I was born an American; I live an American; I shall die an American and I intend to perform the duties incumbent upon me in that character to the end of my career. I mean to do this with absolute disregard of personal consequences.

What are the personal consequences? What is the individual man, with all the good or evil that may betide him, in comparison with the good or evil which may befall a great country and in the midst of great transactions which may concern that country’s fate?

Let the consequences be what they will, I am careless. No man can suffer too much and no man can fall too soon, if he suffer, or if he fall, in the defense of the liberties and the Constitution of his country.

—Daniel Webster
February 1967

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COVER STORY
The cover for the month of February features Mount Rushmore National Memorial and the new Visitor Center, Keystone, South Dakota. On the granite face of the 6000-foot mountain, carved in dimensions symbolic of greatness, are memorialized four American Presidents who upheld the rights and dignities of the common man: Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, Teddy Roosevelt. The figures, carved to a scale of men 465 feet tall, were done by Gutzon Borglum from a suggestion by Doane Robinson.

The photograph was taken by David D. Thompson, Jr., Park Historian and loaned to DAR through the courtesy of the United States Department of the Interior.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH

By The President of The United States of America

A Proclamation

Our Nation's history is far more than a mere record of long ago events. For it is only through knowing and understanding the sources of our common heritage that we become aware of ourselves as being, in truth, one people.

Law or Government alone could never bind two hundred million Americans together in common citizenship: this can only be the result of shared dreams, of common convictions, of the sense of kinship and fraternity which comes from a deep appreciation of our people's history.

Nor is that history merely a chronicle of battles won or lost: it is the sum of all our art and science, our philosophy and politics, our religion and our law. It is all these woven together which make up the fabric of American life as we see it and live it today.

Finally, it is through the study of history that present generations can best honor our debt to the wisdom, faith, and sacrifice of those who came before us.

In recognition of this, the Congress by a joint resolution approved November 5, 1966, has designated February 1967 as American History Month and has requested the President to issue a proclamation inviting the people of the United States to observe that month with appropriate ceremonies. I am proud to honor that request.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, invite the people of the United States to observe February 1967 as American History Month with appropriate ceremonies and related activities in our educational, civic, fraternal, and patriotic organizations and in other suitable places.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this sixth day of January in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-first.

By the President:

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

DEAN RUSK
Secretary of State
DEAR MEMBERS:

ANOTHER first for the NSDAR has been realized with the official designation of February 1967 as American History Month by Act of the United States Congress.

In 1952, in response to a request of Mrs. William H. Noel of Harlan, Kentucky, who was then State Chairman of Americanism, Governor Lawrence W. Weatherby of Kentucky proclaimed the month of February American History Month in Kentucky. It was carried in many State newspapers and the project was extended to school and civic organizations. United States Senator Earle Clements spread the proclamation in the Congressional Record and the late United States Senator Tom Underwood wrote an editorial in the Lexington Leader commending the proclamation and the work of the DAR.

During the tenure of Mrs. Wayne M. Cory of Indiana as Historian General, 1953-56, the project was adopted as a feature of that office. The annual report of Mrs. Lowell E. Burnelle, Historian General, in 1957, states that the Hon. Thomas A. Jenkins, Congressman from Ohio, had introduced a bill in Congress to make February an annual history celebration with a proclamation by the President of the United States. The currently passed bill was introduced by Senator John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky and guided to passage by Senator Everett M. Dirksen.

In commemoration of this historic month, the birth month of George Washington, Abraham Lincoln and Susan B. Anthony, the National Society has established the new NSDAR American History Scholarship in the amount of $8,000 to be awarded annually to a boy or girl majoring in American History. This scholarship is being promoted among senior students in accredited high schools throughout the country. February 1st was the deadline for applications; March 1st is the final date for forwarding the name of the State winner to the National Chairman, Student Loan and Scholarship Committee.

Still another first for the Diamond Jubilee Administration was the inauguration, on January 29th, of a series of Special DAR Museum Events for members of the Armed Services. This initial visit of service personnel as special guests of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution was arranged through the USO. It is particularly appropriate that this first visit be made at the beginning of the Nation’s observance of American History Month. For more than a decade, the DAR has honored the Patriots of the past during this February observance; now, for the first time, we have an opportunity to share this honor with the Patriots of 1967.

Faithfully,

Cidee Erb Sullivan

Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr.
President General, NSDAR
Title page from one of the many books which appeared in Europe shortly after Lincoln's assassination. This one was brought out in Germany.
Lincoln, World Figure
By Carl Charlick
Washington, D.C.

Abraham Lincoln has come down to us as a homespun figure, folksy, rawboned, with a touch of diffidence toward the world at large. His image is intrinsically bound up with rural America of a former day—the homestead, the prairie, the small town. He was rarely in large cities. As a young Congressman he once spoke in Boston, and on the road to the Presidency he was twice in New York, once in Philadelphia and, although invited to come there, he never got to Brooklyn. The largest city he visited with some frequency was Chicago, then a brawling agglomeration of 100,000. The Washington he knew had grown from 50,000 in the years when he served in the House of Representatives, to 70,000 when he assumed the chief magistracy. Lincoln had never traveled outside the country, never been out West or to the Pacific Coast. The man who entered the White House in 1861 had lived close to the home soil, the archetype of American of his day.

How different was the man who came to the White House just one hundred years after Lincoln, a man who was urban in background, cosmopolitan in experience, mobile as a zephyr, intense as an acetylene flame, touched by all the genius of modernity, at home from earliest youth in the far frontiers of the world! Hardly any parallel unites Abraham Lincoln and John Kennedy, a full century apart, whether in personality, style of utterance, or way of life. They are paired only by the tragedies of their deaths.

One thing these two men shared. This was the lament of the world.

Still fresh in our recollection is the world's response to the violent death of President John F. Kennedy. The torrent of grief and sympathy, in letters, testimonials and eulogies, bears witness to this, also the many acts of commemorating his name in public buildings and institutions, in streets and squares, in postage stamps, medals, plaques and coins. It was homage on an international scale for a personality that had captivated the world on the wings of media of communication which we take for granted in our modern era.

When Lincoln died, international communications were still primitive by today's standards. The Atlantic telegraph cable had not yet been completed. The harrowing news from Washington required eleven days to reach our nearest overseas neighbor, England (actually it arrived first in Ireland). It took more than eighty days to reach the capital of China. But when the news did get abroad, its impact was no less cataclysmic on that smaller world of 100 years ago that the news from Dallas had on the mass society of today. It stunned the broad ranks of people in the Old World, so secure and confident in their traditions, to whom America was still a faraway and indistinct place. Yet these people of Europe instantly felt an irreparable loss in Lincoln's tragic end. They poured into the streets, crowded into churches, assembled in mass meetings, and recorded their grief and horror in speech and prose and even in poetry.

Abraham Lincoln in death was indeed America's first international figure.

England received the news on April 26, 1865. At once a massive wave of sympathy and shock spread out over the country. Official condolences poured in from Parliament and Queen, from cabinet ministers, from nearly 200 mayors of cities, borough councillors, town commissioners, boards of health, chambers of commerce, from governors of remote colonies and provinces. This stream of sentiment was further swelled by messages from scores of church groups, emancipation societies, temperance leagues, fraternal lodges, trade unions, and newspaper offices. Thousands of persons in private life joined their voices in grief, their sentiments intuitively mirroring the enormity of the tragic event. Hardly was the ink dry of the first news dispatches when a mass meeting in Liverpool voted abhorrence of "so great a crime against our common humanity." In Manchester the Union and Emancipation Society predicted that generations as yet unborn will lip Lincoln's name "as synonymous with liberty itself." A gathering of working men in South London recognized in Lincoln "one of themselves, fighting the battle of free-
In the words of the American Minister at London, Charles Francis Adams, "... few events of the present century have created such general consternation and indignation. ..." A week later he reported that Lincoln's death "occupied the public mind, all over the kingdom, almost exclusively. ..." And still the tide of grief and sympathy rolled on. Oxford University, breaking its rule never to take note of an event outside Britain, declared its shock and indignation "together with the whole civilized world." Cambridge stigmatized Lincoln's murder as a "foul blot on the history of our times." The people of Dublin felt sure "that throughout the civilized world there can be but the one sentiment of horror. ..." A meeting of clergymen at Woodstock saw in Lincoln's assassination "a heavy blow inflicted on the cause of humanity itself. ..." In Blackfriars, London, a meeting of workingmen grieved over the loss of one who had endeared himself "especially to the toiling millions of the civilized world," while the inhabitants of Sheffield, in England's industrial Midlands, begged leave "to approach you in the hour of your grief, to assure you how deeply and tenderly they sympathize with you. ..." The Scottish town of Greenock eulogized Lincoln's "kingly endowments," and the inhabitants of the small borough of Congleton, on the Welsh border, felt certain that their sympathies were "shared by the princes and peoples of the whole civilized world. ..." The mayor, aldermen and burgesses of the city of Bath lamented the removal of a life "so precious ... to his country and to the world," and in Swansea, Wales, the Workingmen's Institute exequated the deed which had deprived "society at large of one of its brightest ornaments. ..." The namesake city of Lincoln declared that "grief filled the mind of every thoughtful individual throughout the world."

Fervent messages of sympathy came from the 15th Durham Rifle Volunteers, from the London Committee of British Jews, from a group of Hungarian refugees, from the Mauritians colored residents of London, from members of the Covent Garden Theatrical Fund, from the seven incorporated trades of Aberdeen, Scotland. Grief pallied a meeting at Barrhead, in Renfrewshire, which had been originally called to celebrate the end of the American Civil War. An invalid lady of Northampton composed an acrostic pair of stanzas of seven lines each, the initial letters of the lines forming the name of Abraham Lincoln. A citizen of Liverpool penned an ode,

"Sic semper tyrannis!" the assassin cried
As Lincoln fell, O Villain! Who than he
More lived to set both slave and tyrant free. ...

As the sad intelligence spread in widening ripples out over the world, eloquent testimonials of grief arrived from the far corners of the British Empire, from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, from Capetown in South Africa, from the people of Jamaica, from the Justices of the Peace in Calcutta, from the "Swiss Republic" of New South Wales. From the Gold Coast (the Ghana of today) came a message of condolence signed by the Kings of Cape Coast, Anamaboe and Winnebah and by the Chief of Donasie. The colored people of Bermuda, more quick to receive the news, mourned that "a great and good man had passed from us." Most of Canada, of course, learned the news earlier than the mother country, being linked to the United States by land telegraph.

A wave of sympathy welled up for Mary Lincoln. The inhabitants of Sheffield, in England's industrial Midland, begged leave "to approach you in the hour of your grief, to assure you how deeply and tenderly they sympathize with you. ..." The Scottish town of Kirkaldy commended Mrs. Lincoln "to the care and protection of the Almighty Father who alone can heal the wound. ..." The people of Derby hoped that she would be comforted by "the respectful commiseration of the whole civilized world. ..." The town of West Hertford expressed the "earnest hope that if anything will tend to assuage your great grief, it will be the united sympathy of all classes and all countries. ..." The people of Bridlington prayed "that an all-wise Providence may protect and cheer the widow. ..." The city of Banbury felt that it could not do justice to its feelings "without adding its heartfelt sympathy with Mrs. Lincoln." Addressing her as "Dear Widowed Lady," the citizens of Moseley prayed that "He who overrules all events may fill up the painful void in your heart. ..." The Irish city of Waterford voted that "at the risk of intrusion on her intense grief, we cannot allow ourselves to separate without offering to Mrs. Lincoln our deep sympathy. ..." The burgesses of Pembroke, one of the cradles of American history, were confident that sympathy for Mrs. Lincoln was "... universally entertained throughout the United Kingdom." Braving a daylong downpour of rain to attend a public meeting, the inhabitants of Peterboro asked God "... to grant her the rich consolations of His grace." The royal burgh of Rothesay on the Clyde prayed that Lincoln's widow "may be sustained and comforted by the Almighty and Merciful Disposer of all events." From faraway Sydney, Australia, came the message of consolation that no name in American history "will be more honored and rever-
enced that that of Abraham Lincoln.” The people of Belfast, “while not wishing to intrude on the sorrow of a stricken heart,” fervently commended Mrs. Lincoln to the care of God. The cities of Edinburgh, York, Southampton and Stratford-on-Avon wrote messages in a similar vein. A small group of farm workers in Dorset assured Mary Lincoln “that by no class in this country will there be felt for her a more earnest and true sympathy. . . .” The city of Victoria, on Canada’s Pacific Coast, sent word of “unfeigned condolence with Mrs. Lincoln in her deep affliction.”

The messages and resolutions of condolence that blossomed across the length and breadth of the British dominions were not just courteous formalities. Behind their fulsome verbiage there showed a very keen awareness of the great task facing America to bring about a national reconciliation, now that the actual fighting had ended. These writers, orators, public officials and private citizens instinctively welcomed the conciliatory policy which Lincoln had proclaimed at the climax of victory, and their words quite often revealed a sense of foreboding of the future, now that Lincoln was no more. It was something that British nature could understand, and that British statecraft had often practiced with success in the past. Lord Russell, speaking in the House of Lords, aptly summed up his tribute to Lincoln’s policy of mercy by saying that the late President was “the man required for this particular moment.” And Goldwin Smith, the noted editor, wrote succinctly, “The assassin has done his best to strike down mercy and moderation.”

The emotional impact of Abraham Lincoln’s tragic end on England was echoed by the countries of continental Europe. Governments, chancelleries and ruling sovereigns unanimously condemned political assassination, whether the victim was a crowned head or a republican statesman of simple origin. The Emperor of the French, the King of Italy, the Pope, the Queen of Spain, the Tsar of Russia and even the Sultan of Turkey found sincere words of sympathy for the stricken American people. In the Portuguese House of Peers the country’s outstanding intellect, Luis Rebello da Silva, honored Lincoln in words that would have fitted a similar event 98 years later: “. . . and the bullet of an obscure assassin closes and seals the golden book of his destinies at the very moment when every fortune seemed to welcome him. . . .” In the Prussian capital of Berlin high dignitaries crowded into the Dorotheenkirche for a memorial service conducted in English and German jointly by visiting American Rev. Henry Tappan and by the Royal chaplain from Potsdam. In faraway Macao, a Portuguese enclave on the Chinese mainland, forts and warships lowered their colors to half-mast and fired a salute in Lincoln’s memory.

Private voices, too, swelled the torrent of sympathy. Men of letters wrote stirring memorials. Poets composed elegies. In France, many Masonic lodges and fraternal societies penned fervent manifestoes. Lincoln’s death was termed “a public calamity, deplored by all who believe in the providential mission of the United States.” Edouard LaBoulaye of the French Academy, filling an engagement to lecture about the United States on April 27, 1865, changed his talk to Lincoln. The audience, he reported, was enthusiastic, “not for the speaker, but for the noble victim.” The citizens of Caen, ancient
capital of William the Conqueror, observed mournfully that "humanity has never given birth but in sorrow"—that the only true crowns are those of martyrs. "European democracy is present in spirit at his funeral," exclaimed French historian Henri Martin, "just as it had voted in its heart for his re-election." In Paris, the police with difficulty dispersed a street demonstration of students carrying the slogan "In President Lincoln we lament a fellow citizen." Even the American Minister was surprised by this outpouring of emotion. "I had no idea," he wrote in his dispatches, "that Mr. Lincoln had such a hold upon the hearts of the young gentlemen of France." In Madrid a colony of Cubans and Puerto Ricans sought consolation in the belief "that Lincoln's body was killed, but his spirit was the soul of the giant nation that he knew how to govern." Two towns in Sicily asserted that "Abraham Lincoln was not yours only—he was also ours. . . ." and "We feel the blow that struck you!" A German Turnverein paid tribute to Lincoln as "the assertor of equal rights." A group in Italy predicted that the spirit of Lincoln "will renovate the surface of the Earth. . . ." From Genoa, parent city of America, came a bitter outcry against this "universal misfortune."

Europe's only republic, Switzerland, made up for its small size by a profuse outpouring of sympathetic sentiments, from its many local authorities as well as from scores of benevolent societies, fraternal lodges, rifle squads, glee clubs and similar groups that make up such a large part of its social fabric. Merle d'Aubigné, Geneva's noted scholar and divine, drew a parallel from the First Epistle of St. John: "In this we have known love, in that Christ has laid down his life for us." The laboring classes, too, were greatly affected by the tragic event, judging by their numerous messages of sympathy. The workingmen of Tours, France, bitter about police harassment and a muzzled press, sent the American government a message "... from the soiled hands of our hardy workmen . . . wherein they have put their hearts. . . ." The Berlin Workers Club uttered the hope that "the star-spangled banner may wave in triumph wherever it is unfurled in battling for the cause of freedom and civilization." A workingmen's center in Lisbon wished to join its sympathies to "the eloquent words of empires and nations." Italian laboring men called Lincoln "the great defender of the oppressed," "the benefactor of humanity," the "glorious helmsman of liberty," "a citizen of the whole world," "a worker for all humanity." To the United Mechanics of Turin he was "one mechanic like us . . ." The Workingmen's Society of Bologna, lamenting the death of "that virtuous republican, Abraham Lincoln," called upon his successor to follow in his footsteps, which included also expulsion of the French armies from Mexico. The mechanics of Brescia compared Lincoln's death with the Crucifixion. Milanese workingmen rated the "holiness of your cause equal to the greatness of its martyr," while the usually light-hearted Neapolitans felt crushed by "the great misfortune which has struck humanity." Alone the German Federation of Labor sounded a more optimistic note, because "the country whose first citizen is now again a son of toil has indeed vindicated the rights of labor."

Europe's emotions also overflowed into a stream of instant literature about Lincoln, not unlike the time after Dallas. Before the year 1865 was out, a half-dozen biographies had appeared in various languages, and more were to follow. In London, George Washington Bacon rapidly compiled a Life and Administration of Abraham Lincoln. In his preface he aptly named the central question: reflecting that only a few years earlier scarcely anyone in the Old World would have known the name of Lincoln, which now was "engraved in every heart," he asked rhetorically, "How shall we account for so marvellous a phenomenon?", then devoted his book to answering this question. Sound editorial practitioner that he was, Bacon included in his book a synopsis of American government and the text of the United States Constitution, for the benefit of his insular readers. A Dutch translation of the book appeared promptly in Amsterdam. "May this biography," wrote the Dutch editor in his foreword, "be a small token of homage for the person and deeds of Abraham Lincoln."

In France, historian César Pascal wrote movingly in his full-length Lincoln biography: "No king, no prince, no man was ever mourned as universally. . . . What a chorus (quel concert) of regret and devout homage in all countries! What merited and glorious crown of immortality has been placed on this noble brow,—alas, too late!" Another French biography of Lincoln that year was written by Achille Arnaud, editor of the influential Opinion Nationale, which the author dedicated to Mrs. Lincoln. Succinct and informative, it reveals the practiced hand of the serious journalist.
SPECIAL DAR MUSEUM EVENT: Heading the list of guests invited to an initial showing of American silver in the DAR Museum and to tour the State Rooms at National Headquarters on Sunday afternoon, January 29, are Cabinet officers, members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and their wives. Also invited by arrangements made through the USO are members of the Armed Services. At the first-time display of this collection of antique silver is a wine cup by Paul Revere the Patriot and several examples of pieces by Philadelphia and New York silversmiths. NSDAR members invited include the National Board of Management, State Museum Chairmen and State Room Chairmen, benefactors of the DAR Museum and contributors through Friends of the Museum in life and memorial categories. Special Events Committee members will assist as hostesses and refreshments will be served.

NEW SPLENDOR OF CONSTITUTION HALL ACCLAIMED: "Lovely to look at" -- "Hi-fi brilliance of sound" -- "Superb acoustics" -- "Generates an air of intimacy" -- are the opening phrases in The C & P Call, the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company's monthly bulletin enclosed with the current bill to their many thousands of subscribers in the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia. A full cover page photograph shows members of the National Symphony Orchestra on Constitution Hall stage. Sentences taken at random: "As resident performing group in the Hall and one of its principal users, the Symphony now rates the acoustics as 'better than ever' . . . Symphony Managing Director, Robert Rogers, rates the Hall's sound as unbeatable by any similar sized hall in the world . . . the architect's original design of 1928 has been preserved yet updated to conform to modern standards."

PROGRESS Through Better Products, the house organ of New Castle Products, Inc. of Indiana, reprinted a copy of an advertisement, with interior and exterior photographs of Constitution Hall, placed by Moderncote, suppliers of the specially designed silk screened vinyl wall covering used in the Hall. This advertisement, which will appear in designer magazines throughout the country, also praises the acoustical characteristics of Constitution Hall.

DAR PARTICIPATION IN HISTORY BROADCASTS: Particularly appropriate for American History Month is a script received at National Headquarters for publicizing the patriotic work of the NSDAR. Daughters are reminded that participation with community educators in a panel discussion at a local broadcasting studio or in a question-and-answer radio interview of an event or personality of historic and timely interests contributes to this important objective of the Society. (Somerville)
These articles on Oceanography will be of interest in view of the fact that the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution adopted the following resolution in April 1966:

**Extension of Oceanographic Research**

Whereas research in oceanography, which leads to knowledge of the geological, chemical and biological resources in ocean space, is vital to the existence of this Nation; and

Whereas oceanography includes the study of the motions in and internal stresses of ocean space—and the exploration of the ocean floor, important in underwater communications—particularly in the area of national defense; and

Whereas there are bills before Congress to provide for sea-grant colleges to train personnel for the needed expansion of our scientific interest in oceanographic research;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, commend Congress, industry and scientific institutions for the development in this field and encourage even more concerted effort to train the scientists and technicians necessary for the expansion of an educational program of oceanography, marine mining, aquaculture and related fields.

The subject of oceanography is not a new one . . . there is hardly another field that influences so many different activities throughout the fleet and the shore establishment. It is hard, indeed, to find a part of our Navy which is not, either directly or indirectly, concerned with oceanography and ocean engineering.

