AUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN EVOLUTION MAGAZINE

AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1964

PUBLISHED BY
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Whenever Constitution Week approaches each year, out of the Editor’s scholastic past come certain lines from a poem everyone had to learn to honor the occasion. Unfortunately, remembrance of these verses probably is faulty, but the gist of them remains.

Today's children do not seem to be given patriotic material to memorize. Not one of a good sampling in the writer's neighborhood had ever heard of this poem. However, a portion thereof, admittedly imperfect, is submitted to see if any memories are jogged thereby.

Great were the hearts and strong the minds
Of those who framed, in high debate,
The immortal league of love that binds
Our free broad empire, State with State.

And great the gladness of the hour,
When, as the immortal task was done,
In solemn trust, the sword of power
Was given to Glory's spotless son.

That noble race is gone. The suns
Of many years have risen and set,
But the bright links those chosen ones
So strongly forged, are brighter yet.

* * *

Miss Mabel E. Winslow
Editor

Mrs. Paul R. Greenlease
National Chairman
DAR Magazine Committee

Mrs. Kenneth G. Maybe
National Chairman
DAR Magazine Advertising Committee
"THE FOUNDERS"—The Jamestown Story depicts the struggle of the early Colonists to Virginia. Written by Paul Green, this symphonic, outdoor drama effectively combines music and dance; shown nightly, except Sunday, at beautiful Lake Matoaka Amphitheatre, on the campus of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia, June 22-September 25. It is produced by the nonprofit JAMESTOWN CORPORATION.
DEAR DAUGHTERS:

May the approach of golden autumn, with its brisk, exhilarating days, impart to each Daughter special enthusiasm and buoyancy with which to begin DAR tasks. There is much to do this last year if desired goals are to be achieved. Always it is “the last mile” which offers the greatest challenge to athletes. The challenge and opportunity of the last year of this administration are enhanced by the fact that it coincides with the initial observation of the National Society’s 75th DAR Diamond Jubilee. It is hoped that this thought alone will provide impetus for acceptance of individual responsibility and active participation by each and every Daughter.

All National, State and Chapter officers and chairmen are asked to read the Congress Take-Home Kit information and the material recently forwarded every Chapter (full DAR mailing list) in the August Omnibus Mailing. Regents are requested to distribute all material immediately. In addition to explicit information, a wealth of valuable, practical data suitable for Chapter programs has appeared in the last several issues of the Magazine. Do check and make use of these aids. Only in this way can current information be circulated, resulting in constructive, interesting Chapter programs.

* * *

At the outset of this season, attention should be focused upon the importance of the “lay member”—“the Average Daughter.” Her interest, support, and attendance at Chapter meetings form the bulwark of the National Society’s membership. This group’s knowledge of and regular participation in DAR work provide very necessary—and much appreciated—encouragement to officers and chairmen. In turn, each Daughter in one of the latter categories should realize that in the near future she, herself, may fill a position of honor and responsibility in her Chapter. Attendance and participation are the best preparation for assuming an officer chairman role. Start now to build better understanding of the comprehensive program of your National Society, and tender your Chapter officers the courtesy and support you, yourself, would welcome. That spirit will insure a dynamic start for the 75th DAR Diamond Jubilee in October.

* * *

At this time, Chapters and individual Daughters will wish to be informed and up-to-date on:

Progress of Library Expansion Project (refer p. 683)
The New 1964–65 President General’s Special Honor Roll Award (details, p. 718)
Activities at Kate Duncan Smith and Tamasee (write-up, p. 716)

It is your President General’s hope that each and every Daughter will consider herself an Ambassador of One to more thoroughly and responsibly KNOW—DO—TELL the FULL DAR STORY. Such effort will produce an excellent climate for a most successful Diamond Jubilee. From time to time, information relative to Diamond Jubilee projects will appear in the Magazine. To keep abreast, attention should be called to these at the next subsequent Chapter meeting. Together, let us assume our respective roles, with a prayer in our hearts and determination of mind and effort, remembering to do our individual part to exemplify the Year’s Theme: “A people who know their God shall stand firm and take action.” (Book of Daniel XI:32).

Constitution Week Suggestion: Start the Fall schedule with a dynamic Constitution program. Greater now than ever is the need for thorough understanding of this historic document setting forth the basic principles of liberty.

* * *

A Little-Known DAR Fact: At National Headquarters: The clatter that resounds throughout National Headquarters this summer as workmen with pneumatic drills and acetylene torches hammer steel beams into place for the Library Expansion Project recalls that Memorial Continental Hall was built exactly 60 years ago. The cornerstone for this first of the three buildings covering an entire city block that together comprise National Headquarters, was laid on April 19, 1904, with the same trowel that George Washington had used in 1793 to dedicate the cornerstone of the United States Capitol. In April 1905, Memorial Continental Hall auditorium (now the National Society’s Genealogical Library) was still roofless, but by stretching a canvas across the opening and suspending business whenever the speaker’s voice could not be heard above the twittering of the birds flying in and out of the space overhead, the delegates attending the Fourteenth Continental Congress convened in Memorial Continental Hall.

As part of the 75th Diamond Jubilee, the newly renovated NSDAR Library Balcony, the national project of this administration, will be formally dedicated at the 74th Continental Congress next April. Meantime, it is earnestly hoped that you will evince your support as soon as convenient, so that the lovely quarters, furnished, increasing Library facilities by one third, may be dedicated debt-free.

Cordially,

(Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan)
President General, NSDAR
the Mariners

By

ARTHUR E. WILLS

Museum

[ 676 ] DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
IN THE CITY of Newport News, Virginia, at the mouth of the James River, a man of letters and a founder of museums, named Archer Milton Huntington, decided some thirty years ago to found a museum which might convey the story of ships and their building through the ages, to all who might come to see.

This man came by his interest in ships by heritage because his father, Collis Potter Huntington, was the founder of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, one of the largest and most important shipyards in the United States, for both naval and merchant vessels. It is the yard which has built such titans as the passenger liner United States, largest passenger vessel ever built in this Country, and our latest and largest aircraft carrier, the nuclear-propelled U. S. S. Enterprise.

Mr. Huntington chose for the site of his museum a thousand-acre tract of land on Waters Creek, overlooking the James River, then a few miles above Newport News. (Waters Creek was named after an English adventurer who had acquired the bordering lands in 1624.) This land was purchased by Mr. Huntington, and a charter for the museum was granted by the State of Virginia in 1930. Two years later, the first modest exhibition hall was opened to the public. Then—and ever since—admission has been free to all.

On the fine bronze doors of this museum, designed by Herbert Adams, are inscribed the words:

- THIS MUSEUM IS DEVOTED TO THE CULTURE OF THE SEA AND ITS TRIBUTARIES.
- ITS CONQUEST BY MAN AND ITS INFLUENCE ON CIVILIZATION.

These words define the theme of the institution and its mission; as Mr. Huntington put it, to make the museum “a nonprofit educational institution intended to help make America sea-minded.” Its location near Newport News was influenced by the fact that “Hampton Roads is essentially a ship-building and sea-going community where modern ships of peace and war may be seen and where the history of ships and sailors can best be studied.” The site, now in Newport News and about twenty miles from Williamsburg, makes it readily accessible to tourists and others interested in such nearby historic places as colonial Williamsburg and the Jamestown and Yorktown Visitors Centers of the Colonial National Park.

This was not the first museum built and put in operation by Mr. Huntington. He had launched a number, but this time he envisioned an establishment that should be “more than just a repository of marine relics.” Its functions go beyond the basic mission of the museum itself. The surrounding park has become something in the nature of a community center for organized groups on outings, for summer camps, family picnics, band concerts, and fishing expeditions. An artificial lake of 168 acres was constructed early in the development of the grounds and is well-stocked with large-mouth bass, bream, perch, and other fresh-water fish. Geese and wild duck have made the lake a sanctuary. Quail and other game birds find refuge in the fields and woods, as well as squirrels, rabbits, opossums, raccoons, foxes, and muskrats. Hawks and bald eagles find the surroundings favorable.

Some of these acres contain forested areas in their original condition. Other sections have been landscaped and reforested appropriately, as well as being planted with an extensive variety of flowers and other horticulture. The park contains a number of impressive pieces of statuary, many of them executed by the wife of the founder, Anna Hyatt Huntington, a well-known sculptress.

The Mariners Museum is one of the better known among marine museums and has grown steadily since its foundation. Today its eminence in the marine historic area has attained international recognition. It has become an outstanding leader in its field because of its international scope and has attracted a very large flow of exhibits. Repeated additions and enlargements to its exhibition space have been necessary to house these many objects of interest, some of them very bulky.

The Crabtree Collection

The Crabtree Collection is a group of 16 miniature ships revealing the progress of water transportation from earliest times to the decline of the sailing ship. It represents a lifelong full-time effort of August F. Crabtree, who has created not mere “models” but scale ships in miniature built from the keel up, piece by piece, as the real ships were built. They depict ships from 1480 B. C. to 1845 A. D.

So fine is the work on these models that numerous magnifying glasses are installed in the cases to facilitate examination. As an indication of the minuteness in execution, a delicate Venetian state gondola weighs but slightly over one-half of an ounce. A Venetian gallaeus has its stern and quarter covered by a solid mass of 359 fine carvings. A galley of Louis XIV shows a carved design in relief on the blades of the oars which were pulled by luckless slaves. A model of a British East Indiaman has unplanked sides so that every detail of the interior and lower deck construction can be inspected. These miniatures have no peer in any marine museum. A special air-conditioned room was arranged for the proper display and preservation of this collection.

Other Collections of Ship Models

The museum also has other special collections of ship models, notably the Adney Collection of Indian canoe models; the Roberts Collection of Yangtze River craft; and a collection of submarine models that includes the Hunley, the Holland No. 1, the Albacore, the Shark, and the Nautilus. The latter is the nucleus of what will become a complete display of submarine development. The museum has placed a U. S. Navy Polaris test missile on display in the courtyard. This $100,000 missile was fired several times in tests on board Polaris at the Newport News shipyard.

Not only does the museum feature models of ships and craft in themselves but within its broad educational field, it places emphasis on the design, construction, and operation of ships. In furtherance of this program it has a miniature towing basin in which a visitor can release a miniature hull pulled by weights, and observe the wave pattern resulting from its hull form as it is towed down the tank.

Then there is a collection of half-models and an explanation of their use in shipbuilding. A collection of copies of draughts of Ameri-
can naval vessels of the Revolutionary period was presented to the Mariners Museum by the National Maritime Museum of London, to form a display of the designers’ contribution to shipbuilding.

Models serve also, to some extent, in the increasing resort to dioramas, following a general modern trend in museums. The use of these small scenic representations, employing diminutive three-dimensional settings, has proved to be a display technique considerably more informative than previous methods.

**Dioramas, Paintings, and Figureheads**

In a special display commemorating the 350th anniversary of the establishment of the first permanent English Colony in the New World, the museum devoted an entire room to the showing of pertinent material, including a number of dioramas. One of these contained miniatures of the three pioneer ships, Susan Constant, Godspeed, and Discovery, which brought the first permanent settlers to Virginia in 1607. The museum had contributed also to the construction of full-sized replicas of these vessels to be used in the celebration, which may be seen in the Jamestown Festival Park.

Another diorama portrays Noah’s Ark under construction, according to its Biblical description—the first ship for which any written specifications exist. There is a diorama of a typical Virginia shipyard during the middle 17th century. Another shows Indians building a dug-out canoe. Another shows Fargur’s flagship, the Hartford, at the battle of Mobile Bay. In two major exhibitions, one of “Chesapeake Bay” displays relics recovered from British ships that were sunk during the 1781 siege at Yorktown, as well as other exhibits indigenous to the area. The other, of “Sea Power in the Civil War,” features a number of dioramas. One of these is an exciting portrayal of the battle between the ironclads Monitor and Merrimack, which took place a short distance from the site of Museum on March 9, 1862.

The Mariners Museum possesses a great wealth of marine reference material which is readily accessible to researchers and students. The library contains some 43,000 books and pamphlets, numerous periodicals, 3000 ships’ papers, 6000 maps and charts, and 100,000 photographs. Nearly 10,000 prints, drawings, oil paintings and water colors are contained in the Museum’s Prints and Paintings Department. The picture exhibits include the Eldredge Collection of Steamship pictures, the Hague Collection of Clipper Ship paintings, and beautiful oils by the talented and celebrated Roux family of Marseilles.

Among the notable exhibit categories, the museum boasts of over eighty ship figureheads. These form an outstanding decoration along the walls of the exhibit rooms. One of the most notable is a magnificent carving of King Neptune, which was discovered beached and forgotten in a scrapyard at Rotterdam. Neptune is mounted in the entrance foyer, flanked on each side by beautifully designed seahorses that were carved in 1957 by William W. Geggie.

**Miscellaneous Relics**

The full list of exhibit categories is impressive. There is a large exhibit of historical relics and ships’ equipment. This includes parts of the infamous Bounty, the martyred Maine, the gallant Constitution, and the schooner yacht America which first lifted the “America’s Cup” at the Isle of Wight in 1851. There is an exhibit devoted to whaling and fishing, with collections of the tools and instruments used both in catching the whales and in extracting their oils. An exhibition of sailors’ handiwork includes elaborate knots, splices, and cordage decoration specimens, as well as intricate carvings of wood, whale teeth, bone and ivory—the famous “scrimshaw” work—and full-rigged ships in bottles.

An exhibit of ship decorations includes, besides the figureheads, billet heads, stern boards, bow and stern ornaments, paddlebox carvings, trailboards, and cathead plates. Marine ceramics and glassware displays feature ships’ china, bearing commemorative pictures of historical events, such as the opening of the Erie Canal, Cornwallis’ surrender at Yorktown, the fight between the Constitution and the Guerriere, and many others. Marine silver displays show not only samples of silver and pewter ordinarily used as shipboard cabinware, but also outstanding examples of the silversmith’s art in elaborate silver services, awards for galantry, trophies for yachting and big-game fishing, and souvenir pieces.

There are maritime medallions and coins dating back to the days of the Phoenician Empire, showing crude representations of the galleys of the period. There is a medal collection of official U. S. Navy Mint issues to mark celebrated achievements, such as a replica of the medal voted John Paul Jones by Congress and others awarded such naval heroes as Preble, Hull, Bainbridge, Perry, Lawrence, MacDonough, and Stewart—also two German issues commemorating the torpedoming of the Lusitania.

In the room devoted to navigation, there is a full-size reproduction of satellite Vanguard I, as well as a model of the moon, with charts of outer space. There are portraits of early navigators, with globes, and both ancient and modern navigating instruments, including an astrolabe, cross-staff, backstaff, quadrant, sextant, octant, and related instruments used in celestial navigation.

**Ships of the U.S. Navy**

Recently, the museum has placed more emphasis on ships of the United States Navy. In addition to the submarines and submarine models previously mentioned, there is now a model of the icebreaker Glacier on display. Models of combat ships are frequently exhibited.
through cooperation with the Navy Department. The Navy has been the source of models of shipyards, a cutaway torpedo, and various ship-propulsion plants.

Although many of the museum's prize exhibits have been loaned or presented without solicitation, a complete, well-balanced institution could not have been achieved without extensive research and procurement. The museum's staff has scoured the world on its field trips to obtain suitable exhibits by purchase, gift, or loan. The full-time staff and park force number almost forty members. Of these, the executive staff and nearly all members of the curatorial staff have served at sea and bring to their museum labors an affectionate and enlightened interest which makes itself felt throughout the institution.

The staff is augmented by members of the Hampton Roads Junior League, who serve as voluntary guides to visiting groups and who handle an educational program with all the Peninsula schools.

For the past two years, the museum has been under the leadership of its Director, Rear Admiral George J. Dufek, U. S. Navy, Retired. Admiral Dufek is a well-known polar explorer and author, having made two expeditions to the Arctic and six to Antarctica. He was Navigator on Admiral Byrd's flagship, the "USS Bear," in 1939, and he commanded all U. S. Naval Support Forces in the Antarctic from 1954 to 1959. In his earlier days, he was one of the few naval officers to become qualified in both submarine and airplane operation. He brings to the museum a rich background of experience throughout the seven seas and a deep sympathy for its aspirations and ideals.

As a reflection of Admiral Dufek's special interest in this field, the Museum opened an international exhibition to recognize man's achievements in frozen Antarctica in October, 1962. Twelve foreign nations were invited to participate.

Among the exhibits were a large fiberglass model of the Antarctic Continent donated by the Walt Disney Studios; items used by early explorers, such as ski poles; snowshoes for ponies; part of the food cached by the famous explorer, Captain Scott; a display by the National Science Foundation showing accomplishments during the International Geophysical Year; a display by the Weather Bureau; a model of the nuclear-power plant at McMurdo Sound; a scale model of the church at McMurdo Sound; a display of Antarctic art; and charts and photographs from the National Geographic Society. The above exhibition was on display for six months.

Cooperating Organizations

With its rich background and fine leadership, it is not surprising that the Museum has the benefit of close relationships with the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, the Propeller Club, Power Squadrons, Yacht Clubs, and Coast Guard and U. S. Navy activities, as well as with many individuals connected with those institutions and others not so affiliated. The museum welcomes consideration by designers and builders of ships which incorporate major advances in Naval architecture and marine engineering of designating The Mariners Museum as a depository for documentary models for such ships and engineering plants.

No American or foreign tourist, visiting beautiful and historic Colonial Virginia, should miss the opportunity to visit this magnificent and spectacular museum. It will be found an inspiration—and an education.

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Top left: Youngsters man the hand-operated pumps that once cleared the water from the bilges of the U. S. Navy-sloop-of-war Hartford, Admiral Farragut's flagship in the battle of Mobile Bay in 1864. The pumps were donated to the Museum by the U. S. Navy when the Hartford was dismantled at Norfolk in 1957. Top right: A striking gold eagle, once the proud figurehead of the U. S. Navy steam frigate Lancaster, dominates the main display gallery of The Mariners Museum. The magnificent wooden eagle, with a wing spread of over 12 feet, was carved by the celebrated wood carver, John Haley Bellam. Bottom left: A 12-foot statue of Viking explorer Lief Erickson, which faces the entrance to The Mariners Museum, dwarfs a young, pony-tailed admirer. The bronze statue is a replica of an original design by A. Stirling Calder. Bottom right: The transition from sail to steam came with ships like the Cunard Line's Britannia, represented in this model from the Crabtree Collection in The Mariners Museum. The model of the British ship Britannia is the last in a series of "miniature ships" carved by August F. Crabtree to reveal the progress of water transportation from earliest times to the decline of sailing ships.
WHEN THE VISITOR of today glances through the wrought-iron gates of Kenmore down the long brick walk to this handsome mansion of the mid-Georgian period, he is confronted with a symbol of 18th century Colonial America. Here is the estate of a Royalist planter. Men in those days, as citizens of the Royal Colonies, were subject to, and hence swore fealty to, King George II and then his grandson, King George III; the latter was the longest-reigning male monarch in Great Britain's history.

Here indeed we find the trappings of royalty. The three hallmarks of England were everywhere present: Britain was, and is today, monarchist, Protestant, and commercial. So indeed were the planters of Tidewater Virginia. The path of culture from Windsor Castle to Virginia was comparatively short, and word traveled rather quickly via the trading brigs.

The Law of Primogeniture

Because the British system laid its influence so prominently upon the Colonies, the cultures were bound to be similar. One more deeply rooted English custom aided this similarity—the Law of Primogeniture directing that the family lands revert to the eldest son. In England, among the landed gentry, the custom was for the remaining sons to go into the Army or Navy, the ministry or other professions; if they were adventure-bent, to the Colonies to carve their own estates. Daughters were married off with a dowry of cash and personal property. In the American Colonies of the pre-Revolutionary period, many of the landholders, both original patentees and purchasers, had vast acreages to the west. Land was not so much the problem as was obtaining labor to work it. Hence all sons usually received a substantial gift of land, or the means to buy it.

Primogeniture doubtless prompted Fielding Lewis to leave Warner Hall, the family home in Gloucester, because this family estate was destined for his older brother, Warner Lewis. As would be the custom for succeeding generations, Fielding, as a second son, went west to Spotsylvania County. With family funds he first purchased land here, later buying another tract called Grymes Farm near Fredericksburg; and it was here, on 861 acres, that the Lewises built the noble edifice we know today as Kenmore.

The Surveyor and the Architect

The original Kenmore tract was surveyed before its purchase by that busy brother-in-law who was soon to lay aside his transit—George Washington. The selfsame brother of Betty (Mrs. Lewis) also took a keen interest in touring the new acres with the young couple, searching out the best site to clear for the dwelling house already taking shape in their minds. It was George who counseled them to build well back from the Rappahannock, on which their new land bounded, back from the floods and malarial marshes. Upon a flat ridge was the site they selected, looking down the gentle slope through groves of chestnut, dogwood, and walnut to the river on the northeast, and over a small stream to their fields and meadows on the southwest.

The probable architect of Kenmore was John Ariss, who at the
The Great Room at Kenmore, showing the famous plaster ceiling. The overmantel, also in plaster, tells the fable of the fox and the grapes. A portrait of Betty Washington Lewis hangs on the wall at the left.

time was building fine mansions of the period in the Northern Neck and Maryland. His advertisements in the *Maryland Gazette* of May, 1751, notified potential builders that “John Oriss (Ariis), lately of Great Britain, buildings of all sorts and dimensions are undertaken and performed in the neatest manner (and at cheaper rates) either by the ancient or modern order of Gibbs’ Architect.” Many Virginia mansions have been traced to Ariis, and it is a logical presumption that he designed the graceful Georgian lines of Kenmore.

**A Factor in London**

As did other planters of the Tidewater, Colonel Lewis maintained a factor in London who took charge of the offloading and sale of Kenmore produce—the flax, tobacco, hemp, and other agricultural products shipped to Mother England. In turn, the planter entrusted his factor in London with orders for household furnishings, silver, and textiles for the return journey. Thus the taste of the period depended in great part upon these commercial gentlemen of the British ports, and seldom was the trust or taste misplaced, as we can see today in British furniture of the period—the Queen Anne, Chippendale, and Hepplewhite masterworks that went into these homes.

If the planter was in commerce, as were his British cousins, so was he Protestant and Royalist. Colonel Lewis and his family worshipped at St. George’s Church, in which parish they resided, and it is at St. George’s of today in Fredericksburg where Lewis is buried. The Royalist manifestation came about in the loyalty of these gentlemen planters to the appointed Royal Governors. Colonel Lewis, as an appointed magistrate of Spotsylvania County, held his commission at the pleasure of the Governor. He served as a Burgess in Williamsburg at the pleasure of the Governor.

**Monarchs of the Tidewater**

These were Monarchs of the first order who developed the Virginia Tidewater. The Rappahannock River ran like a golden thread through the growing wealth of the Colony, enriched by men of Royalist English stock—George Washington, Mann Page, Edmund Pendleton, King Carter, Francis “Lightfoot” Lee, Richard Henry Lee and Charles Dick, among others. Here visited the young Irish sailor, John Paul, whose brother was a Fredericksburg tailor, and who, to escape the notice of the British Navy, added “Jones” to his name. James Madison frequently visited from nearby Port Royal. In an enlightened and prosperous era, these men accepted the Monarchist condition of government.

Then came the oppressive acts of the British Parliament in 1765, heightened by the increasingly arbitrary actions of King George III. At length these eminent men of the Colonies, as did the Colonies themselves, in the eternal phrases of the Declaration, pledge their “their Lives, their Fortunes and their sacred Honor” to the defeat of a monarchy that would oppress them without justice and without a hearing in Parliament.

Every American should ponder this sudden turn away from monarchism. Undoubtedly the willful nature of George III from 1760 onward wore heavily on the American Col-
onist. But it illuminates the character of the Colonist himself—a proud Englishman, making a success of the new Colonies, was not accepting passively the onerous levies on his very means of livelihood. His spirit rebelled. One finds here, then, in the fateful decade 1765-1775, the birth of a new democracy that was to become the American Republic. This democracy spoke in the voice of Jefferson, Henry, and Mason. The voices reflected the inherent mental vigor, the acceptance of responsibility, yes, even the aristocratic outlook, of the Virginia statesmen.

Thus did the growing differences of government, of political philosophy, widen to a war that went eight bitter years. Monarchist they were no longer but republican. Protestant they continued to be, but Calvin, Methodism, and the Baptist Church supplanted for many the Anglican Church as the professed voice of the Redeemer. Commercial they remained, but with growing markets not so dependent upon Britain.

Fielding Lewis—a Devoted Patriot

Fielding Lewis, grown to wealth and stature before the war, pledged his entire life and fortune to the Revolution. As Chief Commissioner for the Virginia Committee of Safety, he raised from nothing a manufacturing arsenal that sent to the Virginia regiments thousands of rifles without which no war could have been successfully carried on.

As a supplier to those armies, he acted as Virginia agent for the purchase and shipment of wheat flour, blankets, meat, salt, ammunition, and all the other sundries of supply. He built and equipped three ships of the line for the Continental Navy. And to this important provisioning, when no funds appeared from public treasuries that were empty, he advanced his own funds. When these were exhausted, he mortgaged his lands and chattels, including his beloved Kenmore.

Not the least of his contributions, he levied on his own failing physical resources in order that the armies and navies might fight. To what end? We enjoy the fruits of these labors today within the framework of a flourishing country. Fielding Lewis died in his 56th year, two months after the final victory at Yorktown, no longer a wealthy man, but mortgaged to the hilt. Mrs. Lewis collected nothing from the public treasury and subsisted for another 15 years supporting her sons and daughter on the sale of land and chattels until the Kenmore acres were nearly gone.

Let all of us view Kenmore today in the light of those stirring events, an estate, raised in the prosperity and taste of a monarchy, that reflected the best of those Georgian artisans, only to be used to strike down the oppression of that monarchy. Is this not a living lesson we see here today? A period of high taste and gracious living was exchanged for the trials and responsibilities of building a better country.

Let all who view Kenmore pause and reflect—without the firm and courageous actions of patriots like Fielding Lewis, we might today be a member of the British Commonwealth.
Library Expansion Progress Report

Even though summertime may bring fewer DAR contacts, it was felt Daughters would be interested in a NSDAR Library Expansion report.

As you know, this is the authorized project of this administration and honors the President General, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan. This needed renovation will increase the Library facilities approximately one-half.

Actual work began Monday, May 26, and is progressing well. A temporary plastic ceiling was installed at the present front balcony level. This permits continued use of the Library facilities during remodeling.

The plastic ceiling enables light to enter and eliminates the dust, but not the noise. However, the staff and Library patrons have been most cooperative, and there have been few complaints.

During the planning stage, exploratory surveys showed that main-floor support for the present bookstacks was inadequate. Further excavation disclosed shrinkage of dead earth beneath the basement floor and no foundation supports. Engineers were consulted and are now working on solutions to the problem. Additional support for the present bookstacks would have been necessary, even if the balcony renovation had not been undertaken.

William Lipscomb Company, the building contractor, has an excellent foreman and work group on the job. It is anticipated that the August 15 completion date will be met.

The last inspection tour confirmed that the two new support columns and the reinforced permanent columns will not require as much space as was first anticipated. Only a small portion of two main floor bookstacks will have to be removed to provide for the two new columns.

Although funds for the main construction work are being emphasized at this time, estimates for furnishings—chairs, tables, lighting fixtures and bookstacks—are being considered.

Colored postcards of the architect's drawing of the renovated balconies are on sale at 5 cents each. In October, attractive note pads will be available for sale at 50 cents each. These will have a Library picture cover, a two-year calendar inside, and a few facts concerning the Library renovation. These useful pads would make appropriate remembrance gifts for National and State Officers and Chairmen or would be good as favors when entertaining. Orders now accepted at Library Expansion Office.

Finally, is your contribution in yet? Gifts—large and small—are very welcome. The sooner, the better as work will be completed this month. Your help and cooperation to see this project to a successful, early conclusion will be much appreciated.

"Your National Society Represented You—"

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<td>July</td>
<td>Memorial Foundation of the Germanna Colonists, Inc.—250th Anniversary Commemorating Arrival of Nassau-Siegen immigrants to Virginia, Siegen Forest.</td>
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<td>U. S. Marine Corps, Officers' Candidate School, Quantico, Virginia. Presentation of DAR Leadership Award.</td>
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<td>Association of American Railroads—Women's Division Luncheon, Wash., D.C.</td>
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<td>August</td>
<td>Stafford County (Va.) Tricentennial—Historic Pageant.</td>
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<td>Department of Defense, Amphibious Assault Exercise, Norfolk, Virginia.</td>
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<td>September</td>
<td>U. S. Marine Corps, Officers' Candidate School, Quantico, Virginia—presentation of DAR Leadership Award.</td>
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<td>National Conference on Citizenship, Washington, D.C.</td>
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The Declaration of Independence of the United States, adopted July 4, 1776, and proclaiming separation of the American Colonies from Great Britain, is regarded as a great charter of freedom. It was on August 2, 1776, that the delegates present and later others (who had been elected from the Colonies to Continental Congress for the purpose of the adoption) affixed their names to a bright new parchment entitled “The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America.”

New Jersey was one of the original 13 Colonies under British rule, having been patented on June 23 and 24, 1664. It was to be called by the name, or names, of Nova Caesarea, or New Jersey. 1964 is therefore New Jersey’s Tercentenary Year. As a Tercentenary feature, Cape May Patriots Chapter wishes to present this article on the five famous New Jersey Signers of the Declaration of Independence, namely: Abraham Clark, John Hart, Francis Hopkinson, Richard Stockton, and John Witherspoon. The New Jersey Signers comprised one of the largest groups of State delegates. As individuals they were unusually diverse; as patriots they were one in spirit and purpose for the welfare and freedom of their country.

Abraham Clark was born in the Clark homestead February 15, 1726, son of Judge Thomas Clark and his first wife, probably Hannah Winans, daughter of Samuel Winans. Thomas Clark was one of the Judges of the Common Court and a Magistrate in the Corporation of Elizabethown until his death in September, 1765. Born in 1701, he was the oldest son of Thomas Clark, whose father, Richard Clark, a shipwright, came from Southold, Staten Island, and settled on a farm halfway between Elizabethown and Rahway in 1678.

In 1749 Abraham Clark married Sarah Hetfield (Hatfield), daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Hetfield of Elizabethtown, N. J. They had 10 children, as follows:
1. Aaron Clark, born 1750; married Susan, daughter of Benjamin Winans.
2. Thomas Clark, born 1753; married —, and died May 13, 1789.
3. Abraham Clark, born 1755, and died July 26, 1758, an infant.

(Continued on page 686)

John Hart was born in Stonington, Conn., in 1711, son of Capt. Edward Hart and Martha Hart. In the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, vol. XXI, January, 1890, No. 1, pp. 36-39) are the following data from an old Hart Bible:

Edward Hart and Martha Hart his wife, and John, Daniel, Edward and Martha their children, came to Hopewell, New Jersey, from Stonington, Conn.

John Hart was baptized in the Presbyterian Church at Maidenhead, now Lawrenceville, by the Rev. Frederick (or Jedediah) Andrews, of Washington Square Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, on the “12th Mo. 21st, 1713,” according to a church record.

In 1740 John Hart married Deborah Scudder, a descendant of the early Scudder family in America. Her grandfather, Richard Betts Scudder, settled at the “Falls of the Delaware,” Ewing Township, Mercer County, N.J., in 1704 and mar-

(Continued on page 686)
FRANCIS HOPKINSON was born in Philadelphia, October 2, 1737, son of Thomas Hopkinson, an Englishman of brilliant accomplishments, who married (in 1736) Mary Johnson, a niece of the Bishop of Worcester, England. He was baptized in Christ Church, Philadelphia—"Francis S. (Son) of Thomas and Mary Hopkinson, aged 7 weeks, 12 November 1737 O.S."


On Thursday last Francis Hopkinson, Esq., of Philadelphia, was joined in the Velvet Bands of Hymen, to Miss Nancy Borden, of this Place, a Lady amiable both for her internal as (Continued on page 687)

RICHARD STOCKTON was born at Princeton on October 1, 1730, the son of John and Abigail Phillips Stockton and a great-grandson of the first Richard Stockton in America.

Richard Stockton(1) was descended from an English family of Stockton in Durham, on the River Tees, England. He settled at Flushing, Long Island, whence he removed to Burlington County, N. J., where he bought 2000 acres, March 10, 1692. He died in 1707, leaving a large family. Richard Stockton (2) removed from Flushing to Piscataway, N.J., and then to Princeton in 1696, where he bought nearly 5000 acres in and about the present Princeton. He married (November 8, 1691) Susanna Witham Robinson, widow of Thomas Robinson and daughter of Robert and Ann Witham. He died in 1709, leaving the homestead, now known as Morven, to his son John.

JOHN WITHERSPOON was born at Yester, near Edinburgh, Scotland, on February 5, 1722, son of Rev. James and Anne (Walker) Witherspoon. Other birth-year dates have been recorded (1723–4).

He received the master of arts degree at the University of Edinburgh in 1739 and the divinity degree in 1743. He was licensed to preach in the same year and ordained to the ministry of the Presbyterian Church in 1745, holding pulpits in Scotland until he came to America in 1768 as President of the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University.

From the New Jersey Archives, First Series, Newspaper Extracts, vol. VI, 1766–67, p. 415, is an article from The Pennsylvania Gazette, No. 2013, July 23, 1767:

London, May 18. The Rev. and learned Dr. John Witherspoon, one of the ministers of Paisly, who was in the later end of the year 1766, unanimously elected President of the College of New Jersey, in America, has lately wrote a letter to the Governors of said College, (Continued on page 756)
Abraham Clark

4. Hannah Clark, born—and was married to Melyn Miller.
5. Andrew Clark, born—.
6. Cavalier Clark, born 1763 and died November 4, 1764.
7. Sarah Clark, born—; married November 24, 1792, Gen. Clarkson Edgar; died October 2, 1817. Edgar was the son of William and Experience (Clarkson) Ed-
8. Elizabeth Clark, born—, and died in her 14th year.
9. Abigail Clark, born 1773, and was married to Thomas Salter.

(From the Publications of the Gene-
alogical Society of Pennsylvania, vol. IX, 1924-26, March, 1924, pp. 96-7.)

Two of these sons fought in the American Revolution, each rising to the rank of captain. Abra-
ham (1762–1854) was graduated from the University of Pennsyl-
ania and later became a doctor, taking an active part in the medical so-
cieties of New Jersey.

While supervising the erection of a bridge in his meadow, Abra-
ham Clark suffered a sunstroke on September 15, 1794. Realizing what had happened, he stepped into his chaise and immediately drove home; death followed 2 hours la-
ter. He was buried in the Rahway Presbyterian Church graveyard. The inscription on the headstone reads as follows:

In memory of Abraham Clark, Esq., who died September 15, 1794, in the 69th year of his age. Firm and de-
cided as a patriot, zealous and faithful as a friend to the public. He loved his country and adhered to her cause, in the darkest hours of her struggle against op-
pression. He had long been a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Eliza-
bethtown and was one of its trustees from 1786–90.

After his death, his widow, Sarah Clark, continued to direct the family farm, which her husband had inherited. Born in 1728, she had survived him nearly 10 years when she died on July 2, 1804.

Abraham Clark received a good education for the times and entered into business as a surveyor and conveyancer. He studied the common points of law, was ever ready to aid his neighbors with legal advice gratuitously, and soon obtained the sobriquet “The Poor Man’s Counselor.” In 1764 he was ap-
pointed by the New Jersey Legisla-
ture one of the commissioners to survey and divide the common lands of old Bergen Township.

During his long career he held many offices of note. In 1767 he was appointed Sheriff of Essex Coun-
ty and Clerk of the Colonial As-
ssembly. He was a member (1774) and subsequently secretary of the New Jersey Committee of Safety. He was a member of the Provincial Congress which drafted the first Constitution of the State of New Jersey, adopted July 2, 1776. His election in June, 1776, as a dele-
gate to the Continental Congress showed that he was a recognized advocate of the Declaration of In-
dependence, which he voted for and had the honor of signing on August 2, 1776. He was a member of the Continental Congress for many years and was a delegate to the An-
napolis Convention in 1786. Al-
though elected to represent New Jersey in the Federal Convention, which framed the Constitution of the United States in 1787, he did not attend owing to ill health. He was a member of the House of Rep-
resentatives in the Second and Third Congresses under the new Federal Constitution (1791-94) and re-
signed on June 9, 1794.

He was a slender man of average height, heavy-browed, plain, and pious, whose devotion to the cause of independence cost him deep personal sorrow. His two sons were captured by the British; one was con-
fined in New York and one on the prison ship Jersey. He rejected the enemy’s offer to liberate his sons, if he would renounce his cause in favor of the King and Parliament. During his long career he proved himself an incorruptible patriot, a judicious legislator, a prudent coun-
selor and a sincere friend of the peo-
ple.

John Hart

ried Hannah Stillwell, daughter of Joseph Stillwell. Richard Betts Scudder was the son of John and Joanna Betts Scudder; born 1671 in Newton, Long Island; died in New Jersey, March 14, 1754, aged 83 years. Granddaughter Deborah Hart was named in his will. (New Jer-
sey Archives, vol. 32, p. 283.)

The children of John and Deborah Scudder Hart were:

1. Sarah Hart, born October 16, 1742; married Jacob Wicoff.
2. Jesse Hart, born September 19, 1744, married (January 13, 1770) Martha Mattison, and later removed to Washington Coun-
ty, Pa.
4. Nathaniel Hart, born October 29, 1747, married (May 2, 1770) Betsey Stout, and later (1796) removed to Kentucky.
5. John Hart, born October 20, 1748, married (May 20, 1770) at Christ Church, Philadelphia, Catharine Knowles, daughter of George Knowles, of Tacony, Pa. He bought 1100 acres of land in the “pine barrens” of Gloucester County, N.J., in 1786. He died in 1791 (Phil-
adelphia). They had children: Mary, John, Elizabeth, Susannah, and Sarah.
6. Susannah Hart, born August 2, 1750, married Maj. John Pol-
hemus.
7. Mary Hart, born April 7, 1752.
9. Edward Hart, born December 30, 1755, married Nancy Stout, and later removed to Bever-
ly, Randolph County, Va., before 1794.
10. Scudder Hart, born December 30, 1757.
12. Daniel Hart, born August 13, 1762, married Margaret Burd (Bunn), and later removed to Beverly, Randolph County, Va.

John Hart was a prosperous farmer and business man, as well as owner of grist and fulling mills, and lived at Hopewell, N.J. He re-
ceived little education but was greatly esteemed and trusted by his friends, who elected him to the Colonial Assembly of New Jer-

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
ney in 1761 and reelected him in 1768. From the New Jersey Archives, First Series, volume X, on Documents Relating to the Colonial History of New Jersey (1767-76), p. 272, is the following article on an election of the times, concerning Samuel Tucker and John Hart:

It is related that once when Tucker and Hart were both candidates for the Assembly from old Hunterdon and its counties, the latter was supported by the Presbyterians, and Tucker by the Episcopalians, Methodists, and Baptists. "During the first two days of the election Hart was ahead, but on the third, one Judge Brae coming up with a strong reserve of Church-of-England-men secured Tucker's return. A wag observed that the Judge was not unlike the Witch of Endor, for it was clear that he had raised Samuel."

