News-Free Press. One of her recent achievements was a long, interesting article concerning Andrew Jackson’s beautiful Hermitage.

Mrs. Essie E. David, a charter member of Sand Hills Chapter, Hyannis, Neb., and a ranch woman, received the highest service honor, “The Nebraska Builder,” from the University of Nebraska at its commencement exercises in June, 1963. The university paid tribute to Mrs. David “in recognition of her contributions to the modern development of the cattle industry, her leadership in conservation, her accomplishments in the administration of financial credit, her effectiveness in political affairs and especially for her irrepresible spirit and her invincible faith in Nebraska.”

Mrs. George Goodrich, a member of Tillamook Chapter, Tillamook, Ore., is chairman of a State committee which is compiling and publishing a roster of the ancestors of all Oregon DAR members as a research reference book.

Another Oregon member, Mrs. Howard P. Arnest, whose achievement in “traveling light” on the plane from Washington last spring has been noted in this department, noted that the Oregon flag was the only State flag missing from those displayed at the Cathedral of the Pines, Rindge, N. H. The Portland Women’s Forum promptly decided to remedy the deficiency, and the flag, with an accompanying plaque, will soon be in place.

Aliff R. Gatvey, Dolton, Ill., a member of the Belleville (Ill.) Chapter, has been selected for inclusion in the forthcoming Who’s Who in American Education. She had taught the first grade in the Lincoln School, Dolton, since 1941. The honor she has received is outstanding, since those listed in this publication usually are professors or school administrators.
For a comprehensive understanding of the year's work, suggest study of this CHART in conjunction with HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE STATES, page 526.

AMERICAN HERITAGE

For a comprehensive understanding of the year's work, suggest study of this CHART in conjunction with HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE STATES, page 526.

AMERICAN INDIANS

AMERICANISM and DAR MANUAL for CITIZENSHIP*

1st "Citizen ... U.S.A." new tape recorded program based on DAR Manual for Citizenship released as public service.

AMERICAN MUSIC

National Music Week observed with special programs. All-American National Chorus of 100 DAR members again to participate.

CHILDREN of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION

777 C.A.R. Societies in 45 States. 539 C.A.R. members reported transferred to DAR during the year, 118 to S.A.R. and S.R.

CONSERVATION

Conservation exhibits provided at many State Conferences. Citation to NSDAR and special display by U. S. Department of Agr.

DAR GOOD CITIZENS

1964—$1000 Scholarship Award to National Winner, H&M Lorraine J. Meyer of Baldwinsville.

DAR MAGAZINE*

1963's subscription total of 49,787 exceeded previous year's all-time high by 10,000.

DAR MAGAZINE ADVERTISING*

Increase of 18% in 1963.

DAR MUSEUM

Support of schools continues at all-time high; contributions from the States increased nearly 10% over 1962. Improvements made.

DAR SCHOOL

203,892 Grandparents' Forms now on Hand; 1,056 received in 1963-64, 347 of the 416 bound

GENEALOGICAL RECORDS

203,892 Grandparents' Forms now on Hand; 1,056 received in 1963-64, 347 of the 416 bound

HONOR ROLL

Full Honor Roll report, with breakdown by States and Chapters, to appear in August-September Magazine.

JUNIOR AMERICAN CITIZENS**

More than 30,000 1st members in 8,000 Clubs.

JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP

Over 12,000 Junior Members.

LINEAGE RESEARCH

A continuing project: Assisting in establishing lineage of a Revolutionary ancestor, aided 140 new

MEMBERSHIP

Provides educational documented material as background for preservation of Constitutional Republican

MOTION PICTURE

New 36-page Program Catalog completed this year. 3,128 manuscripts and 2,861 slide programs rented. 10 States

NATIONAL DEFENSE

President General's statements on DAR widely used by press, radio, and TV; also included in Congressional Record. Best

PROGRAM

38 States participated in Loans & Scholarships to 514 students—$81,532.82—an increase over 1962:

PUBLIC RELATIONS

A 30% increase in distribution of the Flag of the United States. The number of special articles written by members also

STUDENT LOAN and SCHOLARSHIP

Emphasis this year on cooperation in highway and public safety programs, transportation of members to Chat

THE FLAG of the U. S. A.

69.5% increase in essay contest participation in 1963: 1st 1st 3rd 2nd 1st 3rd 2nd

TRANSPORTATION

69,810 students competed. 1st Prize progressively

AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH

(CONSTITUTION WEEK (Awards by Division)
### Committee Chart

**Densation of Committee Work**

| INDIA | KENTUCKY | OHIO | WEST VIRGINIA | ILLINOIS | IOWA | MINNESOTA | NEBRASKA | NORTH DAKOTA | SOUTH DAKOTA | WISCONSIN | ARKANSAS | LOUISIANA | MISSOURI | OKLAHOMA | TEXAS | ARIZONA | CALIFORNIA | COLORADO | IDAHO | MONTANA | NEVADA | NEW MEXICO | OREGON | UTAH | WASHINGTON | WYOMING | ALASKA | HAWAII |
|-------|----------|-----|---------------|---------|------|-----------|----------|--------------|-------------|------------|----------|----------|----------|---------|--------|------|---------|-----------|----------|-------|--------|--------|-----------|--------|------|-----------|--------|------|--------|
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|       |          |     |               |         |      |           |          |              |             |           |          |          |          |         |       |        |          |          |       |        |          |        |       |        |      |
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|       |          |     |               |         |      |           |          |              |             |           |          |          |          |         |       |        |          |          |       |        |          |        |       |        |      |

- **1963 contributions show 40% increase over previous year's all-time high. Total over $50,000.**
- **New York, to attend Keuka College, Keuka Park, N.Y.**
- **11th volume indexed.**
- **A new project: Started old map collection of every County in every State.**
- **2 over 1,000 historic pilgrimages 1963.**

**MAY 1964**

*—New Mexico—State having the greatest percentage increase, 35.8%

ed Club Project.
HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE STATES
(If read in conjunction with National Committee Chart on page 525)

ALABAMA  State project, $12,000 farmhouse, built at KDS. 3 new Chapters organized. 45 new Juniors. Increased interest in Good Citizens Committee. 1585 students wrote American History Contest essays.

ALASKA  State's 102 members in 3 Chapters distributed 371 DAR Manuals for Citizenship. Gave 2 scholarships, $200 and $100, each. Good Citizens essay contestant placed 2nd in National Contest.

ARIZONA  State JAC Chairman won Freedoms Foundation Award. Historical monument placed on Hayden's Ferry (1871) honoring father of Hon. Carl Hayden, President pro Tempore of U. S. Senate.

ARKANSAS  100% Chapter participation, plus individual contributions totaling $1500 to Library Expansion Fund. 50% increase in Magazine subscriptions. Signature of 1st Governor of Arkansas sent to Historian General's Office.

CALIFORNIA  Upsurge in DAR Magazine subscriptions. Increase in TV, radio, and press publicity. Thanksgiving luncheon served by members of 20 Indian tribes. 31 markers placed on trees planted by Chapters in 1929 at University of California.

COLORADO  Enthusiastic Chapter interest in all DAR educational endeavors resulted in noteworthy cash gifts. 142 of 150 schools in State participated in Good Citizens program. Magazine subscriptions increased.

CONNECTICUT  55% increase over 1962 in Good Citizenship Medals. 50% gain in newspaper picture space. Over 3000 pages Genealogical Records sent to Headquarters. Junior Members particularly active in American Indians and DAR Schools.

DELAWARE  One Chapter purchased 18th-century house to restore as an American Heritage project. DAR Good Citizens Contest approved for Delaware by State Superintendent of Schools. Volume XII of State Bible Records begun.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  Membership increase includes 32 new Juniors, bringing Junior total to 182. DAR Americanism Medal and Certificate bestowed on 2 outstanding naturalized citizens. Scholarships total over $5000.

FLORIDA  Three 100% JAC schools received Freedoms Foundation awards. Educational TV programs reached over 8100 students. Sponsored essay contest, 2 best appearing in Congressional Record. Donated $1800 to Library Expansion Project.

GEORGIA  Contributed over $15,000 to DAR Schools program. Gain in membership and number of Chapters. State “Junior Miss or Mrs.” contestant Southeastern Division winner. Donated $600 to Library Expansion Project.

HAWAII  State's single Chapter, with 126 members, greeted 1000 new naturalized citizens; staffed DAR Memorial Library of over 2500 volumes open to the public; $30,000 revolving Student Loan Fund currently helping 26 students.

IDAHO  100% Chapter participation in scholarship for Belma Truchot. 4500 students instructed, tested, and awarded medals on Flag Code. Number of historical articles published during the year.

ILLINOIS  First State Americanism Fund set up. 535 new subscriptions to DAR Magazine and over $2000 in advertising secured. 245% increase in radio publicity. Shawnee National Forest 1000 A. planted 24 years ago now producing income.

INDIANA  Over 50,000 inches newspaper publicity, highest in State's history. Marker placed on grave of 1st President General, Caroline Scott Harrison. Noteworthy contributions to DAR Schools. Gifts of 16 whale-oil lamps to DAR Museum.

IOWA  Young American Indian man graduates from college as Iowa Society scholarship student this year. 3 college girls on Student Loan funds. Increased participation in American History essay contest and Good Citizens. Gifts to DAR Museum.

KANSAS  Words and music to National Society's theme, Be Strong and of a Good Courage, written by Mrs. C. P. Hutcheson, Mission Hills Chapter. 25% of new members were Juniors. 2 pulpit chairs added to Kansas Chapel at Headquarters.

KENTUCKY  Increase in DAR Magazine subscriptions, DAR Magazine Advertising, and Public Relations. 2 new Chapters, 3rd pending. Over 100 participants in Genealogical Workshop conducted by 1 Chapter.

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
LOUISIANA 100% Chapter participation in Magazine Advertising. Increased newspaper coverage. Membership gain. DAR member, an attorney, gave welcoming address to citizenship applicants.

MAINE New project, silver tea, resulted in a $200 scholarship to a Maine Indian college student. Over 50% of new members are Juniors. The Flag of the U.S. Committee Chairman was first woman to receive Betsy Ross Award from sponsors.

MARYLAND Publicity more than doubled; radio and TV time tripled. Membership at all-time high. Largest number of DAR Good Citizens contestants on record: 281 girls from 87 high schools. "Forest of the Future" seedlings planted.

MASSACHUSETTS Raised $8000 to remodel Massachusetts Room at Headquarters. Microfilm of 31,000 Revolutionary soldiers' previously unpublished records presented to National Headquarters. Journalism scholarship to Indian girl; $3000 to Hillside.

MICHIGAN Special project, Bacone College's new Nursing School, received $2887. DAR Schools and others received $8771; Library Expansion Project, $3793.50. Gave DAR Museum cream jug that had belonged to President Martin Van Buren.

MINNESOTA Two Museums, Sibley and Faribault Houses, owned and operated by State Daughters, visited by 38,533. $6700 revenue from souvenirs and 16,069 meals served. Established 2 wildlife areas.

MISSISSIPPI Gained 90 new members and organized 2 new Chapters, 1 of which has 25 Juniors. Aid sent 2 DAR Schools and American Indian schools; loans to college students. 13,000 tourists visited State DAR Shrine, Rosalie, in 1963.

MISSOURI Inspiration of American Heritage Committee resulted in forming a County Historical Society and starting a County Museum. Excellent publicity cooperation from newspapers. Interest in and contributions to DAR Schools maintained.

MONTANA All Chapters took part in Montana Centennial Jubilee. Americanism program put into a city school from grade school through high school. DAR publicity excellent in all newspapers.

NEBRASKA Two-hour workshop conducted by State Chairman for Chapter Regents at June and October Board meetings. Maintains State Genealogical Library as a lending library. Printing Directory of all State DAR and S.A.R. members in the Nation.

NEVADA A first-time project: 2 full scholarships for Nevada Indian girls at Bacone College. DAR Magazine Advertising more than doubled. Excellent public relations established with State's Governor and Controller.

NEW HAMPSHIRE Monthly lineage research group meetings at Public Library gained new DAR members. The FULL DAR STORY in one newspaper brought inquiry from prospective member in Okinawa. Aided in securing legislation to preserve salt marshes.

NEW JERSEY Tripled DAR Magazine Advertising. 40 members distributed 3500 pieces of DAR literature at State Fair booth. Leased Watson House, built in 1708, for State DAR Headquarters; will restore and furnish this historic building.

NEW MEXICO American Heritage Committee contributed two programs on Indian pottery and dancing to NSDAR Program Committee. Participated in many naturalization ceremonies in old Mexico. Special C.A.R. project conducted by State Regent.

NEW YORK Noteworthy financial interest continued in DAR Schools and Indian education. Over 14,000 hours given by members on Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship service; citizenship bookshelf established in a Public Library.

NORTH CAROLINA Presented Constitution House, where 1st Constitution of State was drafted, to State of North Carolina. 100% Chapter participation again this year in scholarship contributions to Crossnore. 33% increase in Junior Members.

NORTH DAKOTA Excellent work on American Indians Committee. One Chapter presented child's silver tea set to Children's Attic at Headquarters. All Chapters reported increased publicity in all mediums. Special attention given soil conservation.
OHIO
All 3 fund-raising projects for Tamassee, KDS, and St. Mary's Schools, scheduled for a 3-year period, oversubscribed in 2 years; total raised, $12,539.54. Distributed 2360 Manuals for Citizenship; assisted 2083 new citizens.

OKLAHOMA
Indian Spring Chapter obtained 99-year lease on 1 acre surrounding namesake spring; placed Indian statue there. Newest Chapter of 34 members has a rating of 117% in Magazine subscriptions. All Chapters participated in Magazine ads.

OREGON

PENNSYLVANIA
Contributed over $25,000 to national projects, plus clothing and furnishings to DAR owned or sponsored schools. 560 high schools participated in Good Citizens program. 38 C.A.R. Chapters with 900 members.

RHODE ISLAND
$250 scholarship given Bacone College for 12th year by same Chapter. 2 DAR members received Freedoms Foundation awards. Original documents sent Historian General. Contributions in memory of deceased members.

SOUTH CAROLINA
Increase in membership, including many Juniors; 2 new Chapters organized. Notable advance in Magazine subscriptions and advertising. Contributed $16,000 to Tamassee, plus gifts of $4000.

SOUTH DAKOTA
100% Chapter participation in Good Citizens program. Educational projects of NSDAR in DAR supported or sponsored schools and American Indians of paramount interest in State. Celebrated 50th anniversary of State organization.

TENNESSEE
All-time high of 2,849 JAC members, 1,140 new. Open Forum National Defense program of 3 Tennessee U. S. Congressmen carried on 8 radio and 2 TV stations. 2 new C.A.R. Societies organized. 4 volumes of records sent DAR Library.

TEXAS
Enthusiastic participation in new American Heritage Committee. Indian girl attending Sam Houston State College on DAR scholarship. Completed $5000 pledged for remodeling All States Building at Tamassee.

UTAH
Governor of Utah, State Regent, and State Historian participated in American History Month telecast. DAR Magazine sent to public and University libraries. A DAR program scheduled on local radio station.

VERMONT
One third of $1000 Library Expansion Project pledge raised. 35 new members, including 4 Juniors. Excellent public relations with newspaper and radio stations. Increase in Magazine subscriptions; gift subscriptions sent the 3 Congressmen.

VIRGINIA
Membership gain 331, including 93 Juniors. Original signature of State's first Governor, Patrick Henry, sent Historian General. State project, Smithfield Plantation, drawing room furnished with authentic antiques valued at $5000.

WASHINGTON

WEST VIRGINIA

WISCONSIN
One Chapter gave 29 Good Citizens pins. A Daughter contributed $1000 for scholarship at Northland College. Six full pages of "ads" in November DAR Magazine. Attention focused on membership.

WYOMING
Increase in Magazine subscriptions. 100% participation in National Defense programs. Massive marker placed on grave of Indian Maiden, Sacajawea, Fort Washakie Indian Reservation.