This is as it should be. Our duty is the defense of this Nation at sea: the security of her home waters, the capability to destroy enemies abroad and the control of the high seas in between. To operate efficiently at sea requires that we understand the sea. War produces enemies enough; we must make the oceans our ally, rather than another adversary.

**Changing Navy Philosophy**

The Navy has for many years been working to make friends with the seas. It was, in fact, one of the early leaders in marine sciences, going back to the days of such giants as Tanner, Gilliss and Matthew Fontaine Maury. The most intensive effort, however, came during and after the Second World War, and it is still growing. It would be impossible,
of course, to describe here all our many Navy programs and their results. I would like to mention two of our typical endeavors, and also call your attention to some evolutionary changes in Navy philosophy which are of the greatest significance for the future.

The sea is a dynamic, changing thing, particularly in the upper thousand or so feet, which are the fleet's operational domain. The commander at sea must know how this changing environment will affect him, how it will limit his capabilities, influence his choice of tactics and affect the performance of his weapons systems. He must have at his fingertips usable knowledge based on the ocean's characteristics; its temperature, salinity, waves, currents and living creatures. Such information for last year or last night, or even for the present moment, is not enough. He must know what his environment will be in the future, so that he can plan his operations accordingly.

To give him this information, the interaction between the ocean and the atmosphere has been under study for several years. Project ASWEPS — Anti-Submarine Warfare Environmental Prediction System — is designed to predict the underwater weather, and is now undergoing evaluation off our East Coast. A "Navy Acre" has been designated in which the forecasting techniques, scientific instrumentation, and data handling networks will be checked out. Specifically designed to foretell the effect of the changing ocean environment on anti-submarine warfare, it will strongly support the fleet in this critical area.

Getting Most Out of Sonars

There are large sections of the deep ocean, however, and the sea floor beneath it, which do not change greatly. In the Navy's Marine Geophysical Surveys, a program complementary to ASWEPS, we have begun to study and document these constants, and determine their effects on extended-range sound propagation. The newer, high-powered sonars are engineered to operate at ranges many times greater than those of 1940. Their signals are designed to refract through the deep convergence zone, or bounce off the ocean floor. We must know the character of the deeper waters, and the way in which the bottom reflects sound, in order to get the most out of these long-range weapons systems.

It is worth noting that these deepsea Marine Geophysical Surveys are being carried out not by Navy ships and scientists, but under contract by industry. We have long recognized the need for a partnership of science, government and the business community. These surveys, closely related in technique to the geophysical exploration methods used by the oil industry, offered a good opportunity to use the talents of commercial organizations at a time when our Navy-owned survey ships were freely employed. Although surveys were a field long reserved to government agencies, I am happy to report that once again the partnership has paid off and excellent results are being achieved.

We are working with industry in other fields. In a campaign to help improve scientific equipment, the Navy's Instrumentation Center has commenced a program of test and evaluation of oceanographic instruments. This Center checks out commercially-produced hardware, comparing its performance against design specifications, and issues Instrument Fact Sheets, (similar to "Consumer Reports") on selected items. Through this program, not only can the user be sure of what he is buying, but the manufacturer can spot weaknesses and improve his product.

Scientists' New Tack

The third member of the Navy team, the institution or university scientist, has also come in for his share of attention. For many years the Navy was the principal support of many of them, and they responded by providing the basic research on which practical advances were based. Recently, however, they have been asked to focus their attention even more sharply on specific Navy problems, to improve their through/dollar ratio even more. This is not in any way an attempt to fetter or limit their efforts, but only to highlight fields of more particular concern.

This focusing on particular problems has been coupled with another very important decision, which at first might seem to be contradictory. The Navy has tacitly recognized for many years that it has a responsibility to support nonmilitary objectives, to the extent consistent with accomplishment of its primary military goals. Secretary of the Navy Paul H. Nitze has stated this responsibility explicitly in his message in this issue of NAVY:

"The Navy has an obligation to the national interest in ocean technology... We will accept... the responsibility for helping develop the national technology needed for mastery of the sea."

These two viewpoints keynote the Navy program in oceanography for the future. On the one hand, we will accentuate the solving of our immediate and primary military problems. On the other, we will recognize the necessity for attacking a far broader spectrum of challenges; for helping to solve the total problems of our Nation as it faces the seas which surround us. I am confident that, as in the past, we will achieve the first goal with distinction, so that our supremacy at sea will be maintained in the face of whatever challenges may arise.

I am equally confident that in collaboration with industry, science, and our colleagues in government, we will achieve similar success in solving the multitude of broader problems.

Our national security depends upon the first effort; on the second depends not only our own comfort and prosperity, but that of all the world. Your Navy is proud to be a member of the team which will work toward these goals.

The Challenge of Soviet Oceanography

Some Observations of a United States Congressional Delegation to the USSR By Congressman Hastings Keith, Massachusetts.

In recent years certain members of Congress have been concerned that our oceanographic effort is not adequate to meet the long-range needs of this Country. More than 20 different Government agencies are involved in one way or another with oceanography. All of them collect and use oceanographic data, but the means of collating and distributing it to those with a need to know are woefully inadequate.

Furthermore, the race to the bottom of the sea, lacking the glamour of the race to Mars or the moon, is inadequately financed. We appropriate vast sums for the space race while the oceanic race is, relatively speaking, neglected. Even though many members of Congress believe that dollars spent in oceanography could pay off in much more immediate terms for this Country than those expended in the space race, the fact remains that we are still lagging.

Recognizing that the Soviet Union has been making great strides in oceanography, Chairman Garmatz of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee authorized Congressman Paul Rogers and myself (both members of the Subcommittee on Oceanography) to visit Russia and Poland in January 1966. The purpose of our trip was to talk with officials of those two countries about the communist effort in all phases of oceanography and, incidentally, in merchant marine and fisheries. Allyn Vine, senior engineer from Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution in Massachusetts, accompanied us.

Soviet Activities

Our major interest was to make a better evaluation of the Soviet effort in oceanography in order to determine how serious a challenge they pose for us and help us to decide how best to meet the challenge.

Since World War II, the Russians have realized that knowledge of the ocean's secrets would be mandatory if their goal of naval, economic and maritime superiority was to be achieved. And, to acquire this knowledge, the Russians have, in the last few years particularly, increased their ocean science and engineering capabilities to a point where they rival any in the world.

We talked with members of the Soviet's powerful coordinating group, the Committee on Science and Technology. We visited the Soviet research Institute of Oceanology and the Ministry of Fisheries. Unfortunately, we were not permitted to visit any of the other seven or eight places that we had requested. Nonetheless, we did learn a great deal and gained a better sense of the determination and extent of the Soviet effort.

The most striking change since the 1964 official United States delegation visited Soviet oceanographic facilities was a structural change in the supervision of oceanography. The Committee on Science and Technology, which is basically responsible for all research and development programs in the Soviet Union, had grown a new arm—the National Council for the Utilization of the Resources of the Sea—to operate its oceanographic activities.

It Has Wide Authority

The members of the new Council are drawn from the Soviet Ministries of Defense, Geology, Fisheries, Transportation, and others with an interest in the sea. Its function is to establish priorities and outline programs for commercial and engineering applications of basic oceanic research. Tidal power stations, ocean drilling for petroleum and natural gas, aquaculture, desalination, mining of the continental shelf, predictions systems for ocean conditions, navigational problems and naval architecture are all within its jurisdiction.

We learned that the Committee has primary responsibility for the annual budget of all large-scale research and development programs and therefore concluded that the new Council had far-reaching powers.

The National Council for the Utilization of the Resources of the Sea not only formulates policy, but also coordinates and disseminates information to all relevant agencies. For instance, a new system for ice fore-
casting along the northern sea route developed by the Hydrometeorological Institute would be passed on to the Ministry of the Merchant Marine Fleet.

Since the planning and application of scientific activities is the major function of the Committee on Science and Technology, it was not surprising that its members were particularly interested in how we in this Country bridged the time lag between basic research and technological application. Our answer that private enterprise with its competitive aspects theoretically creates incentive to produce new products quickly did not seem to impress them although they made no particular comment.

This is a question which has bothered the Subcommittee on Oceanography as it is perhaps the basic problem of oceanography in this Country. There is no doubt that private enterprise would respond rapidly to the need for new products if given adequate opportunity. It is this rapid response of a free economy that has kept us at the forefront of many new developments in the world. But today much of oceanography is being run by the Government, which does not have this immediate response capability built in.

Urges Declassification

Moreover, much of the information needed in oceanography is bureaucratic red tape in one of the many responsible agencies. It would probably be found, if a systematic analysis were made, that most of the vast store of data that the Navy has should be declassified. The sooner our knowledge can be made available to the public or to agencies that need it, the better we will be able to move ahead.

On our visit to the Institute of Oceanology we discovered that this major Soviet research facility was taking on a somewhat new orientation. A new Director, Dr. A. Monin, had been appointed and the Institute apparently going to be more independent than in the past to choose its own course of basic research. Although the Institute is theoretically subordinate, not to the Committee on Science and Technology, but to the Academy of Sciences, this has not always been its orientation. Two years ago our scientists observed that the programs of the Institute seemed unimaginative and its facilities poor. Moreover, this Soviet interest in technological applications greatly limited so-called “basic research” orientation of the Institute.

Today the Soviet oceanographic fleet is larger than ours, with 99 oceanographic ships as compared with our 84. Moreover, the Soviets are making use of their merchant and fishing fleet for additional research—far more than we do. Although their deep submergence program is not as advanced as ours, the many questions we were asked about our program led us to conclude that the USSR was giving the problem priority attention.

More Soviet Personnel

The Soviets have more personnel (when all levels and types are taken into account) than the United States in oceanography. Today, the Soviet Union has between 8,000 and 9,000 men and women working full time in the marine sciences. Not including the immense Russian defense establishment, there are more than 1,500 full-fledged, professional level oceanographers. By contrast, the United States has fewer than 1,000 persons in this category, and our total manpower in ocean science and technology is estimated to be under 3,000. With their greater numbers of ocean scientists, technicians and research vessels, the Russians have the largest capability for collection of oceanographic data of any nation today.

The Soviet fish catch, which for 1965 was more than 5 million tons, has increased more than 250 percent since 1953, while ours has remained more or less the same—about 2.6 million tons. Our relative world position in the last 10 years or so has declined from second to fifth place. The situation can, in our opinion, be attributed in part to the fact that the USSR, unlike the United States, has made more of a science out of fishing and, by reason of applied oceanography, has reaped more benefit from oceanography than have we.

The Soviets have converted a Navy submarine to a fisheries research vessel. Some of the other projects they spoke of included fish farming, the transplanting of fish to different parts of the ocean, and underwater explosions to bring fish nearer the surface. While they also have pollution problems in Russia, they told us that polluting the oceans was a criminal offense and mentioned to us a recent case of a plant manager who was jailed for dumping improperly treated wastes.

Mastery of the Seas

Our conversations revealed that the Russians are definitely thinking globally in future fishing plans. They are building fleets to go anywhere in the world—huge factory and refrigerator ships. We can definitely expect greater and greater movement south, in the Gulf and along our coasts.

The Soviets plan to master the seas—but the United States still has the potential to win the race. We appear, for example, to be ahead in basic oceanographic research—a key element in the potential blossoming of imaginative developments. Deep-diving research vehicles, “Man-in-the-Sea” projects such as SEALAB, underwater use of nuclear power, offshore drilling for oil, computer processing of oceanographic data, and instrument design are generally acknowledged areas of American superiority.

However, the United States has a lot of catching up to do in terms of application of our basic research to the technology and economic exploitation of the sea. The Soviets, who have long been strong in the applied area, are expanding their effort. The new creation of the National Council for the Utilization of the Resources of the Sea with its central power over research and development plans and budget is our proof. At the same time the new

(Continued on page 154)
Welcoming a distinguished guest, Adèle Erb Sullivan, President General, Daughters of the American Revolution, to the House of Wickersham in Juneau, was a rare privilege and rich experience this summer while she was on her whirlwind visit of the 49th State—Alaska.

Tourists find a trip to the House of Wickersham an indispensable must during their stay in the capital city. Here they can eat their fill of authentic early Sourdoughs made from a starter that has been working for 60 years or more, also condiments made from Alaska wild rosehips, jellies, jams, honey, and get their taste of what the pioneer Alaskan cook might serve. Also, today's tourist will be served a generous slice of Alaska history on the side. For Judge Wickersham's historical collection contains many items that have no duplicates anywhere. As hostess, as well as being the niece raised by Judge and Mrs. Wickersham, a personal flavor to these historic stories can be told. One guest remarked, 'It's like living history.'

The House of Wickersham is said to be the first big house built under the American flag after the purchase of Alaska from Russia in 1867. Deeds to this house date back to 10 years before the great Klondyke goldrush, and Juneau proudly marks 1880 as its beginning with the first mining camp in Alaska. Narrow streets are reminiscent of that era when the prospector had no thought of their camp developing into a city. Streets are squeezed into place—Greenwich Village style.

High on the hill with most of Juneau nestled below at its feet, this Victorian structure commands an outstanding panoramic view of Gastineau Channel. Majestic near-mile-high Mount Juneau is at its back door with Gold Creek running at the base. Mount Roberts snuggles close on one side with Douglas Island and rugged Chilkat Mountains on the other side. There are over forty windows in this tall-frame house and every one claims an outstanding view.

Judge James Wickersham remembered the sensation caused by the news that Uncle Sam had bought Alaska in 1867—one hundred years ago this year. As a 10-year old schoolboy, he recalled a man riding up to the country school and telling his schoolmaster that Uncle Sam had bought a big chunk of ice! Little did he realize Fate would provide him the opportunity to become 'Mr. Alaska' for the first third of this century. Judge Wickersham came to Alaska in 1900 to establish the first courts and bring the first organized government to the interior of Alaska. This was a rugged assignment, for he had some 300,000 square miles of "nothingness"—no roads, surveys, cities, communications except boat or dogteam. But he loved this opportunity. He was not only a judge, statesman, scholar, but he was a most efficient mountain climber, prospector and explorer. Ethnology was his hobby. Alaska was a wonderful workshop for him, this virgin country. He had a chance to visit every Indian and Eskimo camp to aid them in becoming a part of the new American life. His famous debate, "whence cometh the American Indian" is still referred to by many. He travelled over 1,000 miles—walking—with dogteam carrying the court supplies, food, etc, with temperatures ranging 30 to 60 below zero and averaging 20 to 30 miles per day. He was very proud to name a new mining camp which he knew would develop into a great future—Fairbanks, honoring his personal friend, Charles W. Fairbanks, then Vice President under President Theodore Roosevelt. Mrs. Fairbanks was the distinguished third President General of NSDAR.

Judge Wickersham organized and led the first expedition to attempt to climb Mount McKinley (1903) and for his centennial, the great ice barrier was named The Wickersham Wall. He established the first floating court (1901); was sent to Nome to clean up the first organized crime wave to hit Alaska, the scandal Rex Beach wrote into a best-seller "The Spoilers" (1901).
Many of his decisions from the bench had momentous effect, laying down foundation stones for early Alaska’s future. He claimed his most important decision was that of “Naturalization of John Minook,” a test case proving anyone choosing to remain after the purchase of Alaska from Russia, automatically became a citizen and had the rights thereof (1903).

Judge Wickersham resigned the bench in 1907, and was elected Alaska’s first full time delegate to Congress. He claimed we needed laws to provide us growth. He introduced and got Home Rule for Alaska, providing an elected legislature (1912). This was the first voice Alaskans had in their government. In 1914 his famous Alaska Railroad bill was passed into law, but with a fight that was climaxed by his being given privilege to speak before Congress. His speech lasted five hours and forty-five minutes. The engineer’s camp formed for the ARR today has grown into Alaska’s metropolis, Anchorage.

Because he did not have a formal education, he said Alaska’s future generations would be provided with good schooling, and in 1915 Judge Wickersham’s bill providing for public schools and the school of higher learning was made into law. The University of Alaska today is a proud tribute to his efforts, and of course located in his beloved Fairbanks.

Judge Wickersham was anxious for Alaskans to have a vote in Congress. He wrote and introduced the First Alaska Statehood Bill in 1916. In his diary he states: “March 20, 1916, the 49th Anniversary of the Signing of the Treaty for the Purchase of Alaska from Russia. I introduced the First Alaska Statehood Bill Today.” In 1959, twenty years after his death, the State of Alaska became a reality.

The walls of the House of Wickersham are covered with history. Books, documents, diaries, artifacts... first, first, firsts and all reflecting the saga of early Alaska, and even dating back to Russian-American days.

Judge James Wickersham went to congress as delegate from Alaska in 1908. When he checked the Library of Congress, he found that not one item was filed in the catalogue of the library files concerning Alaska! Immediately he started a stupendous task of searching. When he completed this project, he covered a 200 year period of Alaska history, 1724-1924 and found some 10,380 entries for his Bibliography of Alaska Literature. 1724 was the year Peter the Great conceived the idea of an expedition which resulted in 1741 of Bering’s discovery of Alaska. He had most of these books in his personal Alaska library at the House of Wickersham, Juneau. At the time of his death, this was the greatest collection of Alaska books, exceeding even that of the Library of Congress. Today the Wickersham book collection is at the Alaska State Library.

“Old Yukon—Tales, Trails and Trials” is the autobiography Judge Wickersham wrote of his personal... (Continued on page 192)
George Washington's Advice

by Richard Reed

5th Grade, Delaware Academy, Delhi, New York
(Sponsored by Lenni Lenape Chapter, Delhi, New York)

George Washington is every boy's hero. He will be remembered for more than chopping down his father's cherry tree and admitting his guilt. In his famous Farewell Address to the people of his country when he was leaving the presidency, he said, "Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment." I believe that every American should love liberty as Washington did.

Liberty was a very cherished word to the people of Washington's time. The price they had paid in men's lives during the long, hard struggle of the Revolutionary War was so vivid in their minds. They knew what they had fought for, and they needed no reminder of the value of liberty from anybody. They were entirely in agreement with their first great President and dedicated to continue to fight for liberty.

To them liberty meant freedom to voice their opinions, to make their own laws, to attend their own churches, to maintain their own schools, and to remain out of foreign conflicts. Their new fine country offered them vast opportunities to live a better life.

Today, the Viet Nam War is testing our true belief in freedom. The United States has an opportunity to help a small country to maintain her liberty. If we allow small countries to be destroyed under the rule of communism, our own liberty may be challenged.

Therefore, we have tried to follow President Washington's words and are sending troops to Viet Nam to regain the liberty there that we enjoy in our own country. The advice given to our people two hundred years ago by George Washington is just as pertinent today. (Continued on page 114)
George Washington's Advice
by
Barbara Broadwater

The sage advice which George Washington gave the American citizens in his Farewell Address is, in principle, as sound and vital today as it was in 1796 when he published it in a Philadelphia newspaper. Concerning international relations, he said that the United States was to mind its own business and not to meddle in others' political affairs. However, if circumstances have caused us to pledge our faithfulness to another country, “Be faithful to your word,” he wrote, “and be honest in public as well as private affairs.” No one would care to dispute such words of wisdom whether they are applied to individuals or to nations. Unfortunately, the application of such noble ideals was difficult in the post Revolutionary days, and time has not helped to make the task any easier.

“Our detached and distant situation,” which Washington referred to, no longer describes the position on the map which the United States occupies today. It's true that the Atlantic Ocean still separates Europe and North America; but the farthest spot in the United States is closer to Europe in travel time today than George Washington was to New York when he set out from Mount Vernon for the first inauguration in New York City. Jet travel and Telstar have brought us closer to Europe than George Washington could have dared to dream.

“Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none, or a very remote relation.” The U.S. of almost 200 years ago could enjoy the advantages of this (Continued on page 114)

George Washington's Advice
by
Brad Waller

Clarke Community Junior High School, Weldon, Iowa (Sponsored by Barnes Moore Chapter, Osceola, Iowa)

Few presidents have served their country under such capable leadership and given such sound advice to the American people as did George Washington. It is not surprising that we call him “Father of His Country.”

On April 30, 1789, he took the oath of office as President of the United States. Everything that occurred during Washington's two terms in office became a “first” in American history. When he had to decide anything, he couldn't look back to what other presidents had done. It was a hard job, being president in those first years, but the country grew stronger.

He gave us the first rule for keeping the peace. In his Fifth Annual Address to Congress, given in Philadelphia on December 3, 1793, Washington said:

“There is a rank due to the United States among nations, which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it; if we desire to secure the peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war.”

Washington's two-fold advice—(1) we must at all times be ready for war; (2) it must be known to the enemy that we are ready—is just as appropriate today as it was then.

This advice was important in Revolutionary times because our country was young, and we needed to set forth a good image of being a strong independent nation not easily overrun by any foreign nation. We were

(Continued on page 114)
Richard Reed
(Continued from page 112)

years ago is being challenged. If we truly love liberty, we must make many sacrifices to keep the American heritage. No century has been free of fear, worry and war. Therefore, we cannot expect our future to be completely secure. We must prepare ourselves to meet the challenges of liberty and to keep our love for our country foremost in our hearts. The message spoken by the father of our country is still very sound advice for us. We must constantly confirm our love for our country and be ready to undertake any task that we are compelled to do.

Faith Miyamoto
(Continued from page 112)

Today, our country and our schools are changing rapidly. For many years the Lord’s Prayer was recited in American schools, but this was tested in court and ruled unconstitutional. The Lord’s Prayer is now abolished in public schools. There has been talk that the words “In God We Trust” on our coins, are unconstitutional, too. The phrase “One nation under God” in the Pledge of Allegiance to our Flag, has been questioned. I think this is a tragedy indeed. The teaching of any religion usually helps people to act, think, and behave better.