John Hart was appointed to the Committee of Correspondence in 1775 and on the Committee of Safety, serving 1776-7. One of his duties was the signing of his name to the reams of paper money issued by the Provincial Congress, of which body he was elected Vice President on June 15, 1776. The following week he was elected a delegate to the Continental Congress; he voted for the Declaration of Independence and signed the engrossed parchment on August 2, 1776.

During the Revolution, he was elected to the first New Jersey Assembly under the new State Constitution, and on August 23 he was unanimously chosen Speaker, continuing in this office through annual re-elections until the first session of 1778, when he was compelled by failing health to retire from active life.

The progress of the British troops through New Jersey, which soon became the theater of early Revolutionary battles, was marked by rapine and wanton destruction of property. John Hart's property was laid waste, and he was compelled to flee from his home and for his life. He wandered from place to place and from cave to cave, hunted like an escaped criminal by the British through the woods and among the hills of New Jersey. In the History of Chapter Names of The New Jersey State Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, by Mary Wendell Wagner, 1957, p. 40, is an account of one hiding spot of John Hart:

Penelope Anderson Hart, wife of Ralph Hart, a first cousin of John Hart, lived in the vicinity of Pennington at the time of the Revolution. The British were quite anxious to capture her husband or a member of the family to force them to tell where his cousin John Hart was hidden. Whenever the British were near, it was the custom of Penelope Hart to go about the neighborhood in disguise. This she did when she was taking food to John Hart, who was hiding in a "rock house" in the Sourland Mountains. Thus, daily, she exposed herself to danger and discovery in order to keep the secret of his concealment. It was said that she never walked in the public road nor stayed in the same house twice in succession.

After the American victories at Trenton and Princeton, in which the British troops were repulsed, Hart returned to his devastated land and began rebuilding his fortune, but his health gave way under the hardships he had suffered. His family was separated and scattered; and his beloved wife, Deborah Scudder Hart, from whose deathbed he had been forced to flee, died on October 26, 1776, at the age of 55 years.

John Hart died on May 11, 1779, at the age of 68, before independence was won. He was buried in the "old Hunt burial ground" near Woodsville, about 4 miles from Hopewell. His grave and monument now are in the Old School Baptist Churchyard, Broad Street, Hopewell, N.J. Mr. Hart paid his dues to the Pennington Presbyterian Church as late as 1769; and he gave to the Baptists in 1771 a deed for the plot on which their church had been erected in 1747.

From the New Jersey Archives, First Series, Newspaper Extracts, Relating to the Colonial History of the State, vol. X, 1767-76, pp. 269-70, is the following paragraph:

In 1865 the New Jersey Legislature caused a monument to be erected to the memory of John Hart, on which a figure was delivered an eloquent and impressive address, in the course of which he said: "Upon a careful examination of the history of New Jersey during and immediately preceding the Revolutionary War, I am of the opinion that John Hart had greater experience in the Colonial and State Legislation of that day, than any of his contemporaries; and that no man exercised greater influence in giving direction to the public opinion which culminated in independence."

From the State Bulletin, New Jersey State Society, DAR, September, 1960, is the following excerpt:

On June 14, 1959, the S.R. and S.A.R. of New Jersey placed a bronze marker on a large boulder on the lawn of the Lt. Col. Cleon E. Hammond's property in Hopewell, which is a part of the original Hart farm. The marker reads:

Farmstead site of the Signer, who lived here 1742-1779. Without formal education, consulted by many, respected by all. "Honest John Hart" gave his property and life for the cause of liberty. Farmer, Miller, Judge, Speaker of the First New Jersey Assembly, ever the prey of enemy patrols which sought his life and ravaged his property. Broken in health from privation and exposure, he died May 11, 1779, age about 69. Guided to this roadless hillside by John Hart's sons, Jesse and Nathaniel, Washington's Army camped here June 23-24, 1778, before the Battle of Monmouth. The spring from which they drank flows near by.

John Hart was a man of medium height and well proportioned. With very black hair and light eyes, he was called handsome in his youth. He died leaving a shining example of patriotism and devotion to his country.

Cape May Patriots Chapter is honored to have included in its Revolutionary ancestor list the name of Hon. John Hart, through the present membership of his great-great-great-great granddaughter, Mary Browne Alexander (Mrs. Cecil) Ridenour. A portrait of Hart's daughter, Susannah Hart, hangs in the Period Room of The Historical Museum at Cape May Court House, N.J., the gift of Mrs. Ridenour's mother, Hannah Browne Alexander.

Francis Hopkinson

well as external Accomplishments, and in the Words of a celebrated Poet:

Without all shining, and within all white;
Pure to the Sense, and pleasing to the Sight.

Ann Borden descended from the early Borden family in America as follows: Richard Borden(1), was an inhabitant of Aquidneck, R.I., in 1638; Benjamin Borden(2), born 1649, removed, probably to Shrewsbury, N.J., in 1665, married Abigail Grover September 22, 1670, daughter of James Grover, Sr., of Middleton, N.J; Joseph Borden(3), born May 12, 1687, married Mary Ann (last name unknown). Joseph Borden was the founder of Bordentown, N.J.; Jo-
Joseph Borden, Jr. (4), born 1719, married Elizabeth Watson, daughter of Marmaduke Watson. He was of Revolutionary service, having been a colonel and quartermaster. (New Jersey Archives, First Series, Newspaper Extracts, vol. 24, 1762–65, pp. 651–5, Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State.)

The children of Francis and Ann Hopkins were:


2. Francis Hopkinson.

3. Elizabeth Hopkinson.

4. Maria Hopkinson, married Isaac Smith. (DAR Lineage Book.)

5. Ann Hopkinson.

Francis Hopkinson, the Signer, died suddenly, following an illness of only a few hours, on May 9, 1791, in his 54th year. He was buried in Christ Church Burial Ground, Philadelphia.

He attended the College of Philadelphia, now the University of Pennsylvania, and was the first graduate to receive a diploma granted by the college. He received his bachelor of arts degree in 1757 and master of arts degree in 1760. On September 25, 1763 at the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University, an honorary degree was conferred on him, as a proper testimony to his literary merit. In 1763 he was appointed by the Surveyor General to be Collector of the King's Customs at the port of Salem, in the Province of New Jersey.

Having familiarized himself with the Dutch language, he translated the Psalms, *The Lord's Prayer*, etc., for the Dutch Church in New York, for which he received £145 in 1745. He used this money for a trip to England, sailing in 1766 and remaining there more than a year, as the guest of a maternal relative, the Bishop of Worcester.

After his marriage in 1768, he became a resident of Bordentown. On May 1, 1772, he was again appointed Collector of Customs, this time at New Castle, Del. He was licensed as an attorney and counselor of New Jersey, May 8, 1775, having been admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in 1761, and he practiced law in Bordentown and Philadelphia. He achieved prominence in the political field in New Jersey, and as of the date, February 28, 1774, Burlington, GovernorWM. Franklin in a letter to the Rt. Hon'ble the Earl of Dartmouth writes:

> I beg leave to recommend Francis Hopkinson Esqr. a Gentleman of Character and Fortune, and a Relation of the Bishop of Worcester's, to supply Mr. Read's place in the Council. He resides, as Mr. Read did, in the Western Division of the Province, and I do not know any person in that Division who is better, if so qualified to serve His Majesty in that Station.

Francis Hopkinson's name appeared in the list of Members of His Majesty's Council of New Jersey, March 1775. He was appointed by the Provincial Congress on June 22, 1776, as one of the five delegates from New Jersey to Continental Congress, at that time meeting in Philadelphia. Records show that Mr. Hopkinson presented the instructions under which the five delegates were to act in the matter of the Declaration of Independence. He had the honor of affixing his signature to the immortal document on August 2, 1776.

During the Revolution, he served on the Continental Navy Board as one of three persons, having been appointed by Continental Congress on November 6, 1776; and he served as Treasurer of Continental Loan Offices, 1778–81. Apparently his political activities for New Jersey ended at this time, as on July 16, 1779, he was appointed Judge of Admiralty by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, his native State, which office he held by successive appointments until 1789. Mr. Hopkinson received his appointment as Judge of the United States District Court for Eastern Pennsylvania from President Washington in 1789, and he continued in that office until his death in 1791.

Talented musically, he played the harpsichord and dedicated a book entitled *Seven Songs for the Harpsichord* to his good friend, George Washington. As a composer, he set to music a poem of Thomas Parnell and entitled it *My Days Have Been So Wondrous Free*. It was considered the first art song in the Country.

As a poet, when Bordentown suffered at the hands of the British Army during the American Revolution, he wrote the well-known poem, *The Battle of the Kegs*, ridiculing the alarm of the redcoats when the Americans floated fake kegs of gunpowder down the Delaware River to annoy the enemy ships.

As a Whig, he supported the American cause in his writings and continued to tease the enemy with satirical comments against British injustices.

Mr. Hopkinson was Secretary of the Convention which organized the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1789. He was vestryman and acted as organist at times for Christ Church in Philadelphia.

This talented man helped to design the Great Seal of New Jersey, which was adopted at historic Indian King Tavern in Haddonfield on October 3, 1776, by a Joint Committee of the two Houses of the Legislature. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, of which his father, Thomas Hopkinson, was one of the founders; and he helped to design the seals for that society. Most interesting of all, he is said to have helped design the Flag of the United States, symbol of our Republic.

Francis Hopkinson, at the age of 37, was the youngest of the New Jersey Signers and the most versatile. He was small in stature, with keen features, a fast talker, and highly animated. In his versatility as artist-judge-lawyer-musician-patriot-poet-writer, it was said:

> Mr. Hopkinson was more famous as a clever, ingenious and witty political writer, essayist and poet, than as a statesman or judge.

Richard Stockton

was appointed Judge of the Somerset County Common Pleas and was a warm friend of the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University, having been largely instrumental in securing removal of the college from Newark to Princeton. The College of New Jersey, originally chartered by John Hamilton, acting Governor, 1746-7, was first at Elizabeth, where Rev. Jonathan Dickinson was President. Subsequently it was removed to Newark, where it
NSDAR PARTICIPATES IN EDUCATIONAL PROJECT: Mrs. Charles J. Graef, former Editor of the DAR Manual for Citizenship and a member of Gen. Jacob Odell Chapter, New York City, recently attended several meetings of the Adult Basic Education Section of the Adult Education Association of the USA. The purpose of this group is to teach English to those who do not have the equivalent of an eighth grade education. She reports interest was shown in announcement of availability of "Citizen . . . USA" tapes, and requests were made for copies of DAR Manual for Citizenship and What the Daughters Do.

JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HONORS PRESIDENT GENERAL: With the National Society's emphasis this year on Junior Members, Mrs. Robert V. G. Duncan has accepted an invitation from the Junior Chamber of Commerce to serve on the Advisory Board for Outstanding Young Women of America, a new annual initiated as the companion to Outstanding Young Men of America.

SHAKESPEARE 400th ANNIVERSARY YEAR CELEBRATIONS ATTRACT AMERICANS: A clipping from the Christian Science Monitor on the American Shakespeare Center at Stratford-upon-Avon was of particular interest to the writer, who visited there last month. Members of the Walter Hines Page Chapter, London, are within easy travel distance of the town to view plays shown there during this festival year. The Shakespeare Theatre at Stratford, Conn., is drawing many resident Daughters in that area. On the grounds of the Washington Monument, just a few blocks from National Headquarters, Shakespeare's plays are being presented under the summer stars at the attractive Sylvan Theatre.

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL ROOMS FEATURED IN WASHINGTON NEWSPAPER: In separate articles, photographs of two Period Rooms, the beautifully refurbished North Carolina State Room (in color) and the completely redone Massachusetts State Room appeared recently in The Washington Star. The first was a special project of the late Mrs. Norman Grond, Vice President General, during her tenure as State Regent of North Carolina. The second is a copy of the room in the Hancock-Clarke House in Lexington where Samuel Adams and John Hancock were sleeping when Paul Revere arrived with word that the British were on the green.

HEADQUARTERS VISITED BY EVER LARGER NUMBERS: Apropos of the above, during the summer months, local, national and international visitors of all ages tour the DAR Museum and 28 Period Rooms, and use the Genealogical Library. Of interest are the large numbers in the groups represented.

Mrs. A. K. Black, regent, Edward Rutledge Chapter, Lake City, Fla., led the Florida Columbia Educational Tour of 44 men and women. . . Representations of the Girls Scottish Bagpipe Band composed of 65 students from the University of Iowa, filling an engagement in Washington, stopped by before going to perform at the New York World's Fair, and then on to London and Scotland. . . A class of 34 students, members of the 14th Annual Institute of Genealogical Research, Department of History, College of Arts and Sciences, American University, in Washington, D.C., met in the DAR Library. . . Also 75 South Americans, from the Chilean Institute of North American Culture, paid a visit. The women in this group commented that they found most interesting the variety of furnishings in the U.S. before 1830 as exhibited in the State Rooms. . . And Boy Scouts of America troops from Alaska and Washington State made a visit on route to the Sixth National Jamboree at Valley Forge and the New York World's Fair.

PENNSYLVANIA DAUGHTER CELEBRATES 100TH BIRTHDAY: Congratulations to Mrs. Ola L. Frost of Albion, a member of Presque Isle Chapter, Erie, on passing this important milestone. A former home economics teacher, who taught cooking to some 8000 girls, Mrs. Frost is still active in her community and church.
More Perfect Union

A Play for Constitution Week
By EDITH HURLEY, WELCH, W. VA.

This portrait bust of Benjamin Franklin by Jean-Antoine Houdon was made while the Sage of the Revolution was a special envoy to France in 1778. Franklin was the oldest delegate to the Constitutional Convention.

NARRATOR: We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution.

It is a common fallacy to think that, after October 19, 1781 (Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown), the newly born United States "lived happily ever after." Far from it. The Country was being governed under the weak Articles of Confederation adopted very reluctantly by the States in the spring of 1781. It was largely the work of Benjamin Franklin, but a document that was distinctly outmoded. There was no President or anyone clothed with executive power. There were no Federal Courts. There was only a token Congress lacking either financial or military power. To be sure, it could authorize expenditures, but it had to rely on the States voluntarily to provide the money. It could order the establishment of an army, but it could only request the States to supply it. It could not levy any taxes at all. It had no means of touching directly a single citizen in the whole Country. There WAS no union—only 13, in many instances, disunited States.

The huge (for that day) Revolutionary debt, causing high taxes and a fall in prices, and the complete lack of law and order brought the new Republic close to a state of anarchy, of which Shays' Rebellion was just one phase. The necessity for a strong central Government and an effective, workable Constitution was apparent to most thinking people. At the Annapolis Convention called by the Virginia Legislature to consider the situation, the failure to do anything constructive sparked the Continental Congress, in February, 1787, to call a convention at Philadelphia "for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation."

Let us set our stage, and open our playlet with the words of three great men—WASHINGTON, MADISON, and FRANKLIN, as to the necessity for this Convention.

Scene I.—Prologue

(Show Washington seated, writing a letter. He can either read his letter or the Narrator can do so.)

WASHINGTON (VA.): No morn ever dawned more favorably than ours did; and no day was ever more clouded than the present. The superstructure we have been 7 years in raising at the expense of so much treasure and blood must fall. We are fast verging to anarchy and confusion. Thirteen sovereign States pulling against each other and all pulling at the Federal head will soon bring ruin on the whole. A liberal and energetic Constitution closely watched to prevent encroachments might restore us to that degree of respectability to which we had a fair claim and to the brightest prospect of attaining. (Washington's Letter to Edmund Randolph.)

JAMES MADISON, JR. (VA.) (Same treatment): The late turbulent scenes have done inexpressible injury, and a necessity toward monarchy is said to have been produced by it in some leading minds. The people will probably prefer the lesser evil of partition of the Union. Though it is a lesser evil, it is so great a one that I hope the danger of it will rouse all the real friends of the Revolution to exert themselves in favor of such an organization. The present anarchy of our commerce will drain us of our precious metals, furnish pretexts for paper money—for postponement of taxes. In fact, most of our political evils may be traced to our commercial ones.

I almost despair of success. It is necessary, however, that something should be tried, and if the present crisis cannot effect unanimity, from what future circumstances is it to be expected?

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN (PA.) (Same treatment): Our Articles of Confederation are generally thought defective. A Convention is assembled to revise them and propose amendments. The Delegates generally appointed are men of character and ability, so that I hope good comes from their meeting. Indeed, if it does not do good, it must do harm, as it will show that we have not wisdom enough to govern ourselves;
and will strengthen the opinion of some political writers that popular governments cannot long support themselves. (Franklin’s Letter to Thomas Jefferson.)

Scene 2.—First Meeting of Constitutional Convention
(At first, no one should be in the Chair.)
WASHINGTON: Let us work out a plan of government that will satisfy our consciences—that we can honestly be proud of. Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair. The event is in the hands of God.

ROBERT MORRIS (PA.): I move the nomination of General Washington as President of the Convention.
RUTLEDGE (S. C.): I second the motion.

(Chorus of Ayes)

Morris and Rutledge conduct Washington to chair.
WASHINGTON: I thank the Convention for this honor. I lament I am not better qualified and claim your indulgence for any involuntary error, and my inexperience.

SHERMAN (CONN.): I nominate Major William Jackson as Secretary of this Convention.
GERRY (MASS.): I second the motion.

(Chorus of Ayes and same business)
WASHINGTON: I shall first appoint a Committee to present the Rules of the Convention.

(While Committee is out, if you have time, following can be used.)

NARRATOR: At this Convention every field of government was represented: War and administration, Washington; diplomacy, Franklin; finance, Alexander Hamilton and Robert Morris; law, James Wilson; the philosophy of government, James Madison, Jr. Three of the Delegates had served in the Stamp Act Congress; eight had been signers of the Declaration of Independence; all but 12 had at some time served in the Continental Congress; and 18 were members of that body at the time. Washington, Hamilton, Mifflin, and Charles Pinckney had been officers in the Revolutionary Army. Seven had been Governors of States. The oldest was Franklin (81); the youngest, Jonathan Dayton (27).

Over half were graduates of colleges: Princeton, Yale, Harvard, Columbia, Pennsylvania, William and Mary, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Oxford.

The Convention was called for Monday, May 14, 1787, at Independence Hall in Philadelphia, where the Continental Congress had sat and where the Declaration of Independence had been signed; but the necessary quorum was not present until May 25. The Convention lasted until September 17, 1787.

One curious fact about this is that Rhode Island, the last State to ratify the new Constitution, was the only State that was not represented by a single Delegate.

(Here let the Rules Committee enter and give their Report to Secretary Jackson, who reads:)

JACKSON: Each of the 12 states represented given 1 vote. Seven States constitute a quorum.
A majority can prevail on any question; and it shall be binding on all States.

Every Member rising to speak shall address the President; and while he is speaking, none shall pass between him or hold discourse with another or read a book, pamphlet, or paper, printed or ms.

The Proceedings of this Convention shall be secret.
The doors shall be locked No copy shall be taken of any entry on the Journal during the sitting of the House. Members only shall be permitted to inspect the Journal. Nothing spoken in this Convention shall be printed or otherwise published or communicated without leave.

NARRATOR: The Framers could see that their only hope of successful execution of their task was through secret proceedings. Men could give and take in debate without fearing any consequences from their constituents. Reaction from the public on deliberations was thus successfully forestalled until the Constitution was drafted. It speaks well for the character of these men that not one violated the rule, and the world had to wait for half a century (until the death of Madison) before his Journal told the story of the Convention.

Scene 3.—Purpose of Convention

NARRATOR: Nine problems were involved. They were:

(1) Shall the Articles of Confederation be revised or a different system of government be constructed?
(2) Shall the Government be founded on States equal in power, as under the Articles, or on the broader or more democratic foundation of population?
(3) What direct share shall the people have in the election of national officers?
(4) What shall be the qualifications for suffrage?
(5) How shall the conflicting interests of the commercial and the planting States be balanced so as to safeguard the rights of each?
(6) What shall be the form the the new Government?
(7) What powers shall be given it?
(8) How shall the State Legislatures be restrained from attacks on property rights, such as the issuance of paper money?
(9) Shall approval of all the States be necessary, as under the Articles, for the adoption and amendment of the Constitution?

WASHINGTON: We are here to decide whether we shall
The great fabric to be raised will be one stable and durable such, not wealth or people, a Legislature in which all people shall be elected—their number according to the experience flow from an excess of democracy. The people do not lack virtue but are the dupes of pretended patriots. The two Members of the upper House from each State, giving equality to the State. The lower House shall be based on population. I propose that the Secretaries be elected by the Congress to enforce the laws; we must have an executive authority. We cannot do without them, and we must import more to keep our State going and prosperous. Any Make our plan for a new form of government worked out by my colleagues? There shall be a National Executive and a National Judiciary, with a Council of Revision formed out of them, which shall have a conditional veto on national legislation. The central power shall guarantee a republican form of government. New States shall be added. All state officers shall have an equal voice. Madison's plan won. The lower branch, or House of Representatives, was to be elected by the people. The two Members of the upper House from each State would be elected by the State Legislatures.

Scene 4.—The Slavery Question

GOUVERNEUR MORRIS (PA.): It is a wicked institution, and the curse of heaven on the States in which it prevails.

MASON (VA.): Slavery discourages arts and manufacturers. The poor despise labor when performed by slaves. They prevent migration of whites who really strengthen and enrich the country.

ELLSWORTH (CONN.): The morality and wisdom of slavery are considerations belonging to the States. What enriches a part enriches the whole. As population increases, poor laborers will be so plentiful as to render slaves useless. Slavery in time will not be a speck in our Country.

NARRATOR: Thus another compromise Congress might regulate foreign trade, but the importation of slaves should not be forbidden within 20 years. Meanwhile, no import tax on them should exceed $1.10 a head. And, while providing that the Congress might regulate trade, as a check, the Convention gave the Senate the right to ratify treaties by a two-thirds vote.

Having provided for the Legislative Branch of the new Government, the Convention created an Executive and a Judicial Branch, for, as Madison said:

MADISON (VA.): The accumulation of all powers—Legislative, Executive, and Judicial—in the same hands, whether of one, a few, or many, and whether hereditary, self-appointed, or elective, may justly be pronounced the very definition of tyranny.
to the Supreme Court: to provide for calling out the militia to execute the law, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion; to build a Navy; and the famous “necessary clause”—to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into effect each and every one of the specific powers given it.

After providing for the mode of admission of new States and ratification and amendment of the Constitution, the main work of the Convention was ended. And now, on September 17, 1787, we see the closing of this Convention, that gave the world the CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, which William Ewart Gladstone termed “...the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man.”

Let us look in on the final minutes of the Convention.

Scene 6.—Signing the Constitution

(Show various Members signing.)

FRANKLIN (Pa., looking at sun painted on Washington’s chair): Painters have found it difficult to distinguish in their art a rising from a setting sun. I have often and often in the course of the sessions and the vicissitudes of my hopes and fears as to its issue, looked at that behind the President without being able to tell whether it was rising or setting; but now, at length, I have the happiness to know that it is a rising and not a setting sun.

The End

Dramatis Personae

Representing—

Gen. George Washington, President of Convention
Benjamin Franklin
James Madison, Jr.
Robert Morris
John Rutledge
Elbridge Gerry
Edmund Randolph
Alexander Hamilton
James Wilson
George Mason
Gouverneur Morris
Charles Pinckney
Oliver Ellsworth
Roger Sherman

OTHER DELEGATES

Representing—

Rufus King
Wm. S. Johnson
George Wythe
Luther Martin
John Francis Mercer
William Pierce
John Dickinson
Thomas Jefferson
George Clymer
George Read
William Blount
Gunning Bedford, Jr.
William Few
James McHenry
Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer
Pierce Butler
Abraham Baldwin
John Langdon
Nicholas Gilman
Nathaniel Gorham
Caleb Strong
William Livingston
Jonathan Dayton
David Brearley
William Houston
Thomas FitzSimons
Jared Ingersoll
Richard Bassett
Jacob Broom
Daniel Carroll
John Blair
James McClure
Hugh Williamson
Richard Dobbs Spaight
Charles Cotesworth Pinckney
George Mason
Gouverneur Morris
Wm. Richardson Davie

1 Refused to sign.
2 Absent on last day of Convention and did not sign.

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Signing the Constitution of the United States, from a painting by Howard Chandler Christy which hangs in the rotunda of the U.S. Capitol.
The Edifice of Constitutional Liberty

Daniel Webster's immortal words come to mind at this moment in history when the "edifice of constitutional liberty" is in continuing jeopardy. Freedom and liberty are threatened today on every front, both at home and abroad.

Freedom is threatened by the Cold War. It is threatened by the advance of communism and the rise of collectivist trends all over the world. Here in the United States, freedom is also threatened by the constant erosion of constitutional principles. Various Supreme Court decisions have usurped the legislative authority of Congress and drastically altered the "law of the land." There are those who, in the name of peace, would surrender the destiny of this Nation to some superstate or world government in which the United States would become a disarmed province, its people deprived of freedom.

God does not grant freedom to those who will not defend it. Thus, the greatest threat to freedom in America today is the fact that the American people have come to take freedom for granted and do not understand its source. There are tragically few Americans who have and real knowledge of either the contents of the Constitution or the principles which inspired it. Had they possessed such knowledge, they would have guarded their freedoms more jealously, and the Constitution would not today be honored more in the breach than in the observance.

In line with this thinking, we have the warning of Felix Morley, who wrote in his book, Power in the People:

"The American system of government is based on principles that are eternal. But failure to review and reconsider those principles constantly has played into the hands of men who would identify them with the "horse and buggy era." . . . And the ease with which the accomplished demagogue can practice deception is due not so much to the lure of his oratory as to the shocking lack of any critical faculty among the electorate.

How many Americans remember today that the American Constitution was once described by the British statesman, William E. Gladstone, as "the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man"? It is this Constitution which has secured to the American people a degree of freedom which has been the envy of the world. But the Constitution cannot, by itself, guarantee freedom. Only the people can make freedom work. To do so, they must offer ceaseless resistance to an all-powerful government.

Moreover, resistance to an all-powerful government is but the beginning. If the "edifice of constitutional liberty" is to survive, if this Nation is to meet the challenge of collectivism and communism, the American people must first understand the source of their own strength and freedom; they must understand the moral, spiritual and constitutional values on which their freedoms are based.

Religion Is the Cornerstone of Freedom

If one is to understand the Constitution of the United States, one must first understand that it was written in the belief that liberty is God-given, and not something to be doled out by the state. Government cannot create liberty. It is the very nature of government to reach for more power and to encroach on the freedoms of the people. Thus, government can only safeguard liberty—or destroy it.

The belief that liberty is God-given is written large in the Nation's history. It was written into the Declaration of Independence which declares:
... all men are created equal, ... they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights ...

We find the words, “In God We Trust,” on the coins of the Nation; we sing of God as “the Author of liberty,” and these are but a few of many possible illustrations. It can be stated without fear of successful rebuttal that religion is the cornerstone on which the Constitution was built. Religion provides the self-discipline necessary to make self-government work. Without religion, men lose their capacity for self-government. This is what Benjamin Franklin meant when he said that man will ultimately be governed by God or by tyrants.

The part religion has played in the history of this Nation is familiar to all. As recently as 1952, the Justices then on the Supreme Court made the following point in the decision of Zorach v. Clausen: We are a religious people whose institutions presuppose a Supreme Being.

Throughout the Country’s history, the American people have freely given public recognition to the existence of God in their public documents and ceremonies. As for religion in the schools, it will be remembered that the Ordinance of 1787, establishing the government of the Northwest Territory, specifically stated its intent to promote religion and morality. Article 3 declared:

Religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government, and the happiness of mankind ... shall forever be encouraged.

Prayer Amendment

With this as a background, recent Supreme Court decisions, opposing Bible reading and the recitation of a voluntary nonsectarian prayer in the public schools, have shocked and alarmed the American people who see in these decisions a threat to all other forms of public recognition of God.

Members of Congress have reacted to the angry frustration of the people by introducing in Congress a number of constitutional amendments, all of which have as their purpose clarifying the First Amendment to the Constitution so that “free exercise” of religion may be preserved and voluntary prayer may be permitted in the Nation’s schools.

Amendment to the Constitution is properly a cumbersome process. In this case, it is made more difficult by the fact that the prayer amendment has encountered fervent opposition as well as fervent support. Opposition to the amendment is not only well organized but is supported by the fact that several States have found compulsory religious exercises in the public schools in violation of their respective State Constitutions: Wisconsin in 1890, Illinois in 1910, Louisiana in 1915, South Dakota in 1929, and Washington in 1930.

Support for the prayer amendment, which is certainly praiseworthy in its intent, is further diluted by the reaction of a number of constitutional conservatives. Although they deplore the Supreme Court decisions regarding prayer and Bible reading in the schools, they also fear that if Congress undertakes to write a constitutional amendment each time the Supreme Court hands down a mischievous decision, the Constitution will be so cluttered with amendments subject to further misinterpretation as to become almost unrecognizable.

Thus, it is possible that Congress may have to look elsewhere for a redress of the grievances of the people. It has been suggested that Congress already has the power to curb the Supreme Court and prevent future decisions which might weaken the constitutional right to “free exercise” of religion.

This authority is contained in Article III, Section 2, of the Constitution which provides:

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make. (Emphasis added.)

It clearly appears that although Congress may not take away the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court over cases affecting ambassadors, public ministers and consuls and cases in which a State is a party, it may properly limit the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Indeed, Congress might eliminate all of the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court if the public interest required it.

Of equal importance is the power of Congress over the jurisdiction to be given the Federal Courts “inferior” to the Supreme Court, i.e., the United States Courts of Appeal and the United States District Courts. By Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution, the Supreme Court is constitutionally established and cannot be abolished by Congress, although its appellate jurisdiction may be limited or abolished as already indicated. The “inferior” courts, however, are created by Congress and they may only exercise such jurisdiction as Congress may give them. It is well settled that Congress may remove jurisdiction from these inferior courts as the public interest requires, by a simple Act of Congress. This power of removing jurisdiction from the Federal Courts has been exercised by Congress in the past and its action has uniformly been sustained by the courts. One well-known example of this is the Norris-La Guardia Act (Act of March 23, 1932, 29 U.S.C.A. #101, et seq.) removing the jurisdiction (Continued on page 747)
THE SMELL OF THE SEA clings to old blue china. To handle any one of the varied and charming pieces that were included in a truly old Canton or Nankin set is to catch the tantalizing fragrance—if only in imagination—of green tea and ginger, spices and sandalwood.

For long ago, all of these came to our shores in the compact holds of sturdy sailing vessels that brought their enticing cargoes on order, or else to be sold on unloading at what were then known as "public vendues."

Old blue china has always been looked upon as quaint rather than beautiful, as a sentimental rather than a valuable ware. It was the practical, everyday tableware of our ancestors, that was most aptly described as the old blue china our great-great-grandfathers "sent out for," and which—in many instances—was broken up before anyone realized how truly lovely it was.

Just as pieced quilts were the poor relations of the quilt family and patched quilts the aristocrats, so old Canton and Nankin ware was compared with china of a more fragile substance and famous make and until recent years was relegated to back shelves and inconspicuous corners of cupboards and cabinets.

Two world wars and subsequent developments in the Orient have had much to do with placing a new evaluation upon this lovely old ware, and the show of increased respect and affection which its owners now have for it. In her book, China Collecting in America, Alice Morse Earle wrote many years ago what is even more true today: "You can buy blue Canton today, but it is not old blue Canton."

We know from old wills, inventories, orders, and advertisements that the most favored of all china in the eyes of the early Virginia and Massachusetts housewife was this blue ware of Chinese origin, and many a treasured set filled Fredericksburg and Salem cupboards. George Washington's mother owned several sets of china, one of which she designated in her will as "my blue and white china," which she bequeathed to her grandson, Fielding Lewis.

There were others in Virginia, like Zaccheus Collins, who bought heavily of this attractive old ware. In the Virginia Historical Society headquarters in Richmond, displayed in a handsome old china cabinet, are the 52 remaining pieces of an original set of old blue china which Zaccheus Collins ordered in 1750 for his daughter, Elizabeth, who became the wife of Richard Bland Lee.

Time has not faded the deep blue or pale blue that blend so naturally in each piece, nor dimmed the charming scenes that are
part of the inimitable Chinese decorations on old blue Canton or Nankin. Here are stacks of plates in three sizes, soup bowls and deep saucers, covered vegetable dishes and gravy boats, platters and large tureens, bowls of unusual size and shape and depth, an openwork fruit basket, several small side dishes of uncertain usage, and a graceful covered sucrier dish, resembling a miniature tureen.

As it stands today, the set numbers 52 pieces. Originally it numbered more, for numerous pieces are missing, including cups and saucers and the indispensable teapot. When Zaccheus Collins ordered this exceptionally large set he was thinking in terms of boundless hospitality and large families—both characteristic of his native Virginia.

It is interesting to contemplate George Washington in the role of connoisseur and collector, for he was both. Our first President was not unlike many present-day Americans in his enjoyment of auction sales or vendues (as they were called in his day), for he is known to have attended several at which he purchased a number of handsome articles.

In the late summer of 1785, there docked in Baltimore’s harbor the ship Pallas, with a cargo of Chinese imports that had been advertised for sale at “public vendue.” Unable to be present, Washington had his friend, Col. Tench Tilghman, on hand to make certain purchases for him. Among the items Washington specified was “a set of the best Nankin table china.” This was purchased for him.

Ada Walker Camehl, an authority on old blue china, has written that the tableware which was in common use on Washington’s table—both at the President’s Palace in New York where he resided after his inauguration in 1789 and in the years before at Mount Vernon—“was the blue and white Canton which is familiar to all.”

Old Nankin, or Nanking as it was later spelled, was an ancient Chinese city situated on the Yangtze River, and for centuries had been a noted commercial center. Canton, the more southerly of the two great ports, had an even more admirable situation than Nankin, being connected by three rivers with the entire Province—east, north, and west—and to the distant interior of China. From a very early period Canton was a favorite port with foreign merchants and, with Nankin, represented China or “far Cathay.”

Choice old pieces of blue Canton and Nankin are not easily come upon today, for most that is really old and good has already found its way into museums and private collections. Still, the quest is worth pursuing, for the beginner-collector never knows when or where he or she will come upon a really old cup or teapot.

By GEORGIA DICKINSON WARDLAW
Commonwealth Chapter, Richmond, Va.
A CENTURY and a half is a mere segment of recorded history. But it is long enough for its significant facts to be assembled and set down in proper order for succeeding generations to read and ponder.

The lesser happenings leading up to these larger and more complex events, and the people who were active in them, are like fragments on the surface of a stream. Some drift idly until they are swallowed up by the current. Others, more tenacious, manage to keep afloat, to be noticed briefly now and then through the deepening mists of memory.

But the simple, day-to-day steadfastness of some of these humble people is something to be cherished, even now, by Americans of this later time.

Turning our thoughts back 150 years, we see, in towns and villages all up and down the coast of our new country, weavers, sitting hour after hour at their looms, weaving, from carefully carded wool, yards upon yards of the finest white bunting. Some lengths of this bunting were left as they were. Others, dipped in huge dyeing vats, came out in bright, unfading colors of red and blue.

This fine output of the looms, wrapped in large bundles, was sent, by order of Washington, to humble homes all over the country, where women, skilled with the needle, fashioned it into the handsome emblem of our new freedom.

Love of country, coupled with a woman's natural birthright, made them peculiarly fitted for this work.

By the time, later on, when the sewing machine, like a foot in the door, had edged its way into the house, followed by a long line of timesavers, the place of women, not only as makers, but also as protectors and preservers of the Flag, had been firmly fixed in the American tradition.

The names of a few of these women have been kept alive in song, story, or poem. That of Betsy Ross, credited with making our first Flag under the direction of President Washington, has been a household word with most of us since our kindergarten and primary school days.

And Barbara Fritchie of Frede-

The rear of the Flag House in Baltimore, Md., where Mary Pickersgill made the huge Flag that flew over Fort McHenry.
Mary Pickersgill's kitchen was added after 1820 and contains many furnishings typical of the time. They include a Betty lamp on the mantel and a nine-plate stove marked "Sept. 13, 1814," commemorating the Battle of Fort McHenry.

Mary Pickersgill's bedroom in the Flag House. It has been furnished in antiques of the period by the U.S. Daughters of 1812. The desk at the left was owned by Mary Pickersgill.

rick, Md., who, according to one story, snatched her silken banner from its broken staff and waved it in the very face of the redoubtable Stonewall Jackson himself, has found a lasting place in history because John Greenleaf Whittier, chose to make her the subject of a poem.

Mary Young Pickersgill—a Shadowy Figure

Yet, strangely enough, the name of the woman who made the most famous and perhaps the most magnificent Flag ever to fly from an American flagpole is virtually unknown outside her own city and the surrounding country. Rare indeed is the history or reference book that contains her name. Librarians look in vain for it in their indexes.

The real reason probably lies much deeper. She stands, as she has always stood, a scarcely recognizable figure, in the long, long shadow cast by a young man who saw her Flag, who watched it appear and reappear during an agonizing night of battle, and who wrote a poem about it which, later set to music, became our National Anthem.

Mary Young Pickersgill was a flagmaker and the daughter of a flagmaker. In the early years of the 19th century, she was living with her widowed mother and 14-year-old daughter in a two-story brick house at the corner of Pratt and Albemarle Streets in Baltimore, Md. This house, built in 1793, was one of the first of the row houses that later became such familiar characteristics of that city.

Mary's mother, Rebecca Young, had, like Betsy Ross, made a Flag for President Washington—the Grand Union Flag with the double crosses—and her careful training of her daughter in the same meticulous craft had enabled Mary, later a widow, to make a modest living for herself and her child. In the Baltimore directory of that period she is listed as a "maker of ships' banners and flags."

It was not until 1812, however, that Mary received her most important commission. These years, for this new country, were troubled ones. Decisions vital to its very existence were in the making. England, then supreme on the seas, had been at war with Napoleonic France since 1805, and the rise and growth of American trade with other countries were seen as a threat to that supremacy. The British accordingly began a series of attacks on American merchant vessels, impressing seamen into their service.

Thomas Jefferson, then President, stood firmly for his Country's neutral rights and in his conviction that the seas should be kept free and open to the commerce of all nations. His embargo acts, in force for 2 years, forbidding all ships to enter or leave American ports, had proved unpopular and ineffective. On their repeal, the hazardous business of shipping to foreign ports was renewed.