CUBA
No formal report: Chapter temporarily inactive. Individual, personal letters received from officers periodically.

ENGLAND
Forwarded to National Headquarters official program of services at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, for President John F. Kennedy. Chapter continues active, notwithstanding loss, by death, of State Regent during year.

FRANCE
Participated in ceremonies honoring American and French heroes. State Vice Regent, Miss Geneviève Samia Seymour, visited U.S., attended October National Board and joined DAR members on trip to Yorktown.

MEXICO
Contributed generously to local charitable and educational institutions. Participated in Independence Day celebration headed by U.S. Ambassador, Thomas C. Mann, attended by 15,000. DAR members dressed in Colonial costumes.
# DAR Membership

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**MAY 1964**
CHAPTERS ARE REMINDED THAT—

Chapter reports will not be considered for publication unless:

(1) They are typed double space and on one side of the paper.

(2) The name of the chapter appears at the top of the notice in caps, followed by the place and State where it is located, in parentheses.

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Chapter reports cannot be compiled in the Magazine Office from clippings, owing to lack of clerical help.

Each illustration to be used must be accompanied by a check for $10, made out to the Treasurer General, NSDAR.

The Magazine Office cannot undertake genealogical research.

ON-TI-ORA (Catskill, NY.) Among the many things On-ti-Ora Chapter did to mark American History Month (February, 1964) was a window display depicting the Colonial era in our town. The store window and the models were loaned by two local merchants and the clothing and furnishings by chapter members. The display remained in place for the entire month, attracting considerable attention and gaining the chapter favorable publicity.—Maude T. (Mrs. Merritt E.) Tilley.

American History Month window display arranged by On-ti-Ora Chapter, Catskill, N. Y.

RUTH DAVIDSON (Asheville, N. C.) Believing that the pursuit of knowledge concerning our Country's development increases appreciation of its greatness and brings a deeper realization of the value of those liberties its Constitution guarantees, Ruth Davidson Chapter during February emphasized the study of American history in the schools of the city and county. One hundred fifty-three students, in six classes of the 7 and 8 grades, wrote creditable essays on An American Patriot. Medals (and certificates of merit for second and third places) in each of the six classes were awarded by the chapter at special exercises in three participating schools, at which times the students themselves conducted impressive patriotic programs. At the close of the students' programs, Mrs. Roy H. Cagle, Librarian General and valued member of the chapter, presented the awards and, in a charming and informal manner, inspired her listeners with an account of some of the accomplishments and objectives of the National Society. Teachers, school librarians, and students evidenced much interest in her talk and in the brochures and booklets of the National Society, which she donated for use in the classrooms and libraries.

The chapter regent, Mrs. T. P. Richardson, and Mrs. Vergina McTyeire Shell, chapter historian, participated in the awards exercises, through which more than 700 students, teachers, parents, and guests were reached.

The newspapers of the city were liberal with space for the publicity sent to them. One of the local radio stations broadcast the spot announcements of the National Society throughout the month. John Bridges, Curator of the Exhibition Room of Asheville's Pack Memorial Library, loaned his beautiful color slides of the restored palace of North Carolina's Colonial Governor, William Tryon, of New Bern, for a showing in the schools at the close of the awards exercises.

Highlighting the American History Month publicity in Asheville was the full window display of one of the leading department stores, which featured, in the background, ivory-framed silhouettes of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, and, in the foreground, a lovely lady wearing an elegant gown, styled as in Washington's day and holding in front of her heart the red-white-and-blue shield of America.—Nell E. (Mrs. V. McT.) Shell.

MANATEE (Bradenton-Anna Maria, Fla.) takes great pleasure in presenting the outstanding work of its protege, Andrew Jackson JAC Club. In this difficult period of United States history, we cannot stress too forcefully "love of Country" and "freedom" in training our very young citizens. Our school programs are so crammed with essential studies that very few teachers will consider anything extra, so we are most grateful to Mrs. Gertrude Stinley, 4th grade teacher in the Palm View School, for devoting her time and abilities for 3 years to our DAR project, the JAC Club, and its unending possibilities. Each year Mrs. Ensley has formed her new 4th grade into a JAC Club, taught the members self-direction under the orderly procedure of parliamentary law, and planned a year's program with patriotism, good citizenship, and community service as her objectives. The children love the work and accomplish gratifying results.

November 15, 1963, the Andrew Jackson JAC Club staged a demonstration meeting in the school auditorium at which the whole school, including the pupils, teachers, the school principal, and some parents were present. They demonstrated very ably how to conduct a good business meeting. They were assisted by the music department in singing the two JAC songs and The National Anthem. For the program, two skits were presented. The first showed the value of American Education Week, and the second was devoted to freedom. Both required a considerable amount of memorizing and many hours of art preparation. The 4th graders gave a remarkable performance for their first appearance "on stage." Their efforts were captured by a press photographer, and a write-up of the club demonstration appeared in The Bradenton Herald.—Margaret S. Trace.

REBECCA GRISSCOM (East Liverpool, Ohio). At a George Washington tea on February 22, the minuet was danced for the chapter by members of the C. A. R. and their friends. Those in the accompanying picture are: Dottie Hough

The Andrew Jackson JAC Club stands up for Freedom.

Ruth Davidson Chapter's American History Month window display at Ivey's in Asheville, N. C.
The enthusiasm shown by the officers and chairmen to do their work speaks well for the future of this, the newest chapter in California.—Mrs. H. A. Webber.


Mrs. Robert Way, program chairman, is one of 50 women appointed at large to the Advisory Committee of Women in the Services. The program included examples of varied Service activities and was climaxd with the speeches by the women representatives of the four Services. Musical numbers were given by the Air Force Concert Band from Luke Air Base, Litchfield, Ariz. Various patriotic numbers were played, including Yankee Doodle and The Battle Hymn of the Republic. The leader, Chief Warrant Officer

CAPT. ROBERT E. MAY, CHAIRMAN, MARICOPA CHAPTER

(1. to r.) Mrs. Robert E. May, of Maricopa Chapter; Mrs. Jane Ream of Phoenix College; Com. Helen Kidder, U. S. N. R.; Capt. Sarah Cardwell, U. S. A. F. Air Force Concert Band from Luke Air Base, Litchfield, Ariz. Various patriotic numbers were played, including Yankee Doodle and The Battle Hymn of the Republic. The leader, Chief Warrant Officer

*this month . . .

We Congratulate These Chapters

GENERAL GEORGE CROOK
Arizona

★ for preparing and presenting pictorial history of Prescott, Ariz., to commemorate its 100th anniversary. Events and persons of importance were pictured on film and projected on a wide screen.

CAPE MAY PATRIOTS
New Jersey

★ for daily historical broadcasting in American History Month, during a teen-age program. Only items concerning New Jersey were used, in deference to the State's Tercentenary.

TEQUESTA
Florida

★ for being honored with a dress parade by the 450 cadets of Miami Military Academy during American History Month. The exercises included a speech by Cadet George Parks, The Challenge of Citizenship.

OLNEY JUBILEE
Illinois

★ for presenting 21 American History essay awards to elementary school children during American History Month. First-place winners read their essays before an audience of parents, teachers, friends, and DAR members.

CHICAGO
Illinois

★ for dedicating the Indian Trail Marker on the line between Lake and Cook Counties. The ceremony included Indian dancers from the American Indian Center in Chicago and dedication of the marker in an Indian language by a Fox Indian from Iowa.

*Limit five chapters per month.
L. F. Overton, gave interesting historical information about several of the patriotic songs.

National and Arizona Colors were presented by the Sea Cadet Unit, Phoenix Council, Navy League of the United States.

The first speaker, Colonel Metzger, gave a stirring account of the first women's service unit, claiming Molly Pitcher as the first W. A. C. Commander Kidder spoke on the opportunity for service on board carriers for women in the Navy. Captain Caldwell explained how women are trained for all branches of the Air Corps except actual flying. Lt. Willoughby touched on the health and charm programs, which seem to be part of the training in all women's forces. She mentioned the Army Nurse Corps, stating that the DAR set up the first program about 1917, financed it, and even paid pensions to its members.

OLIVER WETHERBEE (Coronado, Calif.) awards two United States Flags each year to Brownie and Girl Scout Troops for composing the best essays about our Flag. Brownie Troop 556, under the leadership of Mrs. H. A. Moody, Jr., submitted the following winning essay:

**WHAT THE AMERICAN FLAG MEANS TO ME**

*Lyne Hill—age 9*

The American Flag is not just a flag of red, white, and blue. To me the red means the blood which was shed by the men who fought to give our Country freedom. The white reminds me of all the women who have. The blue reminds me of Heaven and that we can worship our own God. I am glad that I am in a country as free as this.

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Showed in the picture (front row) are Brownies Lynne Hill, Linda Minnear, Gale Ellen Moody, Mary Ann Darnell, Debra Rinzel, and Kathy Martin. In the back row (l. to r.) are Mrs. Roy E. McCoy, Flag chairman; Mrs. Frank R. Mettlauch, State Regent of California; Mrs. William B. Bailey, chapter regent; and Mrs. H. A. Moody, Jr.

Flags were awarded at the June 1963, meeting, honoring Flag Day, the 21 award winners sponsored by the chapter, and their parents and teachers.—Mrs. William B. Bailey.

**COMFORT TYLER (Syracuse, N. Y.)** Miss Lilian Kilby, regent, had a special luncheon meeting at Drumlin Country Club on February 15 to honor its Good Citizens, in particular Miss Lorraine Meyer, the State winner in the Good Citizens program. Lorraine is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Meyer of Baldwinsville and is a senior at Charles Baker High School. She is a member of the National Honor Society; president of Baker High School Future Teachers of America; president of the German II Club; is affiliated with the senior class executive council; and is a semi-finalist in the National Merit Scholarship Competition. She plans to attend Keuka College and major in languages.

A formal dinner was given at the River Club, Monday evening. A unique centerpiece depicting the "little red school house" (with place cards to match!) conveyed the theme of the DAR Schools. The guests were presented with seasonal poinsettia corsages.

WFBA-TV (Channel 12) conducted a personal interview with Mrs. Swanson on the Waldo Norris Show. Pictures were shown of Tamasee and Kate Duncan Smith Schools. Informative comments concerning the schools were made by the vivacious speaker, thus bringing a part of the DAR Story to the Jacksonville public. This show was presented in "living color."

A luncheon honoring the guests was given at the Officers' Club, Jacksonville Naval Air Station, on the beautiful St. John's River. Representatives of the three chapters were present.

The regular DAR meeting for the three chapters was the focal point of the session. The chapter regents taking part in the opening exercises were: Mrs. Homer T. Jones (Jacksonville), Mrs. Thomas W. Lester (Katherine Livingston), and Mrs. Robert E. Lee Johnson (Fort San Nicholas). Mrs. Howard W. Mizell, District Director, introduced the speaker, Mrs. J. Walter Swanson. Mrs. George Castleman Estill, trustee for Kate Duncan Smith, and Mrs. Jackson Stewart, trustee for Tamasee, were recognized. Mrs. Swanson was assisted by her husband in presenting beautiful colored slides of Kate Duncan Smith and Tamasee. These slides had been taken on their numerous trips to the schools. Many interesting sidelights were given in a well-planned lecture to a packed auditorium.

A delightful tea hour followed this program. To conclude the 2-day festivities, a buffet supper was given Tuesday evening.

Guests arriving for the meeting at the Jacksonville Garden Club are: (L. to r.) Mrs. J. Walter Swanson (speaker), Mrs. Lawrence R. Andrus, Mrs. George E. Evans, Mrs. Jackson E. Stewart, and Mrs. George Castleman Estill.

Interest in the DAR Schools was aroused by the inspiring talk by Mrs. J. Walter Swanson. Newspaper and television coverage for the occasion added much to the success of the joint meeting. The united efforts of the three hostess chapters made it possible to bring the DAR Story of the DAR's own schools to the membership.—Betty Jean (Mrs. H. Austin) Clayton.

**WEATHERFORD (Weatherford, Tex.).** On February 26, 1964, at a regular meeting of Weatherford Chapter at the
home of the registrar, Mrs. Mary Sue Gesell, two of its members were honored with 50-year membership certificates. Of these, Mrs. Arthur A. Akard (Myra H. Donovan) has been a member for 58 years and Mrs. Sam Shadle (Annie Laurie Trippet) for 53 years. Mrs. Gesell paid tribute to Mrs. Akard and Mrs. Shadle for their long membership and service to the chapter. Both have been chapter regents, and Mrs. Shadle is the present chapter treasurer.

Weatherford Chapter was organized February 19, 1903, with 14 charter members, and has always had active and interested members. The chapter was represented at the meeting of the Texas State Society at Fort Worth on March 18-20 by Mrs. J. H. Ingram, regent's alternate, and Mrs. Shadle, delegate.—Mary Sue Gesell.

GEN. RICHARD GRIDLEY (Glendale, Calif.) On December 19, 1913, the organization meeting of Gen. Richard Gridley Chapter No. 1244, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held at the home of Mrs. Mary Howard Gridley in Glendale. On December 11, 1963, the chapter honored its founders and celebrated its 50th Anniversary with a luncheon.

Mrs. Mary Howard Gridley (later Mrs. Braly), after whose husband's ancestor the chapter was named, was organizing regent and became life regent, serving until her death in 1923. She inaugurated the annual White Breakfast held in her home during her lifetime and then for many years in the old Masonic Building. This was discontinued about 1945, when the chapter could no longer meet there.

In 1923 the first regent was actually elected—Mrs. Charles W. Houston. Before that time Mrs. Braly selected her officers and named them at the annual White Breakfast. Mrs. Houston is still an active member of the chapter and served as regent in 1923-24, after having held several other offices under Mrs. Braly.

During the early days of the chapter, money was raised for the Maternity Cottage in Los Angeles and Albion School for foreign students, besides the regular DAR projects. The second elected regent was Miss Ida Myers, who served from 1924-26. A chair was purchased for Continental Hall, and a concrete bench was erected in the newly named Fremont Park and labeled with a bronze marker. In other years additional money was sent to Continental Hall and 500 trees were planted, including three deodars in memory of Mrs. Charles Tolf on the grounds of the school named for her. During the regency of Mrs. Humbolt Emens (1928-30) Gen. Samuel Meredith Society, C.A.R., was organized. The society was subsequently disbanded and reorganized in 1952 when Mrs. Wm. H. Stroud was regent; it is still active.

The other living charter member, Mrs. Thomas W. Preston, was regent from 1937-39. During its 50 years, the chapter has had 23 regents, of whom 13 are living and 10 are active chapter members. Several have gone on to high honors in the State and National Organization. Mrs. J. V. Whittingham (regent, 1936-37) was Senior State President of the Children of the American Revolution, 1940-42. Mrs. Wm. H. Stroud (regent, 1952-54) and Mrs. John L. Quinn (regent, 1958-60) also served as State Officers in the C.A.R., Mrs. Quinn is at present State President of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Mrs. Lester M. Powell (regent, 1948-50), served as DAR State Corresponding Secretary, 1958-60, while Mrs. T. A. Galloway (regent, 1950-52) held several State Chairmanships and a National Chairmanship.

For the past 10 years a $100 scholarship has been given annually to a Tamassee student; history, ROTC, and Good Citizen awards are made each year; four 50-year pins have been presented; and a 50-year pin was given to Mrs. Preston at the December luncheon. Due to the date of her application blank, the 50-year pin will be presented to Mrs. Houston personally by Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan at the California state convention in March.

Also honored at the December luncheon were Mrs. Wm. M. Brown (National Number 24,680) a life member and the oldest member in age—93 years; and Mrs. George A. Gallagher (National Number 15,883), the oldest in length of service, having joined at the age of 16 while a student at Vassar College.

The chapter draws its membership from Burbank, Glendale, San Fernando Valley and Montrose.