If people ever needed God’s help, it is today, for there is much tension in the world. Although we are a prosperous nation, many Americans are not happy. Wars, demonstrations, and confusion are a common sight. Mental breakdowns, crime, and divorces are on the increase. Money and pleasure seem to be man’s religion. Many parents have no time for church and the family. I believe if people turned back to God, our nation would be saner, and stronger.

People have placed too much emphasis on things, instead of man and spiritual goodness. Our American Society has become pressurized into thinking materially, instead of spiritually. I think this has happened because we are running away from the good teachings of God; the God Washington believed in.

Barbara Broadwater
(Continued from page 113)

situation, but twice in this present century it has been necessary to become involved in European wars which might never have been solved without our help. We’ve paid for our right to have an interest in European politics in money and blood. Since World War II, our army has been in West Berlin and the United States is a political power in Europe, whether we want to admit it or not. Nationalism as it existed in 1796 among the European countries has changed. As more and more immigrants came to American shores and brought with them their customs, literature, art, music, and dances, the American people adopted much of this European background as their own. This relationship of a common culture has brought about a better understanding between the people on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean.

More important than all of these other changes is the fact that the forms of government in Europe have changed since Washington’s day. Karl Marx and his Communist Manifesto have changed the face of Europe as well as Asia. Were Washington alive to witness the results of these changes he would probably be the first to admit that lines or even oceans between countries on the map of 1796 are no longer dividing lines, but that the real division lies in political philosophy.

George Washington as he reveals himself in his Farewell Address was a Christian man with strict rules of conduct, high integrity, prudence and inflexible justice—a good and great man who firmly believed in God. Where he able today to add advice to his message he would undoubtedly urge Americans to return to self-discipline and decency, to religious principles in our national life, to a deep and abiding pride in and love for our country.

Washington wrote in 1796, “Why quit our own to stand upon foreign grounds?,” but today he would not question our stand in Viet Nam, for his life proved that, when injustice existed, he sacrificed to bring about justice; where freedom was at stake, he fought unceasingly; where Right was questioned, he upheld it vigorously. He would be wise enough to see that our American way of life is threatened in a remote country on the other side of the world even as it is threatened by the enemy within our boundaries. In 1966 he would probably repeat what he wrote a neighbor in 1769: “No man should hesitate a moment to use arms in defense of so valuable a blessing—liberty—on which all the good and evil of life depend.” He would recognize that a worldwide struggle between Democracy and Communism exists, and he would urge us to defend the freedom for which he and so many other patriots have so valiantly fought.

Brad Waller
(Continued from page 113)

a poor nation in the beginning, but Washington knew that we were growing stronger every year, and thus he insisted our military strength be increased. This would give the United States prestige and avoid the reputation of weakness. He desired that Americans work for peaceful development, but in the event of danger we would be prepared to defend our freedom and unafraid to tell the world.

His advice is just as vital today because our military forces should always be ready and have such strength that enemy leaders will think it not wise to
provoke war with us. To prepare ourselves we must learn all the essentials of warfare and encourage new ideas and new weapons for defense. The world should know that we are prepared. Though this preparation has always been important, it is especially so today.

We, as Americans, seek a peaceful world. The ways through which we try to achieve this peace may change, but our ideal remains the same. We seek peace because powerful modern day weapons could possibly destroy the human race; yet we must never sacrifice freedom for peace.

In his Fifth Annual Address to Congress, Washington commented that the United States should not be persuaded to reduce the size or stop having an Army or Navy. He said that documents would be presented to the Congress to show the amount and kind of arms and military stores in the magazines and arsenals, with the warning that an addition to these supplies should be given attention, in order that we be completely defended in a moment of public danger.

In Washington's "Farewell Address" on September 19, 1796, he cautioned Americans to cultivate peace, thus avoiding the great expense of war, but to remember also that money paid out at the right time, to prepare for danger, frequently prevents much greater paying out of money to force back the danger. He said that we should observe good faith toward all nations and cultivate peace, but always keep ourselves, by suitable military establishments, in a good military position.

The words of Washington are still important at the present time. We must continue to build our own defenses, and this should be no secret to the world, in order to discourage any possibility of an enemy attack, either by surprise or otherwise. This does not mean that peace is impossible, only that we should be prepared if others wish war, and should be alert to try to stop it.

Upon Washington's death, an old friend, Richard Henry Lee of Virginia, expressed the feelings of the American people when he said Washington was "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Washington fought hard for freedom and worked hard to help Americans use their freedom wisely. There is a lesson to be learned from the life of Washington and that is: the United States should be "first in war" if necessary to protect our freedom, but we also should be "first in peace."

What happens to our country today, depends on what we do with our heritage of the past. We owe a huge debt of gratitude to this great man, George Washington, who was a good soldier, a wise president, and an honest, unselfish man. He loved his country and was willing to make any sacrifice for it.

History repeats itself after 173 years, with a need for George Washington's advice:

"If we desire to secure the peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war."

Chaplain General Outlines Plans For MEMORIAL SERVICE AND CONGRESS BREAKFAST

The selection of the theme for the year "Be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only," was indeed a wise choice and has proved to be timely and appropriate. It has challenged the members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution to continued and renewed spiritual activity. Let us continue to heed its message.

Chaplain General's Breakfast—Sunday morning, April 16, in the Ballroom, Mayflower Hotel, time 7:15 a.m., price $3.75. Mail reservations accompanied by check and self-addressed stamped, return envelope to Mrs. George D. Nolan, 209 University Boulevard, Silver Spring, Maryland. Reservations may be made at the Business Office NSDAR on Friday, April 14, and Saturday, April 15. Every member is invited to the breakfast and is welcome to bring guests. State and Chapter Chaplains are especially urged to attend.

Immediately after breakfast buses will be provided for a trip to Arlington and Mount Vernon for wreath-laying. Bus tickets ($1.00) may be obtained from Mrs. Nolan or at the Business Office no later than noon Friday April 14.

The Memorial Service will be conducted on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 in Constitution Hall. All State Chaplains are invited to sit on the platform; if they plan to attend the service they should notify the Business Office so that the correct number of chairs may be provided. All participating in the service and all State Chaplains will please assemble in the President General's Reception Room by 2:00 p.m. All members are expected to attend this service for our beloved dead, and each State Regent is asked to fill her box. The Memorial Service Committee will assist with arrangements.
Northwest corner walls (above) showing the largest continuous footage (approximately 24') of scenic wallpaper. The distance from chair rail to crown molding is 9'6". Almost 60 running feet of scenic paper was necessary to cover the walls of the Maryland State Room.

Southwest view showing monument believed to be the one erected on the site of the fallen Bastille. On the plinth is painted the 1830 date. The realistic coloring is very pleasant—time and exposure have probably mellowed what originally must have been an almost too brilliant effect.
With the increasing interest in Federal and early Nineteenth Century design, scenic wallpaper has again become of considerable interest to the decorative arts. Few can forget the controversy over the installation of Zuber’s “Scenic America” in the White House during the recent renovation. The DAR has long been aware of scenic wallpaper and has two excellent examples in its collection: “The Chase” in the North Carolina State Room and “Classic Landscape” in the D Street Entrance Lobby. Both of these papers are early Nineteenth Century Zuber designs. During its Diamond Jubilee Celebration, the National Society was fortunate to have added a third, but very different scenic wallpaper. The wallpaper illustrated here was presented by Mrs. William George Ewald of Westminster, Maryland in honor of Mrs. Wilson King Barnes, State Regent of Maryland. Through the efforts and generosity of the Maryland Daughters, its restoration and installation in the Maryland State Room became a reality.

This scenic wallpaper came to the Museum completely unidentified. Scenic or panoramic wallpapers were generally hand-block printed, however, this example was hand painted, and the DAR Museum staff was reasonably sure that it was of French origin. The paper was definitely painted for a specific room and, therefore, is probably one of a kind. The only information given to the Museum was that it had been purchased from an antique dealer in St. Louis, Missouri in the mid 1940’s.

Handpainted scenic papers are almost impossible to identify. They were usually painted in small workshops and in some cases by individual painters. In most instances, the authorities state that they have never come across any reliable attributions, other than a few documented scenics that have been removed from their place of original installation.

After consultation with several authorities on the subject, the Museum Staff arrived at what is probably an accurate authentication. To begin with, none of those questioned had ever seen this particular scenic before. The firm of C. R. Gracie & Sons, in New York, dealer in antique wallpapers, had restored and installed a scenic paper (“War in Mexico”) several years ago, which was painted on similar paper with a style of painting somewhat the same. They felt that our scenic was probably from the same studio; however, they did not know what studio. It is also thought that the paper was painted by several different artists—a practice which was not uncommon. (Note the details in the figures as compared to the architectural painting). Such papers were usually done by an assembly line process.

The Maryland State Room Scenic was probably painted about 1900 (20 years either way) and commemo­rates the French Revolution of 1830. In July of 1830 the French bourgeoisie rose up against Charles X, the Burbon King, because of his reactionary measures in dealing with the Chamber of Deputies.
Detail from North Wall illustrates exact figure painting. Uniforms are strong blue trimmed in red. The brass colored cannon is causing great puffs of blue-grayed smoke. To the right is a detail from the South Wall, which is interesting because of the emotion displayed by the captured peasant for his fallen comrade. The burning building in the background is also excitingly rendered.

Below is the East Wall view. If you examine the photograph closely you can see where the restorers have added to the original paper—a fact that you are not aware of when actually in the room.
Fighting broke out in Paris and conditions became so severe that Charles X abdicated on August 2nd and fled to England. The 1789 Tricolor form of government was restored. Louis Philippe, Duke of Orléans, was crowned as the elective King of a Constitutional monarchy, and is often referred to as the Citizen King.

Most of these historical facts fit well into the subject design of the Maryland Room Scenic. The costumes date from about 1832 to 1835; architectural detail is compatible, and even the season of the year is reasonably correct. The monument depicted twice in this scenic is believed to be the column erected on the site of the fallen Bastille and bears the date of 1830. However, we must remember that “artistic liberty” has always played a large part in works of this type, and due to the considerable time lapse between this 1830 Revolution and when this paper was painted may account for many historical discrepancies and flaws. Should anyone reading this article be able to offer any additional information for a more positive identification the museum staff would be most grateful.

Installation

The restoration and installation of the Maryland Room Scenic wallpaper proved to be a major undertaking. Twenty panels, approximately 36 inches in width and 7 1/2 feet in length, comprised the set. Fifteen of these panels had been previously installed and still were mounted on the old canvas. Due to use, many of these mounted panels were badly faded. Five panels had never been used and retained most of their original coloring. The problem was to remove the previously installed panels from their canvas and remount them, along with the others, on a new large canvas.

The previous trimming and lack of panels made it necessary for the restoration artists to paint in areas for continuity and to match the many shades of both faded and original coloring. The entire scenic was painted in Tempera which is extremely water soluble. The restoration was as difficult as it sounds and the credit for this arduous accomplishment goes completely to Charles R. Gracie & Sons, Inc. The huge and tedious job of installation was performed by Mr. Gerhard Franze and his assistant, Mr. Stephen Benkowitach, of New York. His clients for antique wallpaper installation include, The White House, The Blair House, Mrs. Vincent Astor, Gloria Vanderbilt, Mr. & Mrs. Douglas Dillon, and French & Company.

Special appreciation is due Mr. Richard Huggins of C. R. Gracie & Sons, for his knowledge and help in piloting this project through to completion. We are also grateful to Miss Hedy Backlin-Landman, Curator of Decorative Arts, The Cooper Union Museum, for her valuable assistance in documenting the design source of this unique scenic wallpaper.

Marriages

Births
Alexander Kirkpatrick, b. Oct. 21, 1808.
Lovina Kirkpatrick, his wife b. Dec. 28, 1811.
Cyrus Kirkpatrick, b. Nov. 12, 1831.
George Evans Kirkpatrick, b. Sept. 11, 1821.
John Duncan Kirkpatrick, b. Sept. 22, 1837.
Daniel Parker Kirkpatrick, b. June 29, 1847.
Sarah Amanda Kirkpatrick, b. Feb. 21, 1854.
—Elizabeth Kirkpatrick, b. April 17, 1856.
Thomas Scott Kirkpatrick, b. Aug. 3, 1858.
Martha Bell Kirkpatrick, b. Dec. 22, 1860.

Deaths
John Duncan Kirkpatrick, d. June 18, 1839.
Daniel Parker Kirkpatrick, d. July 30, 1848.
Father Alexander Kirkpatrick, d. Sept. 1896.
Mother Sarah Kirkpatrick, d. Sept. 1896.

Loose Sheet In Kirkpatrick Bible.
David McFerson, b. Jan. 5, 1786.
Ann McFerson, b. Feb. 8, 1792.
James McFerson, b. April 11, 1815.
Mary Anne McFerson, b. Jan. 13, 1817.
Elizabeth McFerson, b. March 25, 1819.
Jane McFerson, b. May 25, 1824.
Adam Harvey McFerson, b. July 16, 1834.
Amanda McFerson, b. May 27, 1836.
The following items were found between pages in the Kirkpatrick Bible.

Jan. 31, 1852 dismissed to Decatur W. and Sarah W. H.K. May 16, 1845 baptized.
Nancy, baptized March 8, 1845.
Sarah McFerson, baptized March 17, 1822. Admitted to Church March 22, 1842.
Alexander and Lovina Kirkpatrick received from Ripley to Red Oak, Aug. 23, 1834.

Doane Family Bible Records—in possession of Sterling Library, Yale University, Connecticut. Sent in by Mrs. Ruth B. Jackson, Anes Dickinson Lee Chapter, Guilford, Conn.

Births
Joel Doane, b. January 9, 1763.
Lydia Stannard, b. January 20, 1763.
Jemima L'Hommedieu, b. in year 1772.
Worthington, born April 7, 1789.
Joel Doane 2 born January 11, 1791.
Lydia Doane, born November 10, 1793.
Fanny Doane, born September 23, 1794.
Sally Doane, b. October 9, 1798.
Russel Doane, b. March 21, 1800.
Lummis Doane, b. May 29, 1802.
Henry Doane, b. October 7, 1804.
Jerushe L'Hommedieu Doane, b. May 9, 1806.
Jason Doane, b. February 19, 1808.
Curtis Doane, b. August 16, 1812.

Marriages
Joel Doane and Lydia Stannard was married July 20, 1787. I and my wife was in the 29th year of age, there was but eleven days between our ages.
Joel Doane and Jemima L'Hommedieu was married October 23, 1797.

Deaths
Lydia Doane, d. December 16, 1796.
The Father of Joel Doane, Elkanah Doane died April 15, 1802 age 63.
Hannah Doane died April 27, 1813.
Fanny Doane, d. November 7, 1818.
Catherine Doane the wife of Loomis Doane, d. November 13, 1829 aged 26.
Joel Doane, died November 23, 1852 aged 89.
Jemima Doane, d. June 21, 1855 aged 82 years.
Worthington Doane, d. June 27, 1861 aged 72.
Note: Joel Doane was a Revolutionary Soldier.

Bobbett Family Marriage Bonds of Warren County, N.C. (Bute Co.) 1792-1828. Copied by Mrs. L. R. Bobbett, Cornelia Green Chapter, St. Louis, Missouri.

Brides
Bobbett, Amey to W. T. Emerson, 27 Nov. 1792, Oliver Grisson, witness
Bobbett, Sally to John E. Harris, 16 May 1795, John Egerton & J. Moss, Witness
Bobbett, Tenney to Anthony Downin, 30 Sept. 1798, Matthew Duke, witness
Hodges Family Bible Records—in possession of Mrs. Margaret Lewis Hodges, the Jacob Van Meter Chapter of Kentucky, 7 Public Sq. Elizabethtown, Ky.

**Births**

- Lewis Hodges, b. July 25, 1772.
- Mildred Webber, b. 1790.
- Henry B. Hodges, b. August 12, 1820.
- Mildred Hodges, b. January 15, 1823.
- Catherine Hodges, b. June 22, 1826.
- Galen Hodges, b. May 15, 1828.

**Deaths**

- Galen Hodges, d. July 17, 1854.
- Mildred Webber Hodges, d. April 28, 1848.
- John W. Hodges, d. November 28, 1848.
- Henry B. Hodges, d. March 9, 1901.
- Mildred Hodges, d. April 28, 1846.
- Catherine Hodges, d. June 18, 1850.

**Eddy and Andrew Families.** The Holy Bible published by P. Canfield, Hartford, Conn., 1841. (This Bible found at the Goodwill Industries, Orlando, Fla.) Copied and contributed by Orlando Chapter, DAR, Orlando, Fla.

**Marriages**

- Weaver Andrew, mar. Amy Hall, Jan. 8, 1812.

**Births**

- Charles A. Andrews, b. April 10, 1817.
- George Andrew, b. May 22, 1820.
- Norman Andrew, b. Dec. 16, 1822.
- Lafayette Andrew, b. July 19, 1824.
- Julius B. Andrew, b. Oct. 18, 1827.
- Harriet Jane Andrew, b. March 13, 1834.
- Luman Andrew, b. June 9, 1839.
- Charles Eddy, b. Nov. 5, 1853.
- Jon D. Eddy, b. May 3, 1858.
- Frank F., b. Nov. 9, 1869.
- Loyd F. Eddy, b. Sept. 18, 1883.

**Deaths**

- Luman W. Andrew, d. June 14, 1835, aged 17 yrs. 8 months.
- Charles Andrew, d. May 11, 1842, aged 25 yrs.
- Julius Andrew, d. Jan. 6, 1854, aged 36 yrs. 2 mo., 26 days.
- Norman Andrew, d. Feb. 4, 1875, aged 52 yrs. 9 mo. 12 da.
- George Andrew, d. Nov. 15, 1883, aged 63 yrs. 5 mo., 24 days.
- Weaver Andrew, d. Feb. 24, 1845, aged 62 yrs. 7 mos.
- Amy Andrew, d. March 24, 1855, aged 64 yrs. 1 mo. 7 days.
- Harriet J. Eddy, d. June 12, 1892, aged 58 yrs. 3 mos.
- Martin Andrew, d. Aug. 10, 1890 aged 76 yrs. 19 days.
- Lafayette Andrew, d. Sept. 9, 1895, aged 56 yrs. 3 mos.
- Jon (?) D. Eddy, d. March 1930.

**Beal Bible Record.** (Bible record found at Goodwill Industries, Orlando, Fla., by Mrs. Mary Low Weaver of Orlando DAR Chapter, 1962) This Bible found to be in very poor condition. The publishers name or date was not in the Bible, and many pages were loose and some torn.

- Joseph Beal, b. Nov. 19, 1852.
Joshua Stroud Family Bible in possession of Rev. R. J. Stroud, Mathew, Mo. Copied and with notes by Opal B. Phillips, Capt. Jacob Rarrick Chapter, Boonville, Indiana

Marriages
Joshua Stroud and Mary Gough, 5th of November 1801, Hulda Stroud and Henry B. Moore, July 25, 1830. Francis Stroud and Joe Gobin, 2nd of April 1833.

Births
Joshua Stroud was born 5th of January 1780. Mary Gough was born 23rd of April 1834. Louis Stroud was born 5th of August 1802 in Abbeville, S. C.

Tulana Stroud was born 15th of January 1804 in Abbeville, S. C.

Hulda Stroud was born 11th of February 1808 in Abbeville, S. C.

J. Elixer (Elizer) Stroud was born 20th of March 1809. Nelson Stroud was born 13th of October 1810 in Dearborn Co., Ind.

Mary Jane Stroud was born 22nd of July 1812. Frances Stroud was born 12th of April 1814. Napoleon Boneparte Stroud was born 14th of November 1815. Elba Stroud was born 5th of February 1817.

America Stroud was born 2nd of February 1819. May Stroud was born 18th of September 1820.

Calvin H. (Calhoun) Stroud was born 28th of September 1822. Benjamin Franklin Stroud was born 15th of February 1824. Caroline Stroud was born 25th of April 1827.

Deaths
Louis Stroud departed this life 30th of October 1802. J. Elixer Stroud departed this life 1st November 1809. Mary Jane Stroud departed this life 18th of April 1814.

Napollian Boneparte Stroud was born 14th of November 1815. Elba Stroud was born 5th of February 1817.

America Stroud was born 2nd of February 1819. May Stroud was born 18th of September 1820.

Calvin H. (Calhoun) Stroud was born 28th of September 1822. Benjamin Franklin Stroud was born 15th of February 1824. Caroline Stroud was born 25th of April 1827.

Note: Joshua Stroud entered land in Vanderburg Co., Indiana in 1832.

Benjamin Franklin Stroud married Sarah Jane Cloud 8-14-1850.

Calvin H. (Calhoun) Stroud lived in Vanderburg Co., Indiana.


Lucy Johnston, b. May 24, 1800 in Elbert Co., Ga., d. April 18, 1801.


Other Entries
Ann Wilson Childs, b. Nov. 11, 1804, dau. of Nathan Childs, Sr., and wife Jane.


Toil Johnston, (sic), son born Oct. 24, 1809.

Patsey Usolon Johnston, dau. b. Aug. 6, 1811. (she also shows as Martha U. Johnston in estate papers).

Quaker Marriages, copied from records found in The Americana Collection, Historical General's Office, NSDAR.

Moses Breed of Lynn in County of Essex and State of Massachusetts, son of Jabez Breed late of said Lynn deceased, and Lydia his wife and Patience Gove, daughter of Stephen Gove of Seabrook in County of Rockingham, State of New Hampshire and Huldah his late deceased wife.


Jethro Coleman, son of John Coleman and Priscilla, Town of Sherborn on Nantucket Island Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England and Lydia Paddock daughter of Nathaniel Paddock and Ann in Province said, 6 day 11 month called January in the year according to ye English account 1731.


Jacob Taylor son of Jesse Taylor and Ann (the latter deceased) Township of Newlin county of Austin in Province of Pennsylvania and Elizabeth Jones daughter of Joseph Jones and Mary his wife (the latter deceased) of Cheltenham Township in County of Philadelphia in said Province, 18th day 6 month in year of our Lord 1783.