It was realized, however, that measures must be taken to strengthen American fortifications along the Atlantic and to increase their garrisons. Especially was this true of Fort McHenry, which stood, like a faithful watchdog, to guard the city of Baltimore. It was inevitable that this shipping and shipbuilding center, strategically located on the Patapsco River near the point where it empties into Chesapeake Bay, would, in the event of war, be looked upon by the British as a prize worthy of capture. Among the appropriations for this fort was one for a much-needed new Flag.

It so happened that Commodore Joshua Barney of the U.S. Navy was a brother-in-law of Mary Pickersgill, and it was natural that she be recommended and chosen for the work. And so, on a February day in 1812, a group of officers met with Mary in her little upstairs family room to lay before her their plans and the specifications for the Flag.

This was to be no small and insignificant banner, but a huge and splendid one, large enough to be seen far out across the waters of the Chesapeake. A Flag containing 15 stripes and 15 stars, with the extraordinary dimensions of 42 feet by 30 feet, would require some 400 yards of bunting to complete it; and this must be of the finest wool, hand-loomed and dyed by weavers in Philadelphia. At least 2 months would be needed to finish the order.

During this waiting period, Mary continued to fill her smaller orders, meanwhile preparing her upstairs family room as working quarters. The long cutting table was made ready; the cupboard stored with the keen-edged Sheffield shears, the reels of thread, the packages and packages of needles. Mary's daughter, Caroline, and two nieces were instructed in some of the simpler sewing.
With delivery of the materials, Mary began her painstaking and exacting work. The long stripes of red and white must be cut to measure, the blue field adjusted to pattern, and the great white stars, each measuring 2 feet from point to point, arranged in their order upon it.

Hardly had the work begun, when, 2 months later, on June 19, 1812, James Madison, having succeeded Jefferson as President, yielded reluctantly to pressure from Congress and declared war against England. This news brought a sense of almost immediate necessity to Mary. Hour after hour through the long, hot summer days, she bent over her table, often, no doubt, with aching back, tired eyes, and fingers stiff from holding the needle. From time to time word reached her, by the slow travel of those days, of the war's progress: the first land battles on both sides of the Canadian border and west to Michigan, with their varying victories; the capture of the British frigate Guerriere and lesser naval conquests.

The year 1813 found both sides unyielding. The Americans were fighting to survive and the British to regain what they had lost. Indian wars, stirred up by the British, were also complicating the issue.

As further war plans on both sides were taking shape, so, too, was the great Flag at Mary Pickersgill's house in Baltimore. By the middle of August of that summer of attacks and counterattacks, her Flag, in all its breath-taking grandeur, was finally finished. The last stitch was taken, the whole carefully pressed, wound upon its roll, wrapped and dispatched to the fort, where it was raised, with due ceremony, upon its towering pole.

On August 19, 1813, 1½ years after Mary had received her order, came the payment for her work—the carefully calculated sum of $405.90.

September brought heartening news of Commodore Perry's victory in the battle of Lake Erie. It brought, too, the end of the Indian outbreaks.

These cheering reports, however, were outweighed by developments in 1814, for then the dreaded strategy of the British became a reality. Moving steadily southward, undaunted by naval defeats, they began to set up, all along the Atlantic Coast, a blockade of American ports. By September 13, 1814, land forces had sacked and burned the Government buildings at Washington, and British warships were ranged in a formidable line in the Chesapeake, ready for the attack on Fort McHenry.

In the early evening of September 13, a small sloop, carrying two passengers, sailed from Baltimore Harbor, bound for the English frigate Surprise. These passengers were Col. J. S. Skinner, Government agent for the exchange of prisoners, and a young lawyer and poet of Baltimore, Francis Scott Key. Their mission was to obtain the release of a prisoner on board the ship—a Washington lawyer and friend of Key's, Dr. William Beanes.

Negotiations were brief, and agreement was soon reached; but Admiral Sir George Cochran, in command of the vessel, fearing what battle plans the men might have overheard, sent them back, under guard, to their sloop, with orders to take a position at the rear of the firing line.

Soon, with a noise like the fury of an oncoming storm, the elements of battle broke loose. Lightning flashed from bomb and rocket; thunder reverberated from cannon to cannon. Throughout a long, sleepless and terror-ridden night the three men watched the progress of the bombardment, heartened now and then by a brief glimpse of their Flag still afloat above the ramparts of the fort. And when, "by the dawn's early light," the Colors could be seen still bravely flying, the British, admitting defeat, began their slow withdrawal.

As the three steered their little craft homeward, Key took from his
pocket a letter, and, in a sort of inspired frenzy, began to write on the back of the envelope the rough draft of a poem which he called "The Star-Spangled Banner."

That evening, in his room at a Baltimore inn, he sat down and carefully rewrote his poem, changing a word here and there, smoothing and polishing.

On September 21 Key's poem appeared in the Baltimore American, and as one candle may pass its light to another and then another, so The Star-Spangled Banner spread in turn to newspapers all up and down the coast.

It was only natural, therefore, that musicians should become interested in setting the poem to music, and the words were finally adapted to a composition called "Anacreon in Heaven," by an English composer named John Stafford Smith.

The completed musical version of The Star-Spangled Banner was first sung in the Holiday Street Theater by a singer named Ferdinand Durang.

In a time of war, when patriotic fervor ran high, the song became its chief expression; and although it was not officially declared to be the National Anthem until March 3, 1931, it was immediately accepted as such in the public mind.

The name and fame of Francis Scott Key were to extend far beyond the memories of those early listeners.

**What of Mary Pickersgill?**

But what of Mary Young Pickersgill? For, after all, this is her story, and the record can be told in a few words. The rest can be written only in our own imaginations.

We know that she lived in the same house until her death in 1857, and we may assume that, for some years, at least, she continued her work of flagmaking. Her house, transferred in 1820 from a rental to an ownership basis, was deeded to her daughter, Caroline, 6 months before her death.

We know, too, from records, that she found time for many patriotic and civic good works. In Towson, seat of Baltimore County, is a home for the aged. This is the same home which, following the war, Mary was instrumental in establishing for widows and orphans of war veterans.

Mary Young Pickersgill was 81 years, 7 months, and 22 days old when she died on October 4, 1857. Tracing this back, we find her birth date to be February 12, 1776. She is buried in Loudon Park Cemetery in Baltimore.

**Baltimore's Flag House**

Today her old house, carrying its years well, still stands at the corner of Pratt and Albermarle Streets in the old part of the city of Baltimore. Its paint is fresh, its windows shining. Above the upper front windows hang two Flags—one a replica of the original Star-Spangled Banner and the other our present Flag of 50 stars.

On 6 days of the week, visitors may be seen coming and going through its doors. But, if you should be admitted on a quiet Monday, you might look about you and almost believe that Mary still lives here and has just stepped out for a few minutes to do an errand.

Here is the old mahogany desk on which the receipt for the payment for the Flag was signed. Here are the old Bible and a few family possessions, among them the Empire clock and the decanter and wine-glasses on the tea table, used to serve the officers who came to order Colors. The pieces of furniture are authentic of the period and are such as Mary herself probably used. In the dining room hangs the Charles Wilson Peale portrait of an uncle, Col. Benjamin Flower, famous Revolutionary officer, and over the mantel in the upstairs room where Mary worked is a painting of Francis Scott Key. At the rear of the house is an addition—a small museum containing relics of the War of 1812.

And who, it is hardly necessary to ask, are those responsible for the restoration and maintenance of this old house? It would be less than appropriate if any others than women of her own city had taken upon themselves the task of offering to Mary Pickersgill the tribute that had so long been her due.

On July 13, 1927, an organization called the Star-Spangled Banner Association was formed; by the aid of voluntary gifts from individuals, patriotic groups and memberships, it has been able to assure continuation of this project.

The remnant of Mary's ragged, battle-scared, and wind-beaten banner has been for years preserved in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, with but little left of its former glory. Only about two-thirds of its original length has remained, and those two-thirds are faded, streaked, and stained, their red and white stripes jagged and torn.

Several years ago, however, when plans were first underway for an addition to the Smithsonian, to be called the Historical and Technological Building, it was decided to restore the old Flag to its original length and to make it the central feature of the new edifice.

With the cooperation of the Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science, a fabric equivalent in strength and appearance to the original bunting was made, hand-woven from wool obtained in New Zealand. This material was then, after careful testing for dyes, made into stripes which resembled, as nearly as possible, the unevenly faded, streaked, and spotted stripes of the old banner, so that, using eight different shades of red and seven of white, the restored portion could hardly be recognized as different from the rest.

A backing of the bunting, supporting the entire Flag, now joins and holds the parts together.

On the evening of January 22, 1964, the new addition was formally opened, attended by official Washington and other prominent invited guests, among them our President General, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan.

It was then that the perfection of the carefully detailed plans of architects and assisting donors of time and talent were fully and deservedly recognized.

In the center of the building is a huge rotunda, called the Flag Hall, and in the center of this rotunda the Star-Spangled Banner rests on a specially designed metal grid, hanging in an atmosphere of filtered air, carefully controlled for the proper temperature and humidity. Screened lighting from overhead shines continually upon this famous banner, now considered to be one of America's most important historical objects.

Today there is no dearth of Flags—handsome, machine-woven, and machine-made. They stream from thousands of mastheads, poles, and staffs; they fly from capitols, sports arenas, schools, and homes.

We watch them as they are (Continued on page 777)
NOWHERE in the State of Virginia will you find people who take more pride in their historical background than the natives of the Northern Neck; and those of Westmoreland County, in the heart of the Northern Neck, are exceptionally proud of it. Whenever a traveler passing through the county stops for directions or other information, the person questioned jumps at the chance to tell the passerby that he is only a few miles from the birthplace of Robert E. Lee and two Signers of The Declaration of Independence; the birthplace of George Washington; and the birthplace of another famous President, James Monroe. On he continues, telling about other significant places in the county.

If this Westmoreland County native is fairly well up on his history, he may put in a few words about the marble plaque that hangs in the Court House at Montross, the county seat. “This plaque,” he continues, “I believe was put there by the Daughters of the American Revolution to commemorate the Leeds-town Resolutions. I can’t think right now what they were, but you should stop by and see it, anyway.”

It seems that few people, no matter how well versed in United States history, have more than an inkling of any idea of what these Resolutions were, by whom they were drawn, the purpose for which they were drawn, or the effect they had. Even so, these Resolutions helped the beginning of a struggle that was to win for us the most treasured prize we have ever had—our liberties and freedom to do as we want.

If the traveler did happen by the Courthouse in Montross and read the inscription on the marble plaque, he could not help but notice the urgency of the situation under which it was written. By reading the first paragraph one can draw a good idea of how strongly the people who drew up the Resolutions felt about them.

We, who subscribe this paper, and do bind ourselves to each other, to God and our country, by the firmest ties that religion and virtue can frame, most sacredly and punctually to stand by, and with our lives and fortunes to support, maintain and defend each other to the observation and execution of these following articles.

(These few lines imply there was something of utmost importance. When anyone pledges his life and fortune in support of something it must be of the gravest concern. Just what was this so vital that men would give their lives for? Well, we shall see.)

Reaction to the Stamp Act

In 1765, the British Parliament passed the Stamp Act, which provided that the American Colonies should pay England a certain amount of revenue through the sale of stamps to be put on all legal documents, deeds, and some commodities. This was merely an extension of the British method of tax collection to America. Since England had freely given money, troops and munitions in helping America fight the war with the French and since she thought she had legal custody of the country anyway, she felt that she had a perfect right to levy such a tax; but America, whose long absence from the Mother Country had strengthened the Colonists’ love for liberty and weakened the belief in the rights of kings and lords, had entirely the opposite attitude. They resented the fact that Parliament across the sea—a Parliament in which they had no representatives and no votes—should make them pay taxes. It was not so much the size of the tax but the feeling they were being imposed upon that irritated the Colonists. Their attitude was obvious throughout the whole country. Many persons appointed to sell the stamps by the Royal Government were tarred and feathered, while others were burned in effigy. The people of the new Nation either did without stamped articles or found a substitute.

Events on the Northern Neck

The Northern Neck, for a long time the breeding ground for political opinion, felt the same as its neighbors to the north and to the south, and thought it time for organized action on the matter. The angered patriots of Westmoreland began taking organized steps late in February, 1766, when Thomas Ludwell Lee sent a messenger to his brother, Richard Henry Lee, with a letter which read:

We propose to be in Leedstown in the afternoon of the 27th inst., where we expect to meet with those who will come from your way. It is proposed that all who have swords or pistols will ride with them and those who choose, a firelock. This will be a fine opportunity to effect the scheme of an association and I would be glad if you would think of a plan.

The tone of the situation at this time is brought out when Thomas Lee mentions that people should
bring firearms and other weapons to this meeting. The patriots of the county feared violent opposition from the Tories, who were still faithful to the Royal Government of England. At this time and for years to come, the patriots were in the minority, but everywhere families were divided.

The word was spread throughout the county and the call was answered by more than 100 armed citizens. Brays Church, a brick structure on the outskirts of town, high on the banks of the river, was the meeting place. The Westmoreland patriots bound themselves in this meeting to defend each other with their lives and fortunes in the execution of the resolves drawn up by Richard Henry Lee.

The Resolution

We, who subscribe this paper, have Associated, do bind ourselves to each other, to God, and to our Country, by the Firmest Ties that Religion and Virtue can frame, most sacredly and punctually to stand by, and with our Lives and Fortunes to support, maintain and defend each other, in the observation and Executions of these following Articles.

First, we declare all due Allegiance and Obedience to our lawful Sovereign George the Third, King of Great Britain. And we determine to the utmost of our Power to preserve the Laws, the Peace and good Order of this Colony as far as is consistent with the Preservation of our Constitutional Rights and Liberties.

2. As we know it to be the Birth right Privilege of every British Subject (and of the People of Virginia as being such) founded of Reason, Law and Compact, That he cannot be legally tryed but by his Peers, and that he cannot be taxed but by Consent of a Parliament in which he is represented by Persons chosen by the People and who themselves pay a part of the Tax they impose on others,—If therefore any Person or Persons shall attempt by any Action or Proceeding to deprive this Colony of those fundamental Rights we will immediately regard him as the most dangerous Enemy of this Community, and we will go to any Extremity not only to prevent the Success of such Attempts, but to Stigmatize and punish the offender.

3. As the Stamp Act does absolutely direct the Property of the People to be taken from them without their Consent express’d by their Representatives, and as in many cases it deprives the British American Subject of his Right to Trial by Jury; we do determine at every hazard and paying no Regard to Danger or to Death, we will exert every Faculty to prevent the Execution of the said Stamp Act in any Instance whatever within this Colony—And every abandoned Wretch who shall be so lost to Virtue and public Good, as wickedly to contribute to the Introduction or fixation of the Stamp Act in this Colony, by using Stampt Paper, or by any other Means, we will with the utmost Expedition convince all such Profligates that immediate danger and disgrace shall attend their prostitute Purpose.

4. That the last Article may be most surely and effectually be executed, we engage to each other, that whenever it shall be known to any of this Association that any Person is so conducting himself as to favor the Introduction of the Stamp Act, that immediate Notice shall be given to as many of the Association as possible, and that every Individual so inform’d shall with expedition repair to a place of meeting to be appointed as near the Scene of Action as may be.

5. Each Associator shall do his true endeavor to obtain as many Signers to this Association as he possibly can.

6. If any Attempt shall be made upon the Liberty or Property of an Associate for any Action or Thing to be done in Consequence of this Agreement, we do most solemnly bind ourselves by the sacred Engagements above enter’d into at the utmost risk of our Lives and Fortunes to restore such Associate to his Liberty, and to protect him in the enjoyment of his Property.

In Testimony of the good Faith, with which we execute this Association, we have this 27 day of February 1766 in Virginia put our hands & Seals heret.

Aftereffects

Thus, at the Leedstown meeting, open resistance against the tyranny of England was declared in these Leedstown Resolutions, known then as the "Westmoreland Resolves" and signed by 115 men.

In determining the aftereffects of the Leedstown Resolutions, it is good to note an actual account of an incident that occurred soon after the Resolutions were drawn up. It seems that a certain merchant of Hobbs Hole (Tappahannock, Va.) had let the word get out during a session of court in Richmond County that he had a boatload of merchandise requiring stamps. He knew where he could obtain stamps and would ship his goods to England as soon as possible, even though he knew it was in strict defiance of the wishes of his neighbors. A committee was summoned to handle the situation. The committee drew up a declaration to be signed by the merchant, and if he should refuse to do so, he then would be stripped naked, pulled through town by an oxcart, and put in the public pillory for 1 hour. If he still refused he would then be taken to Leedstown, and suitable action would be decided upon there. The merchant was called upon by the committee, and after some hesitation, signed in the presence of the whole body the declaration which read:

Sensible now of the high Insult I offered this country by declaring at Richmond County Court lately, my Determination to make use of Stampt Paper for Clearing out my Vessels, and being convinced such Proceeding would establish a Precedent by which the hateful Stamp Act might be introduced into this Colony, to the utter Destruction of Public Liberty, I do most submissively in the Presence of this Public, Sign this Paper meaning to show my deep Remorse for having formed so execrable a Design; and I do hereby solemnly Promise and Swear on the Holy Evangelgs, that no Vessel of mine shall sail Cleared on Stampt Paper, and that I never will on any Pretense make use of, or cause to be made Use of, Stampt Paper, unless the use of such paper shall be authorized by the General Assembly of this Colony.

So we see even though the Leedstown Resolutions had no absolute legal authority, they served the purpose very well.

This proclamation from one of the oldest towns in our country may not exactly have foreshadowed the Declaration of Independence 10 years later, but it must have indicated to England that the Colonists were restless in Westmoreland County, Va.
WITH THE PRODUCER OF "CITIZEN . . . U.S.A."

Donald W. Hansen, Director of Radio, University of Wichita (Wichita, Kan.), accompanied by his attractive wife, made a special 10-day trip East in connection with the TV production of "Citizen . . . U.S.A." Much material was gathered from the National Capital area, Valley Forge, and NSDAR Headquarters itself. Shown here:

At lovely Gunston Hall, Lorton, Va., where a specially conducted tour was given by Mrs. David St. Pierre Gaillard, D.C. member of the Board of Regents for Gunston Hall, National Society, Colonial Dames of America. In the Little Sitting Room all are viewing George Mason's table, on which was penned the Virginia Bill of Rights, basis for the First Ten Amendments to the Constitution.

Raymond L. Hatcher, Public Relations Director, NSDAR, with Mr. Hansen beside the Liberty Bell at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Hansen speaking to the June Executive Committee meeting in the President General's office.
Two States Complete Room Renovations

NORTH CAROLINA

The newly redecorated North Carolina State Room, showing the antique scenic wallpaper, "The Chase", by Zuber & Co., of France, the same firm that printed the scenic wall covering in the White House Diplomatic Reception Room.

MASSACHUSETTS

Shown here are (l. to r.): John Sullivan, the contractor; Mrs. Robert C. Leggett, responsible for recently furnishing the Abigail Adams House in Braintree, Mass.; Hartwell Pond, a Director of the Society for Preservation of New England Antiquities; Mrs. Clifford A. Waterhouse, Museum Advisor; Frank E. Klapthor, Curator, DAR Museum; Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, President General. Special focal point in the Massachusetts State Room is a novel window illuminated painting of the Lexington green showing the British approaching the house. This is a recently installed replica of the room in the Hancock-Clark House where John Hancock and Samuel Adams were roused by Paul Revere on his midnight ride, April 18, 1775.

DAR MEMBER PRESIDENT OF AMERICAN PEN WOMEN

Photographed at the Biennial Meeting in Washington of the National League of American Pen Women, Inc., are (l. to r.): Mrs. Kyle Booth, Biennial Chairman and National Membership Chairman; Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, President General, NSDAR; and Mrs. Lynnmar Brock, newly elected President of the NLAPW. Mrs. Booth, a member of Dr. Elisha Dick Chapter, Alexandria, Va., is Americanism chairman of Northside Virginia, and Mrs. Brock is historian of Delaware County Chapter, Chester, Pa.
George Wythe
Chancellor of the College of William and Mary

by

JUSTICE C. VERNON SPRATLEY, SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS

The George Wythe House—This handsome brick house, home of a distinguished scholar-statesman, is one of the original structures in Williamsburg, Virginia, restored to its 18th-century appearance. George Wythe, first law professor in America and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was the mentor of Thomas Jefferson. George Wythe's home is typical of 18th-century Virginia.

It is a great privilege and honor to unveil the bust of George Wythe. We thank the gifted artist who has carved, and the friends who have given, this likeness of the great Chancellor of the College of William and Mary. If anyone has a title to a bust at this college, it is Wythe, for it was here that he conceived and taught the principles of liberty and self-government upon which our Republic is founded. It will hereafter adorn and hallow the halls of this college and serve to recall to memory the virtues and achievements of one of Virginia's greatest jurists.

A review of the life and services of Chancellor Wythe takes us back to a period that marked not only a crisis in American history; but, perhaps, the turning point in world civilization. It was an era that produced a gallant band of patriots, who dared to risk their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor in defense of the right of men to govern themselves. Here, in Virginia, a training ground for the leaders of the American Revolution, a host of remarkable men arose, including Patrick Henry, whose matchless oratory stirred the mind and will to independence; George Mason, author of that immortal document, the Virginia Declaration of Rights; George Washington, soldier and statesman, the sword of the Revolution; Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence; John Marshall, interpreter of the Constitution; and George Wythe, lawyer, teacher, statesman and jurist, who planted the seed from which has grown our system of representative constitutional government.

On this occasion we cannot enter upon an extended narrative of the life of Wythe. We shall only attempt to trace the development of his remarkable personality and present some of his leading achievements. He was born in 1726, in the County of Elizabeth City, now the City of Hampton, not far removed from the spot where we now stand. At the age of 14, he entered the College of William and Mary. Upon completing his course there, he began the study of law in the office of a relative.

An apt and diligent student, Wythe acquired enough proficiency to be admitted to practice law at the age of 20. His ability, industry, and honesty soon gained for him a profitable practice. In those pre-Revolutionary days, he took an active interest in the political activities of the Colony, and with an inheritance of courage and an imperishable love of liberty, warmly espoused the cause of the Colonists.

In 1754, Wythe entered upon the career of public service that lasted until his death. In that year he served as Attorney General of the Colony during the absence of the incumbent, Peyton Randolph, in England. In the same year, he began a period of service in the lower branch of Virginia's legislative body, which continued, with a few brief interruptions, through the year 1778. Sometimes he served as a delegate from Williamsburg; sometimes as a delegate from the College of William and Mary; and sometimes as a delegate from his native County of Elizabeth City. During those stirring and heroic days, his ability, integrity, and sound judgment were recognized, and he became a leader and one of the master spirits in a company of brilliant men.

In 1776, Wythe, with Jefferson, Edmund Pendleton, and George Mason, revised the laws of Virginia, consistent with the political upheaval produced by the Revolution. Much of that revision forms the basis of our statute law to this day. He also found time to serve as Mayor of Williamsburg in 1768; Clerk of the...
House of Burgesses from 1769-75; and in the session of 1777-78, the second following the separation from England, he was Speaker of the House of Delegates, the successor to the House of Burgesses.

Meanwhile, in addition to his activities in the legislative halls of Virginia, he was a member of the Continental Congress in 1775, and again in 1776, when he warmly supported Richard Henry Lee's Resolution for Independence and became the first Virginia signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was a member of the Convention which met in 1787 to frame a Federal Constitution. In the following year, as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, he presided over the Convention which met in Richmond to consider ratification of the Constitution of the United States. A bitter controversy arose as to the extent of powers that should be conferred on the Federal Government. An ardent advocate of approval, Wythe proposed a resolution of ratification. In spite of powerful opposition, represented by Patrick Henry, George Mason, and James Monroe, the argument of Wythe, Marshall, and Edmund Pendleton finally triumphed, and resulted in acceptance of the Constitution by Virginia by the very barest of margins. So important was that decision that it has been frequently said by historians that had Virginia not ratified the Constitution as it stood the entire course of American history would have been materially changed.

The high distinction that marked the career of Wythe, as lawyer and statesman, was a prelude to his services as teacher and jurist. In 1777, the High Court of Chancery of Virginia was created, and George Wythe, with Edmund Pendleton and Robert Carter Nicholas, were elected judges. They were also ex officio judges of the Court of Appeals, where they were entitled to precedence.

In 1788, upon reorganization of the High Court, Wythe was made sole High Chancellor, an office he held until his death.

In 1779, the Board of Visitors of the College of William and Mary led by Jefferson, then Governor of Virginia, and a member of the College Board, reorganized the College on the plan of a university. A "Professorship of Law and Police" was established, and Wythe, the preceptor of Jefferson, immediately became the occupant of that chair, the first Chair of Law in an American college.

Wythe brought to his new work the intelligence, industry, and efficiency that marked his conduct in every relation of his life. His mind was alert and vigorous. He regarded and taught the fundamental principles of law as a part of the science of government rather than as something to be employed only in the trial of cases. He used Sir William Blackstone's Commentaries as a textbook, and in lectures contrasted English and Virginia law. To afford practical experience, he supplemented the course with a moot court and a model legislature. Among his students (before, at, and after he became a member of the faculty of William and Mary College) were Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, John Marshall, Edmund Randolph, Henry Clay, and many others; men who were the architects of our American way of life.

Wythe's connection with the College ended in 1789, when, as High Chancellor, his duties required him to move to Richmond, then the capital city of the State. In 1790, in recognition of his ability, character, and services, the College of William and Mary conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. As a result of the War between the States, and the general poverty and distress that ensued during reconstruction days in Virginia, the Chair of Law became dormant, and 80 years lapsed before its revival.

There are those who deem the services of Wythe in the field of jurisprudence as his greatest contribution to our nation. They point to the celebrated case of Commonwealth v. Caton et als., 4 Call (8Va.), page 5, sometimes referred to as the Case of the Prisoners, decided in 1782. One of the important questions in that case was whether an act passed by the House of Delegates conformed to the requirements of the Constitution of Virginia governing the subject of pardons. Chancellor Wythe, writing the main opinion, asserted the right and duty of the courts to rule upon the constitutionality of the laws.

When this bold decision was rendered, the United States was just emerging from the Revolution. There had been no clear-cut explanation of the new laws that governed the country, or any clear-cut definition of the powers of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments. Citizens were divided in opinion, and many of the more prominent were critical of the views of the Court.

(Continued on page 757)
THE CHALLENGE of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, as depicted by the Honor Roll, is most rewarding and revealing. Rewarding, because of the excellent work that is reported being accomplished by the many chapters that have achieved the three objectives of the organization. Revealing, because of the capable leadership qualities brought forth in the reports of various chapters. Nearly 2,500 of the 2,864 chapter Questionnaires returned show that, by cooperating with each other in direction and assistance, 1,450 chapters—just over 50 percent—attained Honor Roll status and the personal satisfaction that it is justifiable compensation to “Be Strong and of a Good Courage.”

The highest commendation to the following 10 chapters representing seven States, who have been Gold since Honor Roll inception in 1954: California—La Jolla; Georgia—Baron DeKalb; Indiana—Blooming- ington, Estabrook, Irvington; Louisiana—Abram Morehouse; Missouri—William White; North Carolina—Davie Poplar; Texas—James Campbell, Sam Sorrell. These chapters are the proud wearers of three (3) stars on their ribbons; and, if they are Gold or better next year, will merit the fourth star. A star is given only if a chapter has been Gold or better through an entire National Administration of 3 years.

The following 14 chapters, representing 12 States, have been Gold or better the past two administrations and merit two (2) stars. Arkansas—Arkadelphia; California—Letitia Coxe Shelby; Florida—Abigail Bartholomew, Biscayne; Illinois—Abraham Lincoln, LaGrange-Illinois; Indiana—Julia Watkins Brass; Iowa—Julien Dubuque; Kansas—Shawnee; Michigan—Sarah Anne Cochran; Missouri—Elizabeth Harrison; Tennessee—Zachariah Davies; Texas—Lady Washington; Virginia—Col. William Preston. If these chapters are Gold or better next year, they will merit the third star.

There are 43 Chapters, representing 25 States, who merit the one star and if Gold or better next year, will merit their second star.

The addition of two new categories to the Honor Roll ratings this year has furnished a greater incentive for a chapter to attain the above-mentioned stars. The President General’s Citation is given for the full 14 points—ALL 12 questions a qualified “YES” and a Bonus Point for No. 2 (admittance of three NEW Juniors) and Double Credit for No. 12 (description of community projects). The Star status is given for a qualified “YES” to all 12 questions and EITHER the Bonus Point for No. 2 or the Double Credit for No. 12, totaling 13 points. The Gold ribbon is still given for just the qualified answer to all 12 questions. The white ribbon with blue lettering denotes the President General’s Citation chapters; the blue ribbon with gold lettering denotes the Star chapters. However, ALL 12 questions must be a qualified “YES” before any of these ratings can be awarded a chapter.

Congratulations to all other chapters attaining Honor Roll status. It is hoped it will be an incentive to keep that award. For those who did not—to work harder so that your chapter’s name will appear on the 1965 Honor Roll.

Sample copies of the NEW Questionnaire were included in the regents’ packets given out at Continental Congress, or mailed soon after. Be sure to read them carefully, and work toward the ultimate goal of answering each question completely when the regular Questionnaire comes to the chapter regent with Continental Congress Credentials in December. Complete instructions for the NEW Questionnaire are mailed in the August packet, so be certain to obtain them from your State or Chapter Regent. Read these carefully, and follow them closely.

March 1, 1965, is the deadline for Honor Roll reports. EVERY chapter is asked to send one copy to your National Chairman at her home address and one to your State Chairman. Before mailing, please check to see that you have checked the necessary TWO Committees or projects in EACH category, in the questions necessitating this for a qualified “YES.” UNLESS the two are checked, the entire question is counted as “NO.” Just being careful will save many a disappointment in the end.

Your National Chairman, National Vice Chairmen, and Honor Roll Secretary in Washington, Mrs. Eldred Yochim, are most anxious to help you in any way, and any questions will be gladly answered at any time.

A most sincere THANK YOU to each and every one for the excellent Honor Roll record accomplished this past year, printed below. Let us strive for 100 percent chapter participation in every State. Best wishes for a most successful year for your chapter of excellent direction capable assistance, and the end result—HONOR ROLL STATUS!!
NATIONAL HONOR-ROLL AWARDS REPORT, 1963-64

Alabama—2 President General, 17 Star, 4 Gold, 7 Silver, 12 H.M.
Arkansas—2 President General, 3 Star, 1 Gold, 8 Silver, 7 H.M.
California—4 President General, 20 Star, 39 Silver, 24 H.M.
Colorado—1 Star, 2 Silver, 6 H.M.
Connecticut—1 President General, 4 Star, 6 Silver, 5 H.M.
Delaware—3 Star, 1 Silver, 2 H.M.
District of Columbia—2 President General, 12 Star, 10 Silver, 14 H.M.
Florida—4 President General, 18 Star, 1 Gold, 14 Silver, 21 H.M.
Georgia—4 President General, 11 Star, 1 Gold, 8 Silver, 16 H.M.
Hawaii—1 H.M.
Idaho—2 Silver.
Illinois—13 President General, 14 Star, 29 Silver, 20 H.M.
Indiana—4 President General, 23 Star, 16 Silver, 25 H.M.
Iowa—1 President General, 2 Star, 1 Gold, 16 Silver, 7 H.M.
Kansas—5 President General, 5 Star, 1 Gold, 12 Silver, 12 H.M.
Kentucky—3 President General, 11 Star, 14 Silver, 7 H.M.
Louisiana—10 President General, 11 Star, 1 Gold, 7 Silver, 5 H.M.
Maryland—5 President General, 7 Star, 8 Silver, 4 H.M.
Massachusetts—2 President General, 3 Star, 13 Silver, 13 H.M.
Michigan—2 President General, 5 Star, 2 Gold, 4 Silver, 15 H.M.
Minnesota—1 President General, 7 Silver, 7 H.M.
Mississippi—3 President General, 14 Star, 11 Silver, 12 H.M.
Missouri—6 President General, 15 Star, 11 Silver, 19 H.M.
Montana—1 Star, 3 Silver, 2 H.M.
Nebraska—1 President General, 5 Star, 2 Gold, 3 Silver, 17 H.M.
New Hampshire—1 President General, 3 Star, 1 Silver, 4 H.M.
New Jersey—1 President General, 4 Star, 1 Gold, 14 Silver, 19 H.M.
New Mexico—1 President General, 3 Star, 3 Silver, 4 H.M.
New York—1 President General, 16 Star, 1 Gold, 19 Silver, 35 H.M.
North Carolina—5 President General, 18 Star, 1 Gold, 14 Silver, 14 H.M.
North Dakota—1 Star, 3 H.M.
Ohio—9 President General, 12 Star, 1 Gold, 14 Silver, 11 H.M.
Oklahoma—5 President General, 12 Star, 7 Silver, 4 H.M.
Oregon—5 Star, 4 Silver, 5 H.M.
Pennsylvania—4 President General, 6 Star, 1 Gold, 17 Silver, 18 H.M.
Rhode Island—5 H.M.
South Carolina—2 President General, 7 Star, 17 Silver, 11 H.M.
South Dakota—1 Star, 3 H.M.
Tennessee—2 President General, 13 Star, 1 Gold, 8 Silver, 16 H.M.
Texas—7 President General, 11 Star, 2 Gold, 13 Silver, 17 H.M.
Utah—No awards.
Vermont—3 Silver.
Virginia—11 President General, 32 Star, 2 Gold, 22 Silver, 21 H.M.
Washington—2 President General, 5 Star, 5 Silver, 4 H.M.
West Virginia—1 President General, 3 Star, 10 Silver, 8 H.M.
Wisconsin—4 Star, 6 Silver, 3 H.M.
Wyoming—3 H.M.
Overseas, Canal Zone, Mexico—No awards.

Summary
President General's Citation—131; Star—370; Gold—24; Silver—435; Honorable Mention—488.
Total—1,448 out of 2,864 Chapters.

ALABAMA
(42 out of 67 chapters)
President General's Citation (2): Andrew Jackson, General Sumter.
Silver (7): Fort Bowyer, Fort Conde, Fort Mims, Light Horse Harry Lee, Needham Bryan, Old Elyton, Tuscaloosa.
*Chapter Gold for 3 years.

ARKANSAS
(23 out of 31 chapters)
President General's Citation (4): Arkansas, Little Rock, Marion, Ouachita, Pine Bluff, Provincia de la Sal, Texarkana.
**Chapter Gold for 6 years.

CALIFORNIA
(87 out of 141 chapters)
President General's Citation (4): Don Jose Verdugo, La Jolla**, Linnaea, Mitzi-khan-akan.
Silver (39): Alhambra-San Gabriel, Bakersfield, Beverly Hills, California, Campanile, Claremont, Collis P. Huntington, Col. William Cabell, Commodore Sloat, El Marino, El Redondo, Encinitas, Esperanza, Fernando Maria, Gaspar de Portola, Gaviota, Hutchins-Grayson, Los Altos, Los Gatos, Manzanita, Millie Barrett, Mission Canyon, Mojave, Oasis de Mara, Pasadena, Presidio, Rodeo de las Aguas, Rubidoux, San Bernardino, San Clemente, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Santa Ysabel, Sequoia, Sierra, Sierra Madre, Sonoma Valley, Tison de Oro.
*Chapter Gold for 3 years.
**Chapter Gold for 6 years.
***Chapter Gold for 9 years.

COLORADO
(9 out of 35 chapters)
Star (1): Zebulon Pike.
Silver (2): Kinnikinnik, Mount Lookout.

CONNECTICUT
(16 out of 56 chapters)
President General's Citation (1): Putnam Hill.
DELWARE

(6 out of 9 chapters)


Silver (1): Capt. William McKennan.


DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(38 out of 60 chapters)

President General’s Citation (2): E Pluribus Unum, Mary Washington.


*Chapter Gold for 3 years.

FLORIDA

(58 out of 75 chapters)

President General’s Citation (4): Edward Rutledge, Gainesville, Himmarshee, Orlando.


**Chapter Gold for 6 years.

GEORGIA

(45 out of 42 chapters)

President General’s Citation (4): Cherokee, Metter, Peter Early*, Roanoke.


*Chapter Gold for 3 years.

**Chapter Gold for 9 years.

HAwAII

(1 out of 1 chapter)


IDAHO

(2 out of 12 chapters)

Silver (2): Ee-dah-how, Old Fort Hall.

ILLINOIS

(76 out of 120 chapters)


*Chapter Gold for 3 years.

**Chapter Gold for 6 years.

KANSAS

(35 out of 65 chapters)

President General’s Citation (5): Eunice Sterling, Mary Wade Strother, Mission Hills*, Topeka, Wichita.


Silver (12): Atchison, Betty Washington, Byrd Prewitt, Dodge City, Flores del Sol, Fort Larned, Martha Loving Ferrell, Martha Vail, Minisa, Olathe, Polly Ogden, Randolph Loving.


*Chapter Gold for 3 years.

**Chapter Gold for 6 years.

KENTUCKY

(35 out of 77 chapters)

President General’s Citation (3): Gen. Samuel Hopkins, John Marshall, Lexington.

Moss Taylor, Peter Force, Pikeville, St. Asaph.


*Chapter Gold for 3 years.

LOUISIANA
(34 out of 52 chapters)
President General's Citation (10): Abram Morehouse**, Baton Rouge, Calcasieu, Fort Miro, John James Audubon, Long Leaf Pine, Pelican, St. Denis, Spirit of 76, Vieux Carre.


Gold (1): Loyalty.

Silver (7): Bayou Coteille, Fort Jusup, Frances Rebecca Harrison, Galvez, Moses Shelby, New Iberia, Oushola.


*Chapter Gold for 3 years.

**Chapter Gold for 9 years.

MAINE
(8 out of 33 chapters)
Star (2): Hannah Weston, Silence Howard Hayden.
Silver (3): General Knox, Mary Dilhingham, Rebecca Emery.


MARYLAND
(24 out of 33 chapters)

Star (7): Bottomty Cross*, Conococheague, Dover, Frederick, Mary Carroll Caton, Peggy Stewart Tea Party, William Winchester.


*Chapter Gold for 3 years.

MASSACHUSETTS
(31 out of 90 chapters)
President General's Citation (2): Mercy Warren, Old State House.


MICHIGAN
(28 out of 57 chapters)
President General's Citation (2): Ezra Parker, General Richardson.


Gold (2): Elizabeth Cass, Sarah Ann Cochrane**.


**Chapter Gold for 6 years.

MINNESOTA
(15 out of 41 chapters)
President General's Citation (1): Capt. John Holmes.


H.M. (7): Anthony Wayne, Crookston, John Witherspoon, Maria Sanford, Mendota, Missabe, Willmar.