Two other chapters have been organized from the membership of Gen. Richard Gridley Chapter—Don Jose Verdugo of Crescenta-Canada Valley in 1953 and Potreros Verdes of Burbank in 1955.

—Alice H. (Mrs. John L.) Quinn

MARY LITTLE DEERE (Moline, Ill.) Mary Little Deere, the third chapter organized in Illinois and first known as the Moline Chapter, has through the years given its support to DAR projects. The chapter, as well as NSDAR, was fortunate in having Mrs. William (Katherine Deere) Butterworth as a member for many years, as she was able and willing to give substantial financial support to DAR. She was an Honorary Vice President General.

Presentation of 50-year pin to Mrs. T. W. Preston by Gen. Richard Gridley Chapter. (L. to r.) Mrs. Wm. R. Kohner, regent; Mrs. C. W. Houston, charter member; Mrs. T. W. Preston; Mrs. Frank Mettlaich (State Regent).

Regents of Gen. Richard Gridley Chapter. Standing (l. to r.) Mrs. J. P. Colton (1954-56); Mrs. J. V. Whittingham (1936-37); Mrs. L. M. Powell (1948-50); Mrs. T. A. Galloway (1950-52); Mrs. Wm. H. Stroud (1952-54); Mrs. T. W. Preston (1937-39); Mrs. Wm. R. Kohner (1962-64); Mrs. C. W. Houston (1923-24). Seated (l. to r.) Mrs. G. J. F. Carey (1960-62); Mrs. J. L. Quinn (1958-60).

In connection with Mary Little Deere Chapter's celebration of its 70th anniversary, Mrs. C. R. Rosborough and Mrs. H. W. Coddington, past regents, and Mrs. Carl A. Fryxell, regent, look at the gavel and ballot box presented to the chapter by its organizing regent, Mrs. Charles H. (Mary Little) Deere, when she was State Regent of Illinois.

The 70th anniversary meeting was a gala occasion. It was appropriately held at Overlook, the beautiful old home of the organizing regent, Mrs. Charles H. Deere, now the home of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Charles Deere Wiman. Gowns of the period worn by the regent (Mrs. Carl A. Fryxell), the secretary (Mrs. Raymond Schofer), and the program chairman (Mrs. E. O. Reynolds), as well as those of a somewhat later period worn by the chaplain (Mrs. Coddington) and by Mrs. C. R. Rosborough, who appeared on the program, were charmingly reminiscent of the past.
The chapter was honored to have as its guests the State Regent (Mrs. Ralph A. Killey), the State Treasurer (Miss Edith Brook), the Director of Division I (Mrs. Wendell DeMoss) and regents and members from many chapters in the division, as well as from the neighboring Davenport, Iowa, chapter.

Attending the 50th Anniversary luncheon of La Junta Chapter were (l. to r.) Mrs. J. R. White, regent of La Junta Chapter; Mrs. Frank Nelson, granddaughter of John Prowers and his Indian princess wife; Mrs. Charles Carson, daughter-in-law of Scout Kit Carson; and Mrs. J. E. Rice, charter member of La Junta Chapter.

The chapter was honored to have as its guests the State Regent (Mrs. Ralph A. Killey), the State Treasurer (Miss Edith Brook), the Director of Division I (Mrs. Wendell DeMoss) and regents and members from many chapters in the division, as well as from the neighboring Davenport, Iowa, chapter.

An outstanding tenor soloist of the area, Kenneth Beausang, sang three numbers of the opera, The Country Girl, by M. C. Yaudes. Mrs. Rosborough, a long-time member and past regent, presented Memoirs, relating the history of the chapter. My Life With Mrs. Butterworth was delightfully told by Miss Ruth Moll, secretary, companion, and friend of the chapter's own Mrs. William Butterworth, who contributed so generously of herself and her means to DAR. Organ music preceded the meeting and enlivened the social hour following. The beautiful and lavish tea table brought to the minds of the annual meetings held in the home of Mrs. Butterworth, who was the daughter of Mary Little (Mrs. Charles H.) Deere. The 70th anniversary meeting was an enjoyable and enjoyed occasion.—Mrs. Carl A. Pryxell.

LA JUNTA (La Junta, Col.) celebrated its Golden Anniversary on November 9, 1963, with the following guests: Arkansas Valley, Pueblo, and Fontaine Qui Bouille (Pueblo), Fort William Bent (Lamar), Huajatola (Walsenburg), Rocky Ford (Rocky Ford), and Santa Fe Trail (Trinidad). Reproductions of many historic documents, copied from the original handwriting, were placed on display in large, gold-stippled cardboard sheets to ornament the dining tables. There have been 165 chapter members during La Junta’s 50 years. In addition to promoting all DAR objectives, the chapter gave one of the large murals on the walls of the La Junta Courthouse, 745 S. Main St. The largest chapter project has been protection and care of Bent’s Old Fort, looking toward eventual restoration. The fort is on Highway 194 about 9 miles east of La Junta. It has been designated a National Historic Site and is now administered by the National Park Service.

Pictured at Bent’s Old Fort, Colorado, are (l. to r.): Mrs. Charles Carson, daughter-in-law of Scout Kit Carson; Mrs. Ray Bradshaw, great-granddaughter of Jesse Nelson, a scout with Kit Carson; Jesse Nelson, grandson of Jesse Nelson and father of Mrs. Bradshaw; Mrs. Frank Nelson, granddaughter of John Prowers and his Indian princess wife (no relation to Jesse Nelson); Dwight Stinson, historian of Bent’s Old Fort; and Mrs. Dennis Mooney.

The State Regent, Mrs. Clark A. Pratz, was in attendance, and the address of the day was given by Mrs. Arthur L. Allen, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution.

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE (Montpelier, Vt.) One hundred and thirty-eight years ago this past June a great friend of Country visited Montpelier—he was General de Lafayette, christened Marie Jean Paul Roche Yves Gilbert Motier, Marquis de Lafayette. According to a news report at that time:

Lafayette and those who were with him were met at Barre . . . and escorted to Montpelier where they were received by a military escort . . . In addition . . . a company of Montpelier boys about 14 years of age was formed . . . assigned to the post of honor as a bodyguard of the general and his suite.

Seventy years ago, on August 15, 1893, the third chapter of the NSDAR in Vermont was formally organized and named after the Marquis de Lafayette in honor of and as a continuous gesture of gratitude to this man, who had helped with men, ships, and funds to give us freedom from another country’s rule. The National Society was then only 3 years old. Vermont’s first organized chapter was Green Mountain in Burlington, and the second was Arva Story in Rutland.

Much of the foregoing was recalled during the Anniversary Meeting, at the home of the regent, Mrs. Harry E. Parker, in Montpelier. The program commemorating the chapter’s founding featured the hostess and several other ladies gowned in the elaborate dresses of the period, making A Journey Into the Past through the Minutes of early chapter meetings and stories about their gowns.

The Minutes of the first meeting (August 15, 1893), were read by the present recording secretary, Mrs. Hildreth F. Martin, who also explained that the reason why Dr. A. M. Lewis was the chapter’s chaplain at that time was that the Vermont Sons of the American Revolution were asked to participate in chapter programs.

Marquis de Lafayette Chapter celebrates its 70th birthday.

Marquis de Lafayette Chapter celebrated its 70th birthday.

Miss Hildred L. Benway, gowned in a green-checked, bell-sleeved bodice and flowing skirt (the wedding dress of Robie Scales 100 years ago, a gift to her from the Scales family of Chelsea) said that the DAR pin on her costume had been willed to her by Miss Jennie Phinney, the chapter’s first registrar. Miss Benway also read a paper covering the visit of the Marquis de Lafayette to Montpelier so long ago. He arrived about 10 o’clock on his way to Burlington to lay the cornerstone of the South College Building at the University of Vermont and was met by all the military organizations in town. Everything was done for his comfort, even to borrowing a fine French carved bed and a pink china tea set.

(Continued on page 551)
Old Drawyers Presbyterian Church, near Odessa, Del. Copied from "Sessional Records", 1711-1851, of Drawyers Church, by Clara W. Eyre, for Caesar Rodney Chapter, Wilmington, Del.

The Ages of Jacob King's Children

Jacob King, son of Jacob King, b. Sept. 17, 1721.


Mary Hendry, son of John and Elizabeth V. Woods, bapt. Aug. 31, 1844.


Margaret Read, dau. of John and Elizabeth Boyd, bapt. Feb. 1845.

John, Ann, Eliza Jane, and Mary, children of James Wilson (deceased) and Eliza his wfe., bapt. May 10, 1845.

Theodore Francis, son of William and Lydia Rothwell, bapt. May 27, 1845.

Fraser Townsend, James Townsend, and Leonard King, children of Mrs. Mary Ann Vandegrift, bapt. Nov. 15, 1845.

Marion, dau. of Dr. John and Mrs. Sarah Merritt, bapt. Aug. 17, 1846.

Ann Austin, dau. of Richard and Sarah Hayes, bapt. Aug. 30, 1846.


Benjamin Malster, son of Joseph West, bapt. Aug. 29, 1847.

Anna Nicholson and Mary Frost, children of William and Elizabeth Briscoe, bapt. May 21, 1848.

Sarah Jane, dau. of Isaac H. and Martha Vandegrift, bapt. June 3, 1848.

Charles Carroll, son of John H. and Mary Cannon, bapt. June 4, 1848.

Sarah Eliza and Augusta, children of Andrew and Sarah Ann Biddle, bapt. June 4, 1848.

Names of Thomas Benton and Virginia, children of John H. and Mary Cannon, who were baptized, have been omitted in the records. At what time they were baptized cannot now be known.

Lydia Frances, dau. of William and Lydia Rothwell, bapt. Apr. 15, 1848 by Rev. Foot.


Ellen Elizabeth and Christopher John, children of Leonard G. and Elizabeth Vandegrift; Leonard George, son of L.G. and Hester Vandegrift, bapt. May 20, 1832.

Henry H. McVay, ward of Anna Hanson, bapt. Nov. 20, 1832.

Henry H. McVay, ward of Anna Hanson, bapt. Nov. 20, 1832.
Nov. 30, 1849, by Rev. I.W.K. Handy.


Marriages

David Stewart and Miss Mary Perry, Dec. 22, 1836.

John Sample and Elizabeth Stradley, Dec. 22, 1836.

Andrew Jackson Vandergrift and Miss Ann Price, Feb. 1, 1838.

George Vandergrift and Elizabeth Janvier, Dec. 18, 1838.


John H. Norris and Maria B. Higgins, Aug. 6, 1850, by Rev. I.W.K. Handy.

James Howell and Hannah S. Vaill, Sept. 8, 1850, by Rev. I.W.K. Handy.

Hyland Saunders and Hester Bayard (colored), Nov. 21, 1850, by Rev. I.W.K. Handy.

William Conoway to Mary E. Miller, Sept. 11, 1851, by Rev. I.W.K. Handy.

Hugh Reese mar. Elizabeth Newsome, in 1794 (Nov. 20).

Isham Reese mar. Polly Rogers, 1805 (June 8)—1806.

John K. Revere mar. Sally Burkhalter, June 22, 1805.

Cable English mar. Martha Verdon, June 23, 1840.

John Lawson Burkhalter mar. Evelyn C. Scott, 1841 (Sept. 9).

Francis Reese mar. Mary Hardaway,—. John Scott mar. Elizabeth Holloman, 1842 (Oct. 5).


Thomas Davis mar. Nancy Short, 1802 (Mar. 18).


Asa Newsome mar. Nancy Newsome, ( —).

Wm. Hutcherson mar. Patsey Barksdale, 1801 (June).

Thomas Davis mar. Nancy Short, (Mar. 18).

Martha Jones mar. Nicholas Pitts, 1820 (Feb. 24).

Matilda Short mar. Daniel Torrence, 1813 (Apr. 10).

Benj. Scott mar. Sally Battle, 1813 ( —). Josiah Rigs mar. Harriet Scott, 1814 ( —).


Aaron English mar. Lucy Johnson, 1822 (Nov. 19).

Solomon Newsome mar. Lucy Aldridge, 1824 (Jan. 22).

Moses McKinney mar. Harriet Burkhalter, 1811 (Sept. 26).


Lewis Jackson mar. Mary Jones, Nov. 6, 1816.

Kichen Harrison mar. Amy Reese, Nov. 2, 1815.


Stephen Jones mar. Mary P. Beall, Apr. 15, 1824.

William Jones mar. Temperance Meadows, Nov. 3, 1824.

Thomas Norris mar. Susan Newsome, Nov. 11, 1824.

Richard Reese mar. Sally Johnson, June 27, 1816.

Edmond Hayes mar. Mary Reese, Sept. 1, 1814.

James Hinton mar. Penelope Newsome, June 25, 1815.

Susan Jones mar. John Kitchens, June 2, 1816.

James Newsome mar. Eliza Newsome, Aug. 8, 1816.

Lewis Jackson mar. Mary Jones, Nov. 6, 1816.


Parmella Jones mar. Nathan Breed, Feb. 27, 1817.

Thomas Jones mar. Elizabeth,— May 24, 1823.


Daniel W. Newsome mar. Martha Haywood, Nov. 4, 1819.

Duncan Campbell mar. Elizabeth Jones, Aug. 18, 1823.


Teresa Polcher mar. Malcolm Murphy, Oct. 10, 1822.


Aaron English mar. Lucy Johnson, Nov. 21, 1822.

Uriah Little mar. Maria Joiner, Feb. 23, 1823.

Allen Jones mar. Sally Toyland, Mar. 23, 1824.

Thomas Fisher mar. Epsy Burkhalter, 1813 ( —).

Sancil Burkhalter mar. Thomas Pate, 1815 (Jan. 27).

Kitchen McKinney mar. Averrilla Burkhalter, 1815 (Dec. 21).

Mary Burkhalter mar. Samuel Greig, 1817 (Dec. 18).

Simion Rogers mar. Miss Sims, 1811 (Junq 6).

Elijah King, mar. Susanna W. Jones, 1819 (Nov. 22).

James Hinton, mar. Penelope Hinton, 1815 (June 24).


Francis Scott, mar. Riscilla Avery, 1824 (Dec. 7).

Morgan Norris, mar. Rebecca—, 1824 (Dec. 22).

(See Note page 562)

QUERIES


Imlay—Robbins—Wanted, parents, (Continued on page 559)

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Two 25th Reunions

To the Editor, DAR Magazine:

1. Sons of the Republic

You know how seldom we find tangible—living—proof of what our DAR programs have accomplished.

Printed in the Magazine, perhaps the following account of the 25th Reunion of my first Junior American Citizens Club members will bring you interesting facts about other, now grown-up, JACs. To date, the only even slightly similar get-together I know of occurred at the JAC Breakfast at DAR Continental Congress in 1943.

As you remember, three wartime Continental Congresses were held away from Washington. In Chicago, in 1942, the highlight of my National Chairman’s report was a talk by Judge Louis J. Schneider, who came from Cincinnati to again thank the NSDAR for its club work for young Americans, which he said had been a valued influence in his own life. In 1910 he had appeared at our Congress, when he was an 18-year-old President of a Sons of the Republic Club—an older boys’ unit of the Children of the Republic, of which at 10 he was a charter member and at 25 a Club Director; this is the organization which since 1936 has been called “Junior American Citizens.”

When Continental Congress was held in Cincinnati in 1941, Judge Schneider brought as his guests to the JAC Breakfast his wife; Mrs. J. A. Bechel, a sister-in-law of one of the DAR leaders of those early clubs, the late Miss Nellie Bechel; Eric L. Schulte, Ralph Becker, and Jacob F. Steinkoenig, all boyhood members and then successful business men; and the Director of the first of the older boys’ groups, James Garfield Stewart, Mayor of Cincinnati. (Incidentally, one of the Honorary Presidents General at the Breakfast was Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart; she said her coworkers “had stitched character and ambition” into the costumes of the boy actors in “The Second Continental Congress.” Judge Schneider confessed to having worn one of those creations!)