Williams Family Bible Records—Bible records acquired from Mr. Harry O. Williams, Ft. Wayne, Ind., by Mrs. Jean Williams Lowden, Ft. Wayne, Ind.


Wilford Murray Williams, b. March 4, 1847, Belman Co., Ohio.


Nancy Jane Williams, b. Sept. 5, 1852, Belman Co., Ohio.

Henry White Williams, b. July 24, 1858, Harrison Co., Ohio.

Sarah Brokaw Williams, wfe. of Bazzle Davenport, b. 1818.

Jesse Bazzle, b. 1821.

Ezekiel Bazzle, b. 1730, d. 1801 he was a Rev. Soldier.

Arthur Sims Davenport, b. 1757, d. 1835, he was Rev. Soldier.

Mary Bazzle, second wfe. of Anthony Davenport, b. 1771, d. 1821.

Bazzle Davenport, son of Anthony and Mary (Bazzle) Davenport, b. 1795, d. 1837.

Sarah (Evans) Davenport, wfe. of Bazzle Davenport, b. 1793, d. 1836.

Anthony Sims Davenport, 2nd. (son of Bazzle and Sarah (Evans) Davenport), b. 1823, d. 1853.

**Family Bible Records of Littleton Johnston, of N.C., and Ga. Original Bible owned by Mrs. Myrtle Andrea Roberts, R.F.D. #2, Taylors, S.C.**

*Elsie Tucker Best, 1422 Bellevue Ave., Apt. 101, Burlingame, Calif. 94010.*


**QUERIES**

Fraziers—"Will DAR who wrote abt. Fraziers of N. Loup, Nebr., please write again to Miss Meroe J. Owens, Loup Valley Chapter, Loup City, Nebr. 68853.


Reed-Laning-Lee—Wanted Rev. ancestor of Elsie Reed, any other inf., she mar. Stephen Laning, he was b. 1750, d. 1798, she was b. 1770?. Also want ances. (Rev.) of Mary Mehitable Lee, mar. Nathaniel Laning, he was b. 1771, d. 1845, Mary d. aft. 1800?—*Mrs. Myrtle Ransom, 947 Eleventh St., #8 Santa Monica, Calif. 90403.*

Kirby—Seeking inf. abt. background of George Washington Kirby, b. March 17, 1869.—*Mrs. Arthur Huck, Box 127, Noroton, Conn. 06820.*

Morrow-Parkhill—Want names, birth dates and to whom mar. of eight children of Jeremiah (Murray) Morrow and wfe. Sarah (who?). Two eldest were John; and Martha, b. 1722 mar. David Parkhill, Rock Creek, Fayette Co., Pa. Jeremiah Marrow of Scotch anc. came from Londonderry, Ireland a generation bef. the Revolution; home in Adams Co., Pa.—*Mrs. Farris Johnson, 1219 Castlerock Ave., Wenatchee, Wash. 98801.*

Lofton—Would like to corres. with desc. of any Loftons living in Madison Co., Ill., in the 1840’s.—*J. E. Williams, Box 1045, Brady, Texas. 76825.*

Hall-Harrison-Rhea-Smith—(a) Want mar. record of Isaac Hall to Rebecca Harrison (cousin of William Henry, President) in late 1790’s in Va. They lived in Borden-town, N.J. Their son, John, was educated in Philadelphia, Pa., and migrated to Jackson, Ga. (b) Want marriage record of Andrew Rhea to Naomi Stith of Brunswick Co., Va., in 1809 while Andrew was teaching at Chapel Hill, N.C., (his first marriage was to Susanna Stitch, Naomi’s sister who died), and the birth record of their dau. Mary Hardaway Rhea, b. Chapel Hill in 1810.—*Mrs. Frank L. Faust, 29 Maryland Dr., New Orleans, La.*

Francis Hopkinson
America’s First Composer

BY ROBERT CUMMING
EDITOR, MUSIC JOURNAL

What knowledge was withheld from him, whose mind
For universal science was designed?
He charmed the eye, and dignified the heart,
Blending the limnist’s with the poet’s art.
Fancy was ever present in his mind;
Whilst truth, with, music, every thought refined.
Be harmony his meed, whose merits claim
From worldly harmony a lasting fame.
And be this line upon his tomb-stone writ—
The friend of virtue—and the friend of wit.
(Anonymous—dedicated to the memory
of Hopkinson, Columbian Magazine,
August, 1792).

Francis Hopkinson (1737-1791) was a true Renaissance Man. Considered by most of his contemporaries as a genius of the first rank, an astonishing versatility was his keynote. He composed his most famous song, My Days Have Been So Wondrous Free, in 1759, thereby establishing himself as the first native poet-composer whose works are extant today. He is noted as a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, a friend of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin, a lawyer (admitted to the bar in 1761), journalist, political satirist (hundreds of works under 27 known pseudonyms), inventor (devised a new method for quilling the harpsichord) and painter. Cultivated, charming and colorful, Hopkinson deserves to be better known.

As Americans gradually mature into an appreciation of their heritage, they will give more attention to such figures as Hopkinson. Refined and comfortable though life was for him, in comparison to many less-fortunate settlers of the New World, his indomitable energy was directed toward the practical as well as the aesthetic. He bristled with creative ideas and met the challenges of an astounding number of intellectual and desultory needs which arose during the propagation, birth and adolescence of this greatest of nations. It took courage to resign responsible positions requiring allegiance to the British Crown to become a member of the Continental Congress. (He had been serving as Collector of the Port of Newcastle and had been named to a seat in the Provincial Council of New Jersey.) Among public offices held in the new Republic were those of the first Secretary of the Navy and Judge of the Admiralty from Pennsylvania in 1779. He was active in the debates of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, and several early biographers say he designed the Stars and Stripes, as sewn by Betsy Ross.
As a reference to the harpsichord, his own correspondence leads one to believe that Hopkinson was the center of Philadelphia musical life. With fellow amateurs and professionals, he organized public subscription concerts as well as private soirées. Hopkinson would conduct from the harpsichord with John Schneider, James Brenner and Stephen Forrage playing strings in the company of Governor John Penn. Wind instruments were provided by Schneider, Ernst Barnard, George D'Eissenburg (French horn) and John Stadler (German flute). Music compositions of Handel, Scarlatti, Pergolesi, Corelli, and Stephen Forrage playing strings in the company of his descendants in Philadelphia, including compositions of Handel, Scarlatti, Pergolesi, Corelli, Valladi, Arne and Purcell.

Hopkinson's activity as a composer began at the age of seventeen with an Ode on Music, with words printed anonymously in the American Magazine in 1754. A student of James Brenner, who held the post of organist at Christ Church, Philadelphia, his two most ambitious works were The Temple of Minerva (1781) and the collection of Seven Songs (there are eight in all; one was added after the title page was engraved) for the harpsichord or forte piano (1788). It is tragic that the former "oratorial entertainment" has been lost for it may be legitimately claimed as America's first opera. The libretto was printed in Freeman's Journal in Philadelphia on December 19, 1781 and performed the same year "by a company of gentlemen and ladies in the hotel of the minister of France in the presence of his Excellency General Washington and his lady." The work contained an overture, arias, ensembles and choruses in praise of America's alliance with France. The Seven Songs, published in Philadelphia and presently available at the Library of Congress, were advertised in the Federal Gazette as follows: "These songs are composed in an easy, familiar style, intended for young practitioners on the harpsichord or forte piano, and is the first work of this kind attempted in the United States."

Dedicated to Washington, Hopkinson's humility is shown in his own words: "With respect to this little work, which I now have the Honor to present to your notice, I can only say, that it is such as a Lover, not a Master, of the Arts can furnish. I am neither a Profess'd poet, nor a Profess'd Musician; and yet venture to appear in those characters united; for which I confess, the censure of Temerity may justly be brought against me."

"If these Songs should not be so fortunate as to please the young Performers for whom they are intended, they will at least not occasion much Trouble in learning to perform them; and this will, I hope, be some Alleviation of their Disappointment."

"However small the Reputation may be that I shall derive from this Work, I cannot I believe, be refused the Credit of being the first Native of the United States who has produced a Musical Composition. If this attempt should not be too severely treated, others may be encouraged to venture on a path, yet untrodden in America, and the Arts in succession will take root and flourish amongst us."

Washington accepted the dedication with refined humor, making it clear that he was no musician, thereby contradicting some claims to the contrary, but was a friend and patron of music: "... But, my dear Sir, if you had any doubts about the reception which your work would meet with—or had the smallest reason to think that you should meet with any assistance to defend it—you have not acted with your usual good judgment in the choice of a coadjutor, for... what alas! can I do to support it? I can neither sing one of the songs, nor raise a single note on any instrument to convince the unbelieving. But I have, however, one argument which will prevail with persons of true estate (at least in America)—I can tell them that it is the production of Mr. Hopkinson."

The eight Seven Songs—typical of those of the period by Handel, Mozart, Arne and Bull—were well received (Come, fair Rosina; My love is gone to sea; Beneath a weeping willow's shade; Enraptured I gaze; See, down Maria's blushing cheek; O'er the hills far away; My gen'rous heart disdains; The trav'ler benighted and lost). The composer thought that his final song had genuine pathos. Thomas Jefferson agreed. In reporting on his musical family's reception of them, he wrote: "I will not tell you how much they have pleased us, nor how well the last of them merits praise for its pathos, but relate a fact only, which is that while my elder daughter was playing it on a harpsichord, I happened to look toward the fire and saw the younger one all in tears. I asked her if she was sick? She said 'no; but the tune was so mournful.'"

O. G. Sonneck and G. E. Hastings are Hopkinson's two major biographers—1905 and 1926, respectively; many works described by them started to appear in surprising numbers in Philadelphia in 1931 and 1932. Selections from The Temple of Minerva, various odes of which only words were known, several manuscript copies of My Days Have Been So Wondrous Free, and dozens more, were happily revealed by private collectors. All were later discovered to be spurious renditions, most of them the work of a convicted forger. Many are undoubtedly still in the possession of collectors who are unaware of their origin. Further research in this direction, it would seem, would be justified and, hopefully, revealing.

The various titles applied to the esteemed Mr. Hopkinson are not superficial in any sense; his multifarious talents were prolific and useful. For those who are convinced by detail, as often representative of the whole, Hopkinson experimented with the principle of aviation and designed a dirigible. For the maritime minded, he invented "a spring block to assist in sailing." For those harnessed to the land, he actually found a better way to grease the "wheels of carriages and the moving parts of... machines." For the ladies of the bourgeoisie (are you ready for this?) he developed a formula...

(Continued on page 205)
Washington Taking Command of the Army

From the Painting by Chappel
The First Year of the War

By Dr. J. Elosua

Department of History, New York City College

While the odor of blood and cannon shot threatened and sickened Boston, the Second Continental Congress was meeting in Philadelphia. There were those among the delegates, who considered coming to terms with the king; there were those who desired that the army in New England be adopted as the American Army.

It was deemed necessary that a commander be chosen that could handle men and be able to unify the thirteen colonies. Otherwise, it would mean disaster for the northern area and those patriots in arms against the crown.

John Adams, that great statesman and real leader of the New England contingent named George Washington of Fairfax County as his choice for the post of commander-in-chief. Several men desired that position and felt that they would receive the appointment. John Hancock and Charles Lee, both had visions on this score, but fortunately their hopes were groundless. After a day or two of debate Washington was selected as the military chief; and then lesser officers were chosen.

Major generals were appointed, and other necessary officers. Artemas Ward, Charles Lee, Philip Schuyler, and Israel Putnam were made Washington's chief subordinates. There seemed to be reasons enough for their appointments at the time. Ward was in command of the Army in action, and doing a creditable job, all things considered. Lee had a great deal of military experience as a British army officer. Schuyler was a political choice, but had military training and was from New York. Israel Putnam, was a veteran of the French and Indian War, and had a reputation as a heroic ranger.

On July 2, 1775, Washington assumed command of the Army at Cambridge. A Virginia aristocrat was taking command of the American Army; comprised mainly of New Englanders. This tall, strong man took over the reins of command from General Ward.

Here is a description of the new commander by Dr. James Thacher, a prolific writer of the scenes around him. "I have been much gratified this day with a view of General Washington. His Excellency was on horseback, in company with several military gentlemen. It was not difficult to distinguish him from all others; his personal appearance is truly noble and majestic; being tall and well proportioned. His dress is a blue coat with buff colored facings, a rich epaulette on each shoulder, buff underdress, and an elegant small sword; a black cockade in his hat."

General Washington found conditions at Cambridge in a poor state. The camps appeared in a sorry mess; and the huts that sheltered the men were eyesores. In addition, the new leader saw an undisciplined group, often slovenly in dress and spirit; and insisting on democratic rights within the Army. Needless to say Washington did not feel happy at the sight, nor did he place too great a value on the men that he saw in camp.

He commented on his first impression in a letter to his brother, John Augustine Washington on July 27th. "I found a mixed multitude of people here, under very little discipline, order, or government: the enemy in possession of a place called Bunker's Hill on Charlestown Neck, strongly intrenched and fortifying themselves; part of our own Army on two hills, called Winter and Prospect Hills, about a mile and a quarter from the enemy. . . ."
The commanding general immediately ordered that changes be made to bolster the morale and discipline of the Army. There was regular policing of the camp and an emphasis placed upon a sanitary code. Men and officers were expected to conduct themselves in the correct military manner and to observe the newly established rules and regulations. The mob was slowly being turned into something that resembled an army.

The British Army was stalled in Boston and without heavy artillery Washington could do little about the Redcoats there. The general needed big guns and sent stout Henry Knox to get them. Knox was ordered to Fort Ticonderoga to bring down the cannon lying there unused since Ethan Allan and his Green Mountain Boys had captured the place. In November of 1775 the expedition set out for the guns to rock the British in Boston Town.

Young Henry Knox had been the owner of the London Book Store in Boston. There he studied military lore and works on artillery. This would stand him in good stead in the long fighting to come.

Cannon was not the only problem facing General Washington. There was the pressing problem of keeping an army in the field after the end of that year. What was needed were long term enlistments on the part of the patriots. Men serving for short periods of time did not make good soldiers. Officers found it difficult to keep track of the men, and to train them for the military life.

General Gage was recalled to England by an annoyed ministry, and General William Howe assumed command of the Army. There were about 11,000 men in the garrison in Boston. Both armies faced shortages and Howe's Army suffered throughout most of that winter.

While both armies faced each other waiting for a faulty move or maneuver, Knox was bringing the cannon down from Fort Ticonderoga. It was a rough, tough trip for the Boston bookseller. It took raw courage, intelligence and military acumen on the part of Knox. His men endured much to get the heavy guns to the commander-in-chief outside of Boston.

The Americans were in a stronghold overlooking the city. Two substantial redoubts crowned the heights. Howe had two alternatives facing him at the moment. He could go out and attack the rebel forces, or he could evacuate Boston. He decided on an assault after ascertaining his guns did little damage to the Americans. Five regiments would go by a water route to Castle William and then to Dorchester peninsula. At the same time the grenadiers and several other regiments would move to the northern end of the peninsula.

These attacks were to be simultaneous and the soldiers were to use only the bayonet, which they handled better than any other military group. Washington readied his troops for the attack, which never came. A hurricane blew in and disrupted the plans of Howe, and he then ordered an immediate evacuation.

By the evening of March 17, 1776 all of the Redcoats were on shipboard. Three days later the Continental Army took over Boston. General Washington believed that the enemy were going to New York, but in reality they were on their way to Halifax, Nova Scotia. The city was captured without any actual fighting!

The evacuation of the British from Boston was one of the few military successes of the year for the patriots. They faced dire times and conditions. On the surface it looked as if events favored the British. Great Britain had a population that was four times greater than that of the Colonies. Their professional army was efficient and experienced to a great degree. In addition, they had the strongest navy in the world. Lastly the British Government was long established and stable in character.

The Americans were inexperienced in battle and had no professional army. It would take them a long time to stand up to the redcoats in real battle, and deploy like trained soldiers. In their favor, however, would be some great leaders to carry on the fight. They were waging war in familiar territory and fighting for hearth and home. The form of fighting could be defensive until the British tired of the bloodshed and expenses of carrying on a war 3,000 miles away.

Not all the colonists were patriots, and not all the patriots were eager for the fray. The colonists were about equally divided into three groups. There were the patriots, the tories, and those that remained neutral. Van Tyne in his fine book on the Loyalists wrote: “As early as the day of Concord and Lexington, two hundred Tory merchants and traders sent their names and offered to arm as volunteers. The offer was accepted, and they were enrolled under General Ruggles, and placed on duty. Later, the general orders of Howe, who had succeeded Gage, allude to three companies, called Loyal American Associators, who were to be distinguished by a white sash around the left arm.”

Other groups quickly followed such as the Royal Honorable Americans and the Loyal Irish Volunteers. All in all, however, the tory groups did not play a major role in this war.

It was thought that other groups might not be so loyal, and overtures were made to the people in Canada in May of 1775. If there could be no success then Congress would order the conquest of that area. The gentlemen in Philadelphia directed Major General Philip Schuyler to proceed to capture Canada.

The command in the field was given to Brigadier General Richard Montgomery. He had had a fine record in the British Army, and was married to an American girl. He had left his post only three years before, and was eager for this expedition to the north. General Montgomery moved down Lake Champlain with about 1,200 men in his flotilla. His objective was to stop the British and to prepare for the capture of St. Johns. This was a strongly fortified post and
manned by a considerable force. Schuyler, who was nominally in charge attempted two minor attacks and failed. He became seriously ill and on September 16th was sent back.

Reinforcements were sent to the Americans to bolster the strength of Montgomery's forces, which now seemed to be a fairly strong group. The rebels began to invest St. Johns despite all previous difficulties. In October, three hundred men tried to attack Montreal under John Brown and Ethan Allen. The upshot of this attack was the capture of forty-one men, including Allen, himself. His capture was not important, although at the time it took on a serious aspect. His contribution to the cause had been meager, but his reputation had been enhanced by favorable publicity—much of it own making.

The following month Montgomery started a new attack against the enemy. He got two armed bateaux past the British garrison in the dead of night, and then attacked Chambly. St. Johns was cut off from Montreal, and British reinforcements were stopped trying to cross the St. Lawrence river. On November 2, 1775, the British surrendered.

The Governor General of Canada, Lt. General Guy Carleton was determined to prevent further American encroachments. Sir Guy was reputed to be a brave and able military commander. He had to surrender Montreal to the advancing Americans, who had stood up well to the various types of adversity that had faced them. Carleton barely escaped capture by his audacious behavior and fled to Quebec.

Benedict Arnold with another force moved against Quebec by the use of river travel. Washington had been the initial organizer of this plan and he had placed Arnold in command. These men braved climate, illness, lack of food, and the impossible geographic conditions in their weary but heroic march towards that city. He had left in September and by the middle of November he was encamped on the Plains of Abraham.

Three weeks later Montgomery joined him and the general assumed command of both forces. Now there were field guns and additional men for the attack on Quebec. Still their total forces numbered only about eight hundred men to the combined forces of the enemy. They had 1,800 men in the city to stave off the potential attack. Carleton's plan was that of defense, which is usually easier than the attack.

Montgomery bombarded the city with his light artillery. The British retaliated with their heavier guns, making it hot for the brave attackers. It was decided that the city would have to be carried by storming it. This would be a difficult task, and if things were not bad enough for Montgomery, he faced the men leaving because their enlistments were up. This was one of the devastating features that Washington was trying to overcome.

On December 30th the rebels started their move. Two feints were made toward the upper part of the city. While the real attack came from the two leaders. Montgomery was killed leading his group and his men fell back. Arnold's attack fared no better. His group was hard hit by the enemy and he was wounded. It fell to Daniel Morgan to lead the attack and he made a valiant effort. After a bloody battle he and many of his men were compelled to surrender. The invasion seemed doomed, many men had been lost and the leader was dead. Arnold had been wounded and Morgan captured.

Arnold continued the blockade of Quebec and kept asking for reinforcements. Some reinforcements came in, and General Wooster relieved the wounded commander. Finally General John Thomas took over, but no one ventured any attack on the city. Carleton, in the meantime, was reinforced from England. The patriots retreated toward Montreal followed by the enemy.

Disaster followed disaster; smallpox ravaged the little army. No respecter of rank, General Wooster was among those who died from this disease. By the end of June the invaders were out of Canada. If they had captured Quebec, they might have won over the French Canadians. This could have meant a total victory in the north. The patriots had made a supreme sacrifice, and perhaps gained a little time to repulse the oncoming British attacks.

The first year of the war had seen surprises for both sides. There had been the taste of victory and defeat. The Americans had won Boston, but had lost in Canada. The English would return to fight as they girded themselves for further battle. The rebels had to face the long odds of heading off the enemy attacks. What moves could the gallant American leader make to help the cause?

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The National Society regrets to report the death of:

**EPSIE WALDEN TURNER (MRS. MAURICE CLARK)** on December 23, 1966 in Dallas, Texas. Mrs. Turner served the National Society as State Regent of Texas, 1934-37, Vice President General, 1937-40 and National Chairman, Correct Use of the Flag, 1947-50. A member of the Jane Douglas Chapter of Dallas, she was an Honorary State Regent for life.

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5 Daniel Morgan was the gigantic leader of the Virginia riflemen. He was a veteran of the French and Indian War, and had also suffered the indignity of a severe whipping at the hands of the British.
A mong the first things I had to learn when I went to Bacone Indian College to teach, were the names of the Five Civilized Tribes. They were always in this order: Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole. While still at Bacone, I married my young Medical Doctor, and we moved to Wewoka, Oklahoma, the capital of the Seminole Nation. For the past forty years we have lived among the Seminoles, and next door to the Creeks. Now, to us, the first name on the list of the Five Civilized Tribes is Seminole; then Creek; then the other three. The size of our family has changed, too. We now have three sons, three fine daughters-in-law, and eight grandchildren. Two of our grandsons are one-eighth Indian. Their mother, fair with beautiful red hair, joined DAR on Col. Samuel Vance of Virginia, but her sons are as proud of their Indian blood as are the descendants of Pocahontas.