MISSISSIPPI
(40 out of 57 chapters)
President General's Citation (3): Ashmead, Norvell Robertson, Rebecca Cra-vat.

Star (14): Amite River, Benjamin G. Humphreys, Biloxi, Dancing Rabbit, Deer Creek, Duchess de Chaumont, Fort Rosalie, Grenada, Madame Hodnett, Mississippi Delta, Nanihon Waiya*, Natchez Trace, Ole Brook, Tallahatchie.

Silver (11): Cotton Gin Port, David Holmes, David Reese, James Gillian, Judith Robinson, Magnolia State, Mary Stuart, Nathoua, Fathfinder, Samuel Dale, Unobee.


*Chapter Gold for 3 years.

MISSOURI
(51 out of 85 chapters)
President General's Citation (6): Anne Helm, Columbian, Cornelia Greene, Jane Randolph Jefferson, O'Fallon, William White**.


H.M. (19): Alexander Doniphan, Bowl-
NEW YORK
(74 out of 175 chapters)
President General's Citation (3): Ellen Harlow Walworth, North Riding, Sack-tekon.*
Gold (1): Amsterdam.
*Chapter Gold for 3 years.
NEW YORK
(74 out of 175 chapters)
President General's Citation (3): Ellen Harlow Walworth, North Riding, Sack-tekon.*
Gold (1): Amsterdam.
*Chapter Gold for 3 years.
NORTH CAROLINA
(52 out of 91 chapters)
fax Convention, Halifax Resolves, John Grady, John Hoyle, Joseph McDowell, Richard Clinton,Thomas Hadley.
**Chapter Gold for 3 years.
NORTH DAKOTA
(4 out of 9 chapters)
H. M. (3): Bad Lands, Dacotah, Mandan.
OHIO
(47 out of 125 chapters)
President General's Citation (9): Can- ton, Capt. James Lawrence, Catharine Greene, Delaware City*, Franklinton, John Reynolds, History, Massillon, Scout David Williams.
Gold (1): Hannah Emerson Dustin.
*Chapter Gold for 3 years.
OKLAHOMA
(28 out of 41 chapters)
President General's Citation (5): Black Beaver, High Plains, Mary Quinseberry, Rev. John Robinson, Woodward.
Silver (7): Cedar River, Cherokee Outlet, Chickasha, Lawton, Okemah, Oklahoma City, Tulsa.
*Chapter Gold for 3 years.
OREGON
(14 out of 32 chapters)
President General's Citation (5): Bend, Eulaloma*, Oregon Lewis and Clark, Tillamook, Winema.
**Chapter Gold for 3 years.
Pennsylvania
(46 out of 135 chapters)
President General's Citation (4): Bucks County, Delaware County, Fort Hand, Merion.
Silver (17): Bower Hill, Col. William Wallace, Donegal, Du Bois, Flag House, Fort Le Boeuf, Fort McClure, Fort Mc
tosh, Fort Venango, Greene Academy, James Alexander, Philadelphia, Presque Isle, Tohickon, Towamencin, Valley Forge, Witness Tree.
*Chapter Gold for 3 years.
RHODE ISLAND
(5 out of 22 chapters)
President General's Citation (2): Cow- pens, Eutaw.
Silver (7): Ann Pamela Cunningham, Cateceche, Henry Durant, Moultrie, Star Fort, University of South Carolina, Wizard of Tamassee.
SOUTH DAKOTA
(4 out of 14 chapters)
Star (1): Thirty-Ninth Star.
TENNESSEE
(40 out of 85 chapters)
President General's Citation (2): Com- modore Perry, Tennessee.
Gold (1): Chickasaw Bluff.
**Chapter Gold for 6 years.
TEXAS
(50 out of 107 chapters)
President General's Citation (7): Aaron Burleson*, Benjamin McFarland, Esther
Mrs. George U. Baylies, National Chairman of the Membership Committee, places the National Society's wreath before the bust of George Washington at the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York University, on May 30, 1964. The bust was donated to the Hall of Fame by the New York City Chapter in 1922. The DAR wreath, of magnolia leaves, included a small cluster of red and white carnations and blue and white ribbon of the DAR colors. On the same day the Information Pavilion at the Hall of Fame was formally opened, with the participation of Sponsoring Agencies; the latter are 33 in number and include the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.
Miss Lily Peter, Honorary State Regent of Arkansas, was presented the Moramus Award in April by the Friends of Moravian Music at Bethlehem, Pa., in recognition of her "continued interest and support of Moravian music." Miss Peter is a great-great-grandniece of John Frederick Peter, who came to Bethlehem from Europe at the age of 24 and composed over 100 works. Three arias by Peter were sung in the course of the program, and, as a surprise, one of Miss Peter's poems, The Death of the Wild Crane, was read.

Mary Florine (Mrs. Cornelius) Peeples, Chicago (Ill.) Chapter, has been selected by the Austin (Ill.) Woman's Club for the Hall of Fame Outstanding Senior Citizen Award for 1964, sponsored by the Mayor's Committee. She is a past president of the club and founder of two garden circles. She has served as a Gray Lady in three hospitals, and gives illustrated lectures on the Orient, India, Middle East, Egypt, and Europe for missionary groups.

The National Society honors one more of its centenarians—Mrs. Mary J. Ghodey, of Gov. Nicholas Cooke Chapter, Warwick, R.I., and offers its sincere condolences to Independence Hall Chapter of Philadelphia in the loss of Dr. Clara Hammond McGuigan, oldest graduate of Women's Medical College in that city, who celebrated her 100th birthday in August, 1963, and passed away in March of this year.

Ida Clemons (Mrs. Luke) Guyette, regent of Rubidoux Chapter, Riverside, Calif., and a member of the National Society since 1910, has received an award from the AAA because she has driven over 50 years without a traffic citation. At 79 years, she still does not wear glasses and recently renewed her driver's license for another 5 years. In 1914, driving her car from Riverside to Laguna Beach, she had 17 punctures in less than 100 miles!

Mary Good Krone, Chappaqua (N. Y.) Chapter, has been appointed President of the New York State Civil Service Commission. She is acknowledged to be an authority on the merit system in civil service and the means by which the Civil Service Commission serves the system. One would expect to find her listed in Who's Who of American Women—and she is.

The president of the History and Genealogical Society of Dallas, Tex., writes that Volume X, No. 2, of its Quarterly has been dedicated to Mrs. Myra M. Martin, of the Springfield (Ill.) Chapter.

Mrs. M. W. Reece, of Flores del Sol Chapter, Wichita, Kans., sparked the introduction of electricity into rural homes in Sedgwick County. Realizing the benefits of electricity in farmhouses, she invited a number of her neighbors to meet at her home and hear the story of how the Federal Government would assist in bringing electricity to their farms. She is a member and officer of numerous local, State, and national organizations.

Dr. Mabel Lewis Sahakian, of Dedham, Mass., a member of Boston Tea Party Chapter, Boston, Mass., has been ordained as a minister in full standing of the Congregational Christian Church.

Mrs. Carl Buehler, grandaughter of Betsy Ross' granddaughter, is a member of Niangua Chapter, Camdenton, Mo. According to family history, Betsy was something of a black sheep who left her Quaker Tory relatives to marry John Ross, an Episcopalian and proprietor of an upholstery and flagmaking shop. It is also said that Betsy was responsible for placing the stars, representing States, on the Flag in a circle so that no State would outrank another. The last of Betsy's three marriages—to John Claypoole—produced five daughters. From her great-great grandmother, Mrs. Buehler inherited a stag-handled silver teapot.

Helen Laufman (Mrs. Paul J.) Morgan, registrar of Maj. Thomas Wickes Chapter, Douglaston, N. Y., specializes in writing historical material for teen age girls. Mistress of the White House, The Story of Dolly Madison, was a Junior Literary Guild selection, and her Liberty Maid, the Story of Abigail Adams, was based on the Adams' letters. She is now writing two historical books for teenage boys. At one time, Mrs. Morgan taught English and history in the Philippine Government High School.

Edith Gibbs (Mrs. Earle Russell) Vaughan, regent of Los Angeles (Calif.) Chapter and State Chairman of the Flag of the United States of America Committee, has been elected president of the Los Angeles Sunset District Business and Professional Women's Clubs. She has received the American Legion's Americanism Medal and is a member of the Cultural Heritage Board of Los Angeles. Mrs. Vaughan is superintendent of Page Military Academy and was the only girl ever to attend the institution (her parents founded the school in 1908). She is listed in Who's Who of American Women and Who's Who in the West.
The fourth of a series of genealogical volumes—Wingate-Winget Families in America—has recently been prepared and published by Mrs. R. J. Warner of Xenia, Ohio, member of Catherine Greene Chapter. A unique feature of Mrs. Warner’s career is the fact that for 40 years she has been on leave from a job as superintendent of nurses at the Methodist Children’s Home in Worthington, Ohio.

Nevada Sagebrush Chapter, Reno, is proud of the contributions of one of its members—Mildred Chandler (Mrs. Willis R.) Pressell to the State Museum at the State Capitol in Carson City—lifesize watercolor paintings of over 100 Nevada wildflowers. Each flower is identified by its common scientific and family names.

Elaine Murry-Jacoby (Mrs. F. Courtney) Stone, Abigail Wright Chamberlin Chapter, Melbourne, Fla., is State Chairman of American Music for Florida. A graduate of New York College of Music, a licentiate of Trinity College of Music, London, England, and a student at Juilliard in New York and the University of Miami in Florida, she is a teacher of piano and organ, as well as having been an organist in New York, New Jersey, and Florida churches. She has written compositions for piano, voice, choir, and strings. She is giving the original of her composition for choir and organ, A Christmas Gift, to the DAR National Chairman of American Music for her chapter.

Grace Visher (Mrs. J. D.) Payne, Encinitas Chapter, Monrovia, Calif., recently completed a story of a modern young woman of Iran, entitled The Unveiling. Mrs. Payne had abandoned early hopes of a literary career when her husband was appointed treasurer of the (then) East Persian Mission in Tehran in 1922. Mrs. Payne was a missionary, a superintendent of child care, and a teacher of child care in the Persian language. Her novel tells the story of Esmat, and her struggle for individuality in present-day Iran.

Amy Jean Greene, of the Arkansas Democrat, was recently elected Arkansas Woman of the Year in a contest sponsored by the Arkansas Democrat. Miss Greene is associate professor of education and psychology in Henderson State Teachers College.

Alexander Love Chapter, Houston, Tex., is especially glad to number among its members Mrs. Jennie Morrow Decker, oldest living descendant of Sam Houston, soldier, statesman, and first President of the Republic of Texas. On January 9 the Postmaster General of the United States flew to Houston to present to Mrs. Decker the first hundred stamps commemorating Houston.

Mrs. Lee Duholm, of Red Cedar Chapter, Austin, Minn., has located a 40-page book considered hopelessly lost—A History of Fillmore County (Minn.)—and has presented it to the Library of Congress. The gift is the only known Minnesota contribution to the rare-book collection. While doing research on the Bontain (Bunton) line, she was instrumental in founding a family research organization, which pools all information obtained on this line. One member of the group has corresponded with Rebekah Baines Johnson, mother of President Johnson, on her parents, Robert Holmes Bunton and Jane McIntosh Bunton, who migrated from Kentucky to Texas.

Florence Reynolds, a member of Maj. Isaac Sadler Chapter, Omaha, Neb., was selected as this year’s outstanding professional woman by the Omaha Business and Professional Woman’s Club. Among her achievements have been the following: Organized the first grade-school orchestra in Omaha, organized the first educational study conference at Northwestern University for all teachers, and served as an officer in numerous educational organizations.

Erna Young (Mrs. W. S.) Johnson, John Young Chapter, Charleston, W. Va., has maintained a lifelong interest in family genealogy and she has accumulated notebooks of information on her own ancestors—the Morries, the Youngs, and the Tencetts. Her daughter, Virginia, is now State Regent of West Virginia.

White Plains (N. Y.) Chapter celebrated its 59th birthday with a special tribute to one of its members, Mrs. Ivan T. Johnson, National Chairman, Genealogical Records Committee. An anniversary cake inscribed with her name served as dessert at the birthday luncheon, A This Is Your Life skit, presenting various incidents in Mrs. Johnson’s career, was an outstanding feature. Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, who succeeded Mrs. Johnson as chapter regent and is now Corresponding Secretary General, invited a number of friends and present and past associates of Mrs. Johnson as chapter guests.

Jo Davis (Mrs. George William) Campbell, member of Fort Casper Chapter, Casper, Wyo., and past State Regent of Wyoming, cited her inclusion in the last edition of Who’s Who of American Women to her work with the Sacajawea Monument Project of the Wyoming State Society. She is permanent chairman of the project, which was commended in an article by Red Fennick, Leave It to the Ladies, in the Empire Magazine of the Denver Post of March 15, 1964. The writer noted that Sacajawea’s grave on the Wind River Reservation, near Lander, Wyo., had been neglected, with the marker almost illegible. However, the Wyoming Daughters, under the leadership of Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. W. Franklin White, have remedied this neglect with erection of a fine new monument at the gravesite.

Lucille Wilderman (Mrs. William Howard) Davis, vice regent of Belleville (Ill.) Chapter, has been chosen for a national 4-H Alumni Gold Key Award. Only eight such awards were announced for the entire United States in 1964. The formal presentation will take place at the 12th Anniversary Alumni Recognition Dinner in December. In April Mrs. Davis was installed as Director of District 14 of the Illinois Congress of Parents and Teachers at its State Conference.

The City of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., through its city officials, passed a resolution offering its condolences to the family of Ruth C. (Mrs. Calhoun Hunter) Young, former regent of Himmarshee Chapter, who died early in 1964.
NEWS FROM DAR SCHOOLS

DAR School honors Mrs. Talmadge

Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, Honorary President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was honored recently at Tamassee DAR School.

At this time a portrait of "Miss May," as she is affectionately called by those who know and love her best, was presented by Dr. and Mrs. Harry E. Talmadge. The portrait was unveiled by Mrs. Talmadge's great-grandchildren, Madelyne Talmadge Underwood, May Erwin "Tammy" Underwood and Edmund Howard "Beau" Underwood III, children of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Underwood, Jr. Mrs. Underwood is the former Miss May Erwin Talmadge of Athens.

It was during Mrs. Talmadge's administration as President General of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution that the beautiful native rock auditorium was built by the National Society at Tamassee and named the May Edwin Talmadge Auditorium-Gymnasium.

Mrs. Richard E. Lipscomb, Chairman of the Tamassee DAR Board, presided at the unveiling ceremony. Other members of the board present were Mrs. F. H. H. Calhoun, founder of Tamassee School; Mrs. T. Earle Stirling, former Chaplain General; and Mrs. William Gressette, State Regent of South Carolina. Also attending were Mrs. Ben I. Thornton, State Regent of Georgia; Mrs. John F. Thigpen Honorary State Regent of Georgia; Mrs. Milton Southwell, honorary chapter regent of Elijah Clarke Chapter (Mrs. Talmadge's chapter), Mrs. Newton Logan, beloved lifetime friend of Mrs. Talmadge, and Miss Carole Hutchins.

In addition to the above named members of the immediate family attending was Mrs. Talmadge's grandson, Harry E. Talmadge, Jr.

(From the Athens, Ga., Banner-Herald, May 24, 1964)

Renovation underway at Tamassee

The Tamassee Board is happy to announce that the renovation on All States Hall is well under way, and it is expected to be ready for occupancy at the beginning of the school year.

The long-hoped-for improvements are about to achieve fruition, according to the architect's plans as seen and approved by the Board. The plans are for more study halls, recreation rooms, reception halls, better lighting, and a new exterior appearance that will be enhanced by a redesigned entrance and steps.

Because of the generosity of the late Honorary President General, Mrs. William Pouch, and contributions and gifts of the State organizations, chapters, and individuals, the offer of a loan from the National Society, though most appreciated, was not accepted. Although most of the present furnishings can be used again in the remodeled building, there will be a need for additional cash gifts to purchase uniform beds, mattresses, chests, and mirrors.

It is the belief of the Tamassee DAR Board that the National Society will be gratified with the forward step toward the goal of establishing better living conditions for the children.

KDS Activities

Bids for the necessary classrooms at Kate Duncan Smith have been accepted, reviewed and determined. Work is now going forward and it is felt the result will be a highly satisfactory building.

Work on the following buildings is progressing and going forward nicely: Aeby-Howland Home and the Texas Duplex.

Of special interest will be this year's program planned for Dedication Day, October 15, when Auction Sale will be held for the benefit of the School accreditation program, and we trust for the enjoyment and participation of all guests.
Suggested State and Chapter Regents Outline

Ten Months of Work are Ahead, Let Us MEET, PLAN, ACT and ACCOMPLISH.

**MEET:** and plan together

- The Regent studies beforehand and has ready for discussion plans for what the Chapter should accomplish from now through February (report time).
- Right away she calls an all-day workshop meeting of the Executive Committee, the Chapter Chairmen and the Program Committee.
- Several bridge tables are set up and each person writes out what the National Society and the Honor Roll have requested of her or of her Committee for the year. Kits from National, Honor Roll requirements and other helps should be on hand and distributed.

**PLAN**

1. What needs to be done at meetings.
   - At Every Meeting
     - Prayer, Pledge of Allegiance, National Anthem, American's Creed, President General's Message, National Defense item.
   - At Special Meetings
     - Report of Continental Congress, State Board or Conference
   - Six balanced Meetings (2 historic, 2 educational, 2 patriotic)
   - A National Defense Meeting
   - A Meeting planned and run entirely by Junior members
   - A Meeting based entirely on material from ACT: immediately

2. What needs constant consideration and stress during the year
   - Membership
     - Ask every member for names of eligible women. FOLLOW UP.
     - Contact daughters of past Chapter officers, wives and daughters of SAR and mothers of C.A.R. Use new Membership Guidebook.
     - Work for Junior members. Emphasize DAR activities and accomplishments.
   - Youth Work
   - Schools
     - Which two or more Approved Schools will be helped? How? Money? Scholarship? Clothes? Has special story of Kate Duncan Smith and Tamassee been told? What help to American Indians?
   - Magazine Subscriptions
     - How can these be increased to 25% or more?
     - Write down 10 ways a member will benefit by subscribing.
     - Have each member canvass.
     - Give out sample copies. (Extra copies available @ 500 each.)
     - Give subscriptions to new members.
     - Give complimentary subscriptions to friends, public school and church libraries, museums, USO, public officials, etc. Help tell the FULL DAR STORY in this way.

**ACTIONS:**

- Print the new DAR Magazine to show its value and to increase subscriptions.
- Write down 10 ways a member will benefit by subscribing.
- Have each member canvass.
- Give out sample copies. (Extra copies available @ 500 each.)
- Give subscriptions to new members.
- Give complimentary subscriptions to friends, public school and church libraries, museums, USO, public officials, etc. Help tell the FULL DAR STORY in this way.
I. Canvass every member to see where they give their business and who might be interested. Encourage ads of a historical and educational nature, business and industry representative of your State.

2. Make the point that the Magazine is seen all over the Country. Show a copy.

3. Discuss with members. (Discourage "just meeting" minimum $7.50 requirement from Chapter treasury.)

f. An Important Community Project

g. Money—Carefully go over new Treasurer General's Reporting Form.

1. Have all members' dues at National by December.

2. Support NSDAR Library Expansion Fund—this administration's National special project honoring the President General.

3. Send contributions for cataloging Americana and for indexing Registrar's records.

4. Send money for work by National Committees.

5. Chapter funds.

6. Special requests.

3. Make monthly calendar: Have mimeographed for every single member.

On it put everything that is to be done each month so Daughters can know what is planned and when it is accomplished.

4. Put down days and dates: Every item that is planned should be marked on a special calendar; the day and date it is to be started and the date it is to be accomplished; who is responsible for seeing that it is done; and who will check to be sure that it is done. Especially note "Report due" dates.

Act

1. Regent
START TODAY to plan for your workshop meeting. Be the Leader, Doer and - Enthusiast!.

2. Members
START TODAY on the work that has been assigned you, and put your own special ability into it.

As the SURE Accomplish work is done check it off on the Honor Roll. BE everything is included in your program.

If you do this you are headed for THE PRESIDENT GENERAL'S CITATION . . which would be a great honor indeed . . the last year of this administration!

If not already made, a paid contribution to this expansion fund averaging $1.00 per resident member. (May include a honorarium or memorials given individually by members for construction/furnishings.)

A gift (accepted) or Friends of the Museum membership totaling $25.00 minimum.

Choice: (I) Ten (10) complimentary subscriptions or (2) a $20.00 commercial ad(s). "Citizen . . . U.S.A." (either radio or TV) series to local station or school.

ATTENTION Chapters succeeding in winning the PRESIDENT GENERAL'S SPECIAL AWARD will be introduced and presented certificates in a special ceremony from the platform of Constitution Hall, Thursday night, AWARDS EVENING, of the 74th Continental Congress and received by the President General in the Reception Room.
THE 250th anniversary of a little-known chapter of early American history was commemorated on July 19 at Germanna, Virginia. In 1714, the Colonial Governor, Alexander Spotswood, brought a group of Germans to this country to work his iron mines. After completing their terms of indenture, these men with their families established a colony at Germantown, a settlement no longer in existence. In 1717, German artisans established a second colony which they called Germanna. Later they were joined by members of the first colony.

About ten years ago descendants and friends of these two pioneer immigrant colonies formed an association known as the Memorial Foundation of the Germanna Colonies, Inc., and took title to about 200 acres of land at the site of the old village of Germanna. Here they have established a park with the title of Siegen Forest, honoring the Nassau-Siegen immigrants who came to Virginia in April, 1714. And here they have been holding annual reunions for the past eight years.

The purposes of the organization are: "(1) To preserve and make known the history of the several Germanna Colonies, their operations under the patronage of Alexander Spotswood, his residence and activities at Germanna and in the surrounding area; (2) To purchase, hold and improve real estate; to publish bulletins and other printed matter relating to the field of historical interest and of a character to preserve and disseminate information for the general public; and to do any and all other acts which are necessary and proper to accomplish these purposes; (3) To establish an endowment fund or funds for the acquisition, restoration, perpetuation, and maintenance of any real estate acquired by the corporation for its operation purposes."

At the July 1964 reunion of the Descendants and Friends of the Germanna Colonies, Dr. Charles H. Huffman, President of the Foundation, greeted the Honorable Harry Flood Byrd, United States Senator from Virginia, who delivered the anniversary address. The publication of the memorial volume, "Ancestry and Descendants of the Nassau-Siegen Immigrants to Virginia, 1714-1750" by Dr. Benjamin C. Holtzclaw, eminent genealogist, was announced. It contains histories of 26 families. Among those still living in the area are the Carpenter (Americanized from Zimmerman), Utz, Blankenbaker, Crigler, Weaver, Kemper, Hitt, Martin, and Fishback families and many others.

Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, President General, NSDAR, and Mr. Duncan were guests of the Foundation. The former brought greetings and was presented with a generous money corsage, a gift for the NSDAR Library. Attending and introduced for special recognition was Mrs. Robert B. Smith, Virginia State Regent. Mrs. Robert F. Estes, Regent of the Golden Horseshoe Chapter of Orange, recognized representatives of eight area DAR chapters and Dr. Roberta D. Cornelius, who participated and introduced Mrs. Duncan. The day concluded with a bountiful basket luncheon served on tables in the shade of the peaceful grove.
MINUTES
National Board of Management
Special Meeting, June 10, 1964

The Special Meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, at 12 noon, Wednesday, June 10, 1964, in the National Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D.C.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Charles M. Johnson, led in the recitation of the Lord’s Prayer in unison, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, led by Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes, First Vice President General.

The President General appointed Mrs. Seimes Recording Secretary General Pro Tern in the absence of Mrs. Irwin.

The Recording Secretary General Pro Tem, Mrs. Seimes, recorded the following members present: National Officers: Executive Officers: Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. Seimes, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Cuff, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. James; Vice Presidents General: Miss Downing, Delaware; Mrs. Tippet, Connecticut; Mrs. Ragan, District of Columbia; Mrs. Lovett, Maryland; State Regents: Miss McNutt, District of Columbia; Mrs. Smith, Virginia; State Vice Regent: Mrs. Warren, Maryland.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Clark, moved that 38 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Cuff. Adopted.

Mrs. Clark reported the following changes in membership: Deceased, 859; resigned, 397; reinstated, 38.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Watson, read her report.

Report of Registrar General
I have the honor to report 626 applications presented to the Board today.

LUCILLE D. WATSON,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Watson moved that the 626 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Clark. Adopted.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Harris, read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General
Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from April 24 to June 10:

Through their respective State Regents, the following five Members At Large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Opal Herrington, Mountain Home, Ark.; Miss Ruth Stayton Massey, Osceola, Ark.; Mrs. Katherine Streett Davis Scarborough, Timonium, Md.; Mrs. Grace Aust Brown, Belzoni, Miss.; Miss Jenna Elsie Logan, Fredericton, Mo.

The following two organizing regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Doris Nichols Cammack, Hot Springs, Ark.; Mrs. Carolyn Cox Bryant, Independence, Va.

The following reappointment of two organizing regents is requested through their State Regents: Mrs. Doris Nichols Cammack, Hot Springs, Ark.; Mrs. Carolyn Cox Bryant, Independence, Va.

Authorization of the following chapter has expired by time limitation: Magnolia, Ark.

An extension of time for one year from expiration date of the following chapter, which is below in membership, be granted: Iowa Falls, Iowa.

The following chapter is presented for official disbandment: General John Neville, Bellevue & Avalon, Pa.

The following chapter has met all requirements according to the Bylaws and is now presented for confirmation: Peter Puget, Edmonds, Wash.

FLORENCE C. HARRIS
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Harris moved the confirmation of five organizing regents; reappointment of two organizing regents; extension of time for one chapter; disbandment of one chapter; confirmation of one chapter. Seconded by Mrs. Clark. Adopted.

The Recording Secretary General Pro Tem, Mrs. Seimes, read the minutes, which were approved as read.

The meeting adjourned at 12:30 p.m.

BETTY NEWKIRK SEIMES,
Recording Secretary General Pro Tem.

Ann Carlisle (Mrs. Lafayette LeVan) Porter
ANNE CARLISLE (MRS. LAFAYETTE LEVAN) PORTER, elected Honorary Vice President General for Life at the Continental Congress of April, 1959, died on June 13 of heart complications following an operation. Mrs. Porter was State Vice Regent of Indiana from 1937-40, State Regent from 1940-43, and Vice President General from 1943-46. She is survived by a son and a daughter. She was a member of Schuyler Colfax Chapter, South Bend, Ind.

Inez Pearl Snyder (Mrs. James H.) Stanfield
INEZ PEARL SNYDER (MRS. JAMES H.) STANFIELD, Past Registrar General (1923–26), died on June 15, 1964. Although formerly of Illinois, in recent years she had lived in Alexandria, Va., and was a member of Col. John Washington Chapter, Washington, D.C.

Lillian Murphy (Mrs. Franklin Clark) Cain
LILLIAN MURPHY (MRS. FRANKLIN CLARK) CAIN, Vice President General, 1924–26, and State Regent of South Carolina, 1921–24, died on March 2. She was a member of South Carolina’s William Thompson Chapter.
Raymond L. Hatcher  
Public Relations Director

Two full-page picture-story spreads commemorating chapter anniversaries and a series of comprehensive articles telling THE DAR STORY captured the top three awards in the 1963-64 DAR FEATURE STORY CONTEST.

FIRST PLACE went to the Kinnikinnik Chapter of Colorado Springs, Colo.; SECOND PLACE to Ruth Floyd Woodhull Chapter of Freeport, L.I., N.Y.; and THIRD PLACE to the Mary Little Deere Chapter, Moline, Ill.

The Free Press, daily newspaper of Colorado Springs, provided the winning entry in an attractive and very informative display of seven perimeter pictures framing a three-column story under the title: Kinnikinnik Marks Birthday. A Free Press staff photographer depicted interesting highlights of the chapter's 50th Anniversary observance, while the information accompanying each picture, in addition to identification, offered references to year-around current endeavors of the DAR at the local, State, and National levels.

The Second Place Award is indicative of the important role of weekly newspapers in American journalism. The Long Island Kernel generously contributed space over a period of 4 months to a series entitled The Truth About the DAR, an enlightening presentation of facts pertaining to the National Society—its organization, objectives, policies, endeavors, and achievements through the years. The Kernel carried the series under the byline of its author, Rebecca M. Danley, Public Relations Chairman of the Ruth Floyd Woodhull Chapter.

The Moline (Ill.) Dispatch daily newspaper devoted a full page to the past and present of the National Society and the Mary Little Deere Chapter on the occasion of the latter's 70th Anniversary. The page was enhanced by a top streamer in color: The Stately Glory of Patriotism—Goal of the DAR. Art work included three patriotic symbols in color (Columbus's ships at sea, the Liberty Bell, and the 13- and 50-star Flags); a reproduction of the chapter's charter; and portraits of Mrs. Charles (Mary Little) Deere (the founding regent) and her daughter, Mrs. William (Katherine) Butterworth, who served as chapter regent for 17 years and as a Vice President General of the NSDAR.

Many outstanding features were published during the past year, presenting a difficult task in selecting outstanding contest winners at both the Regional and National levels. To one and all who participated in this phase of telling The Full DAR Story, National Public Relations extends a sincere:

"Thank you and congratulations!"—To others, may you glean helpful ideas and try to win yourself this coming year!

Beverly (Mrs. H. Harold) Mays  
National Chairman, Public Relations Committee

Congratulations to all chapters and States on the splendid entries in the DAR Press Book and Best DAR Feature Story contest for 1963-64. LET'S HAVE 100-PERCENT PARTICIPATION FOR 1964-65!!

Best DAR Feature Story Contest Winners:


SECOND PLACE—Ruth Floyd Woodhull Chapter, Freeport, L.I., N.Y. Mrs. Lester L. Danley (Rebecca M.), Public Relations Chairman. Series of weekly features in the Long Island Kernel, "The Truth About the DAR" by Mrs. Danley.


Press Book Contest Winners:

Class A—Over 35,000 Publicity Column Inches  
First Place—Texas, Mrs. Douglas F. Edman, Public Relations Chairman

Second Place—Indiana, Mrs. Joseph Janowski, Public Relations Chairman

Class B—20,000 to 35,000 Publicity Column Inches  
First Place—Virginia, Mrs. Joseph P. Sneed, Press Book Chairman

Second Place—Pennsylvania, Mrs. M. Wesley Detwiler, Public Relations Chairman

Class C—Under 20,000 Publicity Column Inches  
First Place—Maryland, Miss Loyce Lovett, Press Book Chairman

Second Place—Ohio, Mrs. Howard Bothwell, Public Relations Chairman

Flash!!!

Be on lookout for AUGUST OMNIBUS MAILING. Regents and Public Relations Chairmen should read every letter and directive carefully. More about this on the October Magazine Public Relations Page.

Know DAR

Do DAR

Tell DAR

AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1964
For New Regents Only

The regent should be at the meeting a few minutes before the time set for the meeting. (P.L., p. 305).

The regent should always stand when calling the meeting to order, when addressing the assembly, when putting a question, when giving the reasons for her decision upon a point of order, and when speaking upon an appeal. At other times the regent should be seated and pay attention to the debate. (R.O.R., p. 238).

The regent raps one time with the gavel and says, "The meeting will please come to order. The chapter members will please rise and remain standing until after the singing of our National Anthem."

"The Scripture and prayer will be given by our Chaplain, ."

"The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America will be led by , Chairman of The Flag of the United States of America Committee.

"The American's Creed will be led by ."

"The President General's message will be read by . (This honor should be given to a member who has a good strong voice and who reads with expression.)"

"The secretary will read the minutes of the last regular meeting." The recording secretary rises and, without addressing the Chair, reads the minutes.

THE REGENT: "Are there any corrections to the minutes? (Pause) There being none, the minutes stand approved as read." If there are corrections, the regent directs the secretary to make the corrections and says, "Are there any further corrections? If not, the minutes stand approved as corrected." (P.L., p. 12; R.O.R., p. 291.)

THE REGENT: "The next business in order is the report of the treasurer."

The treasurer rises and, without addressing the Chair, reads the report.

THE REGENT: "Are there any questions concerning the treasurer's report? If not, it will be filed with the Auditing Committee (or auditor)." (R.O.R., p. 223.) The report of the auditor is adopted at the annual meeting, and this carries approval of the treasurer's report. The report of the treasurer is never adopted.

THE REGENT: "The next business in order is the reports of standing committees. Have these committees any report to make?" It is not desirable to call on every chairman each meeting. Ascertain before the meeting what committee chairmen have reports to make, and call on them. Such committees as the National Defense Committee will report at every meeting.

THE REGENT: "The next business in order is the report of the special committee to which was referred . The report will be given by the chairman, . Many times there will be no special committee report. The Chair only calls for the reports she knows are ready to be made."

If there are any special orders, the regent would call them up here:

Unfinished business is the next item of business, and general orders, if any.

THE REGENT: "Is there any unfinished business?" If there is any, it is taken up at this time.

THE REGENT: "Is there any new business?" The method of handling a main motion and how to complete action on it are set out fully in the DAR Magazine of October 1960 (p. 564). After the business is concluded:

THE REGENT: "The program will be presented by ."

If there is a distinguished speaker, the regent usually presents him (or her). The regent never turns the meeting over to anyone, but if the Program chairman is to present the program, the regent presents the chairman as shown above, and the chairman presents the speaker, musicians, etc. When the program is concluded, the chairman says, "Madam Regent, that concludes the program."

The regent thanks the chairman and those who participated.

THE REGENT: "Is there any further business? Are there any announcements?"

A member, rising: "Madam Regent (awaits recognition). I move that we adjourn." Another member, without rising, seconds the motion.

THE REGENT: "It has been moved and seconded that we adjourn. All those in favor, say 'Aye.' Those opposed, say 'No.' The ayes have it, and the meeting stands adjourned." If you wish, give one tap with the gavel.

Standing Committees

The report of a committee is written in the third person and is not usually dated or addressed. It should be headed "The Report of the (National Defense Committee)."

If it is the report of a special committee, it should show clearly what the committee was authorized to do: The Report of the Committee on Selecting a Site for .

Robert says, "When a report contains a number of facts, opinions, or recommendations, they should usually be summarized near the end of the report just before the resolutions." (P.L., p. 268.)

Reports are signed by the members agreeing to the report, and the chairman signs alone as chairman only if authorized by the committee. The report of the majority of the committee is the report of the committee and should never be referred to as the majority report. (R.O.R., p. 212.)

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

Members of the chapter have a right to appear before the committee meetings and present their views on the subject before the committee, but during the deliberations of the committee no one has a right to be present except members of the committee; and that, of course, includes the ex officio members. (R.O.R., p. 212, lines 18-24.)

The executive board is a type of committee (R.O.R., p. 206), and no one should be present at the meeting of the executive board except the members named in the chapter Bylaws as members of the executive board. If it is necessary for a committee chairman to present a matter, the chairman is invited in, gives her report, answers questions, and then immediately retires.

In a committee meeting the chairman is usually one of the most active participants. In the average committee it is not necessary to rise and address the chair, and the chairman does not rise to put questions, or leave his chair to speak. (R.O.R., p. 213.) That holds true if the committee is small, as we find in the average chapter. The larger the committee, the more closely assembly rules are fol-
New Jersey Signers

(Continued from page 688)

was located from 1747 to 1756 with the Rev. Aaron Burr as President from 1748 to 1757. It was removed in 1757 to Princeton, where Nassau Hall, first college building, was erected and named at the request of King William III. When the cornerstone of Nassau Hall was laid in September, 1754, John Stockton was one of the gentlemen who officiated at that important function. He was a trustee of the college, 1748–58.

John Stockton (3) was born August 10, 1701, at Piscataway, N.J., and he married (February 21, 1729) Abigail Phillips, daughter of Philip Phillips and Rebecca (Stockton) Phillips of Maidenhead. Thus John Stockton and his wife, Abigail, were first cousins. They had a large family: Richard, Sarah, Hannah, Abigail, John, Susanna, Philip, Rebecca, and Samuel Witham.

Richard Stockton (4), the Signer, was one of the first class graduates from the College of New Jersey, then in Newark, in 1748. He studied law under David Ogden and was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1754. He was highly successful in practice, establishing himself at the bar before entering the political field. Many students of law were trained under him.

In 1766 he went to England, where he remained for a year, mingling in the highest circles. As a trustee of the College of New Jersey, he had much to do with persuading the Rev. Dr. John Witherspoon to accept the presidency of the college. This was an event of great importance in the history of higher education for America. Stockton was a pillar of strength to the college, being ever ready to bring its graduates into public affairs.

He was appointed to the New Jersey Council in 1768 on the recommendation of Governor Franklin as follows (from the New Jersey Archives, First Series, Documents Relating to The Colonial History of the State, Newspaper Extracts, vol. X 1767–76, pp. 44–45):

Burlington, Aug 13, 1768. To the Right Honble the Earl of Hillsborough, My Lord. I am just informed that Mr. Woodruff, one of His Majesty's Council for New Jersey, died on Wednesday the 10th Instant: I therefore take the Liberty to recommend Richard Stockton, Esq; of Princeton in this Province to succeed Mr. Woodruff in the Council. He is a Gentleman of Fortune, Character, and Abilities, everyway qualified to serve His Majesty in that Capacity; and, If I am not misinform'd, had the Honor to be known to your Lordship when he was lately in England.

I am, with the greatest Respect,
My Lord Your Lordship's most obedient & most humble Servt,
The Saga of Indians and Forts in Tazewell County

by Nellie White (Mrs. William D., Jr.) Bundy
Fort Maiden Spring Chapter, Tazewell, Va.

TAZEWELL COUNTY, nestled in the rolling hills of Southwest Virginia, has a rich heritage that proudly reflects the courage of the men and women who settled here in the 18th century. Their life was not easy in the untamed mountains; the Indians of the Shawnee and Cherokee Tribes claimed them as a favorite hunting ground. About 1773, Thomas Witten, the county's first permanent settler, erected a fort as a refuge from the Indians, and a replica of that original fort is being restored by the Fort Maiden Spring Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Tazewell.

"Fort Crab Orchard"

"Fort Crab Orchard" was first rebuilt by the Fort Maiden Spring Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1926 to commemorate the Sesquicentennial of the Declaration of Independence. Since that time the building has deteriorated, but the plans now underway include its complete restoration and the establishment of a gift shop within the fort where arts and crafts native to the Tazewell area will be sold.

The fort is in an ideal location for tourists, on Routes 19 and 460, 6 miles west of the town of Tazewell, on the well-known "Trail of the Lonesome Pine" which runs throughout the Southwest Virginia mountains. A North Carolina designer of rugs, Ronald Mills-Mosseller of Tryon, not too long ago made a rug depicting the Fort in its historic setting. As he described it, "It was a beautiful pictorial composition, sitting up there on a blue hill, overhung with towering elms." The rug was included in an exhibit of American handicrafts sent to India.