These four men, who had been members of the DAR-organized clubs more than 35 years earlier, and the erstwhile Club Director, now Cincinnati’s Mayor, reminisced proudly and happily, as did my one-time little girl Junior American Citizens at their 25th Reunion described below. Furthermore, I am sure they inspired the same feelings of admiration for their “worthwhileness” and for our DAR-sponsored Clubs which had contributed, at a formative period, to their present active good citizenship.

Thinking that you might wish to preface the following account with some of the above information about that other “Reunion” and our loyal friend, Judge Schneider, I have confirmed my memories of those Continental Congress events by referring to the DAR Magazine: August 1942, pp. 641–2; April, 1943, pp. 228–9; and August, 1943, p. 528.

2. Martha Washington JAC Club

“It was so nice to see the girls and even more delightful to see what lovely people they are now! They certainly are a fine group, aren’t they? . . . I’d like to keep in touch with them. . . . Thanks so very much for having invited me to your home. . . . God bless you.”

The 25th Reunion of the Martha Washington Junior American Citizens Club, sponsored “once upon a time” by the Rancho San Jose de Buenos Aires Chapter, Los Angeles, Calif., inspired this “thank you” note. The party was held at the home of the present chapter chairman, who had organized and led this after-school-hours group of 5th and 6th grade girls at the then Sawtelle Boulevard School. (It is now named in memory of Miss Nora Sterry who, as principal, 25 years ago, gave the JAC program her enthusiastic support.)

The Reunion brought together nine former members, now living in widely separated parts of Los Angeles County, most of whom had not seen each other for over 20 years. The “girls” (plus a husband and a couple of children, at the end of the afternoon) reminisced and laughed over pictures of themselves in Martha Washington costumes, appearing at DAR Southern Council, pledging Allegiance to the Flag during a DAR chapter meeting, and carrying bouquets of May Day flowers to the Veterans’ Administration hospital patients. They talked of what they had learned at JAC club meetings and spoke of treasuring the patriotic scrapbooks they had made—and the little membership pins. One told of her children’s interest in her JAC pin and in her stories of club activities.

Later they admired the red, white, and blue decorations on the tea table—including tiny handcrafted figures of George and Martha Washington which dated back to club days.

One JAC is now a school teacher, two hold responsible positions in the business world, and the others combine the care of husbands and two or three children with such community service as the presidency of a PTA.

Rancho San Jose de Buenos Aires Chapter is proud to have guided, 25 years ago, the loyalty-training of these Junior American Citizens, who are now intelligently-helpful Grown-up American Citizens.

Sincerely yours,

HELEN GRACE (MRS. ASA FOSTER)
HARSHBARGER
Chapter JAC Chairman and National Chairman,
JAC Committee, 1941-44.
MARY JONES

by Mildred Morris Darkis

In speaking to you, Good Citizen winners of the Sixth District, North Carolina DAR, I am addressing one of the most distinguished and distinctive audiences in the world today and one of the most fortunate. It is distinguished and distinctive in that each person here has the privilege of writing the word "citizen" after her name, and fortunate in that so doing she is using the term in a wider context than that of the generally accepted "happenstance of birth in a particular country," for, in addition to the above, our dictionary defines citizen as a free man, a free woman—terms truly descriptive of us who live under a great constitutional form of government which assures to all the "right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." These basic rights are being denied at this very moment to millions of enslaved peoples throughout the world, and although these peoples may designate themselves as "citizens," the very word as we define it is nothing but a hollow mockery. Mary Jones: Citizen, to us means Mary Jones, Free Woman; Tom Smith, Citizen, Free Man; and our Constitution tells us that this is so!

Miss Gertrude Carraway, Honorary President General of our DAR Society, had this to say in her address in Washington, D.C. this past September:

America has long held meaning as an idea and an ideal—a land of opportunity with a chance to get ahead—with a chance to become what we make of ourselves under our Constitution upheld by our constitutional obligations.

It is pleasing to all of us that the emphasis in this year's Good Citizens contest is on the individual's interpretation of his basic right under the Constitution, and we are proud that our DAR Society was the inaugurator of the celebration which is now designated by the United States Congress as Constitution Week. It was Miss Carraway's suggestion back in 1955 that the Society undertake to call the Nation's attention to a deeper appreciation of, and a study of, this document, which led a year later to the Congressional Proclamation. (This achievement won for the Society an Award from Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge in 1956.) Our Society's interest in the Constitution is not of recent origin, however, for since its founding, reverence for the Constitution has been one of its tenets. Indeed, the dedicatory plaque in one of the DAR buildings designates it as forever Constitution Hall.

Obviously, if "citizen" means free woman or free man, then Good Citizen means good free woman, good free man, as opposed to an evil or unworthy one. The attributes of a Good Citizen are many and varied, but the following four categories will include the most important:

(1) Dependability (truthfulness, loyalty, punctuality).
(2) Service (cooperation, consideration).
(3) Leadership (personality, self-control, responsibility).
(4) Patriotism (unselfish interest in family, school, community, and

The above address was given by Mildred Morris Darkis (Mrs. F. R. Darkis) before the Good Citizens of District Six, DAR, of North Carolina, meeting at Chapel Hill on January 4, 1964. Davie Poplar Chapter of Chapel Hill, N.C., cooperated in the celebration of the N.C. chapter. Mrs. E. T. Newton of Durham is District Director and Mrs. J. B. MacLeod is regent of Davie Poplar Chapter.

If in our land we want "Citizen" to continue to connote a free person, the last attribute mentioned is very important. Millions of "Citizens" of countries dominated by totalitarian governments are as dependable, as responsible, as zealous, more vocal, and much more fanatically loyal to their way of life ("isms or whatnot) than we are to ours. Our patriotism must be nourished by knowledge—knowledge of what our country really is, what it stands for, knowledge of its heritage, its form of government—and then, thus fortified, we must not be ashamed or too timid to defend our way of life before the whole world. Let's be proud to be patriotic!

Bernard Baruch, one of our country's truly great and good citizens, one who is fondly referred to as "Elder Statesman" and "Advisor to Presidents," in speaking of the relative strength of his loyalties, listed them in descending scale: "First, I am an American; second, I am a Southerner; third, I am a Confederate Democrat; fourth, I am a Jew." Speaking some years ago in his home town of Camden, S.C., he said:

I have had intolerance practiced against me and mine all my life, but I have never permitted it to rouse in me envy, jealousy or hatred, or to weaken in the slightest degree my faith in our way of life. I am a Southerner, and I am proud to be patriotic!

You, our Good Citizens, certainly have proved the truth of Mr. Baruch's last sentence. You have shown your parents, your teachers, your classmates (toughest critics of all), and us that you can do things, that you can take responsibility, and that you can and do think for yourselves. Judging from what you have accomplished thus far, we are confident that, in whatever direction your life may lead, you will continue to study, will continue to search for the truth, confident that, wherever you find it, in that particular area you are free and will continue to be so long as you faithfully serve it. Good Citizens, we honor you!

MARRIAGE, HEIRLOOMS, ANCESTRY, MEMORIALS, HISTORICAL EVENTS, EDUCATION, CITIZENSHIP, federation.
QUESTION: Is it in good taste for a person to move to close nominations if she is a candidate for office?

ANSWER: This writer does not think it is in good taste, but it does not violate the rules of parliamentary procedure. This type of behavior reminds me of what Gen. Henry M. Robert answered when asked if a member of a society had a right to nominate herself for an office. "Yes," he answered, "she has the right, but it is scarcely conceivable that one would commit such an indelicate act. It implies that she has not one friend who is willing to nominate her, and lessens her chances of election." (P.L., p. 466, Ques. 147.) Moving to close nominations when one is a candidate smacks of the above and shows undue concern for shutting out opposition. The right to do it, however, no one questions.

QUESTION: May our chapter accept the treasurer's audited annual report instead of accepting an auditor's report?

ANSWER: The treasurer's report should never be accepted. (R.O.R., p. 251, lines 33-34.) The chapter never accepts or adopts the treasurer's report, even though it is audited. The question is always put on the auditor's report, and that is adopted. (R.O.R., p. 25, lines 37-38.)

QUESTION: Our chapter passed a motion, and after the meeting adjourned the members felt that the motion passed was unwise and wished to amend it at the next meeting. Can this be done without reconsidering the vote on the motion?

ANSWER: It would be too late to reconsider the vote at the next meeting, since your chapter meets once a month. "The motion to reconsider a vote must be made on the day the vote was taken on the motion, or the next succeeding business meeting, with the President's consent, or a recess shall not be counted as a day." (R.O.R., p. 156, lines 14-17.) Since your chapter does not meet within the time limit, the next meeting will be too late to reconsider the vote. You have a remedy—you can amend the motion or rescind the motion. If you amend the motion, the motion to amend is an incidental main motion and will require a two-thirds vote without notice. You may amend the motion, or you may rescind the motion. If you rescind the motion, then you could put a motion on the floor better suited to your purpose. Both the incidental main motion to amend and the incidental main motion to rescind have the same rules. The rules for both are the same as an original main motion, except that you cannot object to their consideration, and each would require a two-thirds vote unless notice was given. (R.O.R., p. 169, lines 5-14.)

QUESTION: What would it take for the chapter to ratify an action of the Executive Board?

ANSWER: That would depend on the action of the Executive Board. A chapter cannot ratify an action that it could not itself have legally taken. (P.L., p. 441, Ques. 80.) A chapter may only ratify such acts of its officers, executive board, or committees etc., as it had the power to authorize in advance. Anything done in violation of the laws of the Nation, State, organization's charter, bylaws, etc., cannot be ratified. (R.O.R., p. 175, lines 23-25.)

QUESTION: In a chapter election, what should be done with the unused ballots?

ANSWER: It is our opinion that unused ballots should be destroyed, since they are of no importance. It is the voted ballots that should be sealed in an envelope and preserved until there is no danger of a recount being ordered, after which time the ballots should be destroyed. "If the election is not questioned within a month there is usually no use to preserve them." (P.L., p. 229, last paragraph.) In most chapters there is no possibility of the report of the tellers being questioned, and the ballots may be destroyed as soon as the annual meeting adjourns. (P.L. p. 229, last four lines, and the first three lines on p. 230.)

QUESTION: Can a chapter levy assessments, since this is not provided for in the bylaws?

ANSWER: It is a well-established fact in parliamentary law that assessments cannot be levied unless specifically provided for in the bylaws. (P.L., p. 518, Ques. 322.)

QUESTION: In answering a roll call, is it proper to say "here" or "present"?

ANSWER: Neither is correct. In answering a roll call for the purpose of voting you say "aye," "nay," or "present." The word "present" is used if the member does not wish to vote. An entry must be made in the minutes of all voting in the affirmative (aye); of those voting in the negative (nay); and of those who answered "present." (R.O.R., p. 198, lines 3-6.) "This type of voting is peculiar to this country and since it is so time consuming, it is rarely used in ordinary societies." (R.O.R., p. 197; read the footnote at the bottom of the page.)

QUESTION: May a person who is a member in good standing in another State be an associate member in a State in which she is now a resident?

ANSWER: The bylaws define the requirements for associate membership. (ARTICLE XIII, Sec. 17.) Briefly they are as follows: The applicant for associate membership in a chapter must be a member in good standing of a chapter of the DAR; the chapter granting the associate membership must ascertain that the person is a member in good standing in another chapter; a person may not be an associate member in more than two chapters in the same State; an associate member may not be counted toward representation, or have the right to vote or hold office in the chapter in which she holds associate membership. There is nothing in the national bylaws that would forbid this person becoming an associate member of your chapter although her residence is now in your city. She is a member in good standing in another State.

QUESTION: May a chapter member vote by proxy on a matter of policy?

ANSWER: Our National Society, State Conferences, and chapters have, as their parliamentary authority Robert's Rules of Order Revised; will you please read to your chapter "Proxy Voting" (R.O.R., p. 200)?

To add emphasis "It is allowed only when authorized by the bylaws or charter." (R.O.R., p. 200, lines 18-19.) Voting on any matter of importance to the members, except when a chapter is disbanded, has to be by voice or hand vote; or when electing delegates, officers, etc., by ballot vote—and only those present and voting may vote. A member could not vote a ticket and leave the chapter meeting and request that it be counted; that would be a proxy vote. The members, in order to vote with the question of policy you asked about, must be in attendance at the meeting and vote in person, one vote per member. A motion could be made that, when the vote is taken on this matter, it be taken by ballot—but that would mean only those actually in the meeting could vote, and therefore could not be any vote by mail or assigning any one else to vote in the member's name.

QUESTION: If a special committee was appointed during one regent's administration and the work was not completed or a report given, does the committee continue with its work, or does the incoming regent appoint a new committee to continue with the previous work?

ANSWER: The special committee appointed to do a special piece of work continues in existence until the work for which it was appointed is completed, unless the chapter should discharge it from further consideration of the matter. This special committee appointed for a specific task is not affected by the occurrence of the annual meeting or by the change of the regent. The chapter to which the report was to be given is the same. (P.L., p. 463, Ques. 135.) The incoming regent does not have the power to appoint a new committee. The chapter can, by a two-thirds vote, discharge the committee; but the objective is to get the project finished, and the committee should proceed to do so. The committee, the one appointed before the change of administration, is the committee functioning. "A special committee is appointed for a specific purpose, and until the duty assigned it by the society is accomplished, it continues to exist—The fact that an annual meeting has intervened does not discharge a special committee appointed by the society." (R.O.R., p. 219, lines 15-22.)
Rocky Mount
Tennessee's Newest, yet Oldest State Shrine
by
PAULINE MASSENGILL (MRS. FRANK W.) DEFRIECE

ROCKY MOUNT, the name given to this original log home, was destined to play an important role in pioneer history. It is in Sullivan County, upper East Tennessee, 5 miles from Johnson City, on Highway 11E to Bristol. It was purchased in 1959 by the State of Tennessee because this original log house had served as the “First Capital of the Territory South of the River Ohio” (1790-92). Later, the Capital was moved to Knoxville. Historian Ramsey describes this house and pays a beautiful tribute to William Cobb in his Annals of Tennessee.

Rocky Mount is an historical and educational shrine, with national as well as regional interest. Here one can step back into the year 1769, when the first permanent settlers came to the Watauga-Holston area seeking liberty and freedom. These brave and hardy Anglo-Saxons established the Watauga Association, the first written Constitution by men of American birth. They built churches and schools, fought the Cherokee, and established homes and rules of law and order. Theodore Roosevelt says, in his Winning of the West:

The Watauga settlers outlined, in advance, the Nation's work. They tamed the rugged and shaggy wilderness, they bid defiance to outside foes and they successfully solved the difficult problems of self-government.

At this time, this land belonged to North Carolina and was referred to as the “Far West.” William Cobb, a man of culture, education, and reputation, built this “commodious” two-story log home, and it became a place of importance and influence. He had followed his brother-in-law, Henry Massengill, who had settled here in 1769. Both had been prominent in the affairs of eastern North Carolina. These families had been related for many years. Daniel Boone, Richard Henderson, Andrew Jackson, Andrew Johnson, and prominent men of many periods in history were guests in this home, which was appropriately called Rocky Mount due to the large outcroppings of limestone rock around the home.

On September 24, 1780, soldiers stopped here en route to Sycamore Shoals to rendezvous for the battle of Kings Mountain. William Cobb and Pharaoh Cobb outfitted these men with rations and gunpowder (made by Mary Patton on Powder Creek nearby). They also furnished horses, mules, and slaves to transport provisions to the battle site. This battle was successfully fought by men from this area on October 7, 1780. Thomas Jefferson said:

The Battle of Kings Mountain was the turning point of the Revolutionary War.

In 1790, North Carolina ceded its western lands to the United States Government, and President George Washington appointed William Blount, a member of Congress, a
Signer of the Constitution of the United States, and a man of many talents, as Governor of “The Territory of the United States of America South of the River Ohio” (commonly called “The Southwest Territory”). He was also made superintendent of Indian affairs. Governor Blount established his government with his friend William Cobb at Rocky Mount. All functions of government were carried on here until the capital was moved to Knoxville. In later years, this home was on the stagecoach route from Baltimore to Memphis. It served as a United States post office from 1838-47.