The tragic struggle of the Seminoles in Florida is well known, but it continued for years in Indian Territory as well. The whole picture is given in The Seminoles by Edwin C. McReynolds, who spent years searching official records regarding the Seminoles, from the first to the last. He found that the famous Florida Seminole, Osceola, was born on the Tallapoosa, in the Creek country of Georgia. His mother was the daughter of a former Creek who had achieved the position of Tustenuggee, or town chief, among the Seminoles. Probably the father of Osceola was a Scotch trader named Powell—though some contemporaries, including the painter, George Catlin, spoke of him as a full blood Indian. Recent research has brought to light evidence which seems to prove that his mother was of mixed ancestry—Creek and European—and that Osceola, like John Ross and Alexander McGillivray, was less than half Indian..." Osceola married Che-cho-ter, the daughter of a Seminole subchief. Many stories, based upon the spectacular and tragic career of the great Seminole warrior have gained wide acceptance by means of repetition in a variety of printed materials. One of these accounts which is not supported by historical data, concerns Che-cho-ter... being the daughter of a fugitive slave, and herself being "sold into Slavery."*

The Seminoles fought furiously to keep their homes in Florida, but the white people wanted their land, so the United States Government backed the whites and violated treaty after treaty with the Indians. In 1832 the first Seminole explorers went west to inspect the lands to which the United States Government planned to settle them. They traveled by boat to New Orleans, and by river steamer up the Mississippi and Arkansas Rivers to a point some two hundred miles below Fort Gibson in the Territory. The last stage was made by horseback. They returned to Florida and persuaded some of the tribe to move to the Indian Territory, in spite of the unkept promises by the government in Washington. The first settlers arrived in what is now Oklahoma in May of 1837, and continued to move in small groups until the last, Billy Bowlegs and his stub- born band, were landed in 1858. The worst of removal hardships were endured. Rainy weather, deep muddy trails, insufficient wagons and teams, rotten food supplied by civilian traders filling government orders, births, deaths (sometimes as many as five a day) were somehow endured. As the Cherokees before them had their "Trail of Tears," now the Seminoles were forced to undergo equally bitter experiences. They still had to remain at Fort Gibson before getting their own land some years later.

A subagent with the Seminoles, "Thomas Judge, was convinced that the Seminoles were not understood or appreciated by officers of the government. I find them a high-minded, open, candid, and brave people. They pay more attention to the wants and comforts of their
women than any tribe I am acquainted with; they keep them well clothed, and the men pay particular attention to appear in clean and appropriate costume; they appropriate most of their annuity to clothe their women and children; in this respect they set a good example to the other tribes."

The United States Government was determined to make the Seminoles a part of the Creek Nation, but the Seminoles were determined to keep their own government. They were finally given the western part of the Creek land between the North and South Canadian Rivers. This extended on west far beyond the present Seminole County of Oklahoma. Between these rivers, and parallel to them ran Little River with its fertile valley. On the earliest maps this was called Cedar River, but the name is preserved now only by the local Cedar River Chapter of DAR.

To get to their land the Seminoles had to cross through the Creek Nation, and this caused new trouble. The Seminoles brought with them their cattle, horses, slaves and freedmen, whom they treated well. The Creeks considered all Negroes to be slaves and possible sources of making money by reward or sale. There was much bitter quarrelling between the two tribes. Finally on a cold January 2nd, 1849, 286 Negroes were returned to the Seminole Indians. Gopher John was a freedman by Seminole law, and was looked upon as a chief by the other Negroes. He had served as a guide and interpreter for the Army officers in Florida. He led the Negroes to a place to set up their own town, separate from their Indian masters, as had been the Seminole custom in Florida. The settlement was on the north side of a creek they called We-Wo-Ka, meaning barking water from the sound of the water flowing over a series of rock ledges, which may still be found by those who look for it. The homes were built on pilings as they had done in Florida swamp lands. Some of these pilings were found in recent years by surveyors for a flood control and a new bridge project. Descendants of these first Negro settlers still live in the immediate area.

For a number of years the United States Government had a remount station just north of the falls which was established for convenience between Fort Gibson and Fort Sill. Many celebrities of the Indian Wars were located, or passed through here. Among them were Phil Sheridan and George Custer, whom the Indians called, "Yellow Hair," and George Sherman who was in charge for several years.

Among the Seminole Indians was a white man whose descendants were to found the present town of Wewoka on the south side of the creek. They were to have a strong influence on helping to make the town a good place to live, and, in fact, being a good influence on the whole Seminole Nation in the Territory and Oklahoma. He was Dr. John Frippo Brown, a native of Scotland, educated at the University of Edinburgh, and detailed in Florida by the United States Government in 1837 as surgeon to accompany a party of Seminoles to the Territory. Dr. Brown fell in love with a fullblood Seminole girl of the Tiger Clan, called Lucy Redbird by some of her descendants, and Lucy Gray Horse by other descendants. He wanted to marry her, but there was a law preventing a white man employed by the Government from marrying an Indian. Furthermore, the Indians had their own rules against Indian and white marriages. After Dr. Brown was released from his position, he took Lucy to the section now known as Kansas, where they were married. To this union were born eight children. One son, John F. Brown, became the last great chief of the Seminoles. Another son, Andrew Jackson Brown, served as treasurer for the nation; and his grandson, T. B. Miller, is our present Wewoka Junior High School principal. Alice Brown Davis acted for a short while as chief, and is believed to be the only woman to hold such a position. There are many worthy descendants of Dr. Brown and his Seminole wife. He carried on his medical practice until he actually worked himself to death in a summer cholera epidemic of 1867.

There were other influences for good among the Seminoles. There were missionaries who came in the early days. Ernest Kiker, whose widow is a member of Cedar River Chapter, did much research on them and their
work, for his master's thesis in 1931. He found that the Presbyterian Foreign Mission Board desired to establish a mission among the Seminoles as early as 1845. Mr. Loughbridge of the Creek Mission visited the Seminoles for that purpose. By some he was welcomed, by others opposed. "We do not want the ways of the white man, such as schools, preaching, fiddle dancing, card-playing, and the like" said the opposers. However Rev. J. Ross Ramsey, and Rev. John Lilly and his family, came to the Territory with a Seminole group in 1857. On the old D. O. Jennings farm, a mile north of Wewoka, are the remains of marble headstones for a three year old child of Rev. Ramsey buried in 1869; and one that relates: "John Lilly, born Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, February 16, 1811, and who died at Seminole Mission, April 12, 1870. He was a pioneer Missionary among the Seminoles, entering his field of labor in 1848."

When the Civil War began the Presbyterian Missionaries went north, and most of the Seminole people who had become affiliated with that church, found their way to Kansas and other points north. It was bitter winter and many of the women and children suffered from frozen feet, and some died. Many of the men were killed in the Civil War battle of Round Top Mountain.

After the war the Presbyterian missionaries returned. Rev. Ramsey established the first school in the Seminole Nation three miles north of Wewoka and called it the Seminole Mission. It was built in 1866 and was active for many years. The remains of this school show that it was made of native lumber, and the doors and facings of walnut were hand planed. Children of Dr. Brown and his wife attended this Seminole Mission. Mr. Kiker said, "It might be called the birthplace of Seminole Indian education."

As early as 1868 a Presbyterian church was erected by "Father Gillis," in what is the very center of the present city of Wewoka. The people of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, made up money and had a bell made in that city and sent it to this church. In 1931 Mr. Kiker found that it had been taken to an Indian Church southwest of Wewoka. There is still a bell which we hear regularly at the Wewoka Indian Baptist Church less than half a mile south of us. The frequent ringing of this old bell in the churchyard, with its background of oil wells still pumping, is Wewoka's own distinctive music.

The Baptist missionary, Rev. J. S. Murrow, called "Father Murrow," had come to the Territory with the last of the Seminole Tribe. Soon the War Between North and South, 1861 to 1865, was the greatest misfortune of all for the Seminoles of the Five Civilized Tribes. Failure of the Federal Union to solve differences of interest between the two sections was not the fault of any Indian tribe; yet the people of the Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole Nations suffered more terrible losses than white citizens in any part of the country. They were "victims of unendurable pressure from both sides and devastating violence in all stages of the War. . . . Losses of the Seminoles, Creeks, and Cherokees were heavier in percentage of total population than the losses of any southern or northern state. . . . The Seminoles composed in a large measure of fullblood Indians, were conservative by nature and not inclined to break old ties and join the new Confederacy. . . . The fact that a majority of the Seminoles had chosen to suffer incredible hardships on the flight from Douglas Cooper's military force rather than repudiate their treaties with the United States had no visible effect upon the treaty-makers." The Seminoles were forced to give up much of their land, even though some of them had built fine homes which they now had to leave.

After the Civil War in 1866, the United States Government contracted Elijah J. Brown (not related to Dr. Brown) to return some refugees from LeRoy, in addition to his duties as agent for the Seminoles, and the Southern refugees on the Red River. His first efforts in any new location were concentrated on building a brush arbor for worship and school purposes. He baptized over two hundred Seminole Indians during his period of office.

John Jumper and James Factor had been early Baptist converts, and they carried on the work after the war. Their descendants are active in the numerous Indian Baptist Churches now thriving throughout the county. The brush arbor is still used in the summer, but now the Indians have built their own houses around new churches where they come and live during their long meetings. Almost every year one or more groups of our Oklahoma Seminole Indian Baptist preachers go to Florida to hold protracted meetings with their distant Seminole kin.

"Father Murrow" is the same one who founded the Indian Orphans Home in the Choctaw Nation in 1902. It was transferred to Bacone College in 1910, and I met him there in the 1920's on one of his frequent visits. The John Jumper he baptized is the same one who later became Principle Chief of the Seminoles. In Dr. McReynolds' book he is called a noble specimen of an Indian man—a Christian and a Baptist Minister. He was a fullblood born in Florida about 1820; was six feet tall and weighed 255 pounds. Serving as his secretary was his son-in-law, John F. Brown, which was good preparation for his later duties as a "new model" Chief of the Seminoles, usually called Governor Brown.

It was sad that the missionaries became involved with the Civil War in their work. "The War Between North and South, 1861 to 1865, was the greatest misfortune of all for the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes. Failure of the Federal Union to solve differences of interest between the two sections was not the fault of any Indian tribe; yet the people of the Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole Nations suffered more terrible losses than white citizens in any part of the country. They were "victims of unendurable pressure from both sides and devastating violence in all stages of the War. . . . Losses of the Seminoles, Creeks, and Cherokees were heavier in percentage of total population than the losses of any southern or northern state. . . . The Seminoles composed in a large measure of fullblood Indians, were conservative by nature and not inclined to break old ties and join the new Confederacy. . . . The fact that a majority of the Seminoles had chosen to suffer incredible hardships on the flight from Douglas Cooper's military force rather than repudiate their treaties with the United States had no visible effect upon the treaty-makers." The Seminoles were forced to give up much of their land, even though some of them had built fine homes which they now had to leave.
Kansas. He came to Wewoka; liked what he saw, and decided to stay and build a home. He was a licensed trader, so he opened up a trading post on the south side of Wewoka Creek. The post office opened on May 13, 1867, and the mail was brought from Fort Gibson on horseback by a freedman, Caesar Bowlegs, who had been a slave to one of the Seminole families.

The trading post was soon bought by two sons of Dr. Brown, John F. Brown and Andrew Jackson Brown. Everything from a needle to a threshing machine was handled in the store. Every one, white, red or black, man, woman or child, received the same courteous treatment and paid exactly the same price for the goods. This Wewoka Trading Company became one of the largest commercial firms in the Southwest, and was at one time rated by Dunn and Bradstreet in the million dollar class. All of the records of the Seminole Nation were stored in the vaults of the Wewoka Trading Company. It was the treasure house for the Seminoles in the old days when the tribesmen were paid in gold and silver coin. When the annual headright money came to Wewoka from the United States Government, it was stored here, but never was any attempt made to steal it. The trading company printed its own money, redeemable only in goods from the store. This was partly an attempt by Governor Brown to keep his tribesmen from spending their money on liquor that white men sold just across the Seminole Nation line. Practically every serious crime that happened in the latter years before statehood was mixed up some way or other with liquor.

The Seminoles of Indian Territory developed a strong government for themselves that lasted until statehood. The ruling body was the Chief and fourteen Band Chiefs, whose duties were to report any irregularities within their districts at the spring or fall Council. Governor John F. Brown always opened these meetings with a prayer spoken in the Seminole language. After the business of state, such as schools, annuities, rentals, and treaties, was brought up and discussed, the local business affairs and criminal cases were taken into consideration. The culprit was brought before the Council and found either innocent or guilty. If the man was judged guilty, he was told to report to a certain place, usually the following Saturday, for his whipping. The Captain of the Lighthorsemen (the Seminole police) would send his men in search of pecan (pronounced p'con) or hickory switches, or rods, about the size of a man's thumb, and forty inches long. The whipping was a public affair, and some say that it had more beneficial results than prisons of today. The Indian to be punished is said to have always come of his own accord. He was given as many lashes as the Council decreed; 25 lashes for first offense, 50 for second, 100 for the third. When the series reached 150 lashes for repeated thefts, the culprit got a new start—back to 50 lashes. Often the first punishment was all ever needed. Slander was punishable by whipping, as was disturbing the peace, or playing cards at public gatherings. Dancing to music of the violin was prohibited from Christmas through New Year's Day. Adultery meant 80 lashes. The Indians would take the whippings without comment, only deep groans. The freedmen would yell so loud, it was said that everyone within two miles of Wewoka heard them. There were also restrictions against cutting pecan trees. The pecan tree used for the whippings still stands in the Seminole County Courtyard.

The pecan tree used as the execution tree was cut down many years ago, but a portion of it remains in the Oklahoma State Historical Building.

If a man was found guilty of murder by the Council, he had to pay with his life. A Lighthorseman told him when to come, and he came alone. He was seated on a rock with his back to the tree, blindfolded, and a piece of heartshaped white paper was placed over his heart. One of the Lighthorsemen had a blank shell, so no one ever knew for sure just who killed the man.

Keeping the peace in the Seminole Nation in its later years was well done, but not easy. It was hard because of the nearness of Oklahoma Territory with its "Horsethief Trail," and white outlaws such as the Daltons, the James boys, the Younger gang, and Henry, Frank and Belle Starr. The white merchants just across the line who illegally sold whiskey to the Indians, probably caused the greatest problems.

In 1891 Mekusukey Academy for Seminole boys' education was built near Little River, south of the present town of Seminole, at a cost of $65,000. Ema-
haka was built two years later five miles south of Wewoka, and opened as a boarding school for girls. These government schools were closed at statehood.

In 1895 the Choctaw, Oklahoma, and Gulf, a part of the Rock Island Railroad Company, completed its tracks through Wewoka on the south side of Wewoka Creek. Governor Brown and his brother had built a toll bridge across the creek, and the new homes were being built south of the railroad.

An act of the United States Congress on March 3, 1901, made all members of the Five Civilized Tribes citizens of the United States. At this time the population of the Seminoles in Indian Territory was about three thousand, with two-thirds Indians, and slightly under one-third freedmen. There have since been no restrictions on their being allowed to vote because of race or color. However, the Indians were classified as white, and since statehood have gone to white schools. The Negroes had their own schools, and they were good and happy schools. In the last few years these schools for the colored children have been closed, and the Negro children now go to school with the white and Indian children.

The original townsite of Wewoka was determined by a commission appointed and authorized by the National Council. It was then deed to John F. Brown and Andrew Jackson Brown, and finally to the Wewoka Realty and Trust Company. Chances on lots were sold throughout the United States, and other counties. $40.00 bought one business lot or two residence lots. The drawing took place on November 2, 1902. The main street was named Wewoka Avenue, the north end of which is crooked because it was laid out at night from the location of the North Star. Muskogee was the name given the street that separated the Creek and Seminole Nations, because both tribes were originally called Muskogee. Brown was one street, and others, Mekusukey, Okfuskee, Ocheese, Hitchite and Eufaula were named for various Indian bands in the area.

Earlier the Seminoles charged each new white man who came to Wewoka to live the sum of fifty cents a month. Later more whites continued to come without charge. The Long family brought the jonquils for which the town is noted. Two years before Wewoka and the Seminole Nation became part of the new state of Oklahoma on November 16, 1907, J. A. Baker, an attorney, and his family came from Georgia. He was to serve as representative from the Seminole District to the Oklahoma State Constitutional Convention.

Wewoka continued to grow slowly until the "Wild Twenties" when it exploded with a tremendous oil boom. There was by now considerable marriage among the whites and Seminoles in Wewoka, but most Indians throughout the county remained fullbloods. Some Indians had land that brought great wealth, as did some of the Negro descendants of Seminole slaves and freedmen, and, of course, there were whites who got rich, or richer. All of this would have brought impossible legal complications had it not been for a little book compiled earlier.

At my request, another member of Cedar River Chapter, who now owns her father's copy of this rare book, has written the following three paragraphs of explanation.

"In 1898, a final roll of the Seminoles in Indian Territory was compiled by the Department of the Interior. Seminoles by blood were numbered 1-1899; Freedmen 1900-2797. In 1899 the new born were added to the roll with the new born Seminoles numbered 1-248 and the new born Freedmen 1-129. Each person enrolled was allotted a portion of the Seminole lands which is now Seminole County, Oklahoma.

"Many members of the tribe had the same name and the only positive means of identification or ownership of land was by number (ie: 213 Amos. 1463 Amos. 1469 Amos). For the convenience of land promoters, J. Read Moore of Wewoka compiled Moore's Seminole Roll and Land Guide (Copyright 1915), with notations giving their number, degree of blood, age at time of enrollment, male or female, whether dead at time of enrollment or dead since enrollment. Reference is made following each name to plats, copyrighted by E. Hastain of Muskogee, Oklahoma, showing the exact location and ownership of each allotment.

"These hide bound books, nicknamed "The Swindle Book," are still indispensable to oil lease buyers and brokers. They were designed to fit into the hip pocket, and so sturdy that the one now owned by Lorraine Davis Altman is yellowed, scratched, and stained, but shows no other sign of almost fifty years of constant use."

Most of the oil and wealth is gone now, but Wewoka, Seminole County, Oklahoma, is a good place in which to live. Seminoles, Negroes, and whites have been good to Doctor Walker and me, and our family, these many years. We hope now to see a museum established to preserve the unique heritage and history of our home town.

* Quotes throughout are from The Seminoles by Edwin C. McReynolds and used with permission.

BIBLIOGRAPHY


January at National Headquarters

LIGHTING THE DAR CHRISTMAS TREE: Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., President General, with Mrs. Fred Aebly, National Chairman, DAR School Committee, after Mrs. Sullivan had turned on the Christmas tree lights at the entrance to Memorial Continental Hall.

PRESENTATION OF BOOK BY AUTHOR-DAR MEMBER: In the Library at National Headquarters Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., President General, accepts The Courthouse in Virginia Counties 1634-1776 from Evelyn Taylor (Mrs. Contee) Adams, of Ketoctin Chapter, Va., as other Chapter members look on. Pictured are: Mrs. Frederick T. Morse, Curator General; Mrs. Hazel T. Allyn, Chapter Regent; Mrs. Sullivan; Mrs. Howard Sprague; Mrs. Adams, presenting the book; Mrs. David Hawthorne; Mrs. I. C. Warner.

REDWOOD TREES PLANTED: Mrs. Richard E. Lipscomb, National Chairman, Conservation Committee, presented six young redwood trees to the National Society which have been planted in the Memory Garden on D Street and at the C Street entrance to National Headquarters. Shown assisting Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., President General, in planting the trees is Mrs. U. Amel Rothermel, National Parliamentarian.

BUSINESS OFFICE AT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS: Members of the National Board of Management attending the February Board Meetings will see a new look in the Business Office. By re-arranging the furniture, three people now have comfortable work space here. In addition to Mrs. Irma Ash and Miss Linda Alexander, Colonel Robert E. Byrne also has his desk in this room.
Early Churches of Mississippi

**Baptist**

The Woodville Baptist Church, Wilkinson County, Mississippi, originally constituted in 1800, has the honor and distinction of worshiping in the oldest House of Worship of all Baptist Churches in state.

Ebenezer Baptist Church, Amite County, organized in 1806, with her unbroken history, unchallenged from any point of view, has the greatest, unchallenged longevity.

**Presbyterian**

Salem was organized in the town of Washington on February 25, 1807. In 1808 it was moved four miles west of Washington to Pine Ridge where it has remained ever since and to this day remains the oldest Presbyterian Church in continuous existence in the state.

**Methodist**

Woodville Church was organized before 1824. The present building was completed in 1824 and is still in use.

Other early Methodist organizations were Washington 1799, Kingston 1800, Rocky Springs 1805, and Coal Springs 1809 (Franklin County).

**Catholic**

St. Mary’s Cathedral in Natchez is the oldest existing Catholic Church Building still in use.

On February 24, 1842, Bishop John Joseph Chaiche, the first Bishop of Natchez, assisted by Reverend John G. Francois, assisted by Reverend Albino Desgault, laid the cornerstone of this Church.

Christmas Day, 1843 the structure was blessed and Bishop Chauche said Mass and preached in the Church.

**Episcopal**

Christ Church, Church Hill, Jefferson County, was organized in 1820 by Reverend Adam Cloud. The building was consecrated December 24, 1829.

In 1857 a new building was erected on the site of the old one; consecrated June 13, 1858. This church is in use today and is the oldest in the Diocese. The oldest church building is St. Paul’s in Woodville.

Mrs. N. H. Thomas, State Chaplain 1965-68
Lambert, Miss.