Three More Forts

Another historic fort, located today by a descriptive marker, was built by Rees Bowen at Maiden Spring, now a rich farming area, in 1774, and garrisoned in Dunmore's War in that same year. Rees Bowen fought at Point Pleasant and was killed at the Battle of Kings Mountain. His descendants still live in the beautiful home built by his son, Rees Bowen, over 150 years ago near the site of the original fort. The first post office in Tazewell County, known as "Maiden Spring," was located in a small building in the yard. The mail was brought by horseback from Saltville, Va. This fort and the one built by William Wynn about 1775 on Locust Hill, close to the present site of the town of Tazewell, now the location of The Martingale Restaurant, are not standing, but they played an important role in the early days of settlement when homes were wrestled from a vast, dangerous wilderness.

It is believed that George Washington came into Tazewell County with a surveying party in his early years, and the site of the fort in the Thompson Valley area is thought to have been selected by the future first President. This fertile valley, surrounded by majestic mountains, was settled by three Thompson brothers—William, John, and Archibald. The records show that the first William Thompson received a large land grant from King George III. The Thompson descendants still live on the land, and the first William Thompson rests in the "Thompson Cemetery," one of the oldest in this section of Virginia.

There were also three government garrison stations in this section—one on Linconshire Branch, commanded by Capt. John Preston; another near the present site of Mun-dy Town, commanded by Capt. John Taylor; and the third on Bluestone River, in command of Capt. John Crockett. A station was maintained at Burkes Garden, but it was not a government station.

Thirty-one picked men were posted in these forts, and a continuous "spy ring" was formed to scout along the Shawnee Trail to warn the settlers of impending danger.

The Indian Paintings on Paint Lick Mountain

Rare memorabilia of the days when the Shawnees and Cherokees hunted among the Tazewell Mountains can be seen by adventurers willing to climb sheer cliffs to the top of Paint Lick Mountain, where Indian paintings are still visible. As early as 1871 the paintings, or pictographs, were described as "... those strangely painted rocks which have been a wonder and mystery to all ... they consist of horses, elk, deer, wolves, bows and arrows, eagles, Indians." A battle between the Shawnees and Cherokees took place across the valley from Paint Lick Mountain between 1740 and 1750 for possession of a buffalo lick. It is believed that the paintings on the rocks were messages giving information to the hunting parties. The paint, which
has only recently started to fade, has long been a mystery. The bright colors remained undimmed for over a hundred years. The dark red color, used for all except one black pictograph, was apparently made in the neighborhood and is believed to have been an iron compound, but the secret of its manufacture died when the Indians left the area. The paintings are occasionally viewed by intrepid mountain climbers who want to see first hand the only record of habitation of the upper Clinch Valley by the Red Men. The characters used are typical of the entire Appalachian Highlands; but up to the present time, no “Rosetta Stone” has been discovered to help decode the strange signs.

The Higginbotham Museum

An extensive museum of Revolutionary War and Indian relics, most of which have been found in Tazewell County, is owned by Jeff Higginbotham close to the site of Fort Crab Orchard. In 1947 Mr. Higginbotham discovered a deep cave filled with Indian articles on his farmland; and since that time, his collection of relics reminiscent of the days when the tribes hunted through these valleys has grown into one of the most interesting displays in Virginia. The museum is listed with the Smithsonian Institution, and representatives of the Smithsonian have been in Tazewell several times with regard to the museum and Paint Lick Mountain. Tazewell is a mecca for speleologists, with its many caves, and it is believed that other Indian relics may be hidden in underground caverns as yet undeveloped. The author’s husband has found many arrowheads and pieces of Indian pottery on his farmland in Witten’s Valley near Paint Lick Mountain. Only a few Indian burial mounds are to be found in the area, mainly because the Red Man hunted here but did not settle permanently. The unique Higginbotham Museum is housed in a pioneer log cabin built in the Liberty Hill community in 1811 and renovated at its present location. The museum can be visited by a previous appointment with the owners.

Indian Massacres

In the Abbs Valley section of Tazewell County stands a monument marking a tragic page in the life of the early pioneers. The monument tells the story of the massacre of Capt. James Moore and the capture of members of his family in 1786 by the Shawnees. The original copy of a “tragical song” has been preserved at the Higginbotham Museum, written by the young son of the massacred Captain Moore, which tells of the death of his mother at the hands of the Shawnees. James was captured by the Indians and lived with them for many years, adopting their dress and customs. He lived to a ripe old age and was often called upon to tell tales of Indian life and to perform tribal dances.

There are records of other Indian massacres in the Thompson Valley and Burkes Garden communities of the county. These attacks were effective during the Revolutionary War because of the scarcity of manpower on the homefront. It is believed that the attacks of the Shawnees were motivated by their alliance with the British at this crucial time in the Country’s history.

Where Coal Is King

The combination of rich historic lore, magnificent scenery, and a progressive outlook toward the future make Tazewell one of Virginia’s most beautiful and interesting counties. King Coal still reigns supreme in the economic picture. The rich veins of bituminous coal, which caused an overnight boom when they were discovered in the mid-19th century, are known worldwide. A unique Exhibiton Coal Mine at Pocahontas is a focal point for tourists interested in the modern science of mining coal as compared with the pick-and-shovel method of the early days.

Bluegrass and fat “cattle on a thousand hills” are Tazewell landmarks, and the growth of the area is closely tied with the annual agricultural yields.

The sturdy, courageous pioneers who carved their homes out of the relentless mountains left to their descendants a heritage of deep religious belief. The many historic churches preserved in the county today are living memorials to the early settlers who believed with the Psalmist, “I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help. My help cometh from the Lord.”
MRS. ROBERT V. H. DUNCAN, President General, presenting the Annual DAR Platoon Leaders Award, an engraved wrist watch, to CORPORAL DAVID S. HACKETT, Ligonier, Pa., at U. S. Marine Corps Headquarters, Quantico, Virginia, July 24.

June 2 was graduation day at the UNITED STATES COAST GUARD ACADEMY, New London, Conn. The President General, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, presented the DAR Award, an engraved silver tray, to Cadet First Class John H. McGowan of Oregon for the Highest Proficiency in Seamanship.

Also on June 2, 1964, Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes, First Vice President General, presented the DAR Award, a portable typewriter, at the UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, West Point, to Cadet Mont Hubbard, Jr., for the highest rating in the Mechanics of Fluids.

On the same date, during commencement exercises at the UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY, Annapolis, Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark, Treasurer General, presented the DAR Award, a camera; to Midshipman Bernard Dandridge Greeson of Milwaukee, Wis., for the highest achievement in the Naval Operations Course.

The UNITED STATES AIR FORCE ACADEMY, Colorado Springs, Col., also graduated its senior class on June 2. Mrs. Arthur Allen, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, made the official DAR Award of a 12-inch sterling silver tray to the outstanding cadet in Aerodynamics, 2nd Lt. Michael J. Gilliom, of Indianapolis, Ind.

On June 19, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, President General, presented the DAR Award—binoculars—to Cadet John J. Bernardo of Haverstraw, N. Y., who maintained the highest average in Theoretical and Practical Seamanship at the OFFICER CANDIDATE SCHOOL of the UNITED STATES COAST GUARD at Yorktown, Va.

On July 24 the State Vice Regent of New York, Mrs. Edward Joseph Reilly, presented the DAR Award of a $100 Savings Bond to Engineer Cadet John S. Koslowski at graduation ceremonies of the UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY, Kings Point, N. Y.

On July 24, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, President General, presented the DAR Award—a watch—to the top winner in the graduating class of THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS at Quantico, Va. A similar award will be made to the top winner in the class graduating on September 4.
THE JOHN ALEXANDER CHAPTER
Alexandria, Virginia
honors
THE PRESIDENT GENERAL
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution
1962-1965

MRS. ROBERT V. H. DUNCAN

THE JOHN ALEXANDER CHAPTER
Alexandria, Virginia
honor
THE PRESIDENT GENERAL
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution
1962-1965

AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1964
The following fascinating account of the Old Dominion is intriguingly set forth in highly entertaining fashion in the Daily Press, in whose Magazine, "Virginia Today," and compliments of the following outstanding anonymous generosity of several friends.
VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA — its Past, Present and Future potential — by gracious permission of the Virginia State COMMONWEALTH,” this first appeared June and current living, is made possible courtesy highly representative Virginia firms and the

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Text by ED YOUNG
Art by CHICK LARSEN

AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1964
under the stars.

westward made the land our own.

Mon Glory," Paul Green's drama that is, they say, so big it can be shown only

Here, in the alien soil of Tidewater, the flower took root, and spreading

scythed one flower, planting another—in its place.

gaining, battling, building, all the while exploring, we the adopted children

walked and talked and dreamed, a reconstructed page from the storied past.

Chief Kegotank.

houses, inns, Colonial jail, antique carriages; a place where great men

If, on the Susan Constant, we had made our landfall here in 1607, the

leisurely through the years:

This is Jamestown Island; here nostalgic modern man has made time

prints of the men who rocked the cradle of an infant land.

I/kyiko-F- (r--s.,' ,

Hampton, a busy, growing city, has its memory: St. John's Episcopal

Church, built in 1728. Nearby is Fort Monroe, the oldest continuously forti-

Old James Fort, the lodge of Powhatan, the rustic glasshouse of another day;

stand still for yet a little while. Houses of thatch and clay, the palisades of

entwined with ivy, is the entrance archway to James Church, built in 1619.

This is Virginia.

Susan Constant... Discovery... Godspeed.

Susan Constant. . . Discovery . . . Godspeed.

May, 1607... June, 1963.

Tidewater

Virginian
Virginia’s Piedmont

"... Under the sod and dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Under the one, the Blue;
Under the other, the Gray."

Virginia’s Piedmont speaks with an accent of the unforgotten past and walks with measured trend toward tomorrow.

Here, from the cradle rocked at Jamestown Island, emerged the shining intellects of independence, kindling the flame that burned a nation into being. Here, in the years of sovereign adolescence, another sword was bared—
two-edged blade that cut the ties of blood and heritage and then was sheathed in triumph and despair at Appomattox.

It is a gentle land of friendly suasion; land of the James, the Rapidan, the Rappahannock; land of the presidents and great plantations; land of the dogwood and a hundred battlefields from Seven Pines to Spotsylvania.

It is a land with names to conjure with.

At Fredericksburg the name is Washington. Reminders of the man are everywhere:

. . . His mother’s home, where courtly Lafayette came to pay homage to the aging Mary Ball Washington and was told he looked too young to be a general;

. . . Kenmore, the home of Mrs. Fielding Lewis, sister of Washington (here you can sip her aromatic tea and taste her home-made brand of gingerbread);

. . . Rising Sun Tavern, where Washington talked revolt against the British crown with Lighthorse Harry Lee, George Mason, Fielding Lewis, John Paul Jones, and Patrick Henry.

Near Fredericksburg you’ll stop at Ferry Farm, where Washington was reared, and if the legends are to be believed chopped down that cherry tree and threw that silver dollar.

But Fredericksburg is more than Washington; kaleidoscopic history weighs her down.

Nearby, the battlefields in dreadful eloquence recall the internecine strife of Blue and Gray: At Spotsylvania, the Wilderness, and Salem Church, at Chancellorsville, where Lee’s own right arm, Jackson, fell with the mortal wounds inflicted by his own devoted men.

Charlottesville is the land of Jefferson. Here the great architect of liberty, whose most imperishable deeds were wrought in mind and word, built for himself twin monuments in stone: A University of classic grace with domed Rotunda, deep descending ranges, sweeping lawns; and on a summit overlooking all, a mansion in the same Colonial image, Monticello.

Just down the hill the third president sleeps in modesty, under a shaft whose simple epitaph he fashioned years before he died, at 83, inside the hilltop home where all his wishes ended.

The old and new are wed at Richmond, Virginia’s capital: City of shrines, broad avenues and monuments and stately trees and churches. Amid the bustle of the city streets the shades of Washington and Jefferson, John Marshall, Patrick Henry, Lee and Davis stride down the haunting corridor of years.

Somehow the echo of a clarion call—“Liberty or death!”—persists in St. John’s Church, and long-gone presences still live upon the brow of Shockoe, where the Capitol, designed by Jefferson, commands one end of town in columned splendor.

Not far away is the White House of the Confederacy, now a museum filled with the priceless mementoes of a time when this proud city on the James was the pivot and the heart of a nation that was not to be.

Flanking the town are battlefields—Seven Pines, Cold Harbor; nestled along the James, some distance out along the road to Williamsburg, the great plantations lie in neat array: Westover, Berkley, Shirley, Evelynton.

But Richmond, too, is here and now, crisscrossed with railroad tracks, a busy town of industry, finance, and government; a giant southern shopping center, cigarette-making capital, welding its bonds to Virginia’s tobacco land each fall with the pageantry of the National Tobacco Festival, to be held this year September 28 through October 5.

Lynchburg, in westernmost Piedmont, curls itself in the lazy foothills of the Appalachians. Here is the Miller-Clayton House, which has a curious claim to immortality. In its garden, the fearless Jefferson ate the “poisonous love apple” and lived to tell the tale, thus altering the reputation of the lowly tomato—for that was what it was—in one fell gulp.

And so at last, like Lee, we come to Appomattox . . . where on an April morning in the rain Grant’s ceaseless pounding hammer drove the nails that sealed the coffin of a dying South and made a broken Union whole again.

From the McLean House, where the warriors met to frame the pact that stilled secession’s guns, the fields run down to woods with twining trenches; here, in symbolic innocence, a country crossroads; there, a lone cannon and a molding jail, and in the distance crosses row on row: brothers for whom surrender came too late.

Now, when perspective clears the passionate eye, it can be seen that in this place, April’s gift was triumph as well as tragedy, rebirth in company with sovereign death. And yet a century after that Palm Sunday, the all-pervading sense is still of sorrow; and “when the great star droops in the western sky in the night, we mourn and yet shall mourn with ever-returning spring.”
Aro.
Shenandoah Valley

Mountains speak a language, silently but plain.
I have talked with many; they have made me wise;
They have told me secrets that the gods devise:
Winter snow in April, and December rain...

Highways in the sky and rolling hunt country; forests and foxhounds, cadets and caverns, apples and azaleas, monuments and natural wonders... Hills and history.

This is Virginia's Shenandoah.

Here, from the low-lying land of the Atlantic, the Old Dominion hurtles at its western edge into the sky-locked Appalachians.

To Shenandoah, after the agony, Lee fled "and paced upon the mountains overhead and hid his face amid a crowd of stars;" and here too, earlier, the wily Stonewall taught and made his name immortal in defeat and death.

Like an arc-light lit by the pull of a cord, the Shenandoah sun comes up with a blinding burst on flower and forest. Illumined hilltops cast a reddening glow on sleeping valleys, still in thrall to night; lifting toward, and sometimes in the soft embrace of, shimmering clouds that met the dawn halfway.

This is a land of blossoms, white and pink; a springtime world of varicolored green, of undulating leases and craggy peaks, of tableland and checkerboard plateaus.

At Winchester, a gateway on the north, the apple orchards in their springtime dress—a promise of the harvest yet to come—are inspiration for a festival.

Parades and pageants, floats and princesses, a radiant queen, music and balls and banquets yearly lure thousands of people—we can be among them—to this "apple capital" in early May.

A little further to the southeast, not in the Valley but close by, the joys of hunt racing are shared each spring and fall with visitors to Warrenton and Middleburg by the landed gentry who, in this graceful countryside of gently rolling hills, breed Thoroughbreds with blood of royal-purple, ride to the hounds, and keep their vast estates in impeccable repair.

Front Royal is the door to Skyland Drive, enduring monument to man's love affair with nature.

At this top of Virginia's world the handiwork of engineers, a wonder in itself, pales in the shadow of Creation. Framed in the green of forests, Heaven is bluer, somehow. From the overlooks, like gods on some misplaced Olympus, we can peer to valley farmland stretching endless miles; viewed, in the early morning, through a gauzy haze; seen in the afternoon, a floodlit diorama.

A little off the Skyline Drive, other wonders proliferate: At Luray, the famous "Singing Tower"; not so far away, the caverns, awe-inspiring labor of the eons; Skyline, Endless, Luray, Grand and Shenandoah.

The caves were cut by prehistoric rivers, flowing underground while above the astronomic flames still raged; and they are growing yet, though the streams that were their sculptor vanished long ago—to where? Skyline's special sight, for instance, is the anthodite, a flower of rock emerging out of rock; but do not count on planting it at home. It grows one inch in 7,000 years.

The Natural Chimneys are another wonder to be seen. If it's August, we can be a witness to the jousting tournament there, in which swains of the 20th Century make like knights of old in one of Virginia's most appealing bits of make-believe.

Next stop is Staunton, historic, scenic birthplace of President Woodrow Wilson. The Wilson home is now a national shrine.

Then Lexington, "Last Home of the Heroes," Lee and Jackson. Here the recumbent Lee in marble rests inside the Chapel he, himself, designed on the campus of the university which ever is honored with his name: Washington and Lee. Next door, before the forbidding battlements of VMI, the stern and dashing Jackson stands and surveys the parade grounds of the Institute he served in time of peace.

Ever the past extends into the present, for here is Natural Bridge, where Washington surveyed and Thomas Jefferson built a log cabin as a retreat for himself and friends: Henry Clay, John Marshall, James Monroe among them. The bridge itself, "a miracle in stone," is one of Virginia's prides.

Here is Roanoke, "The Magic City," with its man-made star rising in neon grandeur on Mill Mountain; one of Virginia's largest cities, a muscular coal-hauling town for the mines of the great Southwest, home of a railroad, anchor of the Valley on the south.

Here the sinuous sky-locked road has become the Blue Ridge Parkway with its towering leaps into the clouds and its twisting descents into the vales.

Now they are darkening vales, for twilight comes, and as upon the mountaintop at dawn the morning broke with sudden splendor, so the darkness falls in the Valley depths with a golden glow... as the tired sun lies down in a web of trees.
Southside

Virginia

In the extremity took refuge after Richmond was evacuated; the last Confederate capital, where the secessionist government was established. Danville, the home of freedom's loud, clear voice, Patrick Henry; Red Hill, the home of the Confederation; and the Aladdin lamp.

But all the wheels of industry must turn; the plow and harrow and the wagon yield to truck and tractor, and the power lines that plow the sky above the rolling fields have spelled the doom of the Aladdin lamp.

The memories are older yet than this: A red clay drive near Clarksville; a sad facade; inside it moulds away, its ancient scenic paper flaking from the walls.

At the southern edge of the border country, the factory: The piles of lumber, the acrid scent of new things in the making in the sprawling complex of Hopewell's chemical industry.

The memories are older yet than this: A red clay drive near Clarksville; a sad facade; inside it moulds away, its ancient scenic paper flaking from the walls.

Southside... From factories to peanut fields it stretches in a wide outlay... Wagons and overalls and mule-drawn plows. The windmill water towers are seen less often as the decades pass; the plow and harrow and the wagon yield to truck and tractor, and the power lines that plow the sky above the rolling fields have spelled the doom of the Aladdin lamp.

The memories are older yet than this: A red clay drive near Clarksville; a sad facade; inside it moulds away, its ancient scenic paper flaking from the walls.

The memories are older yet than this: A red clay drive near Clarksville; a sad facade; inside it moulds away, its ancient scenic paper flaking from the walls.
Southwest
Virginia

“Where the rain never falls and the sun never shines... It's dark as a dungeon 'way down in the mines.”

Southwest Virginia reaches into the clouds for Heaven's promise, and burrows beneath the earth and finds it there.

This is the Pathway of the Pioneers, the Shawnee citadel of towering peaks and narrow valleys, of wooded wilds and teeming game, of coves and caves and rhododendron and Black Gold.

Virginia has no land more splendid than her great Southwest, a mountain empire where the king is Coal.

It is a land of rugged loveliness and rugged people, descendants of the daring few who hacked and fought and bled their footsore way into the Old Dominion's last frontier... and came to stay.

Here Dan'l Boone once "kilt a b'ar and fit the wolves" and carved a rough "DB" upon a tree along the Wilderness Road, blazing a trail across the Cumberland's toward the first way-station west at Fort Watauga.

Here the sharp western edge of triangular Virginia knifes into her neighbors—Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia—impaling them upon a jagged blade, nestling them in the soft embrace of hill and forest.

Along the Trail of the Lonesome Pine the hallowed names are Batts and Fallam, John Buchanan, Dr. Thomas Walker, William Preston, John Patton, Andrew Lewis—discoverers, settlers, military men who came and saw and more than often conquered.

Enshrined in memory are the scenes in which they walked: Dunkard's Bottom, now a thriving Radford; Draper's Meadows, now the town of Blacksburg, where Patton died in a bloody Shawnee massacre in 1755; Point Pleasant, Salt Lick, Big Lick, Fort Chiswell, Fort Witten, mighty Cumberland Gap.

A fitting symbol of today's Southwest is found at Abingdon—the Barter Theater. For like an actor on the Barter's boards, the land has many faces.

The most familiar is the blackened face of mankind's human mole, the miner, for out of the man-made caverns of the great Southwest comes almost 7 percent of all the bituminous coal mined in the nation.

There are nearly a thousand mines, some tiny, some immense, tunneling underground to awesome depths. And though the machine age long ago began replacing picks and shovels and mule-drawn carrier cars with mechanical monsters of frightening efficiency, the mines still provide the daily bread of 13,000 Virginians.

Out of the Black Gold country come the trains, the clattering lines of low-slung railway cars laden with fuel for a nation's furnaces: for heat, for power, for light... for clear blue flames in red-tiled fireplaces, for glowing embers in the iron grate, for cozy hearths to sit beside and dream by.

When the mild breath of spring falls on the mountain snow, another face emerges: glistening rivulets and crystal brooks flow in wonderland of leafing trees and blooming mountain laurel, and the Southwest beckons irresistibly.

It is a land that Wordsworth would have loved, a land that would have filled him with "the joy of elevated thoughts—a sense sublime of something far more deeply interfused, whose dwelling is the light of setting suns, the round ocean, the living air, and in the mind of man."

For this is Mother Nature's paradise, a summer playground. Anywhere you go, camping, fishing, boating, swimming and all the delights of summer leisure are only a mountain or so away: at Mountain Lake, at Hungry Mother Park, at Claytor Lake, High Knob, or the incomparable Breaks Interstate Park.

This is the home of the undecided cities: Bristol, which spills across State Street into Tennessee; Bluefield, perched in air-conditioned comfort on the tight wire of the West Virginia border.

Between Gate City and Big Stone Gap on U. S. 23, a railroad and a quiet stream traverse the Natural Tunnel, boring through a mountain for 900 feet; inside there is an arch and amphitheater where, or so they say, the Indians worshiped.

For visitors who want to keep their hands clean there's a demonstration mine with modern decor at Pocahontas; for delvers into the past, Big Stone Gap offers the Southwest Virginia Museum.

And for the whole race of men there's Abingdon's "Wolf's Hill" to Dan'l Boone, where Virginia's latter-day pioneer, Bob Porterfield, blazed a cultural trail through the bramblebushes of the Great Depression with his Barter Theater.

Since then, Virginia's "citadel of drama" has become the only state-supported theater in the country, touring the state a part of every year.

Abingdon, though, is still its permanent home. Here, with the theater in the center ring, a thinking-man's circus pitches its Big Top every autumn. They call it the Virginia Highland Festival of Arts, and this year it is August 1-15.

This, then, is the face of the great Southwest of dreamy eyes and lyric voice, "the still, sad music of humanity" among the meditating and eternal hills.

And this, then, is Virginia: shrine of heroes, land of ghosts, repository of a storied past... but running, running...

The many faces change, and keep on changing; the distant bugle fades, and comes again; the pyramid of years grows steep for scaling, and none can double back from Now to Then.

But if you listen, you will hear the voices, caroming off the soaring mountain heights; echoing voices of the men who ventured... and looking westward, found the land was bright.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>County/State</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abbott, Daniel</td>
<td>South Berwick, Mass.</td>
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<td>Albritton, Richard</td>
<td>North Carolina.</td>
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<td>Allen, Enoch</td>
<td>Gloucester County, N.J.</td>
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<td>Anthony, Philip</td>
<td>Lebanon, Hunterdon County, N.J.</td>
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<td>Arnold, Mark</td>
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<td>Austin, L. Zephaniah</td>
<td>Sheffield, Berkshire County, Mass.</td>
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<td>Ballou (Ballew), Leonard</td>
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<td>Bannister, Jesse</td>
<td>Brookfield, Mass.</td>
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<td>Barrett, Reuben</td>
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<td>Barteau (Bartow), Jonah</td>
<td>New York.</td>
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<td>Frederick County, Va.</td>
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<td>Bell, Jonathan</td>
<td>Camden District, S.C.</td>
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<td>Bensham, James</td>
<td>Washington, Conn.</td>
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<td>Bennett, Thomas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Berry, John</td>
<td>Lincoln County, Va. (now Ky.).</td>
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<td>Bliss, Ebenezer</td>
<td>Longmeadow, Mass.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boon (Boop)</td>
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<td>Bosserman, Christian</td>
<td>Dunmore (now Shenandoah) Co.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brashar, Captain Tobias</td>
<td>Kaskaskia, Illinois Country.</td>
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<td>Brengfogel (Brengfogle), Jacob</td>
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<td>Brod, George</td>
<td>Shenandoah County, Va.</td>
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<td>Brownlee, John, Sr.</td>
<td>Augusta County, Va.</td>
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<td>Bump (Bumpas), Asa</td>
<td>Wareham, Mass.</td>
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<td>Burr, Henry</td>
<td>Northampton Twp., Burlington County, N.J.</td>
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<td>Bush, Aaron</td>
<td>Enfield, Conn.</td>
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<td>Calhoun, Samuel</td>
<td>Pennsborough Twp., Cumberland County, Pa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Camp, Elah</td>
<td>Durham, Conn.</td>
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<td>Campbell, Archibald</td>
<td>Bedford (later Campbell) Co.</td>
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<td>Carpenter, John</td>
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<td>Case, Charles, Sr.</td>
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<td>Chapin, Stephen</td>
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<td>Chappelear, Elias</td>
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<td>Cheek, Randolph</td>
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<td>Clapp, Asahel</td>
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<td>Cogburn (Cockburn), George</td>
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<td>Conrad, John</td>
<td>Frederick County, Md.</td>
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<td>Cooksey (Coocy), Charles</td>
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<td>Corley, Lawrence</td>
<td>Lexington, S.C.</td>
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<td>Craven, Quartermaster</td>
<td>Castle County, Del.</td>
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<td>Cummings, Asa</td>
<td>Andover, Mass.</td>
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<td>Cummings, Jonathan</td>
<td>Ipswich and Topsfield, Essex County, Mass.</td>
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<td>Dagley, Thomas</td>
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<td>Damon, Joseph</td>
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<td>Durfee, Cory, Sr.</td>
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<td>Durkee, John</td>
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<td>Eldredge (Eldridge), Henry</td>
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<td>Epperson, Thompson</td>
<td>Albemarle County, Va.</td>
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<td>Farrar, Nathaniel</td>
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<td>Farwell, David</td>
<td>Harvard, Mass.</td>
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<td>Faulkner (Faulconer), John</td>
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<td>Faulkner, Ens. William</td>
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<td>Fishback, John Philip (see Fishback, Philip)</td>
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<td>Fisher, William</td>
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<td>Fitzgerald (Fitzgarrald), George</td>
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<td>Flanders, Richard</td>
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<td>Fletcher, John</td>
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<td>Formby, Nathan</td>
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<td>Frantz (France), John</td>
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<td>French, Joseph</td>
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<td>Garrison, John</td>
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<td>Garverich (see Gerberich)</td>
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<td>Gay (Guy), William</td>
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<td>Gentry, David</td>
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<td>Gerberich (Garverich), John</td>
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<td>Groover, Adam</td>
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<td>Guild, Lt. Timothy</td>
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<td>Guy, William (see Gay, William)</td>
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<td>Harding, Lot</td>
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<td>Haushalter, Simon</td>
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<td>Haynes (Haines), Josiah</td>
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<td>Herring, Jacob</td>
<td>Marlborough Twp., Philadelphia (later Montgomery) County, Pa.</td>
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<td>Hinkle, Capt. Charles</td>
<td>Rowan County, N.C.</td>
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<td>Hobbs, Thomas</td>
<td>Hobbsville, Hartford County, N.C.</td>
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<td>Hughes, Richard</td>
<td>96th District, S.C.</td>
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<td>Hunt, Nathan</td>
<td>Hopewell, N.J.</td>
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<td>Hussey, Christopher, Sr.</td>
<td>Nottingham, Mass.</td>
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<td>Hutchison, Letitia Wright</td>
<td>Fairfield County, S.C.</td>
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<td>Jennings, John</td>
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<td>Johnson, Alexander</td>
<td>Spotsylvania County, Va.</td>
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<td>Johnson, Corp. Richard</td>
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<td>Johnson, Roland</td>
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<td>Jones, John</td>
<td>Effingham County, Ga.</td>
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<td>Jones, Michael</td>
<td>Baltimore County, Md.</td>
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<td>Judson, Adjt. Nathaniel</td>
<td>Stratford, Conn.</td>
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<td>Judy (Tschudy), Corp. Martin</td>
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<td>Keen, Peter</td>
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<td>Kerlin, John, Sr.</td>
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<td>Kerstetter, Leonard</td>
<td>Penn Twp., Northumberland County, Pa.</td>
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<td>Keyes, Corp. Thomas, Sr.</td>
<td>Shrewsbury, Worcester County, Mass.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Kitchen, Daniel  Leesburg, Va.
Kneisley (Kneisly), Michael  Lancaster County, Pa.
Landis, John (Johannes)  Lancaster County, Pa.
Lawyer, Lt. John Adam  Berks County, Pa.
Lee, James  Rehoboth, Mass.
Lowell, Stephen  Cumberland County, Mass. (now Maine).
Lowrey (Lowry), Thomas  Stafford County, Va.
Marston, Samuel  Exeter, N.H.
Matthews (Mathews), Archer  Augusta and Greenbrier Counties, Va.
McBroom, Henry  Berks County, Pa.
McDoull, Stephen  Bertie County, N.C.
McNeir (McNear), Alexander  York County, Pa.
Meredith, Thomas  Queen Anne's County, Md.
Merrick, Samuel  Upper Makefield Twp., Bucks County, Pa.
Merrill, Richard  Newbury, Essex County, Mass.
Mizner (Misner), Peter  Bladen County, N.C.
Moore, Lt. Samuel  Newcastle County, Del.
Mooney, Richard  Culpeper County, Va.
Musslewhite, Thomas  Bladen County, N.C.
Myers (Moyers), Peter  Berks County, Pa.
Mizner (Misner), Peter  Marbletown, N.Y.
Nichols, Corp. Hezekiah  Amesbury, Mass.
Norris, Patrick  South Carolina.
Osborn (Osborne), Ezra  East Windsor, Conn.
Owen, Lt. Elijah  Hartford County, Conn.
Pearson, Capt. Henry  South Carolina.
Perry, James  New Castle County, Del.
Powell, Richard  Culpeper County, Va.
Prather, Zachariah  Montgomery County, Md.
Ribe!t, Henry  Northampton County, Pa.
Rogers, John  Topsham, Maine (then Mass.).
Rucker, Thomas  Culpeper County, Va.
Sample, John  Abbeville District, S.C.
Sanderson, Abraham  Westminster, Mass. (see Shopbell)
Schappell (Shapelle)  Berks County, Pa.
Shaw, James  Halifax County, N.C.
Shopbell, Daniel  Berks County, Pa.
Smith, George  Ulster County, N.Y.
Stockwell, Abel, Jr.  Marlborough, Vt.
Stuck (Stock), Jacob  York County, Pa.
Swift, Phineas  Plymouth, Mass.
Sykes, John  Prince George and Southamptons County, Va.
Tadlock, John  Virginia.
Talbot (Telbert), Jesse  Georgia.
Tate, John  Augusta and Botetourt Counties, Va.
Terrell (Terrill), Nathaniel  New Milford and New Fairfield, Conn.
Thew, John  Orange County, N.Y.
Tindall, William  Salem County, N.J.
Topleet, Enoch  Loudoun County, Va.
Van Derveer, Dr. Lawrence  Harlingen, N.J.
Van Liew, John  Somerset County, N.J.
Van Meter, Srgt. Benjamin  Pitsgrig, Salem County, N.J.
Vaughan, Thomas  Bedford County, Pa.
Ward, Srgt. Benjamin  Yancey County, N.C.
Warren, William  96th District, S.C.
Watkins, Abner  Prince Edward County, Va.
Wheatley, George  Wilkes County, N.C.
Whitcomb, Simon  Amelia, Dutchess County, N.Y.
White, Lt. Abraham  Frederick County, Md.
Wickiser, Conrad  Northampton County, Pa.
Wilson, John  Mecklenburg County, N.C.
Yandle (Yandell), William  Salisbury District, Mecklenburg County, N.C.

**New Jersey Signers**

*(Continued from page 723)*

Vania, he immediately set out, and on November 12 left Albany for his homeward journey. By the time he reached Princeton, the British Army was marching triumphantly through New Jersey, and he was compelled to seek haven for his family at the home of John Covenhoven in Monmouth County. It was there, on November 30, 1776, that he was surprised and captured by a band of Tories and shamefully treated. Dragged by night to Perth Amboy, he was confined to jail in bitterly cold weather. Later he was removed to New York, where he was locked in a foul prison. Congress was impelled formally to remonstrate against treatment with such indignity and took measures to procure his exchange. When he was released, his health was so hopelessly shattered that he was an invalid the remainder of his life. He resigned from the Congress on February 10, 1777.

Richard Stockton married Annis Boudinot, daughter of Elias Boudinot, a prominent merchant of Princeton, and his wife, Catharine Williams. Annis Boudinot was a sister of Elias Boudinot, L.L.D., President of Continental Congress and Signer of the Treaty of Peace with Great Britain, who married Stockton's sister, Hannah Stockton, on April 21, 1762. A poet in her own right, Annis Stockton frequently wrote verses for the periodicals of the day.

From the book on History of Chapter Names of the New Jersey State Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, by Mary Wendell Wagner, State Historian, 1957, page 7, is the following account of Annis Boudinot Stockton:

Her part in the Battle of Princeton is little known. Some papers and valuable dispatches to the Continental leaders were hidden in Whig Hall at the University. Since her husband had confided everything to her, she knew where these papers were. While the British Army was approaching Princeton, she ran from her home, Morven, to Whig Hall and returned with these written military secrets just before Princeton was taken by the Hessians. She buried the papers under a tree near her home.

The children of Richard and Annis Stockton were:

3. Mary Stockton, who married as her second wife, Rev. Dr. Andrew Hunter.
4. John Richard Stockton, 1764–1828, who became an eminent lawyer and a senator, married Mary Field. He inherited the Morven estate.
5. Lucius Horatio Stockton.

This is the true order of birth of the Stockton children, as recorded in the will of Richard Stockton, from the New Jersey Archives, Abstracts of Wills, vol. 35, p. 375.

This tall, handsome man not only gave his life for his country, but his fortune, which had been ample; it had been greatly diminished by the depreciation in value of Continental currency and by the

*(Continued on page 741)*
The following taken from the original list of Militia in District 2, Richmond County, Ga. Certified March 2, 1793, by Capt. Thomas Moore. Contributed by Mary Givings Bryan, Archivist, Georgia Dept. of Archives and History, Atlanta, Ga. NOTE: Later Militia Records on file in Georgia Gen. Records in DAR Library.

Capt. Thomas Moore.
Lt. William Barrett.
Samuel Bowdre.
John Pilman (?).
William Lovelace.
Wm. H. Crawford.
Littleton Yarbrough.
James Johns.
John Robertson.
Wm. Crawford.
John Devine.
Joshua Grime.
Stephen Daniel.
John Tolas.
James Smith.
Stephen Cobb.
Nathan Benton.
Asa Dogget.
James Barnes.
Hezekiah Beale.
John Collins.
Wm. Hardin.
Timothy Pitman.
Elisa Welbourn.
Elisha Perryman.
Edward Bowdre.
Wm. Ronborough.
Ed. Booker Jelkins.
Hillery Pratt.
Charles Ellis.
John Cathbert.
Wm. Smith.
George Nelson.
Robert Pollard.
Isaac Ramsey.
Robert Dexter (Dixon).
John Tumon.
Stephen Randolph (Randolf).

A Roll of Richmond County, Ga., Light Horse Commanded by Capt. William Dearmond, 1800. Contributed by Mary Givings Bryan, Atlanta, Ga. 
Wm. Dearmond, Capt. 1x
Charles Carter, 1st Lt. 1x
George J. Hull, 1st Lt. 2x
Wm. Robertson, 1st Sqt.
John Evans, 1st Sqt.
Benjamin Enwolden, 2nd Sqt.
David Allen, 3rd Sqt.
Aaron Rhodes, 4th Sqt.
John Harris, Trumpeter.
Archibald Hatcher.
Andrew Burney.
Allen Wyly.
Barnaby Payne.
David Tiney.
George Low.
George Morse.
Hill Chatfield.
Hill Chatfield.
John Bostick.
John Burch.
Armsted Fulcher.
John Garret.
John Harding.
James B. Oliver.
John Rhodes.
John Smith.
John Tumon.
Joseph Wood.
John Bugg.
Lemuel Young.
Littleton Wyche.
Nathan Beall.
Robert Allen.
Robert Gilkey.
Robert McTyire.
Robert Wyche.
Stephen Randolph (Randolf).