The original Capitol, built of white oak logs, has been restored and furnished in early 18th century style. The kitchen and museum are new buildings, contributed to the State of Tennessee by the writer. The kitchen is a memorial to the last owner of Rocky Mount, the late John Michael Massengill of Johnson City, Tenn. The museum is a memorial to Mrs. DeFriece’s parents, the late Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Evans Massengill of Bristol, Tenn. This area museum is filled with interesting exhibits of historic value and is attracting people of all ages—the old, the middle-aged, and the very young.

Visitors to Rocky Mount will find eight historical markers explaining the pioneer history of the first migration west. They will learn how men of courage and vision laid the foundations for our American way of life and won for us the freedoms and privileges we cherish today.

Volunteer Chapter, of Bristol, Tenn., has been interested in the preservation of Rocky Mount for many years and placed the first marker there in 1935. The marker was dedicated by Mrs. Russell William Magna, then President General, and the ceremony was scheduled to take place at the time of the Virginia State Conference in Bristol, Va.

Rocky Mount is a teaching shrine, familiarizing people of all ages with their past. We believe that no one can understand the future unless the past is known. Gen. Douglas MacArthur said recently:

The fires of patriotism and sacrifice in students should preserve America as a free nation. Cicero said 80 years before Christ, “Not to know what happened before one was born is always to be a child.”

I want to congratulate the Daughters of the American Revolution for the splendid work you are doing to preserve our American way of life—the liberties and freedoms we have inherited at such great cost and sacrifice. It is tragic that many of our citizens think only of their comforts and conveniences, and nothing of their duties and responsibilities. The DAR literature makes us realize our many blessings, and the fight your organization is making against communism is excellent.

The members of the Daughters of the American Revolution are familiar with much of this history. We extend a cordial invitation to each of you to visit us, and to those living near us to work with us in our efforts to preserve, restore, and teach valuable lessons of pioneer history.

History should be considered a sacred trust. We should help others develop a pride in their ancestors and the valuable contributions they made toward good living today.

California’s Superintendent of Education, Dr. Max Rafferty, says we need to concentrate on the teaching of history in our schools. Courses in American history should be required and graduated. This means that the history of this blessed land would be taught each year in every class. His excellent article, *What Has Happened to Patriotism?* is filled with many valuable suggestions as to the needs of our schools. These lessons of Americanism, loyalty, and patriotism should begin with the preschooler and end at the grave. Why not teach our children why we believe our type of government is best (Continued on page 545)
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[542] DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
HONORING

MRS. BERNARD D. DOOLEY

State Regent of Vermont

1962 - 1965

Presented with pride and affection by

THE VERMONT STATE SOCIETY
Florence Harris. They held up the Flag. The old chief gazed upon it lovingly and proudly, then closed his eyes in death.

Notables from all parts of the State came to pay respect to an adopted American who loved his country—his Flag to the end. Men who had loved the cause of the Confederacy bowed their heads in profoundest grief with members of the family, as the master of Malmaison was lowered with his beloved Flag to his final resting place in the family cemetery, a peaceful, quiet spot, just across the hill from his home among the murmuring pines and cooing doves; there he calmly rests.

A beautiful monument of white marble marks his last resting place, bearing the accompanying inscription:

GREENWOOD LEFLORE
Born June 3, 1800
Died August 21, 1865
The Last of the Choctaws
East of the Mississippi

Greenwood Leflore holds a unique and interesting position in the history of Mississippi. He was indeed a great man—great as a member of the Choctaw Indian tribe and equally great as a Mississippian. He wrote his name in letters of gold in the history of his beloved native State.
for the development and happiness of the individual?

In Proverbs we are told Remove not the ancient landmark which thy fathers have set. Yet, every day superhighways and shopping centers are removing our precious heritage of historic places. Lewis Mumford said:

The concrete cloverleaf is becoming our national flower.

We should remember that a dedicated group of aroused citizens can exert great power when these landmarks are in danger of removal under the word “progress.” Let us not forget that “monuments and shrines are the grappling irons that bind one generation to another.”

We should never forget the words of Daniel Webster:

God grants liberty only to those who love it, and are always ready to guard and defend it.

Rocky Mount

(Continued from page 541)

boring. We are trying to encourage people to preserve authentic records of their ancestors and of themselves. Suddenly we have no one to answer our questions. We should all be writing our experiences. Will your great-grandchildren know anything about you?

History is for posterity, but it can also be a great and valuable satisfaction to the present generation—and a safeguard against the enemy. The late President Kennedy said:

History not only teaches, it illuminates. And with illumination, we can penetrate the darkness of any problem that threatens us in the months and years that lie ahead!

Pioneering is not over—only the locations, needs, and types of pioneers change. Every generation faces hardships, sorrows, disappointments. I believe the people of the United States have the potential to overcome the difficulties we face. We can become beacon lights for others that have not been so richly blessed with God-fearing, hardworking ancestors. But this requires the same courage and fortitude they possessed.

Our forefathers established this blessed land of ours by hard work, initiative, sacrifice, and deep religious convictions. Carl Sandburg says in that great masterpiece of his, Remembrance Rock:

We know that when a nation goes down and never comes back, when a society or civilization perishes, one condition can always be found. They forgot where they came from. They lost sight of what brought them along. The hard beginnings were forgotten. The struggles they forgot. They became satisfied with themselves!

The time has come for us to recognize our dangers, to assume greater responsibilities, so that we can win this war we are now fighting—this war of survival for our democratic beliefs in liberty, freedom, and justice for all.

We should never forget the words of Daniel Webster:

God grants liberty only to those who love it, and are always ready to guard and defend it.
Norwich University
The Military College of the State of Vermont
Northfield, Vermont

Academic programs leading to degrees in Engineering, the Arts, and Sciences. Military programs leading to Reserve or Active commissions in the Army.

Write to Director of Admissions.

NOTICE!!

To those Individuals and Organizations, willing to give articles of Historical or Antiquarian Interest

For display at State-owned Historic Buildings.

All items will be properly cataloged. Each will be identified with its own historical data and name of the donor.

PLEASE CONTACT THE VERMONT BOARD OF HISTORIC SITES

MONTPELIER, VERMONT

Corrections

Central Missouri State College—Your attention is called to an error in the date for the summer session and fall term in the April magazine on page 469. This date should have been Summer Session: Starts June 4, Fall Term: Starts September 10.

On page 478 of the April Magazine the name of the owner of Oconee Dairies should have been Marshall J. Parker.

The list of Maryland Chapters named in the advertisement honoring the State Regent, Mrs. Eliot Calender Lovett, on page 455 of the April issue, should have included the Erasmus Perry Chapter and General Mordecai Gist Chapter.
Conservation In Michigan

Our beautiful Michigan, known as "The Water Wonderland" with her lakes and long shoreline, has been favored by nature in many ways. The rich iron and copper mines attracted the earliest settlers. Industry followed where raw materials were available. Though the forests were an obstacle to the pioneer farmers they became a source of great wealth, providing the lumber for the settlers who poured into the Midwest after the Civil War. Agriculture, oil and the salt deposits drew greater and greater numbers of people.

But the resources began to dwindle. The forests occupying most of Michigan were harvested or destroyed by forest fires by the early 1900's. The bare land eroded. Our abundant water supply was also threatened by pollution from untreated sewage and industrial waste.

Such unrestricted exploitation made Michigan more and more aware of the need for conservation—the wise use and development of her natural resources. Hence a strong program came into being when the Commissions of Public Domain Education, Fish and Wildlife, Forest, and Water were combined to form the Conservation Department in 1921.

The Michigan Department of Conservation was faced with grave problems. The expansion of land settlement and industry; the thousands of acres of waste lands; the excessive consumption of game and fish; improper oil drilling; and the ever growing numbers of tourists clamoring for outdoor recreation—all these and many more needs had to be met.

Outstanding Conservation Education

The Conservation Training School at Higgins Lake has been a big factor in helping to solve these problems. Built as a Civilian Conservation Corps project in 1934, it has been in constant use since 1941.

Annually some 10,000 persons register at the training school to participate in conferences and workshops. They receive basic training in the principles and practices of conservation.

The school is open all year round. Each summer four week-long sessions train teachers in the various phases of our natural resources.

The Higgins Lake Conference for Garden Clubs and DAR members is an inspiring three days each September.

Field trips and informal class work, under the direction of Walter Van Dien and the dedicated Conservation Staff, make all who attend the Higgins Lake Training School keenly aware of the need for conservation and their own individual responsibility toward it.

Some Dos and Don'ts in Conservation

1. Never leave a littered campground or picnic area. Leave it as you would like to find it. Be sure your campfire is out.
2. Never throw debris from a car. One match or cigarette tossed carelessly may destroy many acres of trees. There were over 82,000 forest fires in the U.S. in 1963.
3. Read and follow the directions on your pesticide package. Careless use of pesticides means the destruction of wildlife and the pollution of our water. Careful use means better crops.
4. Never waste water.
5. Be informed. Read the articles pertaining to Conservation in your newspapers and magazines.


This Page Sponsored By

Piety Hill Chapter, NSDAR

Birmingham, Michigan
MEMORIAL PINES
DAR DEDICATION—Sept. 20, 1963

PLANTATION ON THE CADILLAC DISTRICT
OF THE MANISTEE NATIONAL FOREST
MICHIGAN

When the early settlers first came to this area they found it nearly covered with beautiful hardwood trees in the southern part of the State and magnificent pines farther north. By the 1870's there was a tremendous demand for lumber by the pioneers who were now building large settlements and towns. The forests seemed inexhaustible and the lumbermen were not careful in the way they supplied the demand. Sometimes not a single tree was left standing to supply seeds for future growth. And forest fires did even more damage. Many lands were burned not once but several times, leaving desolation.

By the 1930's thousands of acres of abandoned land grown up in worthless scrub and weeds had to be taken back for taxes by the State. It was then that the National Forest Service was asked to help reforest and redeem this land. The Manistee National Forest was established in 1938—extending 50 miles eastward from Lake Michigan in the northwestern part of Michigan's Lower Peninsula. It has 449,000 acres of national forest land and protects the headwaters of the many large streams that empty into Lake Michigan.

In 1948 the Michigan Society, Daughters of the Revolution, became interested in the general needs for reforesting the waste lands of Michigan. What better way to memorialize our members and loved ones than to plant living trees? A cooperative arrangement with the Forest Service resulted in an agreement to plant one acre of young trees for each $10 that was contributed. Approximately 1000 tiny trees are planted per acre.

Individual members and chapters have sent their gifts in varying amounts to the State Treasurer where they accumulate in a Memorial Pines Fund. When it reaches $1,000, Mr. L. A. Pommerening, Forest Supervisor of the Huron-Manistee National Forests, arranges for a hundred-acre planting and a plaque to mark the area. There is then a dedication ceremony to which all DAR members and their friends may come.
Latest DAR Dedication—September 20, 1963

“This is the eighth plantation to be dedicated and memorialized by your organization. I know of no other organization in this Forest Service Region which can claim such an outstanding interest in conservation activities. The Forest Service thanks you very much for your cooperative spirit. These eight plantations have a total area of 660 acres, with 449 acres in the dedicated areas and 211 acres planted in more remote areas. This plantation area here covers about forty acres.

Perhaps you can visualize the area as it will look 140 years from now. One hundred and forty years is generally considered to be the maturity age for red pine trees. Unfortunately we won’t be around at that time but our descendents will. During all this time these trees will have protected the soil from wind and water erosion. This tree plantation will have given many birds and animals shelter and food. It will have provided scenic beauty for the touring public and the harvested forest products will have given employment to many people. This land with these trees will have truly served multiple use purposes.”

Portion of the speech by Mr. D. D. Westerberg, Acting for the Forest Supervisor.

The operation takes two men, one driving the tractor and one riding the planter doing the actual planting. They can plant 1,000 trees per hour in fair to good terrain. The trees average 6 to 7 feet apart within rows which are 8 feet apart. The individual tree is 8-12 inches tall and three years old. Previously until around 1950 the trees were planted by hand. A man with a planting bar could only average 500 trees a day.

Care and Future of the Plantation

“These red pine trees are now three years old. Survival of the planted trees has been excellent. Approximately 96% of the trees planted are living and growing.

As these trees grow they will be periodically checked for disease or animal damage. They will receive intensive protection from the threat of fire. When the trees are about 25 years old, trained Foresters will mark approximately 1/3 of them for harvesting. Removal of part of the trees will speed up the growth and development of the remaining better trees. Additional trees will be harvested every ten years. At age 140 these red pines will be mature and by this time the area should have a new natural growth of young trees, providing mother nature cooperates.”

Steve Harper, Assistant Ranger

These pages sponsored by the following Michigan Chapters:

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Coldwater
Colonel Joshua Howard
Elizabeth Cass
Ezra Parker
Fort Ponchartrain
General Richardson
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Lousia St. Clair
Lucinda Hinsdale Stone
Major John Biddle
Marquette
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ADRIAN COLLEGE
The gateway to Michigan Water Wonderland
Recommended by Lucy Welcott Barnum Chapter

13 Governors
(Continued from page 510)
to give the final push toward statehood.

Bibliography

19. TRUMBULL, JOHN. The Autobiography
With the Chapters
(Continued from page 534)

for General Lafayette. Some of the other
gowns worn at this Anniversary were very
graciously lent by the Montpelier Woman's
Club. Mrs. George Martin, a new mem-
ber of the chapter, wore a century-old
schoolmate of the regent, spoke about
of the First National Bank at the Barre -
Mrs. Madelyn Davidson, vice president
that "A woman should be good for every-
ingthing at home—but abroad, good for
Webster's Biographical Dictionary.
"Paul B. Reinhold, Past President of
the American Revolution, will give you a
message of welcome." In showing a block
American Revolution, will give you a
of the girls and their stimulating and
inspired to us all. Our hospitality chair-
man for the evening, Mrs. Anson J. Pol-

in Connecticut 71st Birthday, but its venerable age was
work of the American Field Service Ex-
A.F.S.; Miss Christiane Car-
ies a ceremony this morning. The Boy
Sponsor of this ceremony today.
"Mal S. Pancost, of the Junior Cham-
ber of Commerce, who is chairman of
their Naturalization Committee, is the
sponsor of this ceremony.
"Why is it, your country is
only about 200 years old, and has be-
come the most powerful, the greatest
country in the World, the highest type of
living, and here we are, a couple of
years old?" asked Mr. Reinhold. He
said, "First, we are a free people; and second, we
have never been under the thumb of a
dictator or despot." In closing his re-
marks, he said, "Be sure to capitalize
in your own faith, devotedly and sincere-
is not free."
Mrs. Louis Bredice in Norwalk. The reg-
ent, Mrs. Ward Chichester Green, pre-

of Citizenship which proclaims you new
citizens. Dr. Tung Au is associate
professor of civil engineering at Carnegie
Institute of Technology of Pittsburgh.
Dr. Tung said, "Unlike native-born citi-
zens, we regard our new citizenship as a
privilege, rather than a right. For one
reason or another, we have all chosen to
pledge our allegiance to a new common
cause, and have shared a noble heritage,
to which so many of our forebears have
contributed."
Judge Rosenberg then introduced sev-
eral members of the Col. William Wall-
ace Chapter (Miss Katharine McFarland,
chairman of the Americanism Committee,

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and the regent, Mrs. Walter F. Ainsworth, who presented each citizen with a United States Flag, which was received with a smile and "Thank you very much" from each person. In his closing remarks, Judge Rosenberg said, "Do not consider your American Flag as a souvenir, but respect it as an emblem of your new country, the United States of America."

We were all led in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America by the Boy Scouts, after which Dean Moor gave the Benediction. The Scouts then retreated the Colors.—Helen G. (Mrs. Walter F.) Ainsworth.