St. Mary’s Catholic Church, Natchez, Miss.
Early Churches in South Carolina

When the English settled Charles Towne, South Carolina, in 1670 they brought with them a unique constitution prepared for the Lord Proprietors by the philosopher, John Locke. The document provided for almost complete freedom of worship; hence, we find the heritage of South Carolina enriched by many different denominations and cultures. Church congregations were organized as early as 1681. Our fathers, whatever their particular choice of sect, took God seriously. Their noblest efforts were directed towards the act of worship. They built their churches of the finest materials at hand, and they still stand, such as Saint James Episcopal Church, Goose Creek and Saint Andrews Episcopal Churches, Saint Andrews Parish, Pompion Hill Chapel, Berkeley, all near Charleston and built between 1703-1706. The buildings still stand in their original beauty, and services are held at certain intervals. Earliest standing church in the “Up Country” is Old Stone Church, 1797 (Presbyterian).

Other denominations organized congregations in Charles Towne, and on Edisto Island built their churches and have had continuous congregations, but due to fire, tornadoes and war, the original church buildings have been destroyed. Nevertheless, mementos of the original buildings are still in use, such as communion tables and tokens, baptismal fonts and the like. Many have kept the original architecture with some modifications.

Listed below are the different denominations, date of organization and date of present place of worship, all of which are in the Charleston District and can be visited:

- French Protestant Church (Huguenot) *1687 **1834
- Edisto Island Presbyterian Church *1690 **1831
- Saint Phillips Episcopal Church *1697 **1838

(Continued on page 172)

St. James Episcopal Church, Goose Creek, S.C.

Early Churches of West Virginia

Old Christ Church, built in what is now West Virginia, was established in 1740 and located at Mill Creek (Bunker Hill) in Berkeley County by Colonel Morgan, one of the first settlers. Engaged with him in establishing this Episcopal Church were Dr. John Briscoe and Joist Hite. The church stood for 100 years and was known as Mill Creek Church in Norborne Parish. It was also called Morgan’s Chapel, and Old Christ Church. This new stone church, replacing the old one of logs which had become unusable, was dedicated by Bishop Moore in 1818. This building is now being restored by the Diocese of West Virginia. On September 29, 1940 the 200th Anniversary Services were held in Old Christ Church, Bunker Hill, commemorating the founding of this church. Services are held here once every year.

The most impressive of the old churches is the famous Old Stone Church at Lewisburg (Presbyterian). In 1778, their Presbyterian minister was present when Camp Union (Lewisburg) was attacked by Indians. The Reverend John McCue was the first pastor to reside in Lewisburg in 1783. He had twenty members and four elders. It is the oldest church building, unrestored and in continuous use, west of the Allegheny Mountains. For many years it was the most outstanding church building in West Virginia.

The oldest original church structure still standing is Rehoboth Methodist Church near Union in Monroe County, built in 1786. Each Sunday when the people gathered to worship, fearful of Indian raids, they brought their rifles with them. The church was recently restored and made a Historical Shrine. Small groups may continue to worship there.

Mrs. Ben Williams
State Chaplain 1964-67
Bluefield, W. Va.

Old Christ Church, Mill Creek, West Va.
Oldest Church in Oklahoma

The Wheelock Presbyterian Church, locally known as "The Old Rock Church," is the oldest church building in Oklahoma and is located in McCurtain County, near Millertown.

It was organized in 1832 by Rev. Alfred Wright, a pioneer missionary to the Choctaw Indians before their removal from Mississippi. The trip from Mississippi took many months, and due to the severe weather, lack of food, and poor transportation, many of their number died on the way. The trail, over which they travelled, came to be known as "The Trail of Tears."

They maintained their faith in God and under the leadership of their friend Rev. Alfred Wright built a church and inscribed on the cornerstone, "Jehovah Jirah, A.D., 1846." These words mean "The Lord Will Provide;" they were indicative of their descendants down to the present. The old church was built of rock and stands today as a monument to these loyal and sturdy builders. This building is still in use.

On Sunday, December 9, 1832, under a large tree, the first service was held. The underbush had been cleared away and a few split-log benches prepared. Dr. Wright used a common wooden box for a pulpit.

It was a novel sight to see the Indians coming out of the overgrown wilderness to attend the services, the men with long black hair and colored blankets and the women dressed in tanned deer hide and moccasins. The service was opened with the singing of the Choctaw hymns learned in the old home in Mississippi. They were sung now with an unusual tinge of sadness. Wright's sermon was heard with much attention and at the conclusion thirty of the old members and seven new ones were received into the new Wheelock Church.

(Continued on page 185)

Wheelock Mission Church, Oklahoma

Mars Hill Church
South of Ottumwa, Iowa

Early in the 1800's pioneers began to move into southern Iowa. Several families of Baptists came into what is now Davis and Wapello Counties. In 1846 John Clark was buried on a hilltop near the southern edge of Wapello County. His is the first marked grave in that cemetery for which his mother donated land. The deed to the Trustees of the Missionary Baptist Church was filed in Wapello County May 22, 1857. (Bk J Pg. 442.) The trustees were S. A. Monroe, Abraham Smock and Andrew Clark.

About 1850 the neighbors organized and began cutting logs, hauling them to the hill crest, and hewing and fitting them with wooden pins to build the twenty-eight by twenty-six by ten Mars Hill Church. By 1856 Pastor Abraham Smock was holding regular services. The dedication date is not known, but the First Baptist Association, the Oskaloosa Association, meeting was held there September 11, 1858. This association was later called the Judson Association.

War between the states called thirty-five of the community's young men to service, among them John and Edwin Suffield, James Peden, Hirum Greenup, John Hale, Joseph Ruan Kees Clark. Some returned after the war and lie buried in Mars Hill Cemetery.

By 1873 the Community had changed so much that the church was closed except for occasional weddings, funerals, or yearly gatherings. Memberships were moved to the new Baptist Church in Floris, and the church was dropped from Oskaloosa Association's records.

In 1903 Frank Agee of Ottumwa laid a new floor in the church. In 1915 J. E. Crist and his son Ottis, with Dugless and Dave Clark renewed the foundation. The next year J. E. Crist, Ottis and Mrs. Crist organized Sunday School and there was preaching at Mars Hill Church. World War I brought more changes and again the church was closed except for special services. By 1956 there was need of a new roof, repair of chinking, and some inside furnishings. Ottis E. Crist

(Continued on page 172)

Mars Hill Baptist Church, Floris, Iowa
Old Bergen, New Jersey

The Bergen Reformed Church of Jersey City, affectionately called "Old Bergen," celebrated its Three Hundredth Anniversary in 1960. The present church building was erected in 1841 by the oldest organized church community west of the Hudson River. The corner stones of two previous stone churches are embedded in its walls. The first log meeting house has long since disappeared. Upon its facade are two tablets bearing these inscriptions:

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The Reformed Dutch Church of Bergen Built A. D. 1680 Rebuilt A. D. 1773 Erected A. D. 1841
The Lord, our God, as he was with our fathers; Let Him not leave us nor forsake us.
This Temple Built A. D. 1773 Erected A. D. 1841
I Kings, viii, 57.
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The church organization was formed by Dutch settlers from the United Netherlands brought to these shores by the Dutch West India Company. They made their homes in the village of Bergen, now Jersey City. This was the first town in New Jersey. The location, between the hills and marshes of New Jersey, was a very desirable one for trade with the Indians, who passed to and from Fort Amsterdam on the island of Manhattan.

In 1773 the weathercock from the Octagon Church was transferred to the steeple of a larger stone church erected in its stead. It is said that General George Washington, wishing to establish a bench mark on the Palisades as a reference point for aiming his cannon, (Continued on page 207)

Old Bergen Church, Jersey City, N.J.

First Congregational Church
Hampton, New Hampshire

This afternoon my thoughts drift back to the stately New England First Congregational Church in Hampton, New Hampshire where I was married. This Church is the oldest church organization in continuous existence in New Hampshire.

The church building stands today in majestic splendor as the beautiful shores of the Hampton River must have looked on the fourteenth day of October 1638 to the small company of men and women who accompanied Reverend Steven Bachiler when their scallop landed on the rich marshes with the tall pine in the background. The section was known as Winnacunnet to the Great and General Court of Massachusetts that gave this little company the consent to settle there and in 1639 to become Hampton.

Reverend Bachiler's first concern was to secure shelter and build a "Meeting House." Although seventy years old, he was a man of remarkable mental and physical vigor. In 1640 the second "Meeting House" was built whose dimensions are given as forty by twenty-two feet with the studding thirteen feet high, girt for windows and a place for the bell.

During the Indian Wars between 1678-1680 a third Meeting House was built, and it was at this time the famous silver beakers, made by John Cony, silversmith, were purchased and used in Communion Service. In 1719 the fourth Meeting House was built, but only one pew was finished for the dedication.

Due to the Presbyterian schism 1792-1807, the Congregational faction being in the minority found themselves without a place to worship. With great religious spirit and determination they met in the home of Captain Morriss Hobbs. Soon the quarters were too small and a fifth Meeting House was built in 1796. By 1840 (Continued on page 185)

First Congregational Church, Hampton, N.H.
Massachusetts

The Seventy-Second (72nd) State Conference of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution was held on Wednesday and Thursday, March 23rd and 24th at the Sheraton Plaza Hotel, Boston. The meeting called to order promptly at 9:55 A.M. by Mrs. George S. Tolman, III, State Regent, following the Processional March with Mrs. George O. Tapley at the piano. The Rev. Clarence Fuller, of the First Congregational Church, Melrose gave the Invocation, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, led by Mrs. Willard F. Richards, Honorary State Regent, State Counselor, member of the National Diamond Jubilee Celebration, National Committee Member of Finance, member of the Speakers Staff, and Past National Chairman of the Flag of the United States Committee. Mrs. J. Earl Penn, Chairman of Americanism, led us in the America's Creed. The 1st and 4th stanzas of the National Anthem were sung.

The gallery and part of the ballroom were filled with 196 Good Citizen Girls from all over Massachusetts; there were 325 members present. A message from President General, Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., was read. Colonel Jerome O'Connor broughtGreetings from the Honorable John A. Volpe, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The Honorable John F. Collins, Mayor of Boston, was the speaker of the morning session, his subject, "Massachusetts and You."

Mrs. Theodore J. Yusko, State Chairman of the Good Citizens Committee, reported there were 232 Good Citizen Girls chosen this year, sponsored by all 89 chapters. There were three new schools added. Miss Diane M. Purpura of the Nauset Regional High School in Orleans, on Cape Cod, sponsored by the Capt. Joshua Gray Chapter, DAR, was chosen the 1966 Good Citizen. Mrs. Collins, wife of the Mayor, joined him in receiving the Good Citizen Girls with Mrs. Tolman, Regent; Mrs. Hamilton Sweet, Vice Regent and Mrs. Yusko. Television pictures were taken which were enjoyed later on the evening broadcasts from a Boston station.

Mrs. Tolman presented Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, National Vice-President General of New York, and Past National Chairman of the DAR School Committee; Miss Lauren Phillips, State President of the Massachusetts Society C.A.R. who brought greetings of the Society; the five State Counselors: Mrs. Alfred N. Graham, Honorary State Regent, Mrs. Erskine D. Lord, Mrs. Frederick C. Prussman, Mrs. Willard F. Richards, Honorary State Regent and Mrs. John B. Roys; Miss Ethel Lane Hersey, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Warren Shattuck Currier, Honorary State Regent and Past Recording Secretary General; and Mrs. Philip W. Card, State Parliamentarian, who was on the platform during all sessions.

The impressive Memorial Service at 1:30 P.M. was led by Mrs. Charles H. Andersen, State Chaplain, with Mrs. George O. Tapley at the piano, with two State pages placing the flowers as the names of deceased members were read.

The afternoon session beginning at 2 P.M. continued with the reports of State Officers. Mrs. E. Lawrence Parker, Jr., Chairman of American History Month Committee, reported there were over 1500 contestants in the Essay contest and presented prizes, books donated by Mrs. Tolman, to the winners of the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th grades, all of whom were present with proud parents, grandparents and teachers in some cases. Mrs. Parker, State Historian, reported 169 Historical broadcasts were made. Mrs. Prentice Bradley, Chairman of DAR Schools Committee, reported great strides in contributions of clothing, cash and coupons. Pledges were accepted for the Hillside School Gymnasium, sums donated completing this project.

Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, Vice President General, speaker of the afternoon, told us of the Founding of the DAR, of the years of diligent work of the inspired and dedicated women, the building of the buildings, leading up to the present need of Constitution Hall for refurbishing and air conditioning.

At the banquet that evening in the Oval room of the hotel, Mrs. George O. Tapley again played for the Processional and Mrs. Charles H. Andersen, State Chaplain gave the Invocation. Mrs. Tolman, State Regent, presented the Head Table Guests: Mayor Paul S. Vaitses, Jr., brought greetings of the Massachusetts S.A.R.; Miss Lauren Phillips, State President, Mass. C.A.R.; Mrs. Frederick C. Prussman, State Counselor; Mrs. Hubert P. Cushman, State Curator; Mrs. Ernest L. Hughes Jr., State Librarian; Mrs. E. Lawrence Parker, Jr., State Historian; Mrs. Franklin R. Swan, State Registrar; Mrs. Gerald E. Riley, Assistant State Treasurer; Mrs. Donald M. Guiler, State Treasurer; Mrs. Clarence E. Goodwin, State Organizing Secretary; Miss Elizabeth B. Storer, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Harry L. Walen, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. Charles H. Andersen, State Chaplain; Mrs. Hamilton H. Sweet, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Alfred N. Graham, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Warren Shattuck Currier, Honorary State Regent and Past Recording Secretary General; Miss Ethel Lane Hersey, Honorary State Regent; and Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, Vice President General.

A reception for the State Officers and guests followed the evening's festivities.

Thursday morning's session at 9:30 A.M. with Mrs. M. Daniel Sperling at the piano was called to order by Mrs. Tolman, State Regent, followed by the Prayer and Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. Mrs. Walen read the minutes of the previous meeting, followed by reports of State Chairmen, Credentials committee, Resolutions and an Installation Ceremony for the new State Librarian, Mrs. Ernest L. Hughes, Jr. Miss Gertrude A. MacPeek, immediate Past Honorary State Regent was present at this session and was presented with her Honorary State Regent's Pin which had finally come from the official jeweler, by Mrs. Tolman.

After the benediction by the State Chaplain, the Colors were retired and the most successful 72nd State Conference was adjourned. Everyone left with mixed emotions of our first year in office, of gratitude to the knowledge and helpfulness of our State Regent, Mrs. Tolman, and full of enthusiasm for more accomplishments for the second year of our terms.

Preceding the Conference an Advisory Committee meeting was held in Mrs. Tolman's suite in the afternoon of the 22nd, followed by the State Officers Club dinner for members and guests.—Constance W. Parker.
To Tennessee belongs Andrew Jackson, the President of the United States, to North Carolina Andrew Jackson, the law student and to South Carolina Andy Jackson, the boy.

On March 15, 1967, South Carolina will commemorate the 200th anniversary of the birth of Jackson in the present Andrew Jackson Historical State Park in Lancaster county where a museum marks the site of the James Crawford home. The chief attraction that day will be the larger than lifesize statue of Andy, the boy, on horseback conceived and created by Mrs. Anna Hyatt Huntington. The beautiful statue was the gift of Mrs. Huntington to the park in response to a letter from the sixth grade class of Miss Nancy Crockett, principal of the Lancaster Rice Elementary school. Mrs. Huntington and her husband, the late Archer Milton Huntington, are nationally known for their lovely statuary in the South Carolina coastal Brookgreen Gardens, their gift to the state.

Bereft of a father, even before his birth, Andrew Jackson was born in the James Crawford home, according to his own testimony, where he grew up close to the banks of the Waxhaw creek. Only a mother's blind love could have envisioned a career as a minister for the freckle-faced, “almost” redheaded, hot-tempered boy that he was.

At the age of five Andy could read. Of her three children, Elizabeth Hutchinson Jackson was quick to recognize that Andy was the one who must be sent to old Waxhaw Academy in the Waxhaws to study under Mr. William Humphries who had succeeded the Reverend William Richardson. By the time the boy was eight he could write a neat legible hand. He liked geography and developed a great interest in maps—an interest he sustained till the last. By the time he was nine years old he had become such a good reader that when the first printed copy of the Declaration of Independence was delivered in August 1776 to his community, it was young Andy who was called upon to act as public reader before the “thirty or forty” men gathered at the country store to hear. Jackson tells us in his own words that he read it “right off.” How the shrill treble voice must have thrilled them that day!

Andy Jackson grew up amid the tensions of war. He was nearly thirteen before much of the actual fighting came to the South. In the four years following the reading of the Declaration he became a lean teenager, unusually tall for his age. Always ready to fight, he would never give up. He became an expert and, sometimes, reckless horseman. Like other boys of his day he learned early how to use a musket. Latin declensions did not stick in his memory, but he became an authority on cock fighting.

Grief first came to young Andrew when his older brother Hugh died as a result of excessive heat and exhaustion experienced in the Battle of Stono Ferry. After that, school disbanded and Andy spent much of his time in the patriots’ camp where Major Robert Crawford assigned him tasks. With his mother and brother Robert, he helped nurse wounded survivors (Continued on page 160)
Mrs. L. R. Geiser, Regent of Cimarron Chapter, Stillwater, Oklahoma, has been awarded a Citizenship Medal by the Sons of the American Revolution for her services in aiding the organization of S. A. R. in Stillwater.

* * *

Mrs. Estella Callan of Waterbury, Conn., was privileged to celebrate her 101st birthday on June 2, 1966. She joined the Chicago Chapter in 1899 and is now a member of the Schenectada Chapter.

* * *

Mrs. Harvey Blanchard Lyon, Honorary State Regent of California, was recently honored by the “Volunteers,” a group that serves the Children’s Hospital Medical Center of the East Bay, Oakland, California. Mrs. Lyon was “pinned” by Administrator Harold T. Norman, for having served 10,909 hours and 25 minutes.

* * *

The Town Attorney’s post in Culpeper, Virginia is held by Mrs. Helen M. Jeffries. She passed the Virginia bar in 1943 after having studied law the hard way—by reading law in her husband’s office. Mrs. Jeffries is Parliamentarian of District VI, Virginia and a former Regent of the Culpeper Minute Men Chapter.

* * *

Miss Maribelle Cormack, a member of Esek Hopkins Chapter, Warwick, R. I., was recently awarded an honorary Doctorate in Pedagogy at Rhode Island College, Providence, Rhode Island. Miss Cormack is director of the Science Museum and the Museum Planetarium as well as teacher, author and world traveler. She organized after school and summer classes for children in natural science, art and dramatics at the Museum. She also lectures to classes from schools throughout the state and is active in JAC work in her Chapter. “Thus with industry and integrity, with vigor and artistry, together, you transformed the Park Museum into a place of sparkling adventure,” read a part of the citation given to Miss Cormack.

* * *

Isabelle Schotellkotte Bailey (Mrs. E. C.) has recently been appointed Assistant Curator of the Pensacola (Fla.) Historical Museum. The job was the result of an NSDAR Diamond Jubilee Display arranged in the Museum by Mrs. Bailey. She is a member of the Pensacola Chapter.

* * *

The John Minnis Chapter, Edinburg, Texas, is justly proud of their Junior Member, Miss Dorothy Lou Pickens. Miss Pickens has recently won the title of “Miss Texas” in the Miss USA Contest. She was one of fifteen finalists who competed for the national title of “Miss USA” in Miami, Florida.

* * *

Mary Durham Adams (Mrs. Maurice), a member of the Old Fort Hall Chapter, Idaho Falls, Idaho, is presently serving her third term as judge of the Probate Court of Bonneville County. A former assistant prosecuting attorney, Judge Adams is admitted to practice before the Supreme Courts of Idaho and the United States. She has been invited with nine other judges throughout the United States to acquaint PTA leaders of ten western states and Alaska and Hawaii with the juvenile court, its purpose and functions.

* * *

Mrs. John A. Kellenberger, former Regent of the Rachel Caldwell Chapter, former North Carolina State DAR Historian and former National Chairman of the Hospitality Committee, recently received two high honors in her home town of Greensboro, N.C. On May 28th she was one of six to get the first Distinguished Alumni Awards from Greensboro College; and on June 5th she received the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters from the University of North Carolina at Greensboro. Her citation praised her as philanthropist and benefactor and especially as chairman of the Tryon Palace Commission.

Sarah Jane Cunningham, a member of the 37th Star Chapter, McCook, Nebraska, was installed as president of The National Federation of Business and Professional Women’s Clubs, Inc., at the annual convention in Georgia, on July 28, 1966. A practicing attorney in McCook, Miss Cunningham is listed in Who’s Who of American Women and The Dictionary of International Biography.

* * *

Mrs. Edna F. Devos, who has been associated with the field of investment securities for a number of years, is among 17 women in the state appointed by Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller to the New York Women’s Council. Membership on the Council includes outstanding women from business, labor, education and the arts and professions. Mrs. Devos, a member of the Oneida Chapter, conducted a Job Horizons Clinic during a seminar at Utica College.

* * *

The Livingston Manor Chapter of Washington, D. C. is very proud of Mrs. John P. Frey who celebrated her 100th birthday on July 25, 1966. She has expressed the ambition to live to see whether Ronald Reagan will be elected governor of California.
Congress is just around the corner—time to greet old friends and welcome new. Are you a Junior Member? If you are not attending Congress in another capacity, we would be glad to have you on the Pages Committee. Invitations for this Committee are issued from the President General. If you are a Junior Member (between 18-35) desirous of serving on this Committee, ask your State Regent to submit your name to the President General.

Pages serve as flag bearers, escorts and messengers during Congress. There are many duties to be performed, and we have a place for each and every one of you. I know of no better way to become acquainted with the work of our Society, than to serve on a Congressional Committee, where one is meeting National Officers and Chairmen and hearing discussion of the work of all committees through the year. Many ideas are exchanged by the younger members in their leisure moments. I know that many of the ideas which originated on one Coast have found their way to the other successfully through this exchange of ideas in the Pages’ Lounge. Many of our Pages are ex-Regents, State Officers, and certainly almost all of them are active and making vital contributions to their local chapters.