1st Company—by order of Commander-in-chief, Meriwether.
William Hatcher, Capt., 6-21-1791.
John Coleman, 1st Lt., 3-25-1793.
Oliver White, Ens.
2nd Company
Archer Burton, Capt., 6-21-1791.
Thomas Burton, 1st Lt.
Gilbert Barden, Ens., 3-25-1793.
3rd Company
Christopher Serale (?), Capt., 1793.
William Branner, 1st Lt., 1793.
James Bead, Ens. 1793.
4th Company
John Dupriest, Capt., 1793.
Andrea McEver, 1st Lt., 1793.
Jesse White, Ens., 1793.
5th Company
John Hoadge, Capt., 6-21-1791.
Francis Hodge, 1st Lt., 3-25-1793.
James McCurdy, Ens., 1793.
6th Company
Armstrong Heard, Capt., 1793.
John Venyaree, Lt., 6-1-1791.
James Rogers, Ens., 3-25-1793.
7th Company
John Fergus, Capt., 1793.
James Shields, Lt., 1793.
James Tuttle, Ens., 1793.
8th Company
Thomas Penn, Capt., 3-25-1793.
Francis Higginbottom, 1st Lt., 3-25-1793.
Nicholas Tuttle, Ens., 1793.
9th Company
Joseph Blackwell, Capt., 6-17-1791.
Benjamin Head, 1st Lt., 3-25-1793.
Joshua Tyner, Ens., 3-25-1793.
10th Company
Richard Benoe, Capt., 3-25-1793.
Julan (?) Neal, 1st Lt., 3-25-1793.
Quinton Shannon, Ens., 3-25-1793.
11th Company
George Alexander, Capt., 3-25-1793.
John Carroll, 1st Lt., 3-25-1793.
12th Company
William Allen, Capt., 6-21-1791.
Richard Colbert, Lt., 6-21-1791.
Thomas Colbert, Ens., 6-21-1791.
13th Company
William Patton, Capt., 3-25-1793.
David Eberhardt, Lt., 3-25-1791.
Samuel Latton, Ens., 3-25-1793.
Haynes, Nathaniel, 1849.
Haynes, B. S., 1830.
Henniger, Henry, 1853.
Hess, George, 1838.
Hess, Reuben, 1850.
Higby, B. W., 1846.
Higgin, David, 1845.
Higgin, Eunice, 1844.
Hill, Daniel, 1826.
Hill, Leverett, 1854.
Hindley, Henry, 1847.
Hindley, John, 1840.
Hine, Nathaniel, 1831.
Hinkley, Joshua, 1838.
Hodges, Josiah.
Homer, Elias, 1848.
Homer, John B., 1830.
Holt, Tobias, 1838.
Holtz, Jacob, 1836.
Hodgson, Asa, 1849.
Hodgson, John, 1840.
Hodgson, Richard, 1829.
Hodgson, Samuel, 1838.
Hodgson, Thomas, 1836.
Hodgson, William, 1839.
Hollister, Hubbard, 1826.
Hornor, Elias, 1848.
Horton, Franklin, 1852.
Hough, Hiram, 1847.
Howard, John, 1848.
Howettt, Catharine, 1832.
Hoyt, D. W., 1837.
Hoyt, Samuel, 1841.
Hubbard, Solomon, 1833.
Huff, Tunis, 1847.
Hull, Emily, 1852.
Hull, Jonathan, 1832.
Humble, John, 1845.
Humphrey, James, 1825.
Hurd, James C., 1828.
Husted, Leander, 1847.
Huyck, Catharine, 1854.
Huyck, Jacob, 1835.
idel, Cornelius, 1850.
Imman, Malavera, 1843.
Ireland, Samuel, 1839.
Ivory, Walter, 1848.
Keeler, Almira, 1822.
Keeler, John, 1836-42.
Kellog, Martin, 1850.
Kellog, Orsams, 1822.
Kies, Samuel, 1854.
Kimball, Moses, 1841.
Kinney, Joseph, 1842.
Kinney, Manoah, 1820.
Kinney, Rueben, 1833.
Kinney, William, 1836.
Kinsley, Peter, 1840.
Kline, William, 1839.
Knight, Willard, 1850.
Jackson, Charles, 1845.
Jackson, Selathiel, 1825.
Jacob, Asa, 1849.
Janes, John, 1848.
Jeffery, David, 1849.
Jeffery, Nancy, 1826.
Jeffery, Thomas, 1825.
Jenkins, Benjamin, 1831.
Jennings, Samuel, 1847.
Jerome, John B., 1821.
Jerome, Randall, 1825.
Johnson, Alvin, 1819.
Johnson, Christopher, 1847.
Johnson, James, 1844.
Johnson, John B., 1830.
Johnson, Seymour, 1825.
Johnston, John W., 1845.
Jones, Anna, 1850.
Jones, T., 1853.
Judson, Rufus, 1834.
LaCaste, John, 1821.
Lake, Peter, 1819.
Lakins, Daniel, 1833.
Lane (Guardianship), 1857.
Latham, Charles, 1832.
Latham, Ebenezer, 1828.
Lathrop, Zephaniah.
Lawrence, Wilder, 1851.
Laylin, John, 1824.
Lee, Ezra, 1824.
Lee, Hector, 1824.
Lee, Riverious, 1824.
Leggett, Charles, 1840.
Light, Joseph, 1846.
Lindsley, Daniel, 1834.
Littlefield, Sanders, 1825.
Lockhart, Ephriam, 1852.
Lockwood, Jane, 1844.
Low, H., 1842.
Lyles, William, 1843.
Lyons, Benjamin, 1839.
Mack, Daniel, 1832.
Mann, A. (released), 1832.
Marshall, Ichabod, 1854.
Martin, Gilbert, 1834.
Mason, Calmey, 1838.
Mason, Russell, 1835.
Mather, Horace, 1824.
Maxum, Calvin, 1820.
May, Christian, 1825.
McCready, Alexander, 1832.
McGorlan, Robert, 1840.
McIntyre, Benjamin, 1836.
McKisson, Arthur, 1845.
McLaughlin, Andrew, 1841.
McMillan, A., 1854.
McMillan, John, 1827.
Mead, Horan, 1835.
Meade, Israel, 1837.
Mead, John, 1829.
Mead, Stephen, 1857.
Meeke, Edward, 1836.
Meeker, Hanford, 1845.
Merrifield, Martin, 1856.
Merriman, Nathan, 1846.
Merry, Hosem, 1836.
Metcalf, Eli, 1844.
Meyer, Peter, 1845.
Meyers, John, 1838.
Mill, Henry, 1843.
Miller, John, 1847.
Millman (Guardianship), 1854.
Millman, Ira, 1835.
Millman, John, 1827.
Miner, John, 1847.
Minges, John, 1835.
Minkler, Cyrus, 1834.
Mitchell, James, 1824.
Moore, Ezekiel, 1853.
Moore, Henry, 1835.
Moore, Lyman, 1835.
Morearty, John, 1847.
Morgan, Seth, 1841.
Morris, John, 1848.
Morrisson, Zina, 1860.
Morse, Ashael, 1846.
Morse, Chloe, 1838.
Morgan, Harvey, 1834.
Mott, Wilden, 1854.
Moyer, Peter, 1838.
Mullenise, Moses, 1838.
Mumford, David, 1816.
Munger, Eliab, 1843.
Munger, Ephraim, 1826.
Meyer, Peter, 1854.
Nay, Philip, 1842.
Nessel, Lovina, 1834.
Newcomb, Benjamin, 1822.
Nichols, Ira, 1851.
Nixon, James, 1834.
Noble, Elbridge, 1843.
Nugent, William, 1833.
Olds, Timothy, 1819.
Quintard, Peter, 1823.
Page, Daniel, 1830.
Palmer, Aljah, 1841.
Palmer, William, 1837.
Parker, Calvin, 1842.
Parker, Charles, 1819.
Parker, Grace, 1825.
Parker, Ira, —.
Parson, J. M., 1819.
Patch, Lewis, 1837.
Patten, Mathew, 1843.
Patterson, Alvin, 1836.
Patterson, Oliver, 1845.
Patton, Mathew, 1847.
Paul, John, 1830.
Paxton, John, Sr., 1826.
Pearce, Varney, 1835.
Pearson, William, 1829.
Penfield, Ephriam, —.
Perry, Moses, 1825.
Pettitboe, Truman, 1832.
Pettis, Edward, 1826.
Phillips, John, 1847.
Phillips, Zibah, 1837.
Pickard, Nicholas, 1827.
Pierce, Willard, 1859.
Place, Solomon, 1845.
Platt, James, 1843.
Pomeroy, John, 1852.
Pool, John, 1852.
Poorman, John, 1833.
Post, Ashbel, 1827.
Powers, Lemu, 1841.
Pratt, Stephen, 1826.
Prentice, Asa, 1848.
Prentiss, James L., 1837.
Probisco, John, 1851.
Prout, William, 1825.
Prouty, Hugh, 1851.
Reed, Andrew, 1852.
Satchia, 1839.
Stone (Guardianship), 1838.
Tanner, Nathan, 1836.
Terry, Henry, 1845.
Thompson, Horatio, 1845.
Tatterson, Joseph, 1842.
Trumbull, Daniel, Sr., 1840.
Trumbull, Daniel, Jr., 1846.
Upham, B. A., 1818.
Upp, Philip, 1847.
Utley, C., 1825.
Valentine, Charles, 1825.
Van Benschooter, Almon, 1840.
Van Benschooter, Betsey, 1834.
Van Benschout, William, 1833.
Vanderly, Henry, 1825.
Van Horn, John, 1830.
Van Orman, Joseph, 1828.
Van Renselaer, Schuyler, 1836.
Van Scoy, Ceylon, 1847.
Van Tie, Jane, 1842.
Van Vranken, Ceylon, 1840.
Vredenburg, Edward, 1853.
Vroman, Nelson, 1847.
Vrooman, Henry, 1847-59.
Vrooman, Martin, 1846.
Vrooman, William, 1842.
Waldron, Joseph, 1825.


Susan Miller, d. Sept. 11, 1842, in the cemeteries in Moniteau Co., Mo. The Methodist Church and Cemetery date from 1840. This was the first Methodist Church and Cemetery in Missouri. There is another small cemetery in Sec. 24, Twp. 46, Range 14, on State Highway 41, about on the line dividing Moniteau and Cole Counties, Mo., to the north of the highway at top of bluff.

There is another small cemetery in Sec. 24, Twp. 46, Range 14, on State Highway 41, about on the line dividing Moniteau and Cole Counties, Mo., to the north of the highway at top of bluff. Abraham Shull, b. Jan. 6, 1798, d. Nov. 15, 1859.


Cemetery Records, New Hope Presbyterian Church, Gastonia, N.C. (Continued from April DAR Magazine)


Hanna, John N. (no dates; lived to be old man, Sgt. Civil War Vet.).


Hand, J. R., d. Jan. 4, 1867, age 43 yrs., 2 mo., 9 days.

Harrison, Nancy, Sept. 8, 1828—Jan. 9, 1871.

Harrison, John, July 15, 1822—Nov. 6, 1883.

Harrison, Albert, 1802—

Henderson, Susan M., b. 1822—death date unknown.

Hoffman, Catherine Gordon, 1821—Feb. 27, 1853.

Hoffman, Catherine Clinton, Oct. 7, 1848—July 29, 1877.


Martha, wife of R. R. Horsley, May 29, 1816—Apr. 4, 1900.


Leeper, Mrs. Matthew (Margaret), b. 1800, d. Mar. 30, 1859.

Leeper, A. A., Apr. 11, 1828—July 8, 1889.

Leeper, E. C., June 27, 1833—Mar. 16, 1908.

Leeper, W. F., Feb. 4, 1831—Sept. 25, 1905 (Civil War Vet.).


Leeper, Andrew, 1805—1865.

Lewis, James, Nov. 30, 1815—Jan. 29, 1895.

Martin, J. G., Nov. 4, 1822—Feb. 16, 1855.

Martin, P. Carlisle, Feb. 14, 1811—July 18, 1887.

Matthew, F. B., Feb. 14, 1811—July 18, 1887.


Matthews, Mary A., b. Sept. 6, 1868, d. date not given, age 60 yrs. 9 mo., and 12 days.

McKee, James Robert, 1857—1886.


McKee, Isaac, b. 1770, d. Mar. 28, 1848.

McKee, James, b. 1795, d. Sept. 9, 1832.

McKee, G. Logan, b. 1853, d. 1909.


Pegram, May, b. March 1796, d. July 5, 1866.

Pegram, Elvira Eveline, b. 1826, d. 1844.

Pegram, J. Franklin, b. 1825, d. 1908.

Pegram, Mary, b. 1825, d. 1900.


Rankin, Rebecca G., b. May 5, 1824, d. Aug. 5, 1899.


Ratchford, J. G., d. Aug. 30, 1864, aged 27 yrs., 9 mos., 9 days.


Ratchford, Margaret L., b. May 8, 1830, d. May 18, 1857.

Ratchford, Elizabeth Ann, b. Sept. 29, 1829, d. Feb. 9, 1895.


Ratchford, Elizabeth A., b. 1828, d. 1908.

Ratchford, Ester, b. 1802, d. 1885.

Ratchford, Joseph, b. 1798, d. 1870.

Ratchford, Ezekiel, b. 1830, d. 1869.

Ratchford, Susan M., b. 1855, d. 1899.


Reid, James W., b. June 25, 1816, d. May 15, 1894.

Reid, R. H., b. Apr. 3, 1834, d. May 3, 1863.
Reed, Mrs. W. M. (Nancy), b. 1795, d. Nov. 5, 1881.
Rees, John N., b. 1809, d. 1834.
Rhyme, M. J. Lewis, b. Dec. 9, 1855, d. June 6, 1894.
Stowe, Mary Jane Buchanan, b. July 9, 1821, d. Nov. 19, 1908.
Stowe, Leroy W., b. Apr. 11, 1830, d. July 20, 1867.
Suggs, John G., b. 1845, d. 1901.
Thompson, Mary Ann, b. Dec. 3, 1832, d. Nov. 26, 1903.
Thompson, E. D., b. May 10, 1810, d. Mar. 19, 1867.
Thompson, Elizabeth A., d. Sept. 19, 1845, aged 41 yrs.
Titman, A. B., b. Sept. 26, 1821, d. May 12, 1911.
Titman, A. B. (Elizabeth), b. 1833, d. 1857, 44 yrs. of age.
Titman, Palmer, b. 1787, d. Feb. 24, 1871.
Thornburgh, Ambrus A., b. 1800, d. Dec. 12, 1847.
Wright, James M., b. 1809, d. 1879.
Note: - Inscriptions on tombstones of later dates may be found in the N.C. Genealogical Records in DAR Library.

QUERIES

Shaw-Barker - Want ances., parents, dates, and places of Hannah Shaw, b. abt. 1747, d. in Newport, R.I., 1803; lived in Newport at time of mar. to Joshua Barker of Middletown, R.I., 1768; ch. were John Holmes, Isaac, Joshua, and Ann, all born in Middletown, R.I. - Mrs. E. M. Mills, 113 Kensington Ave., Plainfield, N.J., 07060.


Kile-Want inf. regarding parents of Robert Kile and brother James, living near Winchester, Va., in 1782; James died at Romney, (West) Va., in 1813. - O. M. Kile, 6514 Wicasset Rd., Washington 16, D.C.


Johnson - Wanted full name, birth, mar. and death dates with places of wife of Rowland Johnson; he was b. Amelia Co., Va., 1758, and Rev. soldier. - Mrs. J. L. Patterson, 1051 Providence Rd., Charlotte 7, N.C.

New Jersey Signers

(Continued from page 737)


Trenton, March 7

On Wednesday, the 28th of February last, departed this life, at his seat at Morven, near Princeton, in the fifty-first year of his age, Richard Stockton, Esquire. The ability, dignity, and integrity, with which this gentleman discharged the duties of the several important offices to which he was called by the voice of his country are well known.

In the private walks of life he was peculiarly engaging; his manners were easy, his conversation was at all times embellished with the genuine marks of a finished education, a refined taste, and a true knowledge of the world. It pleased God to give him an opportunity of completing his character as a Christian, by that unshaken fortitude and pious resignation with which he sustained a disease peculiarly painful and tedious; and by that composure and triumph, with which he parted with everything that was dear in life.

His remains were conducted to the College hall on the Friday following, where an excellent sermon suitable to the occasion was preached by the Rev. Dr. Mr. Samuel Smith, the Professor of Divinity; they were afterwards interred with his ancestors, in the Friends burial ground near Princeton.

The beautiful Morven estate, built by Richard Stockton, grandfather of the Signer of the Declaration of Independence, has been restored at fabulous cost and is used now as the Executive Mansion of the State of New Jersey.

The names of Mrs. Annis Stockton and Mrs. Catharine Stockton were included in the list of ladies who planned the celebration and who met George Washington at the bridge as he entered Trenton on the way to New York for his inauguration as the first President of the United States, in 1789.

* * *

Note:

In the sketches on Francis Hopkinson and Richard Stockton, it was stated that both had been lawyers and members of the Executive Council of New Jersey. It seems appropriate to include here a short account on William Franklin, the last Royal Governor of the Prov-
ILLINOIS

The Sixty-eighth Annual Illinois State Conference was held at the Palmer House in Chicago from Tuesday, March 24, through Thursday, March 26.

Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, President General, arrived Sunday, held a press conference on Monday, and that night attended the State Officers' Club Dinner, presided over by an Honorary State Regent, Mrs. Albert G. Peters. Mrs. Duncan remained throughout the entire Conference, and her presence contributed greatly to its success.

At the Tuesday morning session, in addition to the President General, the following National Officers were presented by the State Regent, Mrs. Ralph A. Killey: Mrs. Charles M. Johnson, Chaplain General, of Illinois; Mrs. H. Nelson Kilbourn, Historian General, of Kansas; Mrs. Len Young Smith, Vice President General, of Mississippi; and Miss Helen McMackin, Honorary Vice President General, who is also an Honorary State Regent of Illinois. Other Illinois Honorary State Regents present were Mrs. Thomas E. Maury, Mrs. Henry C. Warner, Mrs. Len Young Smith, Mrs. Charles M. Johnson, and Mrs. Albert Grover Peters.

The active State Officers who participated were led by Mrs. Killey, who has been endorsed as a candidate for Vice President General in 1965; Mrs. Carl A. Ritchie, Vice Regent; Mrs. R. O. Illyes, Chaplain (who presided at the Hour of Loving Remembrance on Tuesday afternoon); Mrs. Ralph R. Wilson, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Emery Robinson Kamp, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Edith Brook, Treasurer; Mrs. James J. Hamm, Registrar; Mrs. Richard H. Thompson, Jr., Historian; and Mrs. Lyell W. Canedy, Librarian.

The National Vice Chairmen from Illinois present were Mrs. Gerald W. Brooks, American Indians; Mrs. Thomas E. Maury, Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship; Mrs. Vaughn A. Gill, DAR Magazine Advertising; Mrs. Harold I. Meyer, Genealogical Records; Mrs. Len Young Smith, Honor Roll; and Mrs. Carl A. Ritchie, Transportation.

The outstanding President General's Forum was given by Mrs. Duncan before a capacity group of interested Daughters, and her address, Positive Action and Our Republic, at our State Dinner, was the highlight of the entire Conference. Mrs. Jones addressed the conference on National Defense night, followed by a reception for the President General and the candidates for State Office: Miss Verna Mae Helm, Vice Regent; Mrs. Robert Showers, Treasurer; Mrs. John S. Devanny, Corresponding Secretary; and Mrs. Harold I. Meyer, Librarian. These officers were installed by Mrs. Charles M. Johnson following the State Dinner.

An American Heritage pageant, This Land of Ours, was presented by members appropriately costumed, accompanied by two-piano music suitable for the occasion and played by Mrs. Anton Dischinger and Mrs. Ralph R. Wilson. The pageant was directed by Mrs. Peters and included a display of various American Flags by the Flag Chairman, Mrs. Cleland E. Leaman.

Another feature of the program was a display of rare coverlets exhibited by the Colonial Coverlet Guild of America.

At the Junior Members' and Pages' luncheon, presided over by Mrs. Lee Derrer, JAC members gave a play directed by Mrs. John Oster, State Chairman. Later in the meeting Mrs. Oster was named the outstanding Illinois Junior of 1964.

Thursday morning Mrs. Kilbourn spoke briefly concerning the Americana Room at National Headquarters, after which Mrs. Reebler Graves presided at the Good Citizens Luncheon.

To the State Regent, Mrs. Killey, Mrs. Merril King, General Chairman, and to Mrs. James Peterson, Coordinator, and to their respective committees, goes the credit for a well-organized and smoothly run State Conference. Fine reports, excellent music, and the stimulating presence of the President General throughout the entire proceedings made our Sixty-eighth Annual State Conference one long to be remembered.—Mrs. RICHARD H. THOMPSON, JR., State Historian.

MASSACHUSETTS

The Seventieth State Conference of the Massachusetts DAR was held at the Sheraton Plaza Ho-
tel, Boston, March 24 and 25, with Miss Gertrude A. MacPeek, State Regent, presiding.

The invocation was given by one of our members, the Rev. Dr. Mabel Lewis Sahakian, which was followed by the customary opening exercises.

Our Spring Conference is a very happy occasion, with our Good Citizens as guests. This year 250 schools were represented, a gain of 5, and 197 girls were present. With their gaiety and enthusiasm, they brought an inspirational mood.

Their speaker was Dr. Ernest Caverly, who had just retired as Superintendent of the Brookline schools. His talk, A Woman's World, was for the girls. He said:

Today, one must work hard to have a good education, but one must also work hard to form a good character. You Good Citizens represent good leadership, which we need in this world today. There are 4,000,000 more women than men in America, but fewer women go to the polls to vote. Young citizens must remedy this situation. If we don't vote we have no part in the Government. There are few women in public life—only 50 in high rank in Government service. Today women should be studying in the field of economics, as they own 51 per cent of the stock, 50 per cent of Government bonds, 45 per cent of real estate, and buy 75 per cent of consumer goods. Professions are wide open, but few take advantage of this at the college level. One should assume the position for which you are fitted. Always find marriage in one's level of accomplishment. Be willing to take responsibility. One always can do the things she wishes to do.

Elizabeth Sibley of Gloucester High was chosen the Massachusetts Good Citizen. A daughter of a fisherman, she won a scholarship to Swarthmore College, as she stood first in a class of 151. After a reception to the Good Citizens the girls left on a historical tour, which this year included a visit to the Museum of Fine Arts as well as Old North Church, Old South Church, and Faneuil Hall, and luncheon at the Union Oyster House.

The afternoon session was preceded by our Memorial Service, in charge of our State Chaplain, Mrs. Frederick C. Prussman. Music was supplied by our own State Chorus, accompanied by Mrs. Albert Richardson at the piano.

Reports of State Chairmen were given; our National Vice Chairmen were introduced, and Mrs. Clifford Waterhouse brought us up to date on the work status of our Massachusetts Room. Mrs. James K. Polk, National Vice Chairman of Resolutions, from New York, was the speaker of the afternoon. She explained our stand on the United Nations:

Our National Defense program is built on the defense of moral, physical, and spiritual values on which our freedom is based. Thus we have insisted if freedom is to be defended, national sovereignty and solvency and states' rights must be preserved.

Resolutions were presented by Mrs. Fred Spurr, one of which was the Credo later adopted by the National Resolutions Committee.

The banquet in the Oval Room was a very colorful, gay affair, with decorations of Easter bonnets; large ones decorated the head table, and each guest had a small one, which she wore. Music was furnished by Mrs. Elizabeth Mihovan of Lenox, accompanied at the piano by our own Mrs. Dorothy Bradley of Pittsfield. Mrs. Mihovan began with The Easter Parade and ended with our State Regent's High Hopes, in which everybody joined. The guest speaker was Mrs. Doloris Bridges of New Hampshire.

The speaker for Wednesday morning was Mrs. Ivan T. Johnson, National Chairman of Genealogical Research, who spoke with pride of the 31,000 names of Revolutionary soldiers that had been microfilmed and given by us to the DAR Library. Reports of State Chairmen continued, and the session ended at 12:20 P.M.—Marion A. Sweet, State Historian.

CALIFORNIA

An original feature of the Fifty-sixth Annual California State Conference in Coronado, March 8-12 was presentation of the first Colonial Debutantes. The young ladies, who were introduced by the State Regent, Mrs. Frank R. Mettlach, to the President General, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, are C. A. R. members who are now ready to join the DAR. A magnolia- and wisteria-draped arch was the focal point through which the girls passed to be greeted by the President General. Mrs. Harold P. Thompson, Senior Honorary National Vice President, C.A.R., and Mrs. Kenneth Main, California State Vice President, C.A.R., directed the event. Mrs. Lawrence C. Hampton, mother of the C.A.R. State President, was Chairman of the Debutante Committee. The girls were dressed in white and carried Colonial nosegays.

Harry Von Zell, Television and Radio star, addressed the banquet.
on America's Vital Issue. Several years ago Mr. Von Zell was called upon to assist in producing a series of educational films which were so well received that he has made a second career of speaking on Americanism.

Further glamorous features included the opening session, when the Amphibious Force Pacific Fleet Band played a concert and the procesional under the direction of Chief Musician Gerald A. Tanguay, U.S.N. A luncheon speaker of note was Rear Admiral Leslie E. Gehres, U.S.N., Rtd., whose subject was Self-Government of Free Men.

An event of great interest to all Coronado was dedication of an historical marker on the Hotel del Coronado by the Oliver Weatherbee Chapter of Coronado. The large bronze plaque read:

Hotel del Coronado built in 1888, presented by the Oliver Weatherbee Chapter, California State Society, N.S.D.A.R.

The plaque was presented by the chapter regent and conference chairman, Mrs. William B. Bailey, and was received by the general manager of the Hotel, Ralph Van Noy. The inspiration provided by the visit of the President General as our honored guest greatly enhanced the California Conference.—Mrs. Joseph H. Jordan, State Chairman of Public Relations.

NEBRASKA

Nebraska's Sixty-second State Conference was held at the Madison Hotel, Norfolk, on March 18-20, with the State Regent, Mrs. Herbert H. Selleck, presiding. Following a 3-year respite, the traditional "Conference blizzard" made its reappearance and decreased the attendance somewhat. Despite the weather, however, many described it as one of the most successful gatherings of the Nebraska Daughters.

The Conference theme was "If ye have knowledge, let others light their candles by it." Hostess chapters were Evergreen, Lewis-Clark, Nancy Gary, and Douglas King. Registration began on the afternoon of March 18. Meetings of the Executive Committee and Board of Management were held that evening. At the conclusion of the meetings, Mrs. Selleck and members of her own chapter, Point of Rock, entertained at an informal reception for all Daughters who had arrived.

Following the Processional, Mrs. Selleck called the Conference to order at 9:00 A.M. on March 19. The invocation was pronounced by Mrs. William Johnson, State Chaplain, and the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by Mrs. Joel McLaugherty, National Vice Chairman of the Flag Committee. The State Chairman of American Music, Mrs. Ray Hunter, directed the singing of the National Anthem, and Mrs. Raymond Farquhar led the Americans' Creed.

Mrs. Selleck introduced the guests of honor: Mrs. Arthur Allan of Pueblo, Colo., Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution; Mrs. Francis Birnbaumer of Lincoln, Neb., Vice President General; and Miss Pauline Cowger, State Regent of Kansas. Honorary State Regents present were Mesdames Horace Cary, Frank Baker, Reuben Knight, A. J. Rasmussen, Hobert L. Blackledge, Folsom Gates, and Francis Birnbaumer.

Mrs. Reuben E. Knight was endorsed by the Conference as a candidate for Honorary Vice President General at the forthcoming Continental Congress.

Highlights of the reports of State Officers and Committee Chairmen heard throughout the day included the following:

1. The announcement that the Nebraska State Roster was nearing completion and would soon be ready for distribution.

2. A "Helen Selleck scholarship" amounting to $150.00 had been given by Point of Rock Chapter to St. Mary's School for Indian Girls.

3. The American Indians Committee is receiving contributions to be applied on a National Scholarship for Edward Jackson West, an outstanding young man of the Winnebago Tribe, who wishes to attend the University of Nebraska. The Conference voted to give $100.00 in honor of Mrs. Selleck. An additional $114.00 (also in honor of Mrs. Selleck) was contributed by members and officers.

4. The Library Committee has completed a new catalog listing the items in the very fine Lue R. Spencer Genealogical Library. Notable contributions to the Library during the year include a six-volume set of Hinsdale's Quaker Records, purchased at a cost of $400.00 by Mrs. Charles Abbott in memory of her aunt, Mrs. Belle Brenizer.

5. Interest in the American History Month Essay Contest has increased greatly. Each of the 1200 students who entered received a card of commendation from the State Society.

6. There were 889 members in 63 JAC Clubs.

7. The amount of money sent as memorials to the DAR schools, Indian schools, and the Student Loan Fund was increased sharply.

8. A diamond DAR pin was given to the Nebraska Society by Mrs. Estella Thorpe Smith. It is to be worn by the State Regent.

At noon a luncheon, honoring State Officers, Honorary State Regents, hostess chapter regents, and guests, was given, with Mrs. Selleck and Mrs. Leon E. Ponte, State Vice Regent, as hostesses.

Representatives from 12 other patriotic societies were present at the afternoon session and brought greetings from their organizations. Mrs. Allen spoke of the history and purpose of the Smithsonian Institution. She brought greetings from both the National and the Colorado Societies.

Mrs. Birnbaumer spoke of the importance of increasing our membership and of the advantages of DAR membership. Miss Cowger brought greetings from the Kansas Daughters and from Mrs. Selleck's sister, Mrs. Emil Lindquist, regent of Minerva Chapter in Wichita. She also presented a copy of the current Kansas Roster to Mrs. Selleck.

Mrs. Gilbert E. Roberts, Chairman of Pages and Processionals, and Mrs. Robert E. Denney, State Chairman of Junior Membership, were in charge of arrangements for the 5:30 Juniors' and Pages' Dinner. Presiding at a 6:30 dinner for members of the State Officers' Club was Mrs. Birnbaumer. The club gave $25.00 to the Edward West Fund in memory of three departed members.

The Conference opened formally that evening. Mrs. A. V. Nordeen, regent of Nancy Gary Chapter and Conference Chairman, welcomed members and guests. Greetings were brought by Edward I.
Vrzal, Mayor of the city; Mr. Papineau, Manager of the Madison Hotel; and Mrs. J. Carroll Bobbitt, Senior State President of the C. A. R. Mrs. Ponte responded. A trio from Norfolk Junior College furnished the music. The speaker for the evening was Dr. J. Galen Saylor, chairman of the Department of Secondary Education at the University of Nebraska, whose topic was The Finns Chose Freedom, The Russians Tyranny. Dr. Saylor also showed colored slides made when he was a Fulbright Lecturer at the University of Jyvaskyla in Finland in 1962–63. Following the retiring of the Colors, Evergreen Chapter (Mrs. William Schorn, regent) honored Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Birnbaumer, Miss Cowger, the State Officers, and Honorary State Regents at a reception.

The annual Red Carnation Breakfast for those interested in furthering the work of the C. A. R. was held on Friday, March 20, at 7:30 with Mrs. Bobbitt in charge of arrangements.

Chapter regents reported during the morning session. The final report of the Resolutions Committee was given by Mrs. John Gradwohl, Chairman. Mrs. Gradwohl, who served also as Personal Page for her aunt, Mrs. Selleck, is a practising attorney.

Douglas King Chapter, of which Mrs. Paul Harrington is regent, was hostess for the luncheon the same day. A 24-member chorus under the direction of Dr. Earl Loessel from Wayne State College presented an unusually delightful and varied musical program.

The First Methodist Church was the scene of the impressive Memorial Service. Mrs. Johnson, State Chaplain, paid tribute to 40 departed members. Mrs. A. V. Nordeen accompanied by Mrs. Nadine Johnson, organist, sang several numbers.

Lewis–Clark Chapter made the arrangements for the 7:00 P. M. Annual Banquet in the Hotel Madison Ballroom. Mrs. J. Russell Anderson, chapter regent, introduced Senator Marvin Stomer of Lincoln, who spoke on Decisions—the Lion and the Fox and discussed his predictions for the coming 21st century.

Mrs. Howard J. Berg, State Chairman of the Good Citizens Contest, announced that Miss Linda Johnson of the Franklin High School, winner of the $100.00 Savings Bond, was unable to be present because of the blizzard. Mrs. Tom Leonard of Blair was named the outstanding Junior Member—the award being a Revere bowl, the gift of the Chairman, Mrs. Denney. Mrs. Ponte announced that Miss Sharon Knapp, a student at Norfolk Jr. College, was the recipient of the award of the Americanism Committee.

The final report of the Credentials Committee showed a total registration of 136.

Mrs. Birnbaumer installed the following newly elected officers:

- Mrs. Roy S. Ross of Gordon, Chaplain.
- Mrs. Merrill J. Hewitt of Omaha, Recording Secretary.
- Mrs. Elmer Lund of Genoa, Corresponding Secretary.
- Miss Martha Weaver of Lincoln, Treasurer.
- Mrs. William A. Johnson of Hasting, Registrar.
- Mrs. Charles Milligan of McCook, Historian.
- Miss Nina Nation of Alliance, Librarian.

Mrs. J. Carl Evans of Omaha and Mrs. Curtis O. Lyda of Gering, the newly elected State Regent and Vice Regent, were to be installed at Continental Congress.

An invitation from District 8 for the 1964 Conference was extended by Mrs. Nels Sullivan, regent of Kadathin Chapter of Scottsbluff. The Colors were retired, and the Sixty-second Annual State Conference was adjourned.—Mrs. W. Lee Smith, State Historian.

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**FLORIDA**

Florida's Sixty-second State Conference met at Hotel George Washington in Jacksonville March 31 to April 2, with the State Regent, Mrs. Robert O. Angle, graciously and capably presiding at all regular meetings.

There was a preconference pilgrimage to Fort Caroline National Memorial, as well as an Early Bird Reception given by the hotel for National and State Officers and distinguished guests.

Registration on Tuesday was followed by a meeting of the Board of Managers. All State Officers and 48 regents attended.

The Memorial Service honoring deceased members was held Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 in the First Christian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur W. Forschler, soloist and organist, furnished the special music. Mrs. Angle brought a tribute in loving remembrance. Miss Vora Maud Smith, State Chaplain, gave the Roll Call of Remembrance as Pages placed white carnations on a white cross.

The State Regent later placed this cross at the monument to Confederate soldiers in Henning Park. Tributes to a Past State Officer, Mrs. May Allison, was given by Mrs. Jackson E. Stewart; to Mrs. Idelle Fowler Hoyt, by Mrs. Thos. A. Lester; and to Mrs. Roberta Lee Purse Haile, by Mrs. George Elam Evans.

The State Officers Club (with Mrs. Herberta Ann Leonardy presiding), the Chapter Regents’ Club (with Mrs. Henry Boggs presiding), the Delegates’ and Alternates’ Dinner (with Mrs. Wm. O. Kerns presiding), and the Juniors’ and Pages’ Dinner (with Mrs. Carl E. Balli presiding) were held simultaneously in the various banquet rooms.

A concert by the United States Naval Air Station Band of Jacksonville preceded the opening session Tuesday evening. With the playing of Pomp and Circumstance, the professional of State Officers, National Officers, Honorary State Regents, and guests, escorted by Pages and preceded by the U. S. Marine Color Guard carrying the United States Flag and the DAR banner, entered the auditorium. The large DAR insignia above the stage was lighted upon the entrance of the State Regent. The State Regent, Mrs. Angle, then called the Sixty-second Annual State Conference to order. The Invocation was given by the Rev. Ben L. Collins, of the Mandarin Presbyterian Church. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by Mrs. Alfred W. Neeb, State Chairman, The Flag of the United States of America Committee. Mrs. Forrest L. Haines, State Chairman of National Defense, led The American's Creed. The assembly was led in the singing of The National Anthem by the State Chairman of American Music, Mrs. F. Courtney Stone. The State Regent extended greetings and a warm welcome to all Delegates and guests. The hostess chapter regent, Mrs. Homer T. Jones, welcomed the Delegates and guests on behalf of the Jacksonville Chapter, after which welcomes were...
brought by the Hon. Haydon Burns, Mayor, and Mrs. E. J. Roschuni, manager of the hotel. The State Vice Regent, Mrs. George Elam Evans, graciously responded to the welcomes.

Distinguished guests presented by the State Regent were: Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes of Delaware, First Vice President General; Mrs. George Castlemant Estill, Vice President General from Florida; Mrs. Jackson E. Stewart, National Chairman, DAR Good Citizens; Mrs. Eddie Reynolds, National Chairman, Junior Membership; Miss Eleanor Town, National Chairman, Program; all State Officers; and all Honorary State Regents present. Mrs. Angle asked all to stand while a telegram from the President General, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, was read. Greetings were brought by Jack Coleman, President Florida Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and Miss Peggy Gilmer, President, Florida Society, Children of the American Revolution. Mrs. Angle presented Anne Dwight Potts and Christopher Bruce Stubbs of Princess Malee Society, C.A.R., in Colonial costumes. Recognition was given the representatives of other patriotic organizations. Pages were presented by Mrs. Lilyan N. Hilty, Chairman. Mrs. Jackson E. Stewart presented Miss Sheri Small as State winner of the Good Citizens Award. Mrs. Carl E. Balli, Chairman presented Mrs. Harry W. Collison, Orlando, as winner of the State Junior DAR contest; she received the annual trophy.

The address of the evening, *From Colonialism to the Welfare State*, was given by Congressman George B. Stallings, Jr. Mrs. Alfred W. Neeb, Chairman, Nominating Committee, read the Committee report. The State Chaplain, Miss Smith, gave the Benediction, and the Colors were retired. A reception in the ballroom followed with Mrs. George W. Semmes, Past Vice President General, and the hostess chapter honoring Mrs. Robert O. Angle, State Regent, National and State Officers, candidates for State office, and distinguished guests.

Wednesday meetings preceding the business sessions were the American Indian Breakfast (Mrs. Milo Winters, Chairman); DAR Schools Breakfast, (Mrs. J. Walter Swanson, Chairman); and a Parliamentarian Forum, led by Mrs. Harold Poor Machlen (State Parliamentarian).

Following the opening of the Wednesday morning session, the State Regent gave her splendid report of the work accomplished by the chapters. All State Officers were present and made full reports of their activities throughout the year. Resolutions were presented for first reading by Mrs. Jackson E. Stewart, Chairman. The Chairman of Standing Committees next gave reports of their work, and many presented awards for achievements by chapters.

The Conference recessed for the National Defense Luncheon, with Mrs. Haines presiding. The invocation was given by Dr. C. Earl Cooper, pastor of Riverside Baptist Church. The speaker was Mrs. Frances Bartlett, Editor of *Facts in Education*. She showed the trend education has taken from earlier days, pre-John Dewey, through the changes to the brainwashing of the teaching personnel and the thinking of the N.E.A. today, making a comparison with the plan of Marxism and Communism. At the afternoon session, reports of special committees and District Directors were given. All showed the great amount accomplished in various chapter projects. The American History Month Chairman, Mrs. David E. Harris, presented the awards for the best essays in each of grades five, six, seven, and eight. These were accepted by the chapters sponsoring the winners of the first, second, and third awards. A tour of the Cummer Gallery of Art to view the current exhibition, *The Philadelphia Tradition*, was enjoyed.

The evening Banquet was held in the Hotel Robert Meyer. The rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Rev. Gordeon Bennett, gave the invocation. Mrs. Harold R. Frankenberg, State Chairman of Student Loan and Scholarship, presented the State scholarship recipient, who reported on her past work in Prison Reform among women prisoners. She is now working on her master's degree in Prison Reform. The address, *Faith in Action*, was given by Jacob F. Bryan, III. The session recessed for the formation of the chapter regents' processional, led by the State Regent. Each of the 75 chapters was allotted one minute to give the highlights of its year's work.