DISTRICT III (Virginia). The 17 chapters of Virginia's District III will hold their annual observances honoring Sarah Winston Henry, mother of Patrick Henry, at her last home, Winton, on May 29, beginning at 11 a.m. The morning program will be held in St. Mark's Church, an historic edifice on a cliff, diagonally across the road from Winton, in Amherst County, Virginia. It is reached by Route 151, which turns off from Route 29 about 3 miles north of Amherst. Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution and any guests they wish to invite from other States as well as Virginia will be cordially welcomed.

The main address will be given by a lineal descendant of Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Thomas Burchett of Ashland, Ky., a leader in DAR activities in chapter, State, and National levels and the President General of the Colonial Dames of the Seventeenth Century. Mrs. Burchett's subject will be Sarah Henry and Her Daughters.

At the close of the memorial program, luncheon will be served by the Sarah Henry Garden Club in St. Mark's Parish House. Reservations $1.50 (with check) should be made by May 26 with Mrs. W. J. Scogin, Winton, Va. After luncheon the procession to the cemetery on the Winton estate will take place. The owners of Winton, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Sneed, who cooperate with the Daughters in the memorial ceremonies, will hold open house in the afternoon.

Anyone desiring further information about the Winton program may inquire from Dr. Roberta A. Cornelius, No. 4, Parkmont Apartments, Lynchburg, Virginia.

JOHN COFFEE (Elba, Ala.) had its organization meeting early in June, 1963, when the organizing members, drawn from the Ozark Chapter, The regent of the new chapter is Miss Eunora Farris. The State Regent, Mrs. Lee Allen; and the present historian, Miss Eunora Farris. The State Regent, Mrs. George Slider, a member of the chapter, the documents supporting the history of the Winton estate, Mr. Scogin presented an inspiring message, This Is Christmas. Then every one sang Christmas carols, accompanied on the organ by the host, Carl Graser.

In addition to members of the Jean Ribault Chapter, the following regents of chapters in District I, Florida, were present: Mrs. T. W. Lister, Katherine Livingston; Mrs. Homer T. Jones, Jacksonville; Mrs. Perley Thorne, Ponte Vedra; and Mrs. St. Marys, B. H. Kan Yung, Members attending from Maria Jefferson Chapter, St. Augustine, were Mrs. Howard W. Mizell, District 1 Director; Mrs. W. J. Winter, District Secretary; and Mrs. Melvin M. Charles, newly elected District Vice Regent.

Two Honorary State Regents were distinguished guests—Mrs. James A. Craig (State Regent, 1922-24) and Mrs. Austin Williamson (State Regent—1950-52).—Margaret O. (Mrs. N. W.) Deilingar.

ECOR ROUGE (Daphne, Ala.) has a unique possession, possibly the only one of its kind owned by any DAR chapter. This cherished possession is a gavel made from the wood of the famed "Washington elm" planted by George Washington, on the East lawn of the Capitol in 1798. This gavel became the property of Ecor Rouge on November 14, 1958, when its owner, Mrs. George Slider, a member of the chapter, gave it to her chapter. Recently, at the suggestion of the regent, Mrs. Henry Walker, Mrs. Slider had a silver band mounted on the gavel with the legend: "Ecor Rouge Chapter, DAR. Presented by Mrs. George Slider, November 14, 1958. Wood from the Washington elm planted by George Washington in 1798." The band is hand-engraved.

In addition, Mrs. Slider gave the chapter the documents supporting the history of the gavel. From these documents it is learned that the late George Slider, husband of the donor, received portions of the wood of this tree when the elm succumbed to old age. Scientific tests and examinations by expert plant authorities before its removal established the approximate age of this tree at that time as 160 years.

Frederick Law Olmstead, the landscape architect who laid out the Capitol grounds, which lie between Constitution Avenue and Independence Avenue, in his report of 1882 to the Architect
of the Capitol, stated that this was one of the three or four surviving trees from the original plantings in the Capitol grounds. He endorsed the tradition that one of which the elm was one and the only brick house nearby, planted some trees one, and the Botanical Gardens distributed many rooted cuttings from it to Congressmen from different parts of the country.

The late George Slider received the bits of wood from the downed tree from his friend and fellow Mason, Admiral J. Bodine Henalee of Highland Park, Mich., where Mr. Slider was a skillful wood carver, a hobby he pursued for many years. From the piece of wood from the Washington elm he made a gavel for his wife, to be used as she saw fit.

Upon removing from Detroit to Fairhope, Ala., Mrs. Slider joined the Ecor Rouge Chapter and later gave the valuable gavel to the chapter. Successive regents have used it in presiding. Mrs. Slider's ancestor is Ephraim Loomis. Ecor Rouge is a relatively young chapter, having been in existence less than 10 years, although the historical society of Mason and Mrs. Houser, appeared on a 15-minute TV program in observance of the centennial anniversary of our independence.

Sources of information were: Admiral Henalee's and Mr. Slider's Correspondence; and the full report of Frederick Law Olmstead, landscape architect for the Capitol grounds, 1882.

MASON CITY (Mason City, Iowa) honored its first two 50-year members; (Mrs. Nelle Patterson Houser and Mrs. Ruth Sendorl Naylor of Clear Lake, Iowa) with a Patriotic Tea on February 12. Mrs. F. E. McDonald, regent, presented each with a 50-year certificate on behalf of the National Society and a corsage of yellow chrysanthemums tied with the National colors from the chapter.

As part of the program, Mrs. Herbert Winter gave a lesson on patriotism, shared with the National Defense chairman, whose topic was Education for patriotism. Mrs. Harold Posey read the President General's Message.

In observance of Constitution Week, September 16, the local radio and TV stations cooperated with spot announcements. Our Public Relations chairman, Mrs. Helen Houser, appeared on a 15-minute TV program informing the public concerning this annual observance.

At our December meeting we honored 25 charter members who had been DAR members for 25 years.—Mrs. Lyell J. Moore.

FANEUIL HALL (Wakefield, Mass.) opened its 1963 fall activities with observance of Constitution Week. In response to the request of the chapter regent, the editor of the local paper procured a proclamation signed by one of the town's selectmen; it was printed in the September 13 issue of the Daily Item. Spot announcements based on those sent out by the National Chairman of Constitution Week were based on the editorial page of the paper for five consecutive days, beginning September 16.

In addition, a window display was arranged in a community drugstore. The display included a framed copy of the Signing of the Constitution flanked on the right by the Chapter's United States Flag and on the left complete text of the Constitution. In front, on a “floor covering” of an old paisley shawl, was a very old, cowhide-bound copy of the Bible opened to the Ten Commandments, with a pair of old spectacles lying in front of the Bible, and at one side a glass lamp which originated in 1876 and was appropriately inscribed to mark the hundredth anniversary of our independence. All articles displayed were furnished by chapter members. Copies of the pamphlets Your Rights Under the Constitution and One Hundred Questions and Answers were included in the display, as were three signs.

A sign in front of the Constitution read: “Our Constitution guaranteeing our rights and freedoms, is the gift of our Founding Fathers.” The Bible, opened to the Ten Commandments, read: “Our entire moral code, as contained in the Constitution, is based on the religious faith of our Forefathers.” In the right front corner, our chapter's message: “Faneuil Hall Chapter, DAR, pays tribute to the Founding Fathers in recognition of Constitution Week, September 17-23.”

We thank the friend who printed the signs and arranged the window display, the druggist who gave us the use of his window, our selectman for signing the proclamation, and the editor for the generous publicity in our local paper.—Dorothy E. (Mrs. Laurence M.) Smith.

SACRAMENTO (Sacramento, Calif.). Great enthusiasm greeted the announcement in October of the formation of a new National DAR Committee—the American Heritage Committee. When the regent of Sacramento Chapter, Mrs. Stephen F. Herlinger, appointed her new committee (Mrs. Herbert Matthews, Mrs. George Hegewald, Mrs. Edward Hyatt) she said she wished there might be a little table display of keepsakes at some future meeting, and the idea thus presented took fire.

At the November meeting it was announced that the meeting on December 9 would be devoted to the theme “Our Heritage.” Members were asked to do four things:
1. Wear an old authentic costume—a dress, a bonnet, a shawl, etc.
2. Bring their precious keepsakes for a display table.
3. Call an inactive member with a special invitation.
4. Bring a guest who might be a prospective member.

The December meeting proved to be a tremendous success. Several inactive members were in attendance, and there were eight guests.

The little display of keepsakes grew and grew until it outgrew one side of our meeting room and stretched along the opposite side.

Members were in costume, and they brought old silver, china, daguerreotypes, pewter, pudding molds, lace, books, Bibles with family records, quilts, and candlesticks. They brought handloomed and hand-woven materials, some of which were purchased from Crossnore School 35 years ago.

The oldest Bible belonged to Miss Alice Greene. It was printed in Oxford, England, in 1697, with a family birth in (Continued on page 560)
Old Fort Horn

by

RUTH JICKLING (MRS. J. O.) McNELLY
Regent, Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter, Annapolis, Maryland

FORT HORN, in the area of Annapolis called Eastport, was marked by Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter with a commemorative tablet during appropriate ceremonies on October 16, 1963. The Mayor of Annapolis, Joseph H. Griscom, Sr., a direct descendant of Betsy Ross (Elizabeth Griscom), opened the exercises with a short talk on the history of the area and declared that this was the most gratifying official act I have performed to date—in a sense the rededication of the true spirit of Fort Horn which prevailed and continues to prevail even at this hour.

Elmer M. Jackson, Jr., editor of The Evening Capital and The Capital Gazette Press, was the guest speaker. Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., Honorary President General, NSDAR, gave a short address before unveiling the tablet, in which she praised the work of the chapter in preserving “a symbolic understanding of our heritage for the citizens of our community.” Mrs. John O. McNelly, chapter regent, introduced the speakers and, at the close of the exercises, with the chapter chaplain, Miss Laura R. Jickling, recited the DAR Ritual for marking historic spots.

Early History of the Locality

Before the Revolution the locality called Horn Point is said to have been the site of the first civil war on American soil, on March 25, 1655. This action became known as the Battle of the Severn and occurred between the forces of Lord Baltimore and the Puritans.

Over a century later the Revolution had begun. On October 19, 1774, the Peggy Stewart had been burned at Windmill Point, near Horn Point, as a protest against the British tax on tea. The Council of Safety of Annapolis, at its December session in 1775, appropriated £5,900 to fortify the City of Annapolis, place obstructions in the channel of the river, and erect such fortifications as would prevent men-of-war from approaching the city.

The Council of Safety had difficulty in obtaining armament for the forts after the breastworks had been erected. Cannon were very difficult to obtain. In spite of the fact that funds were available, supplies were scarce, and materials ordered for building St. Anne’s Church were diverted to construction of the fort. Timbers for the cupola of the new State House were seized and conveyed across Spa Creek to Horn Point and “erected into a battery fitted with guns of such caliber as would make navigation dangerous to the enemy.”

A map in the National Archives reveals that Fort Horn had a battery of eight heavy cannon and that it had stairs leading down to a furnace where cannon balls were made. This battery was but part of the fort and was connected by a rampart with another battery of two 12-pounders. Heavy earthenworks protected the powder magazine, and another building contained a store for artillery, a room for officers, and a sizable barracks. The ramparts of Fort Horn ran about 850 feet.

Anxious Moments in 1777

On March 5, 1777, word reached the city that a British man-of-war and two tenders were coming up the Chesapeake Bay. Severe gale winds gained a delay of 2 days before the British ships hove into sight. Off the mouth of the harbor they captured and burned a shallop loaded with oats. They saw the guns of Fort Horn and continued up the bay to the mouth of the Patapsco.

Commodore Nicholson was called upon by the Council of Safety to arrange to have armed boats stationed between Greenbury Point and Horn Point, between Tolley’s Point and Horn Point, and between Greenbury and Hacketts Point, to do what they could to help defend the city in case of attack. On March 14, 1781, Commodore Nicholson considered the harbor of Annapolis “defenseless,” despite its forts and urged the Council to take immediate action to strengthen the defense and recommended additional cannon be placed on the Windmill and Horn Point batteries.

Arrival of Marquis de Lafayette

On the following day the General Marquis de La Fayette arrived in Annapolis at a time when the forts were thinly manned, for Maryland had sent more than 12,000 men to fight on other fronts. Accompanying him were three regiments of light infantry, totaling about 1200 men, most of whom were New Englanders from Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire.
Serving on his staff was an engineer named Major Michel Capitaine de Chesnoy, who was also an excellent cartographer. He has left in the French Archives a splendid map captioned *A Plan of the Harbor and City of Annapolis with the Encampment of the Light Troops under Major General Marquis de la Fayette's Command*, previously to the opening of the campaign in Virginia in the year 1781. This map shows that Lafayette’s headquarters was near what he has marked as the Ogle Farm, at, or near, what is now Chesapeake Avenue and Sixth Street. His troops were encamped north of the banks of Carrol’s Creek (now Spa Creek).

In April 1781 the harbor of Annapolis was blockaded by British ships, the sloops of war Hope and Monk. These vessels were here to prevent the French troops from reaching Head of Elk, which they did for a time. Meanwhile General Lafayette had two 18-pounders put on board a small sloop; and Commodore Nicholson, on the morning of April 6, left with the sloop and another vessel full of men. It is not known whether the sound of the 18-pounders, or the fear of being boarded, deterred the enemy, but they retreated far enough for the general to sail for Head of Elk.

As the war neared its close, French frigates, having driven the British from Chesapeake Bay, were anchored in the Annapolis harbor. During this period thousands of French and American troops stopped in the city en route to Yorktown. Yet the city was never attacked, even though French and Colonial troops were constantly passing and repassing through the city.

**Later History**

Fort Horn was refortified some time after 1808 and was again manned during the War of 1812. Admiral Cockburn brought 10 British men-of-war into Chesapeake Bay, and many towns on its shores were sacked and destroyed. He made only threatening gestures toward Annapolis, withdrawing after viewing the harbor and defenses—forts and ships.

A map of 1844, made by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, shows one of the bastions of the earlier fortifications, remnants of the earthworks to the north, and designates the site as Old Fort Horn. Twenty-one years later it was still in existence and became the site of a smallpox hospital during the Civil War. In 1866 the buildings were first ordered burned; but later, on the recommendation of Adjutant General Brewer, the buildings were sold to Richard Swan for $20.00. It is to be supposed that the land had been rented by the Government. Remnants of the fortification are probably still in existence, either deep in the water from erosion, or under layers of soil on Horn Point.

This fort, which never participated in a battle and never engaged in fighting with the enemy, stood, massive, threatening, and ominous, on the shores of Horn Point, opposite Annapolis, for nearly 100 years, manned by natives, French troops, and Colonists. It admirably fulfilled the function for which it was built. The people of Annapolis and Anne Arundel County are justly proud of the “old” fort, which lives now only in the memory of its citizens and in the brief references made to it in histories and accounts of the period. Now it will not be forgotten by future generations because of the handsome tablet which marks the historic site of “Old” Fort Horn.

**Bibliography**

2. Newspaper article by Robert J. Kerr in the *Evening Capital*.
3. Address of E. M. Jackson, Jr., at the exercises.
6. *Archives of Maryland*, volume 11.
8. *History of St. Anne’s Parish* by Ethan Allen.

(1.) Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., Honorary President General of the National Society, DAR, spoke at the unveiling of the historical marker. Seated at left is Mayor Griscom; standing 1. and r., respectively, are Mrs. Edward M. Bavis and Mrs. Charles W. King, chapter members who unveiled the marker.
Sixth Graders Tour
Historic Minnesota Home

By
MRS. N. C. STORK
Regent, Gen. Henry Hastings Sibley Chapter, Rockford, Minn.

A rambling, picturesque old colonial house, white, with green shutters, located on the banks of the Crow River at Rockford, Minn., now has historical significance for the 6th graders who are making a study of pioneer life.