White is the traditional dress of the pages: street-length for daytime wear, and long for evening, except for the gala night of the Pages’ Ball when you may wear any color gown you wish.

The House Committee composed of 500 members, is the largest Congressional Committee. The function of this Committee is to see that Congress runs smoothly, provide services for safety, comfort, convenience, and manage the HOUSE! ALL NON VOTERS and graduate PAGES are eligible, needed and most welcome.

Simply ask your chapter Regent to submit your name to the State Regent. Applications are accepted up to and during registration. Late appointments cannot be recognized in the Program, therefore do it now!

This Committee provides the doorkeepers, tier ushers, information, lost and found, sells literature and has many other related services. If you have served on one of these subcommittees in the past, but have been a voter, or have not attended Congress, your name may have been dropped from the lists. In this case resubmit your name, and feel free to state your preference for a subcommittee. Assignments cannot be guaranteed, but will be considered. Many subcommittees do not have evening duties, therefore, scheduling in advance will allow time for the activities, and the sessions that interest you.

The House Committee meeting is held Monday morning, April 17th at 9 a.m. sharp, in Constitution Hall. This meeting is a must, since all instructions are given, and the chairmen of the subcommittees are introduced. You will then meet with your particular chairman and receive your assignments, schedules, and badges. Please sit up in the front section of the Hall.

Suggestions: Submit your name, and make your hotel reservations immediately. Please remember to cancel your reservations, and let us know if you are unable to attend. The Congress Housing Committee will assist you if you have difficulty with reservations. Everyone wears hats to the Memorial Services. The members of the House Committee usually wear hats while on duty. Short formals may be more comfortable for the few members who serve during the evening. Comfortable, well broken in shoes are a must. Be careful with your purse and valuables. If you are not on duty, present your House Committee badge to the C Street Box Office at 7 p.m. on Monday, and Tuesday evenings and get a ticket for the evening session. Members may do the same, but you must pay your $1 and register as a “Member.”

For everyone attending Congress the House Committee maintains the following services: snack bars, check rooms, gift and newspaper concessions, a Post Office substation, a hospital room with a nurse in attendance, and police and firemen for your protection.

Congress needs you! Come to see the newly decorated Constitution Hall, and enjoy the new air-conditioning system! Become better informed about your National Society, its Headquarters, its lovely Library and Museum by attending the 76th Continental Congress and serving on the House Committee. Meet DAR members from all over the United States, and overseas. Return home with a renewed interest that will enable you to: “GO DAR.”
With
the
 Chapters

ASHMEAD (Vicksburg, Miss.) has had excellent programs, in keeping with national themes. In April an interesting and informative program on the Mississippi Choctaw Indians was presented by Mrs. Frank Hollingsworth, Regent of the Samuel Hammond Chapter of Kosciusko. Mrs. B. A. Carson of the same Chapter arranged a colorful exhibit of Indian wares, costumes and jewelry which had been obtained by them on their reservation near Philadelphia, Miss. These ladies have presented this program many times over the state and have received much favorable publicity for the Indian school, as well as for themselves and the DAR.

On Dec. 1, Ashmead Chapter observed its 35th anniversary, guest speaker was the Librarian General, NSDAR, Mrs. Herbert D. Forrest, who is beloved by all Mississippi daughters. Mrs. Forrest spoke on the National DAR Library, emphasizing the rich heritage that is being preserved there—for our own use, as well as for posterity. She also told of the interesting bus tour made by the National Board when they visited five DAR approved schools, and the two DAR owned schools of Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith.

The lovely old court room of the Old Court House Museum, decked in holiday attire, was the setting for the annual tea honoring members of the Sarah Randolph Boone Society, C.A.R. on Dec. 17. Mrs. James C. Carr, Senior State President; Miss Debra Lum, President; Edgar Smith, First Vice President; Mrs. W. D. Lum, National Membership Chairman; and Douglas Lum, State Color-Bearer were special guests.

A slide program on the DAR museum was presented by members of the Sarah Randolph Boone Society. It was prefaced with a short history of C.A.R., their objectives and activities.

—Olivia A. Dick.

MT. JUNEAU (Juneau, Alaska). President General, NSDAR, Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr., was welcomed to Alaska August 13 by the Capital's Mayor, Larry Parker, as she and Mrs. Charles Graef, Vice Chairman, Student Loan and Scholarship Committee, arrived at Juneau's airport. Mt. Juneau's Chapter Regent, Mrs. A. W. Jurgeleit, also extended greetings from local members.

Mt. Juneau Chapter, one of three in the forty-ninth State, was organized in 1958 and chartered in the following year. Eight years later, it expects to move to more than double its original membership of eleven. Members reside in Juneau, Anchorage, Washington, New York, and California. It is especially proud of its associate member, Vice President General, Mrs. Rae Stevens Hoopes. Another outstanding member is Mrs. Jack Allman, hostess of the House of Wickersham, former home of her uncle, Judge Wickersham, one of the first judges to be appointed in the Territory and author of many valuable books and papers on early Alaskan history.

Members were honored and delighted with the opportunity to learn more of the National Society from its two distinguished guests. Mrs. Sullivan's words still ring in our ears, "Law, order and decency begin on the street where you are and in the home in which you live." She reminded us that Alaskans in their Centennial celebration next year will begin to recognize the importance of lineage and local historical events just as Americans in 1876 and 1887 renewed their patriotic pledges with the one hundred year ceremonies celebrating the signing of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

Our Chapter's historical projects to date have been the annual celebration of Constitution Week with study programs and window displays; and the February Heritage Tea which features extensive exhibits of antique silver, china, furniture, linens, books, and other valuable heirlooms dating from Revolutionary days through the Gold Rush era.

Financial support has been provided the State DAR Scholarship, the NSDAR American History Scholarship, the Tamassee and the Kate Duncan Smith DAR schools. Other educational efforts have centered around welcoming new American Citizens in cooperation with other community organizations.

Mrs. Sullivan's and Mrs. Graef's visit gave Mt. Juneau Chapter's members new enthusiasm and knowledge of the National Society's principles and projects.

AKRON (Akron, Ohio). Akron Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution pilgrimage to Clinton on November 7 really turned back the pages of history. Clinton celebrated its Sesquicentennial in July, and has been a big part of the Ohio heritage. The Ohio Canal, bisecting the village, has been a focal point since the first shovel full of earth was turned there in 1824.

The Pilgrimage toured the waterway, the historic log cabin (older than the canal and still in a remarkable state of preservation), the one hundred and twenty-six year old Mcintosh home at 7903 Main Street (mecca of artists and historical societies), the small park at a well-preserved canal lock, the old cemetery where pioneers are buried, and grade school studying “government by the people” from campaign issues, speeches and promises down to voting in a real election booth.

Catherine Dobbs (Mrs. Roy Dobbs), author of the Zear settlement novel, Freedom's Will, former State Senator and ex-mayor of Barberton, spoke on “Conestogas Rolling and the Towpath Trail,” covering Congress Lands in Summit County, particularly the area bounded by Clinton and Barberton and including the canal. Her data, painstakingly gathered, goes back...
The log cabin belongs to Russel E. Williams, who is history-minded and eager to have it preserved for future generations. Many years ago, it was moved from Comet Road to its present site on Van Buren Road. Lloyd Biller, grandson of one of the movers, and Mr. Williams will assist the Akron Chapter in the placing of a marker.

The highlight of the evening was the dedication of a new-historically old gavel to replace the frail Holy Land olive-tree gavel now in use. The new one was made by Harold Parr from a piece of the 1812 White House, salvaged after the fire. This blackened mahogany has been in the McIntosh family for six generations.

The dedication of the gavel brought together two treasures. The gavel base (which has been in use for many years) was a piece of the first canal boat, The State of Ohio, built in Akron. It officially opened the Erie Ohio canal when it went from Akron to Cleveland on July 3, 1827, for the July 4 celebration, and was in active service until it sank near Navarre in 1848. Years later, during a very dry season, the old timbers were exposed, and Stephen Gladwin got a section of it and made the gavel base for his wife, who was fifth Regent of Akron Chapter.

Assisting in the God, Home and Country dedication, with Mr. Parr, were the Rev. Ray Seely, Columbia United Church of Christ, Barberton, and the Honorable Ralph S. Regula, of Navarre, State Representative, vice chairman of Ohio School Survey Commission, and vice chairman and trustee of the Stark County Historical Society.—Alma L. Gray.

OKLAHOMA CITY (Oklahoma City, Oklahoma). One of the special observances of the Oklahoma City Chapter held each September is Constitution Week. Chairman of the Chapter for this year is Mrs. F. S. Borum who stood beside Oklahoma’s copy of the document during Registration Tea of the chapter. The Tea was held in Blue Room and Constitution Room of the State Capitol Building.

Those honored at the Tea were Mrs. Olen Delaney, State Regent; Mrs. A. R. Hickam, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Pat Pugh, State Corresponding Secretary and the following State Chairmen: Mrs. Harry C. Stallings, Genealogical Records; Mrs. H. Mead Norton, Museum; and Mrs. H. W. Schuelke, Student Scholarship. All honorary members are members of the chapter and stood in the receiving line with Chapter Regent, Mrs. Inez Gose Lee, Mrs. H. H. Harrill, Second Vice Regent was general chairman of arrangements and was assisted by other officers of the chapter: Mrs. Marion S. Cooter, Mrs. James H. Oliver, Mrs. H. Kirk Laughbaum, Mrs. George Cobb, Mrs. Charles W. Sutton, Mrs. John W. Ervin, Mrs. Harry H. Juday, Mrs. Carl Bender and Mrs. Bryan J. Griffin.

Mrs. Robert H. Sherman, violinist and Chapter member furnished delightful musical numbers while guests visited and viewed Oklahoma’s copy of the Constitution of the United States and the newly decorated reception rooms of the Capitol, the Blue Room and Constitution Room.

MAJOR PIERSON B. READING (Redding, California). On September 13th, the Major Pierson B. Reading Chapter presented an American Flag to a new Elementary School, the Alta Mesa. This Flag had been flown over the Nation’s Capitol in Washington, D.C. especially for this school on May 26th of this year, and was secured for the Chapter by the Hon. Harold Johnson, Representative from this district.

The Regent, Mrs. Willis McNeel; junior past Regent, and State Chairman of DAR Good Citizens, California District No. 1, Miss Beatrice Kempf; Flag Chairman, Mrs. Harold Hays; and 2nd Vice Regent, Mrs. Earle McKellar attended the first raising of the Flag.

The principal, Mr. Clifford Roberts, presented Mrs. McKellar to the children. She spoke briefly on the meaning of the Daughters of the American Revolution and introduced Mrs. McNeel, Regent. Mrs. McNeel gave a short history and meaning of the Flag which she then handed to Mr. Roberts. He thanked the ladies for their patriotic gift to the new school.

As the Flag was raised by Mr. Roberts assisted by a sixth grade boy Robert Welsh, Mrs. Bullard, first grade teacher played the Star Spangled Banner on the accordion, and all the children sang the National Anthem. Edward McKellar, fourth grade pupil and grandson of Mrs. McKellar, led the students in repeating the Pledge of Allegiance. This is the first time that a Flag flown over the Capitol in Washington has flown over a school in this area.

The Chapter also presented to the school four antiqued parchments, replicas of the Declaration of Independence, Constitution of the United States, the Bill of Rights and the Gettysburg Address.

The day following, Mrs. McKellar was guest speaker over Radio Station KVIP in Redding. Her topic was “Objectives and Achievements of the NSDAR.” She was on the air one and a half hours, and questions were phoned in and answered. Much interest was especially shown in our DAR supported and approved schools.

We believe this program had a most enlightening effect upon many of the hearers. One man in particular called in to say that he had always thought of the Daughters of the American Revolution as “bunch of stuffy old women who were always interfering in business that did not concern them, and doing nothing constructive themselves.” “My eyes” he said “have certainly been opened to the good work of the organization.”—Mrs. Earle McKellar.

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We believe this program had a most enlightening effect upon many of the hearers. One man in particular called in to say that he had always thought of the Daughters of the American Revolution as “bunch of stuffy old women who were always interfering in business that did not concern them, and doing nothing constructive themselves.” “My eyes” he said “have certainly been opened to the good work of the organization.”—Mrs. Earle McKellar.
The program with Mrs. Kendall Strong, Chapter Regent presiding, opened with the singing of "America," followed by prayer by Mrs. R. J. Houvenagel. Mrs. Strong and Mrs. Houvenagel ably reviewed the growth and activities of the chapter by decades. To this review Mrs. Edith Willis, a charter member, and former Regents who were present, contributed personal recollections. Poems appropriate to the occasion were read by Miss Blanchie Nelson. A piano solo by Miss Delores Rogers was much enjoyed. Mrs. Wayne Hunerdosse showed slides depicting the life of Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, first DAR President General, and Mrs. Marjorie Nutting spoke on the life and work of Mercy Otis for whom our chapter was named. The very pleasant afternoon was concluded with the singing of "Blessed Be the Tie That Binds."

FIVE BERGEN COUNTY CHAPTERS (New Jersey) celebrated the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the New Jersey State Organization by honoring the State Regent, Mrs. Walter D. Cougle and her Board, including Mrs. Richard N. Lovett, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Emory H. Morgan, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Conrad F. Folk, State Registrar; Mrs. H. Willard Richter, State Historian; Mrs. Felix T. Kessler, State Librarian. The National Society was represented by Mrs. John K. Finley, Vice President General (New Jersey) and Mrs. Benjamin Martorelli, National Chairman American Indians (David Demarest Chapter); Mrs. William Ogburn, National Vice Chairman, Corridor Hostesses (Saddle River Chapter). The State Chairmen for the five chapters, Dr. Louise Neil, American Heritage; Mrs. H. E. Diefenbach, Art; Miss Mildred Mabie, Literature; Mrs. John C. Lewis, DAR Magazine Advertising; Mrs. Frederick Koren, DAR Museum; Mrs. Everett M. Ballengee, The Flag of the United States of America we also present. The luncheon was held at the Knickerbocker Country Club, Tenafly, on October 7th. Mrs. Everett M. Ballengee, Regent, Polly Wyckoff Chapter, and Mrs. John K. Finley, Vice President General, cut anniversary cake. The luncheon was followed by prayer by Mrs. R. J. Houvenagel. Mrs. H. Willard Richter, State Historian; Mrs. John K. Finley, Vice President General, cut anniversary cake.

The luncheon was held at the Knickerbocker Country Club, Tenafly, on October 7th. Mrs. Everett M. Ballengee, Regent, Polly Wyckoff Chapter, and Mrs. John K. Finley, Vice President General, cut anniversary cake.

TAHLEQUAH (Tahlequah, Oklahoma) "Doers and Not Hearers Only," are promoting the image of DAR through outstanding programs and joint meetings with other civic and patriotic organizations. Constitution Week was commemorated in September with a luncheon and joint meeting with the Tahlequah Soroptimist, Kiwanis, and officers of the Lions Clubs. Mrs. Olen Delaney, Oklahoma State Regent, presented the address on the history of the Constitution of the United States and our duty as citizens today. About 125 members and guests were present. In November the chapter met with the American Legion Auxiliary. Mr. Daniel McPike, Assistant Director of the Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art, presented a lecture with colored slides on "Our American Heritage." About 75 members and guests were present.

A lecture, with guided tour of the Indian Arts and Crafts shop, is planned for the near future. Mr. William A. Ames, Department of the Interior, Indian Service, will be the guest speaker. The chapter is also planning to assist in promoting the Cherokee Cultural Center near Tahlequah. Tahlequah, formerly the Capital of the Cherokee Nation, is rich in the history and culture of American Indians. Local members of DAR, proud and very history conscious, are cooperating with several local and state groups in preserving this interesting segment of our American heritage.—Reba Cox.

JOHN C. FREMONT (Carson City, Nevada). A copper beach tree was planted in Mills Park, Carson City, Nevada by John C. Fremont Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at recent dedication ceremonies to the memory of Alice Mary Slingerland Cliff of Franktown, who passed away June 10, 1966 after an extended illness. Henry Etchemady, city-county manager, welcomed the group. Mrs. Ethel Wait, Chaplain, read the Planting of a Tree Prayer from the DAR Ritual. Mrs. C. J. Thornton read the memorial to the deceased member who had been recording secretary from the time of her chartered membership until failing health prevented her from holding office. However, she still continued the Chairmanship of the Conservation Committee while confined at home. She was dedicated to the principles of her organization and contributed greatly to conservation projects in conjunction with the U.S. Forest Service, each year awarding a book on conservation to an essay-winning stu-
The Rev. John Gordon, pastor of the North East Methodist Church, gave the evening's address. His timely subject was titled "Informed Integrity." Doris Seifert's solo, "This Is My Country," was equally inspiring. All in all, the fifty years of Triangle Chapter has passed into history. May the next era be more fruitful, is the desire of every Daughter.—Lucile Standish.

WOODWARD (Woodward, Oklahoma). A 43-star American Flag, which flew over the frontier military post of Fort Supply was presented by the Woodward Chapter to the new Pioneer Historical Museum and Art Center for northwestern Oklahoma.

Fort Supply was an active frontier military post from 1868 to 1894. The flag was presented to the local Chapter by the late Dr. E. L. Bagby, superintendent of Western State Hospital.

Mrs. Olen Delaney, Oklahoma City Regent, was present at the meeting of the local Chapter, which was held during Constitution Week. The presentation of the flag from Fort Supply to the museum and art center was scheduled especially for this nationally observed week.

TRIANGLE (North East, Pennsylvania), Sons of the American Revolution and guests celebrated the 50th anniversary of the Chapter at the Methodist Fellowship Hall, Friday Oct. 14th. A social hour preceded the dinner with the Past Regent, Ruth Fromeyer, presiding at the punch bowl.

The golden theme predominated with a triangular arrangement of yellow mums and golden candles centering the speaker's table. The centerpiece of the table was arranged for each Daughter to pluck a complete corsage at the close of the festivities.

Regent, Margaret Pero, presided and the evening moved fittingly along according to the DAR insignia inscribed program which listed the names of the seventeen original charter members. Two of the charter members are living today. Nellie Pierce Palmer and Alice Griffin, whose untimely illness prevented her from attending this gala occasion. The highlights of the first twenty-five years of Triangle Chapter's history was given by Julia Long, substituting for Alice Griffin; and the past twenty-five-year history by Ada Hill, a past Regent. One only has to review the past and be refreshed about the present, to be justly proud of the many worthwhile accomplishments of Triangle Chapter.

Each of the 50-year members gave a resume of her "happiest moment" while in office. Miss Alice Dana who joined in 1916, served as Regent in 1922 and attended a tea given by President and Mrs. Warren Harding for the DAR Congress. Mrs. Edward D. Storrs, Regent in 1930, organized the evening group. Mrs. George E. Rowell and Mrs. Nelson H. Murray both served as officers and are presently active on the Board.

Rumford Chapter was chartered on October 26th 1898 and is very fortunate in having thirteen past Regents active today in the Chapter. Mary Jane Faust, who is a past Regent, is currently serving as New Hampshire State Regent.

We express our appreciation to these members who have so faithfully served to make DAR what it is today. May we follow their footsteps and prove that we are really "Doers of the Word and not Hearers only."—Mrs. G. Victor Mea.

TEJAS (Houston, Texas) was formed in 1952. Since its organization, the chapter has made outstanding and notable accomplishment in "Americanism." Leake Walker (Mrs. E. E.) was chapter Regent from 1958 to 1960. She has been Americanism Chairman for seven years. For the past four years Tejas has won first place in the State, and in 1965 Tejas won first place in the Nation for Americanism work—all under the enthusiastic chairmanship of Mrs. Walker.

For many years Mrs. Walker has worked with the Americans by Choice School, the U. S. District Naturalization Court, the American Legion, Veterans' Hospital, Boy Scouts and many other organizations to further the interest of Americanism—all in the name of Tejas Chapter.

During her seven years as Americanism Chairman for Tejas, Mrs. Walker has given several thousand small flags and well over 100 large flags. She has arranged and, with the help of other Tejas members, given receptions after District Court Naturalization Ceremony for new citizens and receptions for the Americans by Choice School. For a number of years Tejas has been represented in the Veterans' Day Parade through the efforts of Mrs. Walker. In 1960 she was acclaimed the "Flag Lady" of Houston by the Houston Chronicle and again in 1965 received recognition in the same newspaper for her work with the Flag of the United States. In addition to the large flags and the small ones given to new citizens, she has been responsible for the distribution of flag litera-
tude, compliments of the U. S. Navy, to many young Americans and groups of young people of school age. Mrs. Walker has prepared the background material and presented ten DAR Americanism Medals, and applications have been submitted for three more to be presented this year. Two articles written by her have been published in the DAR National Magazine.

She is at present assisting two well-known men's organizations in forming their Americanism projects.—Mrs. E. Bates Nisbet.

SHINING MOUNTAIN (Billings, Montana) observed the Diamond Jubilee of NSDAR at their October, 1965 meeting by making an historical tour of the Billings area.

The first stop was at the Memorial Drive, near Pioneer Park in west Billings and just east of the Senior High School. This is an avenue of fifty-three trees planted by the Chapter in 1927. A bronze marker was placed by each tree at that time, in memory of the Yellowstone county veterans of World War I. The rock and bronze plaque is shown in the photograph, with the trees in the background.

The historical tour continued, with a stop at the Yellowstone County log museum on top of the rimrocks overlooking the city, just across from the Logan Field Air Terminal. The tour continued along the scenic Black Otter Trail at the edge of the rims, past the grave of Yellowstone Kelly, famous frontier scout, hunter and trapper; past the grave of Black Otter, legendary chief of the Crow Indian tribe and down to Boot Hill cemetery, graveyard for Coulson, early town of steamboat days on the Yellowstone river, predecessor of Billings. Muggins Taylor, famous early day frontiersman and scout, is buried here. He carried the first message of the Custer Massacre from Fort Pease on the Yellowstone to Bozeman and Helena, where the tragic news was sent out by wire to the outside world.