The Thursday morning session was devoted to the election of new State Officers, their presentation and installation, as well as installation of the new District Directors. The Officers elected were: State Regent, Mrs. George Elam Evans; First Vice Regent, Mrs. Lawence R. Andrus; Second Vice Regent, Miss Eleanor Town; Chaplain, Mrs. Howard Mizzell; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Edith B. Morgan; Registrar, Mrs. Henry O. Shaw; Historian, Mrs. J. R. Heidenrech; Librarian, Mrs. Henry Boggs.

The invitation of Lake Wales Chapter to hold the Spring Board Meeting at Lake Wales and that of Orlando Chapter to hold the 1965 State Conference at Orlando were accepted.

Mrs. Stewart, Chairman of Resolutions, introduced her Committee and presented the resolutions. On motions, all were accepted.

Mrs. Carl E. Balli asked Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes to draw for the Helen Pouch doll and outfit. Mrs. Collison of Orlando was the winner. With the joining of hands, the assembly sang *Blest Be the Tie That Binds*. The State Chaplain, Miss Smith, pronounced the Benediction, the colors were retired, and the State Regent declared the 62nd State Conference adjourned.—LOUIS FULLER (MRS. DAVID E.) HARRIS, State Historian.

Send reports of State Conferences to the Magazine promptly. Keep news current.
Constitutional Liberty

(Continued from page 695)

of the Federal Courts to issue injunctions in labor disputes except under certain limited circumstances.

Not only could Congress remove the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in the area of prayer and Bible reading in the schools, but this area of jurisdiction could be removed from all the Federal Courts.

The novel idea that the Fourteenth Amendment applies the First, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Amendments (which were originally limitations upon the Federal Government only) to the States first came into our constitutional law approximately 40 years ago and has been greatly expanded by the Supreme Court since 1935. Many constitutional lawyers consider this an unwarranted interpretation of the Fourteenth Amendment and Congress might well eliminate jurisdiction to consider the application of these Amendments to the States from the Federal Courts entirely, thereby leaving these State matters to the State Courts. The provisions of these Amendments would still limit the Federal Government as originally intended.

There would seem to be no doubt that Congress may effectively by a simple Act of Congress clarify and provide for the enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment in view of Section 5 of the Fourteenth Amendment itself, which provides that:

The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

By the method suggested, no complicated procedure is involved, nor is the approval of the States required.

Checks and Balances

The power of the Congress to curb the Supreme Court is but one of the many checks and balances written into the Constitution. It was no accident that Congress was given this power, for the Founding Fathers feared the usurping power of the Court. Thomas Jefferson warned:

"The germ of dissolution of our federal government is in the constitution of the federal judiciary; and irresponsible body . . . advancing its noiseless step like a thief, over the field of jurisdiction, until all shall be usurped from the States, and the government of all be consolidated into one."

"To this I am opposed; because, when all government . . . shall be drawn to Washington as the center of all power, it will render powerless the checks provided of one government on another and will become as venal and oppressive as the government from which we separated."4

Fear of concentration of power in the hands of a centralized government is implicit in every article of the Constitution. The men who wrote it wanted to preserve the "blessings of liberty" for not only themselves but posterity. They sought to provide a government not of men, but of laws; a government which could not infringe upon the liberties so dearly won. To this end, they set up a government of limited powers; a government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed; a government with a careful system of checks and balances, in the hope that no single branch of government could ever assume overwhelming power.

Today, those checks and balances are almost forgotten. They are not always even taught in the schools of the Nation. In our generation we have seen, as previously noted, the Supreme Court undertake to usurp the legislative functions of Congress. Congress has itself abdicated many of its constitutional responsibilities and surrendered substantial authority to the Chief Executive. Legislation passed by Congress today frequently vests wide discretionary power in the President.

The result is that Executive Orders, which become the "law of the land" by the simple expedient of placing them in the Federal Register, are now more numerous than the Bills actually passed by Congress. Also, today, we are haled by a vast and unelected bureaucracy beyond the reach of the American people. What American can now say that ours is still a Government of limited powers? or one of checks and balances?

That it was intended to be a government of limited powers is obvious from even the most casual reading of the Constitution. In view of the enormous power now gathered into the hands of the President, it is astonishing to note that the duties of the President under the Constitution are enumerated in only a few paragraphs.

The President is given power to "grant reprieves and pardons." He has the power to appoint ambassadors and members of the Supreme Court, by and with the consent of the Senate. He has the power to fill all "vacancies [among officers of the Government] that may happen during the recess of the Senate." He is required from time to time to present Congress with information concerning the state of the Union and recommend such measures as he may deem necessary. He has the power, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," to make treaties.

Here it should be noted that current practice has expanded this power. When the Test Ban Treaty was presented to the Senate, that body was confronted with a "fait accompli." The treaty had already been signed before the "advice and consent" of the Senate were sought.

Under the Constitution, the President is Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States and of the militia of the several States, when called into active service of the United States. However, the men who wrote the Constitution knew that there had never been a dictatorship which was not also a military dictatorship. They, therefore, carefully denied the President the power to declare war, and to raise and support an army. These powers were reserved to Congress. One looks in vain in the Constitution for any Presidential authority to send American boys into pocket wars all over the world.

Not content with merely limiting the power of the President with regard to control of the army, the Founding Fathers also diluted the authority of Congress to raise and support an army by limiting appropriations for the military to no longer term than two years." This stipulation was designed to force Congress not only to review but justify its military appropriations every two years.

In his book, The Constitution of the United States, Its Sources and Its Applications, Thomas Norton reminds us that there was much opposition in the Constitutional Convention to providing for a standing army. The objections were overcome by imposing the limitations noted above, and by limiting the power of Congress to call up the
militia or National Guard as it is now called.

Under the Constitution, and by act of Congress, the methods for training the militia are uniform. However, the Constitution stipulates that the militia (National Guard) may only be called up for three specific reasons: (1) to execute the laws of the Union, (2) to suppress insurrection, and (3) to repel invasion.

As a further check on the powers of both Congress and the President with regard to the militia, the Constitution carefully reserves to the states respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

The Bill of Rights

Whatever the limitations imposed by the main body of the Constitution, it is generally conceded that the Constitution could not have been ratified without the addition of the first ten Amendments, which are called the Bill of Rights. There were those who argued that a Bill of Rights was unnecessary because the Government would be a Government of enumerated powers beyond which the Government could not act. Fortunately, the opinion of those who demanded a Bill of Rights prevailed, for it is abundantly evident today that the Government has not limited itself to the powers granted by the Constitution.

To illustrate, there is not one line in the Constitution authorizing the Government to lend money. It was given the power to borrow money, and to coin money, but there is no mention of the power to lend. This fact, notwithstanding, the United States Government is today the greatest lending agency in the world.

Also, today, the general welfare clause and the commerce clause of the Constitution have been so tortured in their interpretation that the Government now uses these two clauses to justify almost any action it chooses to take. More recently, the Supreme Court has enormously expanded the power of the Federal Government by invoking the Fourteenth Amendment, the constitutionality of which has never been affirmed by the Supreme Court and remains in doubt.

Few Americans are aware that the rights and freedoms enumerated in the Bill of Rights were initially intended as prohibitions against the Congress, rather than the States. In practice, this mattered little, as most of the States either had their own Bill of Rights or modeled their State Constitutions after the Federal Constitution. Today, however, the Supreme Court has ruled that under the Fourteenth Amendment, the prohibitions of the First, Fourth and Fifth Amendments apply to the States.

The merit or lack of merit of these decisions is not at issue here. Of more immediate importance is the fact that these decisions represent an extension of Federal power. Moreover, as Federal power increases the people appear to grow careless about the rights still reserved to them and to the States. “Managed news” is accepted today without any loud outcry that this is a violation of the First Amendment to the Constitution. Stringent firearms legislation is proposed without regard for the fact that the Second Amendment states that the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

It should be noted also that urban renewal activities have done violence to property rights the length and breadth of the land.

The right to own property is recognized as an essential ingredient of freedom. In the Fifth Amendment, we find it coupled with the and liberty. This fact, notwithstanding, there are those who assert today that “human rights” supersede “property rights.” Of such an individual one must inquire:

Where in all history has there been freedom without the right to own property and to enjoy the fruits of one’s labor?

Next we come to the right of trial by jury. Our forebears thought so much of the right to trial by jury that it is written into the Constitution of the United States no less than three times: once, in the main body of the Constitution; and again, in the Sixth and Seventh Amendments.

Blackstone, who must be given much credit for influencing American colonists in their high regard for the jury system, wrote:

It (jury trial) is the most transcendent privilege which any subject can enjoy, or wish for, that he cannot be affected either in his property, his liberty, or his person, but by the unanimous consent of twelve of his neighbors and equals.

To this one might add the statement of Winston Churchill:

‘Trial by jury of equals, only for offenses known to the law, if maintained, makes the difference between bond and free.’

The importance of trial by jury to a free people cannot be overstated. It is one of the basic procedural rights and basic substantive freedoms of the American people.

With this in mind, it bodes ill for America that a handful of Senators were recently required to wage a long and lonely battle in order to win provisions for jury trial in criminal contempt cases arising under the Civil Rights Bill of 1964. That such a battle was even necessary should serve to remind the American people that they must be ever watchful of their freedoms.

State Rights

When the Bill of Rights was under consideration, the overriding issue was: “What rights shall be enumerated?” Great fear was expressed at the time that a declaration of rights might contain the seeds of harm because of omission of some essential right. The result was a compromise and the now almost forgotten Ninth Amendment, which states:

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

To drive this point home, the Tenth Amendment was also added. This Amendment reserves rights not only to the people, but to the States. It reads:

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

Here is the philosophy of State rights written into the Constitution, a fact the Supreme Court has chosen to ignore. By its decisions, the Court has succeeded in vitiating State rights. But the Court is unable to alter the fact that the principle underlying State rights is as valid today as when it was written.

The rights reserved to the people and the States, as set forth in the Ninth and Tenth Amendments, constitute one of the most important “checks and balances” contained in the Constitution. No less important is the fact that State rights offer a
safeguard against the potential tyranny of an all-powerful centralized government. They, therefore, offer a roadblock against possible takeover by communism in this Country, a fact the communists understand perfectly, if we do not.

The communists work ceaselessly to destroy the last vestiges of State rights in this Country. They recognize that it is not easy to take over a country which is divided into 50 sovereign States, each of which has its own police force; each of which has control of its educational system, its property laws, its election procedures, and the ballot boxes within its borders. Furthermore, the National Guard constitutes the sovereign army of the sovereign States. If the American people allow the National Guard to be federalized, as is so often suggested today, they do so to their own peril. Meanwhile, by their failure to understand the importance of State rights, the American people risk allowing freedom to slip through their fingers.

The Electoral College

In all of the above, we have spoken of the restraints, the "checks and balances" imposed on Government by the Constitution. Not to be forgotten, however, is the fact that the Constitution sought to impose some restraints on the people themselves and thereby protect the voice of the minority from the potential "tyranny of the majority."

This is a partial, if very brief, explanation of the provisions in the Constitution and the Twelfth Amendment which set forth the manner in which the President of the United States shall be elected.

No single part of the Constitution is more generally misunderstood than the provisions regarding the electoral college. Many efforts have been made to amend it, and there is a tendency today to regard it as obsolete. This is at least partly because the rise of political parties as a substitute means of nominating presidential candidates has obscured the intent of the Constitution and converted the electoral college into an almost routine ceremony.

Before tampering with the constitutional provisions or discarding them as obsolete, the American people might do well to first study the constitutional method of electing a President. In it they might find a means of regaining control of their destiny as a Nation and of removing some of the pressures, both political and financial, which presently attend the nomination and election of a President.

Present constitutional provisions pertaining to the electoral college reserve to the States both authority and responsibility. Under Article II, Section 1, we find the following:

"Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector."

The intent of the Constitution is presently thwarted by the application, in each State, of the unit rule which accentuates the inevitable disproportion between the popular and electoral vote. Under the bloc system or "winner take all" of the electoral votes in a given State, the big city vote plays a decisive role in the election of a President. Twelve States having the largest cities can provide all but eight of the electoral votes needed to win the White House.

For this reason, numerous constitutional amendments have been offered over a period of years, the purpose of which has been to modify the constitutional provisions pertaining to the electoral college. One such proposal was introduced into the Senate on June 19, 1964, by Senator Karl Mundt.

In presenting his amendment, Senator Mundt questioned the unit rule system now in use under which the entire electoral vote of a given State goes to the winner, no matter how marginal the victory. There is considerable justice in his insistence that the unit rule operates to the disadvantage of millions of Americans whose votes are, in effect, nullified by this procedure.

Since the unit rule is the principal target of the Mundt Amendment, it is interesting to note that there is no mention of the unit rule in the Constitution or the Twelfth Amendment. The Twelfth Amendment states in part:

The electors . . . shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States . . . (Emphasis added.)

This language differs very little from the comparable provisions found in the Constitution. However, the Mundt Amendment provides that electors to which a State is entitled by virtue of its Senators shall be elected at large, and those to which it shall be entitled by virtue of its Representatives shall be elected within single elector districts corresponding to Congressional districts. No less important is the fact that the Mundt Amendment would bind the elector to vote for the presidential candidate in whose behalf he ran, thereby eliminating the unit rule.

No discussion of the Mundt Amendment, however brief, would be complete without calling attention to a major difference between it and the Constitution. The Constitution provides that the States shall determine the manner of choosing electors, whereas the Mundt Amendment proposes that electors shall be appointed "in such manner as the Congress may direct."

This is a significant difference. The electoral college was created with the intent that the President should be elected by the States. The manner of choosing electors was carefully left to the discretion of the States. This is consonant with the basic principle of federalism and the vital role the States were intended to have in the electoral process. It was intended to insulate also that a temporary majority could not dominate the selection of a President and endanger the rights of citizens in the minority.

It would seem wiser to continue the States' discretion, since the States themselves, without any constitutional amendment, can abolish the unit rule and require electors to be elected by districts rather than at large. It should be noted, however, that this entire matter is complicated by recent decisions of (Continued on page 768)
OCEANSIDE (Oceanside, Calif.) and WALHALLA (Westminster, S. C.) have cooperated to erect and dedicate a bronze marker at the grave of a Revolutionary War soldier—Nathaniel Perry—7 miles north of Westminster. Nathaniel Perry was an older brother of Benjamin Perry, whose son was Governor of South Carolina. Finding this grave has added to the history records of Oconee County, as its site was virtually unknown and the facts that Nathaniel Perry was a Revolutionary soldier and a brother of Benjamin Perry were all but lost.

The grave was located through the efforts of Mrs. Cornelia Buck Crowe of Oceanside Chapter, Oceanside, Calif. Mrs. Henry Miller, regent of Walhalla Chapter, holds the United States Flag marker; and Mrs. Jack Beall, chapter historian, stands at the far right.

Gen. William Shepard (Westfield, Mass.), was instrumental in marking the grave of Benjamin Deesey, Revolutionary War soldier and Minuteman, in August, 1963, at Pine Hill Cemetery, Westfield. Some 75 persons were present to watch the ceremony. Among patriotic organizations represented, besides the DAR officials, were Apemont Post, VFW; Legion Post 124; Amvets Post 37; Marine Corps League, Westfield Barracks; Veterans of World War I, auxiliary and State department; and Massachusetts Continental, attired in Revolutionary War period uniforms.

Among those attending the marking of the grave of Benjamin Deesey at Pine Hill Cemetery, Westfield, Mass., August 22, 1963, were (1. to r.) Robert E. Deesey of Westfield; Mr. and Mrs. Carlyle Deesey of Wilbraham, representing the Deesey family; Mrs. Effie H. Turner, regent of Gen. William Shepard Chapter, DAR, placing the Revolutionary War marker; and Leonard Kieda, a cemetery worker, who discovered that Benjamin Deesey was a Revolutionary War soldier without a grave marker to indicate the fact.

Dewey died October 7, 1812, at the age of 70. He served as a sergeant in the Westfield Company of Minute men in 1775, was then discharged, and joined the Continental Army for 8 months in 1777, according to the Dewey genealogy.

After the war, he was a lieutenant in the Second Regiment, First Brigade, Fourth Division, of Massachusetts Militia, and was discharged at his own request April 20, 1808. The genealogy was read by Mrs. Max Lederer, chair man of lineage.

PRINCESS ISSENA (Orange Park, Fla.), celebrated its 10th Anniversary in October, 1963, with dinner at the Town House Restaurant on Phillips Highway, Jacksonville. Honor guests were Mrs. David M. Wright of Eagle Lake, past Organizing Secretary General, and Mrs. Austin Williamson of Jacksonville, Honorary State Regent, both of whom had assisted at the organization meeting of the chapter. Mrs. W. T. Zeigler, honorary chapter regent, presided at the dinner. She briefly summarized chapter activities during the past 10 years and introduced Mrs. Wright, who extended congratulations and made an inspiring address.

Princess Issena emphasizes DAR Dollars for DAR Doings, and its programs have been consistently based on National Committee activities. The course on communism versus Americanism has, by action of the Florida Legislature, been made a compulsory subject in the public schools, and an outstanding program given featured the young man who has formulated this new course for Duval County schools.

Another outstanding event was the meeting and valentine party at the home of Mrs. Zeigler, on the shores of the St. John’s River on Fleming’s Island. At this time Kan Yik sa Chapter met with Princess Issena, a custom that has been followed for several years and is always a welcome occasion. Mrs. J. C. Bruinington, of Pensacola, was guest speaker at this meeting and gave a fine talk on national defense.

More than 75 have become United States citizens with the aid of the Citizenship Manuals distributed by Princess Issena.

Princess Issena has been signal ly honored by the National Society in that Mrs. Charles F. O’Neill has been Vice Chairman of the Credentials Committee for Continental Congress for several years and also has served on this Committee 10 years or more.

In addition, Mrs. Eddie Reynolds is National Chairman of Junior Member-
From the State Regent, a United States
spoke briefly and congratulated the new
some of the Rouge River Indians who
ist.—Mrs. James Batchelder.
chapter were: Mrs. Ivan Spicer, State
sented to Mrs. Coyner, painted by Mrs.
A beautiful watercolor seascape was pre-
Chapter regent.
Mrs. George Goodrich, State Registrar;
Mrs. Victor Creech, District Chairman;
Tillamook and Mrs. Douglas Doyle, Co-
quina Chapter was organized January 13,
with 17 members, including 3 Juniors.
The “confirmation party” was held
at the Devils Lake Yacht Club. It was
on this spot, over 90 years ago, that
some of the Rouge River Indians who
had just been brought in by Gen. Phil
Sheridan and the local Siletz and Ya-
quina Indians fought over fishing rights.
Mrs. Batchelder states that they had
named their chapter “Yaquina” because they
intended to stand up for their rights.
The State Regent gave an inspiring talk
on the Aims of the DAR. Guests who
spoke briefly and congratulated the new
chapter were: Mrs. Ivan Spicer, State
Regent Elect; Mrs. Irby Cate, Curator;
Mrs. Victor Creech, District Chairman;
Mrs. George Goodrich, State Registrar;
and Mrs. Douglas Doyle, Tillamook
Chapter regent.
The new chapter received a gavel
from the State Regent, a United States
Flag, and half of the prize money from
Tillamook Chapter—truly a mother-and-
daughter spirit. It also received gifts of
money from various chapters represented.
A beautiful watercolor seascape was pre-
ounced to Mrs. Coyner, painted by Mrs.
Maude Wanker, a nationally known art-
ist.—Mrs. James Batchelder.

ANN POAGE (Houston, Tex.). Presen-
tation of the DAR Americanism
Medal to Minoru Okabayashi was item
17 on the agenda for naturalization court
ceremonies on January 24, 1964, in the
United States District Court in Houston,
Judge James Noel presiding.

Ann Poage Chapter’s past regent,
Miss Mary Smith, presented the medal
to Mr. Okabayashi, citing his outstanding
work for more than 10 years in
helping other Japanese emigrants qualify
for citizenship by transporting them
to Americanism classes, making sure they
learned to read and write English, and
inspiring them to be good citizens. He
and his wife, also a naturalized Ameri-
can, have seven children, all outstanding
citizens. Three sons were in the Armed
Services during World War II.

Robert L. Sonfield, President Gen-
eral of the Sons of the American Revolu-
tion, gave the principal address. Mrs.

Minoru Okabayashi of Houston,
Tex., wearing the DAR Americanism
Medal presented to him by Ann Poage
Chapter.

C. W. Hofer, chairman of Ann Poage
Chapter’s Americanism and DAR Manual
for Citizenship Committee, conducted the
brief ceremonies while court was in ses-
sion. Mrs. Ira D. Sykes, organizing reg-
ent, and her sister, Miss Pauline Higdon,
were introduced as descendants of Revo-
lutionary patriot Ann Poage. Mrs. Sykes
led the Pledge to the Flag of the United
States of America. Donald Peters, Hous-
ton attorney and State Commander of
the American Legion in 1959-60, led
the assembly in singing The Star Span-
gled Banner, an enjoyable contribution
he has made to each naturalization court

Following the court ceremonies, Ann
Poage Chapter members held a reception
for the new citizens, their families and
guests, representatives of the other five
DAR chapters in Houston and other
patiotic societies. Miss Elizabeth Smith
was chairman of decorations for the rece-
tion. Many members of Ann Poage
Chapter attended. Seventy-five DAR
Manuals and 60 other booklets were
distributed to friends of new citizens who
wish to study to become naturalized
citizens. In addition to Mrs. Hofer, chair-
man, and Miss Elizabeth Smith, Ameri-
canism and DAR Manual for Citizen-
ship Committee members are: Mrs. Eron
Brouse, Mrs. Clyde N. Chezem, and Mrs.
F. E. Hawkins, who, as immediate past
chairman, arranged for the DAR Americanism Medal to be presented as a part
of the court ceremonies. Houston news-
papers gave excellent coverage to this
inspiring event.—Mrs. A. P. Jones.

* this month . . .

We
Congratulate
These Chapters
for

ASSINIBOINE
Montana
★ Has kept a scrapbook record of noteworthy events in the lives of its 104 Good Citizens selected since 1936.

CHEVY CHASE
Maryland
★ Every member of the chapter flew a United States Flag at her home on Independence Day. A chapter member also
sparked a project of having an Avenue of Flags (alternate flags of the United States and
Maryland) on the principal business street of Bethesda, Md., on May 30. This display
will be a feature of all patriotic anniversaries in future.

CAPE MAY PATRIOTS
New Jersey
★ Prepared 25 spot announce-
cents for broadcasting in
American History Month dur-
ing a teen-age program. Since
this year is New Jersey’s Ter-
centenary, all items con-
cerned New Jersey and asked
the hearers to guess the per-
on or event described.

INDEPENDENCE HALL
Pennsylvania
★ Was lucky enough to hold its
Constitution Day meeting in the East Wing of Independ-
ence Hall itself.

FRANCIS BROWARD
Florida
★ Expanded its essay contest to
include awards for art
work on the essay covers.
This chapter had a music
program of jazz as America’s
contribution to music and also
arranged a program of Christ-
mas carols sung by Seminole
kindergartners in their native
dialect, as well as English.

* Limit five chapters per month.

* Limit five chapters per month.
The Goff sisters (l. to r.): Mary (Mrs. John Dutcher), Helen (Mrs. W. S. Brown), Hattie (Mrs. James W. Norman), and Irene (Mrs. Ben Carver).

JEREMIAH MEAD (Kirkland, Wash.) was organized in honor of the four Goff sisters—Mary (Mrs. John Dutcher), Helen (Mrs. W. S. Brown), Hattie (Mrs. James W. Norman) and Irene (Mrs. Ben Carver). The sisters are the fourth generation removed from their Revolutionary ancestor, Jeremiah Mead (1747-1831), for whom the chapter was named. He served from the State of New York.

The history of the family is typical of the early westward migration. The grandparents, Alvin Goff and Phebe Mead, moved to Stark County, Ohio, in the 1830's. In 1853, Alvin Mead Goff, their son, father of the sisters, went to California, where in 1864 he married Mary Green, who made the trip from Illinois in a covered wagon.

In 1884 the parents, with seven children, moved to Washington, where they took a homestead, thus becoming pioneers in the Pacific Northwest.—Sylvia E. (Mrs. Donald A.) Wilson.

MARY SILLIMAN (Bridgeport, Conn.) observed its 70th Anniversary with a tea on January 19 in the Student Center of the University of Bridgeport. Mrs. Silliman, for whom the chapter is named, lived from 1735 to 1818, and regarding her, the chapter bylaws state:

"This chapter shall be known as the Mary Silliman Chapter, in honor of the heroic firmness and cheerful courage of the wife of one of Connecticut's most distinguished patriots in the Revolutionary War, Gen. Gold Selleck Silliman."

Mary Silliman Chapter's membership now numbers over 250; it is the second largest in the State—Mary Clap Wooster of New Haven is largest, with about 300 members.

CAPE MAY PATRIOTS (Cape May, N. J.). Desiring to follow the suggestion of our President General, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, our chapter was able, with the excellent cooperation of our local radio station, WCMC, of Wildwood N. J., to have daily broadcasts during American History Month. Since this is New Jersey's Tercentenary Year, we used items only about New Jersey. The broadcasting was done during a teen-age program, since it was our desire to reach as many young people as possible. Several of these broadcasts follow:

American History.—What does it bring to your mind? The Stars and Stripes waving over Fort McHenry? The lightning flashing as Benjamin Franklin flew his experimental kite? The Marines raising the Flag at Mount Suribachi? The four Chaplains praying as their ship goes down—giving their lives that others might live?

Historical Character.—One of the most colorful characters to stride through the pages of American history was a man born in New Jersey. He had a brilliant role to play in the Revolution, seeing service in Boston, Canada, Valley Forge, and Monmouth. He and Thomas Jefferson wound up in a tie for the Presidency of the United States. He became Vice President when the Congress voted to break the tie. A New Jersey Congressman cast the deciding vote for Jefferson. He blamed Hamilton for his defeat and later fought a duel with him. He went on a secret mission to Mexico which led to his arrest and trial for treason. He was acquitted for lack of evidence. When he died he was buried with his family in Princeton. Who was he...Aaron Burr.

SIX ROANOKE (Va.) CHAPTERS. In commemoration of American History Month the Roanoke chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution contributed items of historical interest and value for arrangement in a local department store window. A manikin representing Betsy Ross and a portrait of Gen. George Washington as a young man dominated the scene. Other items of interest were steel engravings of John Quincy Adams and Alexander Hamilton, copies of Washington's prayer, the Declaration of Independence, an old volume of American History, and a mahogany, roll-top cabinet used for gentlemen's beaver hats in Revolutionary days. The cabinet was made in England and has remained in one family for a period of over 150 years. The house in which the "hat box" resided was built in the 1700's by John Holker, who, according to tradition, escaped from Napoleon's army with some of the French Crown jewels and came to this country to hide. An underground tunnel was built from the house to the river bank as a means of escape.


OLNEY JUBILEE (Olney, Ill.). As a fitting climax to chapter observation of American History Month, 21 young people received Elementary School American History essay awards on February 27, in the Fellowship Hall of Elm Street Christian Church, Olney. First-place winners had their essays presented to an audience of parents, teachers, friends, and DAR members. Certificates of Award were presented to those winning first place by Gerald T. Benson, Richland County Superintendent of Schools. Each winner received a silver dollar wrapped in tissue paper tied with red, white, and blue ribbon, carrying a U.S. Flag seal. Mrs. J. Claire Shumaker, high school teacher at East Richland High School, gave a timely dissertation on Lincoln and the Constitution. Two essays submitted by our chapter won awards at State level, and one received honorable mention.

Several outstanding events occurred during the year 1963-64. First, Miss Beulah Hutchens and Mrs. Charles S. Putz, chapter officers, were invited to speak to two American history classes of East Richland High School concerning the American Revolution and the aims of the DAR. Exceptionally high interest was shown by the students, and eight of them accepted an invitation to attend the October DAR meeting concerning genealogical records. There is an excellent chance that they will become a nucleus of a C.A.R. society in Olney.

Second, chapter officers personally presented four American History Medals to outstanding high school students of American history at "Awards Day" ceremonies and a special general assembly. In each instance an opportunity was given to tell the DAR Story to 150 to 700 youngsters and their teachers. Two other medals were presented at commencement by school officials.

Third, during promotion of the American History Essay Contest, chapter officers were invited to speak to the elementary school classes to explain the procedure for submitting the essays and concerning the DAR. This seemed to increase the interest; and, whereas only one school participated last year, five participated this year.

Special projects of the year included the observation of Constitution Week. The local newspaper and radio station carried excellent coverage of the event. Chapter members prepared a window display at the Olney Daily Mail. Also, a book containing a collection of reproduced "freedom documents" was placed on display at the local library. Olney Jubilee Chapter initiated a com-
munity project to have a patriotic celebration on Independence Day, 1964, to encompass every organization in the city, hoping to establish a tradition that will live through the years.

Chapter programs have developed the threefold objectives of the NSDAR, from the Patriotic Memories—Good Citizen Awards in March 1953, to Lincoln and the Constitution in February, 1964. Perhaps the most outstanding program was the one at Christmas, 1963, entitled American Music—its Contributions to Christmas Carols. Miss Mildred Coen, Olney musician, took an ensemble of violas, violins, and human voices and musically portrayed the theme. Another outstanding program was on Guest Night in October 1963. Mary Korn, chapter treasurer, presented The Fascination of Genealogy, a paper from NSDAR. This was supplemented by Let's Play a Game of Ancestry, wherein each member told something interesting about her Revolutionary ancestor. Members brought daguerreotypes, pictures, and historical objects for everyone to view. Still another was Alaska—Our 49th State, by R. C. Cooper who had spent 20 years there and whose father was Speaker of the First Territorial Legislature and helped formulate the State Constitution. —Kathlyn Bellew Hut.

GEN. HENRY DEARBORN (Chicago, Ill). "The Forward Look at Fifty," the clever title of famous speaker Marie Surthes' talk at the traditional White Breakfast of Gen. Henry Dearborn Chapter, set the pace for the 50th Anniversary of the chapter's founding. There can be no future without a present—this large active chapter's accomplishments—or a distinguished past—so ably reviewed by the regent, Mrs. Thomas R. Ernest.

Golden invitations, yearbook covers, decorations, and table favors all emphasized the achievements of the chapter, founded in 1914. Members and guests, dressed in white, greeted the distinguished "Daughters" in the receiving line, which included National Vice Presidents General, present and past—Mrs. Len Young Smith, Mrs. Henry Chestner Warner, Miss Helen McMackin, and Mrs. Robert M. Beak—and the Illinois State Regent, Mrs. Ralph A. Killey, who later gave such an inspiring talk. State Officers and Committee Chairmen, visiting regents and DAR friends added to the importance of the occasion.

Mrs. Ernest's splendid presentation of the chapter's history was often interrupted with appreciative applause and tinkling crystal bells. These were souvenirs of the first "White Breakfast" and a constant tribute to the fine efforts of the members "Looking Forward" at the several anniversaries to success of today. The past 25 regents since the 57 founders organized this chapter were honored again and again as the regent recounted their splendid achievements.

The American Revolution spirit of sacrifice and patriotic devotion was reiterated in war service and contributions itemized as were the generous donations to the many DAR projects and schools.

Other tangible results include:

1. A Steel Flagpole placed at the entrance of the Chicago Harbor Port, with a bronze nameplate—presented in 1916 and since maintained by the chapter.


3. Markers placed for three local graves of Revolutionary soldiers.

4. The idea of a Fourth Division DAR Regents Roundtable, which originated at a "White Breakfast."

5. A Marker placed at Newberry Library entrance, given by the chapter, designates the site of the Ogden Mansion, only building surviving the Great Chicago Fire in the area.

6. A donation of a walnut Governor Winthrop desk to the Illinois Room in Memorial Continental Hall.

7. Presentation of a resolution by an Americanism chairman that the Flag of the United States of America be displayed in front of polling places on election days—approved nationally.

FAIRFAX COUNTY (Vienna, Va.) recently had the honor of presenting 50-year Membership Certificates, issued by the NSDAR and signed by Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, President General, Mrs. Robert Bruce Smith, Virginia State Regent, and Mrs. James M. Doyle regent of Fairfax County Chapter.

These recipients were Alice Smith (Mrs. Henry W. Petty), Mary King (Mrs. Wm. C.) Welburn, and Avis Georgiana (Mrs. Peter B.) Graeff.

Twenty-five-year membership pins were presented to Abigail Fitzhugh (Mrs. Laurence M.) Brown and Eugenia Smith (Mrs. John W.) Brookfield.

These members were honored for their long years of faithful service and outstanding work in the interest of the National Society and Fairfax County Chapter.—Sisie P. (Mrs. James M.) Doyle.

GUADALUPE-VICTORIA (Yoakum, Tex.) made its American History Month awards and selected its Good Citizen in February. First place winner of the American History Month award was Mary Margaret Mann; Susan Steen won second place; Susie Williams third place; and Janet Mueller honorable mention. The prizes were given at an assembly in Yoakum High School auditorium. The Essay Committee chairman was Mrs. E. R. Marek, past chapter regent and a former Texas State Chairman of DAR Magazine Advertising.

Miss Betty Williams, 17, a senior at Yoakum High School, was the winning Good Citizen. Her activities include membership in the National Honor Society, as well as an office in Future Teachers of America and FFA Sweethearts, 1962-63. She plans to attend college, majoring in elementary education, and hopes to teach school.

INDEPENDENCE PIONEERS (Independence, Mo.) celebrated its 50th Anniversary with a tea, March 3, 1964, at the Old Plantation, pre-Civil War home of Mrs. Karl Kleekert, a prospective member. A receiving line headed by the regent, Mrs. F. Leslie Sincox, and the State Regent, Mrs. Walter E. Diggs of St. Louis, followed by past regents and the executive board, greeted guests. Special guests were Mrs. Paul R. Greenlease, Shawnee Mission, Kan., National Chairman DAR Magazine; Mrs. Ben Page, Kansas City, Mo., National Adviser to DAR Museum; Mrs. Henry Clay Chiles, Lexington, Mo., Past Vice President General and Past State Regent; Mrs. George M. Logan, Nevada, Mo., State Historian; State Chairmen living in the vicinity; regents of six neighboring chapters; and presidents of cultural organizations in Independence. Also honored was Mrs. J. B. Berry, a charter member. Mrs. C. J. Allis, another charter member (No. 75597), was unable to attend, and a third charter member, Mrs. J. Allen Prewitt, died just 8 days before the tea. Arrangements were made by the regent; Mrs. Roger A. Skinner and Mrs. Charles L. Marker, vice regents; and Mrs. Jason C. White, past regent and now secretary. Ten of the 12 living past regents were present, and a
message was read from another now living in California.

Mrs. Diggs, speaker of the afternoon, congratulated the chapter on its 50 years of service and recalled some of the changes in the Nation and the world during that half century.

The chapter was organized February 26, 1914, at the home of the late Mrs. Overton H. Gentry, who was the first regent. The chapter has grown from its 24 charter members to 134. Meetings are held the first Tuesday of the month September through June. The chapter is always represented at State Conference and usually at Continental Congress. Several times it has assisted Kansas City (Mo.) chapters in entertaining the State in California.

In a special room in the Jackson County courthouse, the year 1914, the chapter held its first meeting. It has always been held in the name of Caroline Scott Harrison. Mrs. Margaret Davis Cate, a member of the chapter, put together a scrapbook on the history of the chapter and showed it to the members.

The chapter has grown from its 50 members to over 1,000. It had 50 members in 1914.

The chapter has been instrumental in having the hawthorn tree, which is the state tree of Kansas, placed in the Hall of Fame, the other being Mary Lyon, Maria Mitchell, Emma Willard, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Frances Elizabeth Willard, Charlotte Saunders Cushman, Alice Freeman Palmer, and Susan B. Anthony.

ELIZABETH MCINTOSH HAMMILL (Manassas, Va.) unveiled a plaque marking Bel Air, historic pre-Revolutionary home on Route 240, Prince William County, on May 2. The house has seen many changes of fortune since it was built about 1740 by Maj. Charles Ewell, a prominent industrial promoter of Prince William County. For 18 years preceding its purchase by Mr. and Mrs. William E. S. Flory, the present owners, the house was unoccupied. It is a 2½-story brick, containing 14 rooms, and is built in traditional style on the central-hall plan. The paneling between hall and drawing room folds back to provide space for a ball or entertainment. The kitchen and the dining room are in the brick-floored basement.

Bel Air has been host to many notable people. George Washington and his bride were overnight guests on their honeymoon journey to Mount Vernon. Perhaps its best-known resident was Parson Mason Locke Weems, who married Fan nie Ewell, daughter of Maj. Jesse Ewell, son of the builder. In 1808 or 1809 Weems moved his family to Bel Air, taking over the house to satisfy loans to his mother-in-law. He bought the remainder of the property when she died in 1823. He was the first biographer of his friend, George Washington; his Life of Washington has appeared in 90 editions to date. The famous cherry-tree incident appears for the first time in the 5th edition and the Portrait of Washington at prayer at Valley Forge in the 6th edition.

Mrs. Robert L. Byrd, regent of Elizabeth McIntosh Hammill Chapter, extended a warm welcome to all in her opening remarks. The invocation was pronounced by Rev. A. H. Shumate of Dumfries. Mrs. John Victor Buffington, State Registrar and member of the Elizabeth McIntosh Hammill Chapter, was introduced, and she presented the State Regent, Mrs. Robert B. Smith of New port News, Va.; Mrs. Henry Schultheis, State Chairman of DAR Good Citizens Committee, of Alexandria; Mrs. Lucy T. Day, former State Historian of Arlington; and Mrs. Eldred M. Yochim, Director, District 5. Also introduced were Col. and Mrs. Nathaniel Ewell of Charlotteville, Mr. and Mrs. John Douglas Ewell and sons Douglas and John, Jr., of Front Royal, Mrs. Hamilton, and other descendants of Major Charles Ewell, builder of Bel Air.

The Pledge of Allegiance was led by the second vice regent, Mrs. Howard E. Churchill, and The National Anthem by Mrs. James E. Rice. Mrs. Robert H. Smith, first vice regent, introduced William E. S. Flory, owner of Bel Air, the principal speaker. He gave an interesting history of the old house, and some facts and legends concerning its famous occupants.

The plaque was unveiled by two young people whose families had been intimately connected with Bel Air. They were John Ewell, Jr., of Front Royal, Va., a lineal descendant of Maj. Charles Ewell, and Allison Cooksey, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Howard H. Cooksey of Alexandria, Va., great-granddaughter of George Carr Round, once owner of Bel Air, who did the first extensive restorations. Both were appropriately dressed in Colonial costumes, and during the unveiling, John Ewell used a sword that was carried by Col. Jesse Ewell in the Revolutionary War. The ceremony was concluded by group singing of Carry Me Back to Old Virginia.