This house was built in 1856 by Mr. and Mrs. George Ames. George Ames, Joel Florida, and Guilford D. George, natives of Vermont, were interested in the lumber business a century ago. They came by steamboat up the Mississippi River to St. Paul, Minn., from Garden Prairie, Ill., in 1855. They inquired about timberland and were directed to the "Big Woods Country." Taking a fur trader's trail they reached this then remote spot in the fall of 1855 and settled here because of the timberland and waterpower along the Crow River. They formed a townsite company, built a dam and a sawmill, and put up lumber for a great influx of pioneers.

Nestling on the terrace overlooking the Crow River, surrounded by towering spruce, oak, maple, and butternut trees the "Storks' White House" in Butternut Valley has been completely restored by Mr. and Mrs. N. Clinton Storks, originally of St. Paul, who purchased the old house in 1937. The house has the ultra modern features of a split-level design.

The construction of the house is unique—it is framed with 8 by 8 white-oak timbers mortised for 2 by 8 joists; sheeting is made from white-oak plank ranging from 12 to 15 inches in width, running up and down, battened on the outside to take the white-ash siding and on the inside for the lath and plaster. The woodwork is all of rich brown hand-hewn butternut. Wooden pegs were used instead of nails.

The home is furnished with quite a number of original antiques, handmade butternut furniture, family heirlooms, and a collection of rare old books. The Storks have collected stork-patterned glass, china, and silver. They also have an interesting display of copper, brass, and wooden ware used by the pioneer housewife of Minnesota. Mrs. Stork has a choice collection of pioneer costumes, shawls, and bonnets. Mr. Stork has a special interest in old tools and guns.

The month of October has been reserved each year for the Annual Tour by the 6th graders. For these occasions Mrs. Stork dresses in an old-fashioned gown that had belonged to Mrs. Ames, and Mr. Stork dresses in a century-old dress suit with long tails and a high silk hat. They take the group on a tour and tell stories of the courageous pioneers who settled here when it was Indian country.

The teachers look forward to this event and feel that this experience of Mr. and Mrs. Stork personally conducting the boys and girls through the beautiful rooms, authentic to the last detail, becomes a most interesting experience, invaluable to young citizens of the State of Minnesota.

1963 was the tenth year that the Storks had opened their home for school-group tours, and they report that over a thousand youngsters have made the pilgrimage since 1953.

Letters of appreciation from the boys and girls are among the prized mementoes of the Storks. This year a 6th grade class of the Buffalo elementary school painted a mural about 3 by 15 feet in size illustrating their trip. This will be on display at our State Conference.

Each year, following the tour, 60 pupils of the Buffalo Elementary school compose and stage a play, Pioneer Thanksgiving, which depicts Thanksgiving in the old homestead a hundred years ago. The children are costumed in pioneer clothing and the stage settings are of the period. The play usually consists of three scenes and is climaxed by the family gathered

(Continued on page 559)
Honoring

MRS. ROYCE B. HANSEN
MINNESOTA STATE REGENT

MAY 1964

and


Presented with pride and affection by the Minnesota Chapters.
Several early active members were descendants of Captain Comfort Starr, a captain in the Militia of 1773, Mrs. Clyde Robbins.

CAPTAIN JOHN HOLLIS—MINNEAPOLIS. Named for an ancestor of Mrs. M. H. Coolidge, State Regent at the time the charter was organized. Mrs. R. L. Mayall Jr.

JOHN WITHERSPOON—MINNEAPOLIS. John Witherspoon, a Scottish Presbyterian, the only clergyman to sign the Declaration of Independence, was president of the College of New Jersey (later Princeton) was famous for his preaching and writings on civil and religious liberties. An ancestor of Mrs. Harold G. Conant, a charter member and advanced to the rank of General.

JOHNSON EDSON—NORTHFIELD. Named for an ancestor of Martha Edson Bronson, who was instrumental in organizing the chapter. Mrs. Paul Ensrud.

KEEWAYDIIN—MINNEAPOLIS. Kee-waydin is an Indian name meaning "North Wind." It was taken from Longfellow's "Song of Hiawatha." Mrs. John P. Holman.

MARIA SANFORD—MINNEAPOLIS. Named for the famous educator who devoted her entire life to teaching the young people of Minnesota loyalty to country and personal integrity as well as English and Constitution. Mrs. Sanford was the first woman to be made a full professor in the United States. Mrs. D. J. Stimson.

MENDOTA—ST. PAUL. Mendota (Meeting of the Waters) situated at the confluence of the Minnesota and Mississippi rivers, was the earliest settlement in Minnesota. On the bluff above the town, the Treaty of Pilot Knob was signed with the Sioux, 1851. Mrs. A. M. Nye.

MISSABE—VIRGINIA. Our name comes from our location on the Mesabi Iron Range. It is an Indian name meaning "Hidden Giant." Mrs. Robert N. Nelson.

MOLLIE STARK BRANHAM—LITCHFIELD. Named for the ancestor of our
Sixth Graders Tour

(Continued from page 556)

around the Thanksgiving table with Indians and other guests. The pastor, one of the guests, was asked by the father of the family to offer the blessing while all heads were bowed. Curtis Carter, a 6th grade pupil, composed and offered the following prayer in a most reverent manner with hands raised in blessing:

Dear Lord, we thank Thee that Thou hast permitted our fields to be tilled, the seeds to be sown, the grain to ripen, the bountiful harvest to be gathered, and the gardens to give their yield. Thou hast blessed the work of our hands though we are unworthy of all these blessings.

We thank Thee for family, for friends, for keeping us safe and bringing us all together here today. Bless us and this food to Thy glory. Amen.

We Gather Together to Seek the Lord's Blessing was then sung by 30 6th graders, while the group remained in the attitude of prayer.

The play is staged in the auditorium of the school each year for an assembly of 150 pupils and many parents.

During January, Gen. Henry Hastings Sibley Chapter sponsors an essay contest on Americanism for the 6th graders. As many as eight schools have participated.

In some of the schools the original essays are read before assemblies of the upper elementary grades. The superintendent, principal, teachers, and representatives from the League of Women Voters attend this assembly of 150 pupils and many parents. Judges select the best essays, and awards are made to the winners. Interestingly, children in the interesting present-day children in the school write the essays and listen.

The teachers state that this project is of inestimable value to all students who write the essays and listen to them.

Judges select the best essays, and awards are made to the winners.

Americanism is of vital interest to Mr. and Mrs. Stork, who hope by interesting present-day children in the history of the past and emphasizing the importance of work, devotion to ideals, and love of country, they may have a worthwhile future as citizens of the Republic.

Mrs. Stork is chairman of Americanism for the Gen. Henry Hastings Sibley Chapter.

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Mathilda Ernestine

(Continued from page 536)

dates, and places of both John C. and Margaret (Robbins) Imlay, b. abt. 1775 in or near Monmouth Co., N.J., mar. in 1795 in Allentown, N.J.—Mrs. Morgan C. Beeleer, P.O. Box 49, Southworth, Wash.


Holt-Hobby—Wanted, parents, dates, and places of Ausborne Holt, 1805-89, and of Martha (Patsey) Hobby, 1813-1902, whom he mar. in Johnston Co., N.C., Jan. 9, 1828; both buried Old City Cemetery, Raleigh, N.C.; his will probated Wake Co., N.C.—Mrs. C.A. Griffin, 115 Wildwood Ave, Rocky Mount, N.C.


Fence—Thompson—Wanted parents, dates, and places of George J. Pence, (Please turn page)
World's Fairs
(Continued from page 489)

United States and the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the unveiling of the statue of Lafayette, and the presentation of a tablet for said statue at Paris, France, 1900, and at the Exposition there to be held, and do authorize and empower her to execute and fulfill the duties of that office according to law, and to have and to hold the said office and all powers and privileges thereto of rights appertaining unto her the said Mrs. Daniel Manning. Under the joint resolution of Congress, approved February 23, 1900. In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand at the City of Washington the 23d day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-fourth.

By the President

JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State

The Ninth Continental Congress, NSDAR, was in session when the White House appointment arrived, and Mrs. Daniel Manning, President general of the Society, named a committee of 12 to represent the Society in Paris. This committee included two former Presidents General, the four Founders of the DAR, the Marquis de Chambrun (Lafayette's great-granddaughter), and the members of the Franco-American Memorial Committee.

On June 22, Mrs. Manning and her party arrived in Paris and were officially received by the President of the French Republic, M. Loubet. The list of American dignitaries was headed by the United States Ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter. Mrs. Manning was the only woman in the two carriages that took the official party to the site of the unveiling.

The ceremonies began on July 3 with the unveiling of a statue of Washington, the gift of the women of America. On the day before, Mrs. Manning gave a reception honoring Daniel French, sculptor of the Washington statue, and Mrs. French. Over 50 American women, representing 14 States, attended.

On July 4, before an audience of some 5000 people, the unveiling of the statue of Lafayette, a gift of the children of America, who in a single day had given the money necessary for it, took place. John Philip Sousa's Band, brought to Paris to take part in the ceremonies on both days, played The Star Spangled Banner, America, and The Marseillaise.

For the first time in history, a flag—(Continued on page 563)

With the Chapters
(Continued from page 553)

America recorded in 1721.

There were two beautiful awards to the families of Mrs. Stephen F. Heritzer, a silver pitcher and a silver goblet, from the California State Agricultural Society in 1861 and 1862, for the best apples displayed at the State Fair of 1861, and for the best kept farm entered in competition in 1862.

Public relations with newspapers for the affair were excellent, because our public relations chairman, Mrs. Harry Noyes Pratt, was able to give the club editors many names, and they like names. There were the names of the new American Heritage Committee members, interesting material about the committee, and the DAR-supported schools, names of the special hostesses for the heirloom display table, of the tea hostesses for the day, and of the vocalist and her accompanist.

The program was divided into two parts—the first was devoted to information about the new American Heritage Committee and to the guideposts that aid us in our thinking about the various fields of art, crafts, drama, literature, music, American Indians, and Public Relations as outlined in the letter of August 1963 from Mrs. Albert Grover Peters, National Committee Chairman. There was a chatty history of the cotton wedding dress worn by the chairman of the day. It was made in the Ohio Territory in 1845, when Miss Mary Jones married John Smith, and it was brought to the goldfields of California across the Isthmus of Panama in 1852 for a short sojourn along the Erie Canal at Rome, N.Y. Mrs. Irvor Ford Torrey then presented Mrs. Warren Holloway in two stirring ballads of the Revolutionary War period.

The second half of the program brought in the Christmas theme by way of a Godey's Ladies Book of December, 1864. The editor, Mrs. Hale, had selected beautiful steel engravings depicting the story of the nativity, the star, the wise men, and the manger, as well as pages devoted to the Civil War, with a Christmas emphasis. Soldiers were shown receiving Christmas boxes, and a grandmother and small girl peered into the distance, hoping for the return of their special soldier. The copy contained delightful paragraphs devoted to the perfect Christmas gift for a young man—a gold pocket watch. And for a young widow who must provide for herself and her children—a sewing machine. There were descriptions of Christmas festivities, the tree, the dinner, costumes, bonnets, and recipes for Christmas puddings.

The program closed with two very lovely and unusual Christmas songs by our guest artists.—Alice (Mrs. Herbert) Matthews.

North Callahan, author of Henry Knox, General Washington's General, and Daniel Morgan, Ranger of the Revolution, has added another volume to a varied group concerning the Revolutionary conflict. Because John Adams estimated that at least a third of the American populace at the time of the first war with the English was sympathetic with the Crown, it is evident that the Tories could exert a powerful influence on events of the era.

However, their opposition to the American patriots seems to have been somewhat disorganized, and they apparently were largely disregarded by the British High Command. It is noteworthy, nevertheless, that the most vicious attacks to which Colonial Army was subjected did not come from the British or even the Indians but from the Tories.

The Tories flitted in and out of the Revolutionary scene like ominous birds of prey, sometimes making fearsome raids on patriot settlements, plundering, killing, and burning.

The murder of Jane McCrae, fiancée of a Tory officer attached to Burgoyne's staff, may have been a factor that settled the battle of Saratoga. Many men of the countryside, formerly outspoken Tory sympathizers, and counted upon by Burgoyne to augment and provision his army, switched their sympathies and joined the army of General Gates.

The concluding portion of the book states that the real nemesis of the Tories during the war was George Washington himself, who kept a strict watch on the Loyalists and made it impossible for them to consolidate their not inconsiderable numbers and effect any well-organized resistance.

This phase of the Revolution, too little touched upon, is handled with humor and brisk directness.


The subject of the American Revolution seems inexhaustible. It would be interesting to know how many thousands of volumes have been devoted to some phase of the subject— the philosophy, the battles, the leaders, the Declaration and the Constitution, and virtually all of the Founding Fathers. This particular book concerns the southern campaigns of the Revolution and, like Eagle in the Sky, largely concerns a young doctor with the American Army and ends soon after the victory at Yorktown. In this book the principal characters are David Cortlandt, Surgeon General of the Continental Army in the South, his wife Roxanne (who never forgot she was a Philipse), Peter Blue Feather (an Oneida chief), and Roxanne's little slave Sabrina. Peter had an Oxford degree, spoke several languages, and was of inestimable help to the harried troops in the South.

There are exciting episodes of the Southern theater, and various founding fathers and officers of the British Army appear constantly. Near the conclusion is the always moving account of Washington's farewell to his officers at Fraunces Tevern, New York. The story opens with a hawk swooping over the landscape in the South. It ends with a hawk swooping over the Hudson at Philipse Manor.

THE BRANDED CHILD, by Edward J. Van Allen. Reportorial Press, P.O. Box 472, Madison Square Station, New York, N. Y. 10010, 1964. $4.00.

This book is a merciless, excruciating analysis of the factors leading to a successful court fight carried on in New York State by the author, whose son was subjected in public school, without his parents' knowledge or consent, to psychological testing.

It is written in the pungent, colloquial style of a newspaper man, which Mr. Van Allen is. If parts of it have the shock effect of sledgehammer blows, it is because Mr. Van Allen dares to quote verbatim from some of the tests now being used secretly on the Nation's school children. Certainly, parents everywhere should know the subject matter and wording of such tests, then decide how best to protect their children from such knavery.

Mr. Van Allen pinpoints the clandestine activities of the public school system across the Nation in collecting "cumulative records" on both children and parents through a series of questionnaires, "autobiographies," and other oblique methods—records that are then withheld from parents who may wish to see them. He considers such tests an invasion of the privacy of the home and thinks they constitute assault and battery as well.

The author questions the rise in power of the psychiatric elite in the educational system, which, in his opinion, could be a way for concealing the failure of the schools to provide adequate, basic education in the hard core subjects. He wonders whether a huge educational bureaucracy may not be building up as the arbiter—hence the dictator—of life in these United States.

When the newspapers and other mass mediums publicized Mr. Van Allen's court action to be allowed to see his son's cumulative record, he was deluged by letters, telegrams, phone calls, and personal letters of help from such widely separated areas as California, Virginia, Washington, Maryland, Michigan, Ohio, etc., where indignant parents, too, had been challenging the secret use of their children as guinea pigs by guidance counselors and psychologists.

Mr. Van Allen printed The Blackly Pictures—a cartoon series of a little dog—shown young children to test their psycho-sexual development. He describes the successful fight of one mother in a midwest State against these cartoons, which had been shown her son, because he was having difficulty in reading! Her fight resulted in desirable amendments to the 1959 laws of her State.

The author of this book claims that, through devious questions, investigators can learn all about one's family's earnings, sex habits, job or profession, political persuasion, hobbies, interests (including church), and clubs. Such queries as religion, sex, and politics are invasion of the church by the State. If a child answers that he believes Christ rose bodily from the dead after He was crucified, he would certainly be considered a Christian.

According to the author, some 5,000 types of tests have been printed, of which approximately only 200 have any provable value. They include "projective techniques," the Rorschach inkblot test; moral and religious value inventories; interest inventories; and innocent-sounding autobiographies. These answers form part of a permanent record that follows the child through his entire life, from class to class, teacher to teacher, counselor to counselor, etc. Thus have the schools been turned into "mental health laboratories," although their legal function is to teach.

Mr. Van Allen surmises that the secrecy employed may be due to a wish to avoid libel suits, or possibly suits for malpractice, there being at least one court ruling that mere diagnosis of illness constitutes the practice of medicine. Daughters who have studied their DAR Resolutions will appreciate all the more the reasoning behind that on Personality Tests at the 1963 Congress!

The dramatic and successful court fight to see his son's record is told in exciting detail. Arrayed against Mr. Van Allen were the 3,000 members of the New York Psychological Association, who moved to intervene as a "friend of the court," plus the New York State Teachers Association—75,000 strong.

At the end, the author gives some suggestions for forming committees to combat the use of cumulative school records and ways to introduce legislation correcting abuses in brandishing school children. The book should certainly serve to alert parents everywhere.—Reviewed by Marian M. Strack, National Vice Chairman, Resolutions Committee. (Mrs. Henry DeLand)
In Tribute to Our Honorary State Regents

MRS. J. PEARCE CANN
MRS. EDWARD W. COOCH
MRS. WALTER WILLIAMS
MRS. JAMES H. SCOTT
MRS. GLENN S. SKINNER
MRS. GEORGE R. MILLER
MRS. CHARLES I. HOCH
MRS. ERWIN F. SEIMES
MISS M. CATHERINE DOWNING

Delaware State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution

Delaware

(Continued from page 507)

1849), poet, essayist, ghost writer of speeches, love letters, and anything else literary that might have been required by his clientele. His unhappy romance with a Milford girl resulted in some poems of merit. Lofland, famous in Delaware, was Bohemian in his habits. In a Baltimore saloon, it is said he once defeated his friend, Edgar Allen Poe, in a wager to see who could write the most verse in a given time. He is buried in St. Andrews' churchyard in Wilmington.

Other Interesting Spots

In Sussex County near Dagsboro is a monument in Prince George's Chapel to Gen. John Dagworthy (1721–84), an heroic soldier during Colonial and Revolutionary Wars.

The Sussex County Court House on the Square in Georgetown, built in 1839 from the plans of the noted architect, William Strickland, is unchanged except for the addition of a portico and clock tower.

Christ Episcopal Church in Broad Creek Hundred, near Laurel, is unusually well preserved, although it has never been painted and remains as it was in Colonial times. It is of pine, built in 1771.

Seaford is known as the “nylon capital of the world.” It is also the home of Everglaze fabrics. There are many fine old historical homes in and around Seaford and Georgetown.

Lewes, formerly Swaanendael, on the Delaware Bay just north of the breakwater, has many attractions for visitors. Swaanendael Museum is a reproduction of Town Hall in Hoorn, Netherlands, home of settler deVries. It houses Indian, Colonial, and Revolutionary exhibits from this section of Delaware. It is open daily (except Monday), 10:00 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.; Sunday, 12:30 to 5:30 P. M. (No admission charge.)

DeVries Monument on Pilot Town Road marks the supposed site of a fort built in 1631 and honors Capt. David Pieterssen deVries and the Dutch settlers who landed and established a colony here.

Many homes of the Revolutionary era are in Lewes; the house owned by Col. David Hall, a Revolu-

Genealogical Department

Note: The Cemetery Records of the New Hope Presbyterian Church, Gastonia, N.C., and the Indiana County, Pa., marriages in the 1850's, printed in part in the April, 1964, Magazine, will be continued in the near future.

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tionary hero, is still standing and in use. The Col. David Hall Chapter, DAR, made a project of marking, with the shield of Lewes, those homes of historical interest and has published a book describing these homes and their historical background.

On the outskirts of Lewes is the largest commercial fishing port in the United States; and nearby, below Rehoboth, is the largest oyster-packing plant in the country. Clams are also canned in Lewes.

Rehoboth Beach is the beginning of Delaware's ocean front, which runs from this resort to the Maryland State line. It is often called "The Summer Capital" because of the numbers of prominent Washingtonians coming to this place for the season. Many families from Pittsburgh and other large cities of the east also summer here.

The Rehoboth Art League offers excellent facilities for study during the summer season and has promoted a 2-day Cottage Tour of Art which has become increasingly popular. Many prominent artists of other localities exhibit during this tour, and numerous visitors are attracted to Rehoboth for this event.

Even though Delawareans are proud of the title of "The First State" and the reason for this, other nicknames are "Blue Hen's Chickens" and "Diamond State." The State flower is the peach blossom; the State song, Our Delaware; the State bird, the blue hen chicken; the State tree, American holly; and the State colors, Colonial blue and buff.

World's Fairs
(Continued from page 560)

other than the French tricolor floated from the Eiffel Tower, when a gigantic American Flag was raised beside it.

The tablet on the Lafayette monument reads:

This Tablet is a Tribute of the National Society of The Daughters of The American Revolution To the Illustrious Memory of

LAFAYETTE

The Friend of America, the Fellow Soldier of WASHINGTON

The Patriot of Two Countries

The State Regent of France and members of the DAR still take part in July 4 ceremonies there honoring French and American heroes.

Later that month, the NSDAR participated in ceremonies commemorating Bastille Day. On July 13, Mrs. Manning invited all members of the DAR in Paris to a reception at the United States Pavilion, when she presented the Marquise de Chambrun, the new Regent of the NSDAR in France, and her daughter, Countess Bracci, to the Daughters.

DAR Participation in Other Fairs

At subsequent fairs, the NSDAR has often been honored by special days. The first was at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis, when October 11, 1904, was assigned to the Society, thus commemorating the National Society's official birthday. During the Pan American Exposition in Buffalo, N.Y. (1901), the NSDAR was invited to participate in Flag Day ceremonies. At the close of this fair, the New York State Building became the home of the Buffalo Chapter of the Society.

The Daughters on National, State, and chapter levels have contributed generously to other fairs. The Fifteenth Continental Congress appropriated $5500 for the DAR Building at the Jamestown Exposition in 1907 and named the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities as custodians after the Exposition. At the Alaska-Yukon Exposition in 1909, the DAR presented a statue of George Washington, costing $40,000, to the University of Washington. For the Sesquicentennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1926, the DAR gave $5000 to reproduce the interior of George Washington's house on High Street.

Also in 1926, the Governor of Hawaii asked the DAR to sponsor the Fourth of July observance at the Sesquicentennial. With the help of DAR members, Hawaiian, Portuguese, Filipino, Japanese, Chinese, and Korean groups participated in floats representing dramatic moments in history, such as Betsy Ross showing her handiwork to George Washington, Commodore Perry at the Court of Japan, and the presentation of the first American treaty to Queen Kaahumanu.

In 1933, over 1000 members of the NSDAR met in Chicago at the Century of Progress Exposition. The National Society appropriated $2500 to this fair. Here, in the Social Science Building, the Society maintained headquarters in a room beautifully furnished with early American furniture. Hostesses answered questions and distributed literature relative to the work of the Society. The President General of the NSDAR, who had been invited to deliver the address on Flag Day, decided to hold the Society's customary June meeting of the National Board of Management in Chicago on the 13th. This was the first time the National Board met elsewhere than in Washington. The next day, Flag Day, was DAR Day: the procession of DAR members was preceded to the steps of the Federal Building by 61 DAR pages in white carrying flags—of the United States, the DAR banner, and of the 48 States and those countries in which DAR chapters are active.

At the New York World's Fair in 1939, the President General of the NSDAR presented a 13-star Flag for Flag Day to the President General of the Sons of the American Revolution for Washington Hall Building. And now, 25 years later, the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, will again participate in the New York World's Fair. On DAR Day, Saturday, April 25, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, President General of the National Society, will officially present the main ceremonial Flag of the United States of America to the fair during a special ceremony followed by a luncheon, at which the National Society will entertain a number of outstanding guests.

Note: This is Part I of a two-part article. Part II will appear in June-July issue.
In the December issue of our Magazine, there appeared an article by Congressman Torbert H. MacDonald, entitled Washington, D. C.; Sites in the Nation's Capital With Facilities for the Handicapped.

This article reminded me that I have never seen mention of the old Congressional Cemetery in Southeast Washington, although it is much older than Arlington Cemetery and contains the graves of many early famous Americans.

My own Revolutionary ancestor, the Hon. John Smilie, is among those buried there. His stone is shown in the accompanying snapshot taken by me several years ago. The large stone in the front is that of Vice President Elbridge Gerry, a friend and compatriot of my John. This was to have been the official cemetery for Members of Congress and those of importance in the Country during its early days. The stone shown at the grave of the Hon. John Smilie is the uniform stone provided for all persons of note who were buried there.

John Smilie was born in Newtown, County Down, Ireland, September 16, 1742, and came with his father, Thomas, to Pennsylvania before the Revolution. John became an ardent patriot. He was a member of "The Committee" of Lancaster County, Pa., and in June, 1776, was a member of the Provisional Conference of County Committees of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, which "declared formally the sundering of the ties which had hitherto bound the colony to the parent power by resolving to form a new government for this province upon the authority of the people only."

In 1780 he moved from Lancaster County to Fayette County. In 1789 he was chosen from that county to attend the State Convention which framed the State Constitution of 1790. In 1790 he was elected one of the first State Senators from the district composed from Fayette and Washington Counties. In 1792 he was elected to the Third Congress of the United States. He served for some years in that capacity, dying on the floor of the House December 31, 1812. His family in Fayette County was notified, and his son, Robert Smilie, arrived with horses and a wagon to take his father's body home, only to find that it had been buried already in Congressional Cemetery.

Although stones to several patriots appear in the cemetery, many of the bodies have been removed to their home towns. Not so with that of the Hon. John. His body was left where it had been buried, and today the stone is in as good condition as it was when placed there many years ago.

It is possible that others who have hunted in vain for the resting place of their ancestors might find them here. I know we had always been told that our ancestor was buried in Arlington, until I undertook to find his grave and was directed by the Arlington authorities to the old Congressional Cemetery. That was the first I had ever heard of such a burying ground.

(NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—Under L'Enfant's plan for the "Federal City," Washington was supposed to extend eastward; that is why the Capitol Building faces east instead of west, and why, presumably, Congressional Cemetery was established on Capitol Hill. Much of the space between the Capitol and the "President's House" was to have been occupied by Government buildings. It is only in relatively recent years that this portion of the L'Enfant plan has been carried out, with Government offices along a so-called "green carpet"—The Mall—between the Washington Monument and the Capitol. Incidentally, the original plans for a memorial to Washington included a horse-drawn chariot driven by our first President and surmounting a series of terraces and fountains.)
MARY WASHINGTON CHAPTER
D. C. DAR
Honors with Pride and Affection

MRS. CLOYD HECK MARVIN
Regent 1958 - 1964

Courtesy of Chase News Photo
Whitehall Inn Chapter, NSDAR
Atlanta, Georgia

Whitehall Inn Chapter is three years old. The name was chosen to honor the history of Whitehall Inn, a landmark of Fulton County. The Inn was the pivot of much activity in the days of Charner Humphries, who built and lived at Whitehall Inn. Our Organizing Regent, Mrs. Pauline Grant Davis (Mrs. Milton W.), has worked faithfully, untiringly, unselfishly, to promote the work in this Chapter.
SALUTE TO IOWA

From yonder Mississippi’s stream
To where Missouri’s waters gleam,
Oh, fair it is as poet’s dream,
Iowa, ’tis Iowa.

Chapters from Southeast District of Iowa:
Elizabeth Ross Chapter, Ottumwa
VanBuren County Chapter,
Keosauqua
Pilgrim Chapter, Iowa City

Cotton Gin Port Chapter
Amery, Wisconsin

CLAYBLACK CHAPTER
Clifton, New Jersey
Organized February 13, 1930

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THE HENRY DURANT CHAPTER, DAR
Brownsville, South Carolina

Greetings from the Black Hills of South Dakota
BEAR BUTTE CHAPTER, Sturgis.

Compliments of
COLONEL MORGAN MORGAN CHAPTER
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MAJOR WILLIAM HAYMOND CHAPTER
Fairfax, Virginia
Mrs. Jess O. Park, Jr., Regent

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WEST AUGUSTA CHAPTER
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Compliments of
AMOS MILLS, DAR
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Attleboro, Mass.

Attention: Bargain Lovers
The following full color oil and water color paintings have been used for display purposes and are offered during May at less than 1/2. One only of a name available—subject to prior sale. Please add 35c postage.

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MAGAZINE CHAPTER CHAIRMEN

Many chapters have taken advantage of the service we offer Magazine Chairmen, as stated in the May, 1963, issue, page 491. NOW is the time to send in your membership list. Please do not send Chapter Books to be checked after September 1st. It is impossible to make an accurate check after that date. There are too many subscription cards out of the file being used in the daily work.
Washington sleeps here,
and so does everyone important who comes to Washington. They
make their headquarters here for tours of Washington. And
historic Georgetown. And Mount Vernon and Arlington Man-
sion. They eat here. And meet here. And relax here. And dance
here. “Here,” of course, is The Mayflower: where you ought to
be in Washington!

The Mayflower
Washington, D.C.
HOTEL CORPORATION OF AMERICA

Ribbons of Ads for Our Magazine Maypole

May brings to mind the Old and New World
tradition of the Maypole. Attached to each pole are the
ribbons which the dancers hold. The States holding our
ribbons are: Delaware, Michigan, Minnesota, New
Hampshire and Vermont.

VERMONT—Mrs. Bernard D. Dooley, State Regent;
Mrs. DeAlton M. Jarvis, State Chairman, led the May-
pole activity with a bright green ribbon denoting a
goodly sum of advertising as well as the State’s name,
“The Green Mountain State”. 25 of its 29 chapters ac-
counted for $1,135.50 with $13 for cuts and mats. Much
of this was straight commercial advertising. Ethan Allen
chapter obtained the most with $227.50 while Thomas
Chittenden had $167.50. Congratulations to all of you!

MICHIGAN—Mrs. Clare E. Wiedlea, State Regent;
Mrs. Robert E. Britner, State Chairman, carried the blue
ribbon for loyalty to our program. 39 of Michigan’s 59
chapters cooperated to send in pages totaling $515 with
$40 for cuts. Thank you all so much.

MINNESOTA—Mrs. Royce B. Hansen, State Regent;
Mrs. Louis B. Fulb, State Chairman, increased their
last year’s record not only money-wise but chapter-wise
as well—$387. 39 of Minnesota’s 41 chapters partici-
pated. Let’s have 100% next year. You carry the red
ribbon for endeavor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Mrs. Charles Emery Lynde, State
Regent; Mrs. Donald J. Piper, State Chairman, con-
tributed $295 to the magazine coffers from 14 of its 34
chapters. In keeping with the beautiful White Mountains
of that State, it seems fitting that New Hampshire have
the white ribbon. All those commercial ads were just
fine, New Hampshire Daughters. Just let’s have more,
please.

DELAWARE—Mrs. W. Harman Money, State Regent;
Mrs. Fremont Loeffel, State Chairman, added $170 to
the Magazine account with $10 for a cut. All 9 chapters
assisted. The yellow ribbon for a cheerful note should
be theirs as this year’s figure slightly exceeds last year’s
and that is always reason for rejoicing.

Thirty-nine other chapters and our regular adver-
sisers completed the color spectrum with ribbons orange
and violet and a sum of $1,340. The total around our
Maypole was $3,842.50. Your chairman would be
happier with a much higher figure, but nevertheless is
greatly appreciative of the effort made by all involved
with this issue. Records are only made to be broken and
there is a big task ahead to beat this year’s.

Ida A. Maybe, National Chairman
DAR Magazine Advertising Committee
BOSTON CLIFF, a small house with garden and dependencies, along the Choptank River in Maryland, which may be seen on the Maryland Tour.
25 AND 50 YEAR MEMBERSHIP PINS

Designed for members who have given their devotion, service and leadership to Home and Country through years of faithful membership in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

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