Mrs. Flory graciously extended an invitation to all present to tour Bel Air and provided attractive brochures relating the history of the place. Serving at the punchbowls were Mrs. William Leachman of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. E. B. King of Manassas, Va., Mrs. V. V. Gillum arranged the floral centerpieces. Distinguished guests present included Donald Dwight Kennedy, Consul General of the United States, Retired, and Mrs. Kennedy, and Robert B. Smith of Newport News, Va.—Martha Eheart (Mrs. James E.) King.
ASSINIBOINE (Havre, Mont.) and Miss Kathryn Broadwater, regent, 1963–64, are proud of the accomplishments of a charter member, Mrs. G. R. Haglund. Florence Webber Haglund has served as local chairman of the Good Citizens Committee for 28 years. She accepted this office in the fall of 1935 when Assiniboine Chapter concurred with recommendations of the National Committee to choose Good Citizens annually from the senior girls in the local high schools. This award is the oldest in the Havre High School next to that of the National Honor Society.

From May 1936, when Betty Dahmer of Havre was the first girl so honored, Mrs. Haglund has kept a scrapbook containing the pictures and clippings of noteworthy events in the lives of the 104 girls who have been sponsored by Assiniboine Chapter in the area surrounding Havre. During the years 27 of these girls have been chosen by the Havre High School, 28 by Chinook, 24 by Shelby, 21 by Malta, and 3 by the Rudyard High School. Because the members of the high school faculties have the final word in naming these girls, Mrs. Haglund is proud that only one girl selected proved so unworthy of the trust that she resigned. Two-thirds of these Assiniboine-sponsored girls have attended college, many of them are graduate nurses, and others have become successful teachers. One girl was awarded the Golden Eaglet rank in Scouting and has devoted her leisure hours since to community Girl Scout service; one is a practicing attorney, one an anthropologist, one a lieutenant in the Marines, one a Lutheran parish worker. Two of the girls have been State winners, Harriet Sathe of Chinook being awarded in 1945 the pilgrimage to Continental Congress, and Evelyn Kvale of Malta receiving the $100 Government bond in 1946.

Mrs. Haglund arranges to have each of these senior girls especially recognized, besides the occasion of the presentation on Honors Day at the various high schools and the newspaper publicity. This year she invited Pam Baxter and Trena Phipps to the chapter meeting, where, with appropriate words, she and Miss Broadwater presented the Good Citizen pins. Later their essays were read to the chapter members.

Florence Webber Haglund is eligible for membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution through the military service in the Revolution of Lt. Jane Henry, who was Sarah Henry, mother of Patrick Henry, Sarah Winston Henry. The program this year was attended by about a hundred DAR and SAR members and their guests. Several chapters from outside the district and several from out of the State were represented.

The speakers were: Mrs. Robert B. Smith, State Regent; Miss Frances Jones, Director of the district; Mrs. Thomas Burchett of Ashland, Ky.; Mrs. Burchett’s son, Thomas Burchett, Jr.; and the former Florence Anne Burchett (Mrs. William T. Brigg), this year honored by the Battle of Charlotte Chapter, it is my happy privilege to honor one of our most loyal and beloved women, who has done a remarkable job for the past three years as State Chairman of the Student Loan and Scholarship Committee. We are presenting to the NORTH CAROLINA DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION a Paul Revere silver bowl, which will bear the inscription:

"MARGARET BERRY STREET AWARD."

This award bowl shall be given annually to the chapter in North Carolina which does the most outstanding work for the Student Loan and Scholarship program (Continued on page 765)
New Jersey Signers
(Continued from page 741)
ince of New Jersey from 1762 to 1776.

Son of the eminent Dr. Benjamin Franklin of Philadelphia, he accompanied his father to London in 1756. William Franklin married Miss Elizabeth Downes, of St. James Street, London, in 1762, in St. George's Church, Hanover Square, London. Having been appointed about the same time as Governor of New Jersey, he came to America with her, arriving in Perth Amboy February 24, 1763.

His career as Governor during that period was somewhat stormy. He was finally ordered to be sent out of the Province of New Jersey to Connecticut, where he remained until November 1, 1778. He then removed to New York, having been exchanged. Later he returned to England, where he died in 1813 at the age of 83.

Elizabeth Franklin, his wife, died in New York on July 28, 1778, and was buried within the chancel of St. Paul's Church, where a handsome marble tablet, erected by her husband, commemorates her many admirable qualities.

John Witherspoon
(Continued from page 685)
declining to accept of that important trust.

In the same book is the following paragraph from the New York Journal or General Advertiser, No. 1302, December 17, 1767, p. 506:

New-York, December 17. We are informed that the Rev. Mr. Samuel Blair, having declined the Presidency of the College of New-Jersey, the Trustees met on Wednesday the 9th Inst. at Nassau Hall; and unanimously re-elected the Rev. and learned Dr. John Witherspoon, an eminent Divine of the church of Scotland to that office; and on satisfactory Intelligence being received, the Obstructions which stood in the Way of the Doctor's Acceptance, of the Chair when offer'd him last Year, were now removed, and in that Case it was still vacant, and should he be re-elected, he would accept it.

From the same as above (vol. VII, 1768-69, p. 240) is an article in the Supplement to The New York Gazette or Weekly Post Boy, No. 1336, August 11, 1768, as follows:

Saturday last Capt. Spier arrived here, after a long passage, from Glasgow, with whom came passenger the Rev'd and learned Dr. Witherspoon, President of the College at Princeton, New Jersey, with his Lady and family.

In the same volume (p. 248) is an article from The Pennsylvania Chronicle, No. 85, August 22-29, 1768:

Friday last the Rev. John Witherspoon, D.D., with his family proceeded from this city to Princeton.

"The Obstruction, which stood in the Way" was undoubtedly the reluctance of his wife to come to America, which was finally overcome with the aid of Dr. Benjamin Rush of Philadelphia, then a medical student at Edinburgh, as well as the presence of the Hon. Richard Stockton in England at that time.

Rev. Dr. Witherspoon generally disappproved the participation of ministers in politics; however, he contributed to the cause of the patriots in his sermons and writings. Later he was a member of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey and on June 22, 1776, he was elected as one of the five delegates to the Continental Congress to vote for the Declaration of Independence. In a speech on July 2, when the crucial resolution for independence was being debated in the Congress, he ventured the opinion that the country was "not only ripe for the measure, but in danger of rotting for the want of it"; and on August 2, 1776, he had the honor of signing "The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America," the only clergyman in Congress.

He remained in the Continental Congress until 1782 and served indefatigably on several committees. For a time he was a member of the State Legislature and of the New Jersey Convention that ratified the Constitution of the United States of America, 1787. This Scottish minister proved himself a loyal patriot and an able statesman in his new country.

In the ecclesiastical field he did much to stimulate and unify the Presbyterians in the Colonies and was partly responsible for the rapid Revolution. He became a leader of the Presbyterian Church in America and presided as Moderator at the opening session of the first National General Assembly in 1789.

growth of the church on the eve of Rev. Dr. John Witherspoon was President of the College of New Jersey from 1768 to 1794, one of the greatest scholars and teachers this Country has ever known. He revamped methods of instruction and the college curriculum and is credited with introducing the "common sense" philosophy in America. This learned man placed much emphasis on the mastery of English and on the public value of education. Having observed the use and abuse of the English language in two worlds, he coined the term "Americanism" in an article in The Pennsylvania Journal in 1781. The patriotic and eminent services that the Rev. Dr. John Witherspoon rendered to his new Country had a pronounced influence upon the students who had been educated under him and had graduated from Nassau Hall, afterward distinguishing themselves in high public life.

This large man presented himself in a very dignified manner and made a striking appearance at all times.

He married first, in Scotland, Elizabeth Montgomery, on September 2, 1748; she bore him 10 children, 5 of whom having died in infancy. After her death in 1789, he married second, as recorded in Publications of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, vol. X, Parts 1-3, March 1927, No. 1, p. 47, in Cumberland County, Pa., Marriages, 1761-1800:


In the will of Dr. John Witherspoon made September 15, 1793 (New Jersey Archives 37:404), he stated that his residence was in Tusculum, Somerset County, N.J. He named surviving children by his first wife—John, David, and Ann Smith. He named his daughter, Frances, who was to have so much of his estate along with her mother. Grandchildren were named—J. W. Smith, J. W. Ramsay, and J. Nash Witherspoon. He added a codicil dated November 11, 1794, and named a (Continued on page 777)
George Wythe

(Continued from page 707)

In 1803, 21 years later, the principles that Wythe planted bore fruit in the opinion rendered by John Marshall, Chief Justice, in the historic case of *Marbury v. Madison*, 1 Cranch 137, 2d L. Ed. 60. Marshall's adoption of Wythe's theory made the latter's contribution complete, and gave to the doctrine itself the vigor and strength with which it survived attack for a century and a half. Perhaps the greatest single source of the Supreme Court's prestige, it has been termed the cornerstone of Constitutional Law and the rock upon which this Nation has been built.*

The private life of Wythe was exemplary in manner, morals and principle. A man of the highest integrity, kindly in mind and heart, he was greatly beloved by his fellow citizens. He had a deep and abiding faith in the tenets of Christianity. Like Thomas Jefferson, and a number of other leading Virginians of his day, he favored the emancipation of slaves. He liberated several of his servants, and by his will provided for their maintenance and support.

As an attorney, he observed professional ethics to the highest degree. He refused unjust cases and abandoned cases regarding which he had been misled. He deemed the lawyer an instrumentality of justice. As a statesman and jurist, he foresaw with greater clarity than some of his colleagues, in 1788, the necessity for a strong central government, controlled by rules asserting and securing the basic principles of liberty and justice.

In a brief memoir printed in the contemporaneous reports of the decisions of the Court of Appeals, 4 Call (8 Va.) 623, this is said:

Chancellor Wythe was one of the most eminent of the great statesmen and jurists among his contemporaries. His mind was uncommonly vigorous and rapid in its perceptions, his knowledge of law profound, his uprightness and impartiality preeminent, and his patriotism ardent. He was unambitious of wealth, plain and frugal in his method of life, and condescending and amiable in his manners.

Wythe's former pupil, intimate, and affectionate friend, Thomas Jefferson, said:

His virtue was of the purest kind; his integrity inflexible and his justice exact; of warm patriotism and devoted as he was to liberty and the natural and equal rights of men he might truly be called the Cato of his country without the avarice of the Roman, for a more disinterested person never lived. Temperance and regularity in all of his habits gave him general good health, and his unaffected modesty and suavity of manners endeared him to everyone.

Wythe died suddenly on the 8th day of June, 1806, in the 81st year of his life. He had been twice married; but the only child he had died in infancy. Mourned by his saddened countrymen, he was buried in St. John's Churchyard, Richmond, Va. A simple stone, erected in 1822 by patriotic citizens of Virginia, marks his last resting place. It bears a brief inscription of his birth and death, and the fact that he was "The Teacher of Randolph, Jefferson and Marshall; First Professor of Law in the United States; First Virginia Signer of the Declaration of Independence."

Continuation of the first Chair of Law in the United States as the Marshall-Wythe School of Law is a more appropriate tribute to the memory of Wythe than any monument of cold stone or granite. This School of Law, re-established in 1921 by the Board of Visitors of the College of William and Mary, serves as a memorial of usefulness, alive and vibrant with American youth, who would learn the principles of liberty and justice, who would learn how to frame constitutions and statutes, and who would seek to model their characters after that of the founders of American jurisprudence.

I do not deem it inappropriate here to recall that foremost in the revival of the School of Law were Dr. J. A. C. Chandler, then President of the College, and the Hon. O. L. Shewmake, a distinguished alumnus and a member of its Board. Judge Shewmake, an experienced teacher, an able and successful practitioner of law, an efficient public servant, and an ardent admirer of Chancellor Wythe, was elected as one of the two professors of law. Thus equipped by training and experience, and possessing that rare combination of scholarship, versatility of mind, and sparkling wit, Judge Shewmake, during his tenure of office, inspired his students with a love of the law and the reason therefor. Subsequently, the late Theodore S. Cox, a distinguished legal scholar and teacher, succeeded in consolidating the Law School and in making it fully accredited. Under the present guidance and leadership of Dean Dudley W. Woodbridge, whose gracious personality and scholarly attainments have won him the respect and admiration of the bench, bar, and students, the School now flourishes with great vigor and strength.

To the meet the challenges of the continued transition of this growing and developing country, new and devoted teachers have been employed and new courses added to its curriculum, including, as you will be told today, a course in the law of taxation, leading to a degree of Master of the Law of Taxation.

No spot could be more fitting in which to honor the memory of George Wythe than the old capitol of the Colony of Virginia, where he spent the earlier period of his life as student and practitioner of law, and the latter period as legislator and teacher. No occasion could be more appropriate than that selected to inaugurate the beginning of a year-long celebration of the 200th anniversary of John Marshall's birth, and the 175th year of the establishment of the first Chair of Law in the United States. No company could more fittingly join in these ceremonies than those who would preserve the pattern of liberty, the pattern of governance, and the ideals of jurisprudence bequeathed to us by Wythe and Marshall, and those who followed in their lead.

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*Supreme Court and Supreme Law, ed. by Edmund Cahn, p. 115.*

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Chapters, please remember that you are allowed one chapter notice in each calendar year (January through December). Again you are reminded that no charge is made for these chapter accounts, but that a charge of $10 is made for photographs. When possible, avoid sending colored photographs.
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Past Vice President General from Virginia
Candidate for Curator General

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MRS. ROBERT BRUCE SMITH, State Regent, Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution, is shown by the special Revolutionary War display at the National Park Service Center at Yorktown, Virginia, depicting the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. Mrs. Smith has received the unanimous endorsement of the Virginia Daughters for the office of Vice President General at the Seventy-Fourth Continental Congress in April 1965.
The Sarah Constant Chapter
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WITH THE CHAPTERS
(Continued from page 755)

and be held by it for one year, with the privilege of inscribing the name of the chapter and the year of its award thereon. For the year 1964, it is awarded to the Col. Adam Alexander Chapter of Charlotte."

Mrs. Ira L. Black, Col. Adam Alexander chairman of Student Loan and Scholarship, received the silver bowl on behalf of her chapter, and graciously gave the State Chairman much credit for inspiring her chapter to make the donation to the State Society.—Mrs. Kenneth R. Downs.

JUDEA (Washington, Conn.). Brief, simple ceremonies marked presentation of the United States Flag and the Connecticut State Flag to Bryan Memorial Hall, Washington Depot, by Judea Chapter on March 14. Cadette Girl Scouts, sponsored by the chapter, assisted by bringing the Colors to the front of the hall. Serving as bearers were Wendy Wyant, with the United States Flag, and Linda Krasselt, with the Connecticut Flag, followed by the guards: Kathy Bruens, Barbara Smith, and Linda Zinick of the troop. Mrs. Emory Wyatt and Mrs. Clarence Krasselt accompanied the troop.

Miss Helen Wersebe, chapter regent, led, and all joined in singing The Star Spangled Banner and recited the Pledge of Allegiance.

(Continued on page 771)
THE POTOMAC REGENTS CLUB

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Providence
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Thomas Nelson

AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1964
National Defense

(Continued from page 749)

the Supreme Court in regard to reapportionment of Congressional Districts and of State Legislatures. Nevertheless, when the issues are finally resolved, it would appear that the States should consider most carefully the restoration of their important role in the selection of a President on a fair and equitable basis.

Today, under the convention nominating system, Senators and Representatives, who are themselves elected to office and therefore subject to party pressures, play an enormous role in the selection of their party's presidential candidate. It is interesting to note that the Constitution specifically denies them the right to serve as electors. The Mundt Amendment contains the same prohibition. Senator Mundt points out that the exclusion of Members of Congress and Federal officeholders is required by the cardinal principle of the separation of powers.

Only if the electors fail to come up with a clear majority do Members of Congress participate in the election of a President. In such case, the House of Representatives elects and each State, regardless of size, has but one vote. No single provision in the Constitution is more clearly designed to protect the minority.

No less important is the fact that the Constitution provides the authority if it does not actually command the States to assume responsibility for the election of the leadership of the Union which they, themselves, established by ratification of the Constitution. Were they to assume this constitutional authority again, the balance of power between the Federal Government and the States might be restored.

The Constitution Must Be Preserved

The flame of the Republic grows dim. Unless the spirit and principles of the Constitution are resuscitated and restored to a place of honor in the hearts and minds of the American people, the freedoms heretofore secured by the Constitution cannot long endure. Moreover, freedom will not endure if the American people entrust their security, and with it their constitutional liberty, to the United Nations where the United States has one vote and no veto except in the presently important Security Council.

It is one of the incredible facts of our times that the American people would resist and distrust any effort to deny them a popular vote in the election of a President, but many are willing to entrust their fate to a single vote in the United Nations where the United States is outnumbered 113 to 1.

The responsibility for preserving freedom in America lies squarely in the hands of the American people. If they are unable to muster the self-discipline necessary to make self-government work, they will inevitably be governed by others. But the American people have always risen to every emergency in history, whenever they were aroused to their danger. If they understand that their freedoms and the survival of the Republic are at stake, they will respond once more. They will heed the warning offered by Senator John McClellan when he said:

"We have much to cherish and much for which to be thankful. The basic premises upon which our Republic was founded have been the bulwarks of strength that have made the Republic secure and have preserved it up until now. If we begin to knock them down one at a time, it will be like removing the supports from a great structure. Remove one from the foundation, then another, and still another, and ultimately the edifice, no matter how beautiful, no matter how imposing it may be, will collapse, crash, crumble, fall. We cannot trifle with such a structure."

Here is a warning that bears a marked resemblance to the statement made so long ago by Daniel Webster. It is a warning which no individual who values freedom can safely ignore. Let it therefore be the resolve of every American to do all in his power to preserve "the edifice of constitutional liberty." Meanwhile, let no American forget the words of St. Paul:

"Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty." (II Corinthians 3:17.)

Footnotes

2. Ibid.

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It is a copy of an old English prison and is believed to have been built in 1831 by Gen. John Hartwell Cocke of nearby Bremo Plantation.
Point of Fork Chapter has custody of the Documents Room.
This ad was made possible by the generosity of Mrs. Augusta S. Watkins of Point of Fork Chapter and the Three Chops Ruritan Club, Troy, Va.

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NOTICE
Please send us your change of address at least six weeks in advance, if possible. Give both the old and the new. If you do not do this, the Magazine is thrown in the trash by the post office and we pay a 10¢ fee for the notification of the change.
Sheffield silver chocolate pot presented by George Washington to Col. William Preston (1729-1783) as a token of gratitude for his services in the French and Indian War. The inscription reads “To Col. William Preston.” Displayed also are the Washington heraldic arms.

Susanna Smith Preston (1739-1823), wife of Col. William Preston, in honor of whom their home, “Smithfield,” was named. The restoration of the drawingroom is now the project of the Virginia DAR. Built in 1772, it now adjoins the campus of Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

In 1756 Capt. William Preston volunteered to accompany Col. George Washington through the no-man’s-land of the James River Valley on a survey of the frontier ordered by Gov. Dinwiddie of Virginia. Washington praised Capt. Preston highly for his bravery and ability. Later he sent Preston the chocolate pot pictured above, which is still in the family.

In 1772 Preston, now a colonel, moved from the Valley of Virginia, where he had represented three different counties in the House of Burgesses, to Southwest Virginia and built “Smithfield.” His presence and example were a constant reassurance for many of the settlers who might have left the frontier completely but for his leadership.

In 1780 Governor Thomas Jefferson entrusted Col. Preston with full responsibility in handling an armed revolt led by Tories and later commended him for doing an excellent job.

Col. Preston raised troops to march into North Carolina under General William Campbell to win the brilliant victory of Kings Mountain and also kept the army’s supply lines functioning.

His five sons and six daughters intermarried with outstanding Virginia families. James Patton Preston became Governor of Virginia. Letitia Preston married John Floyd, who became Governor of Virginia, and their son was also Governor of the State. Francis Preston, a member of Washington’s staff, and later a Congressman, married the daughter of General Campbell, the hero of Kings Mountain.

Presented by

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DISTRICT VII CHAPTERS

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Col. William Preston, Roanoke
Floyd Courthouse, Floyd
Fort Lewis, Salem
Fort Trial, Martinsville
Gen. James Breckinridge, Roanoke
Gen. Joseph Martin, Martinsville
Gen. William Campbell, Radford
Margaret Lynn Lewis, Roanoke
Nancy Christian Fleming, Roanoke
Patrick Henry, Martinsville
Peaks of Otter, Bedford
Roanoke Valley, Vinton
With the Chapters
(Continued from page 765)

In making the presentation, Miss Wersebe emphasized the historic significance and meaning of the flags, including freedom, justice, and protection.

“We dedicate these flags,” the regent said, “to the use of this community, and to bring reminders of the heroic sacrifices made by those before us.”

Mrs. Harry Jagger, town clerk and chairman of the Bryan Memorial Hall trustees, thanked Judea Chapter “in behalf of the trustees and the people of Washington.” Among the trustees present were Mrs. Robert de Courcy, Theodore Averill and Arlo Ericson.

Present at the ceremony were Judea Chapter members and their friends. Among the officers was Mrs. Joseph West, who had just celebrated her 91st birthday. Mrs. West has been a member of Judea Chapter since 1900 and has held the office of treasurer for 57 years. Mrs. West related some of the history of Judea Chapter since it was founded in 1898 during the Spanish-American War when one of the chapter’s first projects was rolling bandages and making men’s hospital chemises. It was at that time that the Judea Chapter night school for aliens was started. Thus began the DAR Good Citizenship Manual which is printed to assist and educate aliens in obtaining American citizenship papers. Judea Chapter was also the first to sponsor and start a Boy Scout Troop in Connecticut.

In honoring Mrs. Joseph I. West, Miss Wersebe concluded that “Washington could well be proud of Judea Chapter and its officers and chairmen.” Although the chapter is one of the smallest in Connecticut, it is one of the most active and has won many commendations for its work with the public schools, scholarships, and DAR-sponsored schools and for promoting cultural programs in American heritage. For the second successive year, Judea Chapter has been commended for being first in obtaining advertisers for the January issue of the DAR Magazine and first among the Connecticut chapters in publicity.

Miss Helen Wersebe, regent, concluded the ceremony by introducing four new members; all joined in reciting the Lord’s Prayer.

SUFBOLK (Riverhead, L. I., N. Y.). A bus took 24 thrilled new citizens from naturalization exercises to Suffolk Chapter’s Donald House on Riverside Drive at Riverhead for a welcoming coffee-and-doughnut party staged by the chapter. The new citizens represented men, women, and children from 14 countries. Judge Jack Stanislaw, who presided at naturalization court, greeted each new citizen personally and commented that his parents had been immigrants who met in this country and raised a family of four doctors and a judge. A small United States Flag was given to each new citizen by Mrs. Forrest A. Yeager, Mrs. F. R. Jagger, and Mrs. H. L. Davis, of Suffolk Chapter.

(L. to r.) Seated—Mrs. Henry L. David, Americanism Chairman; Assemblyman Perry Duryea, Jr., and Mrs. Edna Yeager. Standing—three new citizens, Mr. and Mrs. Wolfgang Koch, formerly of Germany; and Mrs. Nelson Carlo, former citizen of Canada.

(Continued on page 780)
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*Deceased
Southside
DAR District III

Key to Pictorial Border (p.734) counter clockwise: Tobacco Field, Factories, Last Capital of the Confederacy, Fairy Stone Park, Fishing—Goodwin Lake, Historic Cannon, Buggs Island Lake, Farming, Preston

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AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1964
Pittsylvania, Virginia’s largest county, in its name honors William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, England’s great statesman, who incurred the wrath of King George III by favoring the cause of the American Colonies in their struggle for independence from the Mother Country.

Among other things, Pittsylvania is noted for its historic Court House located at Chatham, also named for the great commoner, which has been in constant use since its completion in 1855, replacing an earlier structure destroyed by fire. The stately brick building, with its pillared portico styled in the Greek manner, serves as the hub around which the political and business interests of the county have revolved for more than a century.

Time marches on and the old Court House, containing priceless records, portraits, and relics of the Revolution and the other American Wars, has gained beauty and charm with each passing year. May its glory and the glory of the people whom it serves never dim!

The following seventeen chapters comprising District III of the Virginia DAR are proud to sponsor this page honoring a renowned landmark in Southside Virginia: Amherst, Appomattox, Berryman Green, Blue Ridge, Col. Charles Lynch, Dorothea Henry, James Allen, James River, Joseph Gravely, Judith Randolph, Lynchburg, Popular Forest, Prestwould, Slate Hill, Thomas Carter, William Pitt, and William Taylor.

District Director: Miss Frances T. Jones of Chatham, Virginia.
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Generals Lee and Grant were superior leaders on the field of battle... The leader in the field of transportation is The Mason and Dixon Lines whose main objective is to serve the customer well.
She Spangled It With Stars
(Continued from page 701)

lifted high; we stand at attention; we salute; we listen to the clear notes of bugle or band pouring forth the National Anthem. We may even join our voices with others in an attempt to scale the difficult heights of its musical setting.

The scene has, however, become too familiar, and our minds too preoccupied for contemplation. We do not see the long line of shadowy figures, stretching far back into history, who have passed from hand to hand their loyally accepted trust.

But they are there: The humble and the undemanding; the unknown and the barely known; the unstoried and unsung—the Mary Pickersgills of our America.

Baltimore is having a Star-Spangled Banner Festival from July 2 to September 14 to commemorate the writing of The National Anthem during the Fort McHenry bombardment, in 1814. The highlight of the numerous programs to be presented was So Proudly We Hail, a spectacular outdoor stage production given four days weekly during July with a cast of 1500 Marylanders, which dramatize historic events from the birth of the United States to the present.

The patriotically inspired celebration will culminate in a complete reenactment of the bombardment of Fort McHenry on Sunday, September 13, the eve of the Defenders’ Day holiday which commemorates the actual attack on Baltimore in 1814. In conjunction with this event, drill troops and other selected military units will present the Prelude to Taps and History of the Flag productions.

Inspirational as well as educational, the former depicts the history of the Nation and the United States Army through military drills and music. The history of the Flag in seven versions is demonstrated through period uniforms and drills by an Army band.

Festival literature will be distributed through the Maryland Pavilion at the World’s Fair and at the American Express Exhibit; the American Automobile Association and its offices; the Tourist Division of the Maryland Department of Economic Development; the Maryland Travel Association; and the Travel Bureau of the Baltimore Association of Commerce.

New Jersey Signers
(Continued from page 756)

daughter, Mary. Inventory was made November 28, 1794, and was endorsed November 21, 1799, by Anne Walker, late Witherspoon.

Ann Witherspoon, born 1746, married Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, professor of moral philosophy at Princeton and later President of the College from 1795 to 1812.

James Witherspoon, a son of John Witherspoon, not named in the will, was a young man of great promise. He joined the American Army as an aide to General Nash and was killed at the Battle of Germantown on October 4, 1777.

John Witherspoon, Jr., M.D., second son of Rev. John Witherspoon, was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1773. Born in 1756, John Witherspoon, Jr., married (in 1777) Margaret Carson; died in 1843. He served in the American Revolution as 2nd Surgeon in the General Hospital. (DAR Lineage Book.)

David Witherspoon, born in 1760, married in 1788, Mary Harding Jones. He died in 1802. (DAR Lineage Book.)

Frances Witherspoon married in 1783 (as his second wife) Dr. David Ramsay, a Congressman, physician, and historian. She died in early life, as records show that David Ramsay married again in 1787. Rev. John Witherspoon named a grandson in his will—J. W. Ramsay.

Rev. Dr. John Witherspoon died in Princeton, N. J., on November 15, 1794, and is buried in the presidents’ lot at Princeton, where his name is highly revered. The following is the translation of the Latin inscription:

The mortal remains of John Witherspoon, D.D., L.L.D. President of the College of Nova Caesarea, highly revered, are interred under this marble. Born in the parish of Yester, Scotland, February 5, 1722, V.S., instructed in humane letters at the University of Edinburgh; entered into sacred orders in the year 1743, faithfully discharged the duties of pastor for 25 years at Beith, then at Paisley. President elect of Nassau Hall in the year 1767. He came to America in the year 1768 and on the 13th of August with the greatest hopes of all the assumed the office of president. A man of exceptional conduct and moral excellence; distinguished in all the endowments of the mind; thoroughly trained in knowledge and the pursuit of the finest of the arts. A serious orator, religious, whose sermons were filled with instruction and excellent precepts for life not plain statements of the Holy Scriptures. In his intimate discussions courteous, charming, attractive, skilled in public debate; endowed with the highest degree of good judgment both in administration and planning as a young man.

He increased the reputation of the college among those unfamiliar with it and he advanced greatly the cause of outstanding scholarship there. He lived a long time among the most brilliant lights of knowledge and public debate. At last respected, highly esteemed and chosen by all, he died November 15 in the year of the earth’s existence 1794, at the age of 73.

* * *

Portraits of the New Jersey Signers hang in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, the birthplace of the Declaration of Independence.


References
Biographical Encyclopedia of New Jersey of the 17th Century, 1847.
Historical Collections of the State of New Jersey by Barber and Howe, pp. 262, 277, 279.
History of Union and Middlesex Counties, Clayton, p. 97.
History of Union County, pp. 43-44.
New Jersey Archives, Abstracts of Wills, vol. 35, pp. 80, 189.
New Jersey State Society Bulletin, DAR.
The historic Belleque House; from “Oregon Historic Landmarks, Willamette Valley,” compiled and copyrighted by the Oregon Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Oregon Historic Landmark

By Helen E. Austin

George W. Eberhard, at the age of 22, arrived at San Francisco by way of Panama from the State of Michigan. He remained in California for 5 years and came to Oregon by boat in 1859. The following year he bought 320 acres of the Pierre Belleque farm above Champoeg. At that time only 60 acres was cleared. He paid $1,500 for this land, which had been farmed by the Belleque family over 25 years. Because of technical regulations in the Land Grant laws, no clear title had been issued, and it was 28 years before Mr. Eberhard was able to secure his official title.

This farm belongs to the very earliest period of Oregon history, having been the location of one of the first fur-trading posts in the entire Northwest Country. It was established by members of the Astor expedition in 1812, and when the Hudson’s Bay Company came to this Western Empire a decade later, they took charge and maintained it as a supply depot and relay farm for brigades going to the Umpqua and country to the south.

It is in the big bend of the Willamette River in Marion County, located two miles west of Champoeg on the river road to Newberg. Highway 219 to the new bridge is the west boundary of the original farm. An historical marker has been erected near the bridge.

Pierre Belleque, who came with the Northwest Fur Company from Canada, settled here in 1831 to develop a farm and home and raise a family, along with other retired fur-company men. His neighbor to the west was Etienne Lucifer. Here they became prominent in the early history and development of the Northwest Country, before wagon trains began to roll over the Oregon trail.

It was the house of Belleque which had been the chief trader's house built in the French style, having lapped siding; and dressed lumber was used for finishing. The house had been lined with flowered glazed chintz, a piece of which is still preserved. An outstanding feature was the glass in French-style windows, while the usual log cabins had parchment windows.

Mr. Eberhard, a bachelor, was living here when the flood of 1861 destroyed so many homes and towns along the Willamette. He saved it from going down to destruction in the swirling waters and anchored it on a higher bench of land. Here he brought his bride, Louisa J. Jones, in 1865. Soon he began hewing the timbers and building their new home, moving into it in 1869. They used the handmade mantel from the chief trader's house, and many of the doors and windows. To them were born six children—five boys and a girl, Barbara, who married Henry J. Austin, one of the early merchants of Newberg. They had two children—Louise Austin of the Friendsview Manor in Newberg and George Kenneth, who with his wife still lives in this house in its parklike setting of stately old black walnut and hickory trees. The grandson was among the first to develop an extensive irrigation project. Today he operates a modern dairy.

Although the house has been remodeled, much of the original handwork can be seen. The broadaxe used to fashion the beams still stands by the fireplace. The original hand-dressed flooring remains in one room nailed with hand-wrought iron nails. One of the original shingles, hand-split and gently tapered with plane or drawknife, is preserved.

The family has collected shards of china, pottery, old pipestems and bowls, and various relics from the site of the old trading post, which portion of the farm was sold many years ago.

To this farm belongs the honor of having reared enterprising citizens from the time Pierre Belleque was appointed as one of the first constables—before the formation of our provisional government—to the present day, when the son of Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Austin aided in the designing of portions of our modern-day missiles.

[This article was copied from pages 14 and 15 Oregon Historic Landmarks—Willamette Valley, published by the Oregon Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and copyrighted by them (1963). Acknowledgment is made for permission to reprint it.]

Map showing location of historic landmarks in Oregon’s Willamette Valley.

[Map image]

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Mr. & Mrs. Ralph Schminck in the Museum.
Taken in 1960.

Mrs. Coyner leaving the Museum

AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1964
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With the Chapters
(Continued from page 771)

MANATEE (Bradenton, Fla). The accompanying photograph pictures the presentation of Good Citizens awards by Manatee Chapter.

(L. to r.) Mrs. Dorothy Craighead Andrews, chairman, DAR Good Citizens; Mrs. Wallace C. Smith, hostess and past regent; Becky Crowl, Southeast High School Good Citizen; Carol Rhyme, Palmetto High School Good Citizen; and Mrs. Bert H. Bryan, regent, Manatee Chapter.

EUNICE DENNIE BURR (Fairfield, Conn.) celebrated its 70th Anniversary with a reception and tea at the Old Academy, Fairfield, on April 7. Eunice Dennie Burr (1729-1805) was the beautiful wife of Thaddeus Burr, who held a number of offices, including selectman, postmaster, member of the War Committee, High Sheriff, member of the Governor’s Council, and Presidential Elector. The burning of Fairfield brought Mrs. Burr into prominence. She was the only woman who contributed to the building of the Old Academy in 1804. In its 70-year history, the chapter has had 22 regents.

The chapter member who has the longest record of membership in the DAR is Miss Harriet Osborn, who joined the National Society in 1895. Next rank Mrs. Earle E. Garlock, who became a member in 1909; Mrs. Everett Tarlton, who joined in 1914; and Mrs. Elbert S. Overbaugh, who joined in 1915. Five additional members are in the plus-40-year class.

COMFORT WOOD (Wharton and Matagorda Counties, Tex.) celebrated its 50th Anniversary, April 10, 1964, with a tea in the Thomas H. Abell home, honoring its devoted past regents.

“It’s great to be an American, and be a part of an organization that is dedicated to perpetuate the memory of our heritage,” was the consensus of those attending this eventful affair.

Mrs. Hal Forrest Ewing, chapter regent, welcomed the members and guests. Highlighting this commemorative day was the attendance of Mrs. J. W. Stevenson, née Genevieve Powers, Victoria; a charter member who attended the organizational meeting on April 20, 1914, in the home of Mrs. Henry A. Cline, organizing regent at Wharton.

Mrs. Hal Forrest Ewing, chapter regent, welcomed the members and guests. Highlighting this commemorative day was the attendance of Mrs. J. W. Stevenson, née Genevieve Powers, Victoria, a charter member who attended the organizational meeting on April 20, 1914, in the home of Mrs. Henry A. Cline, organizing regent at Wharton.

Among honor guests who attended were Mrs. Felix Irwin, Recording Secretary General, Corpus Christi, Tex.; Mrs. Grady Kirby, State Treasurer, Houston; Mrs. Georgia B. Edman, State Press Relations Chairman, Houston; Mrs. Ben T. Jordon, State Registrar, Victoria; Mrs. Edward W. Boldt, State DAR Magazine Chairman, Richmond; and Mrs. E. H. Marek, DAR Magazine Advertising Chairman, Yoakum.

Eleven area chapters were represented; adding prestige to this occasion was the presence of Mrs. Cortes Pauls, regent, George Washington Chapter, Galveston, the first chapter in the State of Texas, organized 1895. Other chapters represented were the Guadalupe Victoria, Victoria; Texas, Richmond; Asa Underwood, West Columbia; Lady Washington, Houston; Corpus Christi, Corpus Christi; John McKitt Alexander, Houston; John Evetett, Columbus; Alexander Love, Houston; and Sam Sorrell, Houston.—Mrs. Howard C. Ham.

Among those attending Comfort Wood’s 50th Anniversary tea were (l. to r.) Mrs. James H. McCroskey, Mrs. Thomas H. Abell, Mrs. W. H. Kelly, Mrs. A. J. Dorigo, Mrs. J. Calvin Case, Mrs. Hal F. Ewing (chapter regent), and Mrs. J. W. Stevenson.
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This mid-summer message is being written from a cottage surrounded by pines on the shore of Conway Lake, New Hampshire, where this chairman is spending the summer. Plans for the year's work and a steady flow of correspondence pertinent to our advertising program occupy a part of each day.

The States of VIRGINIA and OREGON are the sponsors for this issue and their acceptance of the responsibility for this summertime copy is much appreciated.

VIRGINIA—MRS. ROBERT BRUCE SMITH, JR., STATE REGENT: MRS. JOHN S. BISCOE, STATE CHAIRMAN, provided $4,637.50 in ads with $159 for cuts and mats. ALL 111 Virginia chapters participated 100% in this very fine effort which exceeds last year's figure by $263.50. Congratulations!

Commendations and very special attention is called to the unusual and delightful prestige advertising section, CHET BOLD's VIRGINIA. This sets a new standard in historical-educational-patriotic advertising and provides highly entertaining reading. Do enjoy it.

Many of the commercial ads are most attractive. Please take note of the historical ad entitled "Meet George Washington, man and boy, in Virginia." The Virginia Department of Conservation and Economic Development supplied this ad. It is a splendid example to show other State Departments of Commerce and Conservation when you solicit an ad. Every State has famous spots and such advertising should be forthcoming if only the right people are approached.

ANOTHER BOUQUET.—For the second year in a row the Virginia Daughters have shown everyone that the season should make no difference in selling advertising. OREGON—MRS. IVAN R. SPICER, STATE REGENT: MISS FAIRY FERN FISHER, STATE CHAIRMAN, sent in $150 with 30 for cuts. 20 of its 32 chapters helped. Thank you Oregon Daughters, for your support.

Miscellaneous ads from 12 chapters accounted for $435 plus the $807.50 from regular advertising made this month's total $6,039.

ATTENTION, PLEASE.—The last four issues—March through June 1964—have been running behind last year on ad income. The Magazine is more attractive with each issue and our subscription list is much larger. With our product definitely better, it should be easier, not harder, to sell ads. Happily, this August issue reverses the trend in lower amount of advertising.

The advertising kits should be in the hands of all State Chairmen and Chapter Regents by the time this issue reaches you. Please read the contents carefully and start to work immediately. About 30% of the States have not yet indicated what month they would like to sponsor.

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IDA A. MAYBE, National Chairman,
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