Mrs. Mary Roberts, daughter of a Billings pioneer and an authority on western history, was the commentator on this tour.

Mrs. V. D. Caldwell also accompanied the group. She was organizing regent of Shining Mountain Chapter in 1918 and was one of the four fifty-year members who were honored at the May, 1965 meeting. They received special certificates from the National Society. Mrs. Caldwell, the only one of these present at the meeting, was presented with an orchard corner by the regent, Mrs. G. E. Seitz. She is still active as DAR Magazine chairman and is a past State Regent.

The first fall meeting featured a program on Conservation, with Howard Challinor of the U. S. Forest Service giving an illustrated talk on camps, trails and wild life in the Beartooth Primitive Area.

Honored guests for the February meeting were the three Good Citizen girls and their mothers.

At the Christmas meeting, an evening party, guests and husbands attended. Mrs. Zagar and her group of Campfire Girls presented a program on their activities, then led the group in singing American Christmas carols. Guest soloists were Susan Fish and Walter Stadfeldt, accompanied at the piano by Marianne Petteerson, all students at Rocky Mountain College. Dave Hagen, a junior from Billings West High, gave an original humorous reading.

Other outstanding speakers during the past year have been Dr. Small, professor of History and dean at Rocky Mountain College in Billings, his topic "Education of Today." Harald Todd, Clerk of District Court and his Deputy Clerk, Charles Pembble discussed "Our New Citizens" and naturalization proceedings. Two new citizens appeared with the regent on a local TV program during Constitution Week.

An annual project, the essay contests sponsored by Shining Mountain Chapter for 8th graders, this past year had 350 entries from the three Junior High Schools, writing on "Historic Trailways in the U. S." Cash awards were given to the first and second place winners in each school by a DAR member, at the spring school assemblies.—Willo Ralston.

GOVERNOR OTHNIEL LOOKER (Harrison, Ohio), "Ohio's most recent landmark restoration has started," announces Mrs. Emmett Beasley, Regent. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Hunter have donated land for the restoration of the Othniel Looker Home, built in 1804. This home, the oldest in Harrison, was given to the Village Historical Society by Mrs. Florence Newhouse, and has been dismantled, awaiting restoration. Looker was the only Ohio Governor to serve in the Revolutionary War.

Mrs. Hunter was the organizing Regent of the Looker Chapter in 1958, and since its inception has been a diligent worker for the DAR.

Mrs. Dorothy Waller, chapter member, is a direct descendant of Looker.

This has been a busy chapter year. Mrs. Frank A. Roudabush presented a paper "Three Flags—Three Women." Mrs. Russell Means was the State Conference Delegate.

Mrs. Henry Woldford and Mrs. Carl Bader hand sewed a "Betsy Ross Flag" for presentation to the Village Historical Society which is amassing a collection of American Flags. The flag was carried by chapter members in the Memorial Day and Fourth of July parades. Mrs. John Hunt presented "The Development of American Music" as her program.

Associate members Mrs. Nancy McCallough and Miss Elizabeth Turri presented the Flag Day program. The chapter was fortunate to have Mrs. Eugene Rahfuse, Chairman American Indian Committee, Ohio DAR for a program on the American Indian, DAR Schools and Continental Congress.

A DAR marker was placed at the grave of Mrs. Ethel Rockefeller Schlemmer, a charter member who died last May.

Chapter members celebrated the 75th Anniversary of the NSDAR as guests of the Beech Forest Chapter, Mrs. Carl W. Keitzman, Ohio DAR Regent, speaker.

Members also visited the Christian Waldschmidt House.

Music at all meetings was under the capable direction of Mrs. Jeanette Limbert.

Mrs. Francis Appleton has been elected Regent for the next two year term.—Mrs. Glen Colegate.
MARSHALL (Marshall, Missouri). This attractive display window on the city square was designed by three members of the Marshall Chapter to call attention to Constitution Week. The three members who arranged the window were Mrs. Ernest Neff, Mrs. Don H. VanDegrift and Mrs. William Miller. In the window is a photograph of Miss Elizabeth Lacy, Regent.

SAN DIEGO (San Diego, Calif.). On June 4th, 1966 San Diego Chapter and the California S.A.R. dedicated an historic plaque on the site of the San Diego Union building in Old San Diego where that newspaper had its beginning 98 years ago.

It was a gala event with a luncheon at which Mrs. Charles Audet, the Regent at that time, introduced Mr. Herbert Klein, Editor of the San Diego Union, who gave an interesting talk.

The group, then went to the building in Old San Diego where the newspaper was first published. A Marine Band played several selections and Mr. George Todt, State President of S.A.R. gave a patriotic address, followed by Mr. Richard Pourade, author of five books upon the early history of Old San Diego. He told the interesting history of the founding of the San Diego Union. The presentation closed with the reading of the American's Creed.

San Diego Chapter has placed nine historical markers in San Diego and vicinity. One is in Old San Diego Plaza marking the end of the Kearney Trail. General Stephen Kearney and his regiment marched from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to San Diego arriving about 1846.

Another marker was placed to Jedediah Strong Smith who left Bear River, Utah, with a party of eighteen men and fifty horses on August 16, 1826, and arrived in San Diego several months later, the first white men to cross the Sierras.

The Franciscan Fathers built a mission in Old San Diego which was the first settlement of white men in California. On the upper part of the San Diego River they built a dam and canal for irrigation purposes in 1807, and San Diego Chapter placed a plaque there.

Lt. George Derby, USA humorist, engineer and builder of the first dike to prevent the San Diego River from washing silt in the bay, was honored by another bronze plaque.

The house of Juan Bandini was chosen for another marker. He was a great friend of the early Americans and it was at his house that Commodore Stockton and his staff were domiciled in 1846 and the first American flag was raised across the street. The local S.A.R. Chapter participated in placing the last two plaques.

Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo discovered San Diego Bay on September 28, 1542, and a plaque dedicated to him was placed in beautiful Balboa Park.

Two old California families who played important roles in early San Diego were the Estudillo and Lopez families. Their homes are appropriately marked by San Diego Chapter.

San Diego Chapter takes pride in dedicating these markers which commemorate nine individuals and events which were of such great significance to the founding of California.

Mrs. Seth Thompson, our present Regent, intends to extend this work of historic and civic importance.—Geneva C. Crippen.

Seated, Mrs. John H. Crippen, General Chairman for placing the marker for the San Diego Union and Mrs. Charles Audet, Chapter Regent at that time.

LUCY JEFFERSON LEWIS (New Madrid, Missouri) strives enthusiastically to participate in all phases of DAR work, locally and on the State and National level. Our work with youth is most rewarding.

We sponsored, during 1965 and 66, 15 Good Citizens Contests for boys and girls, essay contest in four County Schools and American History Essay in New Madrid High School.

MONMOUTH (Red Bank, N.J.). The feature of Monmouth Chapter's opening meeting of the season on October 20th was the dedication of the Chapter's new 50-star American Flag and the retirement of its 48-star one which had served the Chapter since 1935. The chapter's first flag of 46 stars, presented in 1910, was on display.

At the 1893 Chicago World's Fair James B. Upham, editor of the old magazine, "The Youth's Companion," first presented the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, and began a campaign to have it said by every school child. General use of this Pledge, or knowledge of it, did not occur until after 1910.

The early minutes of Monmouth Chapter, organized in 1900, show the desire of the members for some words of loyalty and allegiance as part of their DAR meeting. In January 1910 the Regent, Mrs. Henry White, wrote a Salute to the Flag to be used by the Chapter, which has been retained as part of the opening ritual ever since. There is much likelihood that other organizations may have had some words of allegiance prior to the adoption of the present Pledge but few have retained knowledge of them. Monmouth Chapter has considered themselves fortunate that this old Salute to the Flag has preserved mute evidence of the devoted patriotism of their early members.

As its farewell to the second American Flag, dedicated in 1935, in solemn recognition and respect to these first members who gave the Salute because they knew no other, Monmouth Chapter repeated their old Salute: "Flag of our great Republic! Emblem of Liberty, gained through courage, sacrifice and death! Hope of the world's peace! We pledge thee our fealty, fervent as the
red, pure as the white, and steadfast as the blue of thy folds.

Search of the chapter minutes from 1900 to 1935 for data on our flags and Pledge of Allegiance produced much fascinating material, some of which was recounted at the dedication ceremonies. One of the most ironic was in the minutes of September 4, 1914, only a few days after the beginning of the unexpected holocaust in Europe—"The Salute to the Flag was recited with a feeling by each member of thankfulness that we are under the shadow and protection of the glorious stars and stripes, a nation at peace amid the horrors of war."

The Regent presiding at the dedication of the flag in 1935 was Mrs. Jacob B. Rue, Sr. At the October meeting her daughter, Mrs. Bruce W. Campbell, served as color bearer to retire this 48-star flag to the strains of "Taps." Presiding in 1910 at the presentation of the first flag of 46 stars was our Organizing Regent, Mrs. Henry White. Her niece, Mrs. Theodore N. Parmly, served as color bearer for Monmouth Chapter's new 50-star flag, to the strains of "The Stars and Stripes Forever." Mrs. Herbert Parker, Chapter Chaplain, gave the prayer of dedication and the members gave the present Pledge of Allegiance to the new flag.

Monmouth Chapter has two members who were present when the first flag was dedicated in 1910, Mrs. Lillian Van Buskirk and Mrs. Albert C. Harrison, daughter of our Organizing Regent.

The Chapter Chaplain conducted a Memorial Service for members deceased during the year: Miss Carlotta Davison, Miss Harriet C. Lowe, Mrs. Charles Schock and Associate Member, Mrs. Seth A. Lewis.

The program for the afternoon was a film, narrated by actor Walter Brennan. Reviewing old-fashioned 4th of July observances, the contributions of the many nationalities which make up America, were pictured. Included was material from Ellis Island and a most moving presentation of an actual naturalization court, with the oath of citizenship shared by the new citizens, from a wide-eyed child to a bearded elderly man.—Caroline B. Kravovil.

SABINE (Many, La.). The Sabine Chapter met in the home of Mrs. George Boyens, Saturday, November 20, at 2:00 P.M. Mrs. Vernice Wright was welcomed as a new member of the chapter.

The meeting was called to order by the Regent, Mrs. Boyens. In keeping with the approaching Thanksgiving Holiday, the Chaplain, Mrs. Nathan Wright, read from the Scriptures, Psalm 95:12.

After Mrs. Wright offered the prayer, the Chapter Committee Chairman of the Flag of the United States of America, Mrs. Pat Gandy, led the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and in the reading of the American's Creed. Mrs. Lee Terry Williams led the group in singing America. The President General's Message was read by the First Vice Regent, Mrs. Kenneth Nichols.

After the reports of officers and committee chairmen, in the absence of the Chapter National Defense Chairman, Mrs. Clinton Davis, the National Defense talk was given by Mrs. Earl L. Meharg.

Sabine Chapter was organized February 28, 1959, at Many, Louisiana, Mrs. W. M. Knott organizing Regent, with 16 members. At the present time, the Chapter has a membership of 57. In September, 1959 Mrs. Lee Terry Williams was installed as Regent and served in that office until May, 1965. During the seven years it has been organized, the Chapter has gained recognition for many worthwhile activities. Sabine Chapter has made the Gold Honor Roll for six consecutive years and received the President General's Citation at Continental Congress in 1965.

CAPTAIN JOHN OLDHAM (Nevada City, Calif.) participated in the July 4, 1966 celebration in Nevada City. The Chapter sponsored the opening ceremony from the balcony of the National Hotel as it was done in the early days. This Hotel has been in continuous service for over 100 years and is of historic significance in this area.

Our Regent, Mrs. John H. Elliott, formulated the program. Boy Scouts carried the colors down the Main Street followed by a school band. Mayor or Arch McPherson opened the ceremony. The invocation was given by the Rev. Darrell Hoyle; Mrs. Elliott led the Pledge of Allegiance followed by everyone joining in the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner." Ray Shine, an honor graduate of the Nevada Union High School read the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Elmer Stevens, County Historian, read an early day patriotic speech given from this same balcony on Independence Day. Led by the Mayor, the large crowd in the street below sang "God Bless America" which closed the program.

In addition, an excellent window display arranged by Mrs. Raphael J. Polk, past Regent, and Mr. Polk, received many compliments. A large flag formed a background for the exhibits—the story of the flag with the five examples of changes, an etching of Independence Hall and a replica of the Liberty Bell, reproductions of our great documents and pictures of our great patriots. A lantern of Revolutionary days inherited by our Regent was also displayed.

Constitution Week was observed. Our Regent appeared at the meeting of the City Council where the Proclamation for Constitution Week was voted upon and signed by the Mayor. A splendid window display featured flags and a replica of the Constitution. Also included were a golden eagle emblem, a fine old sword and the Revolutionary lantern. Five issues of the DAR Magazine showed pictures of historic importance.—Mrs. Raphael J. Polk.

JEDEDIAH FOSTER (West Brookfield, Mass.) played hostess on Sunday, October 16th, to the State Society, Children of the American Revolution. Mrs. Donald K. Phillips of Attleboro is chairman of the State C.A.R.

The young people and their parents brought box lunches, with ladies of the Jedediah Foster Chapter serving cold drinks and hot coffee.

The Patriotic Education meeting was held at 1:30 in Fellowship Hall of the Congregational Church in West Brookfield, with Miss Betsy Perry, State President, presiding. The State C.A.R. theme is "Participation Continued through Action." Mrs. Robert Smith, pianist, accompanied the processional and the singing of the National Anthem and the beautiful C.A.R. song. The invocation was given by Marcia Baxter, State Chaplain; Pledge of Allegiance by Robert Witzgall, C.A.R. Creed by Suzanne Vickery, Assistant Registrar; National Anthem by Valerie Johnson, State Historian.

Miss Lauren K. Phillips, North Eastern Regional Vice President, was happily "pinned" by her granddaughter, Mr. Harold R. Phillips, when he proudly presented her with the Endowment Scholarship Fund award.

The C.A.R. song was led by Frank Heilman, President of the newly form-

(Continued on page 156)
A sensitive appreciation of Lincoln appeared in that same year in Lausanne, from the pen of Louis Felix Bungener, noted ecclesiastical historian, who laid stress on the moral idealism that pervaded the martyred President's life. The book was soon republished in German, Dutch and Italian translations.

Two pamphlets on Lincoln appeared in 1865 in German, but their authors preferred to remain anonymous. One of them, under the colorful title "From Woodsmen's Axe to President's Chair," was inspired by Lincoln's life to extoll the opportunities in a free society such as America. The other, published in Switzerland, paid tribute to Lincoln as the emancipator and uttered the hope that "the example of the great American would produce zealous emulators." A third German publication that year was a collection of funeral orations delivered in memory of Lincoln in Europe. It was brought out by Johann Jakob Sturz, a versatile publicist, who in a dedicatory preface intended the pamphlet as an indictment of slavery.

To cap the list of Lincolniana in 1865, William Makepeace Thayer's Pioneer Boy, written before the assassination, appeared in Athens in a Greek translation.

A major work on Lincoln in German appeared in 1866. Its author was Max Lange, a well-known jurist whose greatest claim to fame, however, lies in his extensive writings on the game of chess! The book was one of a new series entitled "19th Century Hall of Fame"; profusely illustrated, it also contained a complete tactical map of Civil War campaigns. A year later it appeared in a Russian translation in Saint Petersburg.

One copy came into the possession of the famous Yudin Collection which forty years later was purchased by the Library of Congress and brought to this country.

Of particular interest is the German book on Lincoln published in Vienna in 1867 by Theodor Canisius, a friend and neighbor of the Lincolns during the prairie years when he was editor of the Illinois Staatsanzeiger in Springfield. It is not a biography in the formal sense but a highly personalized portrait of Lincoln, replete with the—often untranslatable—earthly humor and color of the American frontier. Before appearing in book form the work had run serially in one of Vienna's leading newspapers, which attests to its popularity in the otherwise stiff and rank-conscious Austrian capital.

Last in point of time of post-Lincoln writings abroad was a small book by Manuel Corchado published in 1868 in Spanish. It is a eulogy rather than a biography, leaping rapidly from a sympathetic portrayal of Lincoln's formative years to the tragedy of his death, and ending with a ringing denunciation of slavery. Interestingly, the book inaugurated a new series, Obreros ilustres, devoted to lives of men who had risen to eminence from lowly origins and intended to inspire members of the working class with self-respect and an awareness of opportunities inherent in them.

Leafing through this literary output of a century ago dedicated to Abraham Lincoln we can sense its spontaneity, its artless pathos, and its sincere homage to a distant and yet inspiring personality. As Felix Bungener summed it up in words that could serve as guide to Americans of every period who reflect on the image and message of their country in the world: "All over the world, all people who were civilized enough to know, no matter how vaguely, who Lincoln was, felt a sorrow."

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**PARKING FOR 76th CONTINENTAL CONGRESS**

Due to reduced number of parking spaces allotted by the District of Columbia and the National Capital Parks, those available will be occupied by National Officers, National Chairmen, State Regents and Congress Committee Chairmen. Public parking available within walking distance.

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**INTRODUCING PICTORIAL WEST VIRGINIA FROM PRE-REVOLUTION DAYS**

Presented by the Following Chapters

- Anne Bailey
- Bee Line
- Blennerhassett
- Borderland
- Buford
- Charleston
- Col. Andrew Donnally
- Col. Charles Lewis
- Col. John Evans
- Col. Morgan Morgan
- Col. Zackquill Morgan
- Daniel Davison
- Elizabeth Cummins Jackson
- Elizabeth Ludington Haggans
- Fort Lee
- General Andrew Lewis
- James Wood
- John Chapman
- John Hart
- John Young
- Kanawha Valley
- Major William Haymond
- Matthew French
- Mounds Gap
- Mound
- Mountaineer
- Nathan Davis
- Potomac Valley
- Ravenswood
- Shenandoah Valley
- South Branch Valley
- Trans-Alleghany
- Tygart Valley
- West Augusta
- Wheeling
- William Morris
- Wilson Cary Nicholas

**FEBRUARY 1967**
George Washington's brother Samuel completed 'Harewood,' his home in the fertile Shenandoah Valley, in 1770. This well preserved house at Charles Town with 260 acres is now the property of Dr. Washington of Washington, D.C.

Courthouse—Charles Town, W.Va.—Built around 1806.


Old Rehobeth—First Methodist Church erected west of Allegheny Mountains—Built 1785, 1 year after Methodist Church was founded in America.

Blennerhassett Island, Owned by Harman Blennerhassett.

Blennerhassett Mansion—built about 1798. Taken from architect's description.

Davidson-Bailey Fort built 1776 near this marker placed by Jno. Chapman Chapter-DAR.

Blennerhassett Mansion—built about 1798. Taken from architect's description.

Monument marks site where Cormstalk was killed—in 1777.

Monument at Pt. Pleasant commemorating the first battle of the American Revolution, known as Lord Dunmore's War.

Perfect White Oak tree, Beverly, W.Va., estimated at 600 yrs.

This covered bridge was built about 1850 on the James River and Kanawha Turnpike across Mud River near Milton, West Virginia.

The historic old covered bridge at Philippi, completed in 1852, has been in continuous use for 109 years and still serves to carry the heavy traffic on U.S. Hwy. 250 across the Tygart Valley River.


Mound at Moundsville, W.Va.

Old Prickett House—one of oldest in Marion Co., W.Va. Built in 1781 by Capt. Jacob Prickett, Sr. (near Prickett Ft.).


Forks-Of-Cheat Baptist Church, built 1775—founded by Jno. Carlyle. Indians burned log one—replaced by this brick—earliest non-frame structure in Monongalia Valley.
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Greetings from BEE LINE CHAPTER, NSDAR
Charles Town, West Virginia

WILSON CARY NICHOLAS CHAPTER, DAR
Summersville, West Virginia

WHEELING CHAPTER NSDAR
Wheeling, West Virginia
takes pleasure in honoring
MRS. N. BROOKS HARTLIEB
gracious and capable Regent 1965-67

General Lewis
MOTOR INN
Lewisburg, West Virginia

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National Defense

(Continued from page 109)
powers given to the Institute of Oceanology, allowing it more freedom in basic research, may mean that we are facing a greater challenge in this area as well.

In view of the Soviet Union’s obvious goals and progress toward them, we are apprehensive for the relative status of the United States in oceanography. Comparatively speaking, we seem to have been stumbling along with programs that are very largely uncoordinated, fragmented and, in some instances, overlapping. Our so-called National Oceanographic Program is considered by some to be little more than a scorecard compilation of figures, charts and other tabulated information, simply describing what the individual agencies independently plan for themselves.

(Continued on page 168)
WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA
The Friendly City

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*Parsons Souders
Clarksburg

FEBRUARY 1967
### Count According to States of New Members Admitted

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<td>Total number of members admitted October 15, 1966, 2,512</td>
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### Chapter Reports

(Continued from page 150)

ed Nathan Hale Society of Amherst. The Governor's Proclamation for Patriotic Education Week was read by Marianne Cimeno, State Recording Secretary. “American History through Music and Literature” was presented by Carol Cimeno, State Chairman of Patriotic Education.

Dr. Louis E. Roy, President of the Quaboag Historical Society and author of “Quaboag Plantation, Alias Brookfield,” talked to the group on “Quaboag Plantation.” His illustrated lecture of olden times and customs of Quaboag Plantation, including the beginning of King Philip's War, proved a fascinating subject to his young audience. The lecture was followed by a tour of Foster's Hill.

Each visiting member of the C.A.R. was presented one of the beautiful souvenir programs of the 300th Anniversary Celebration of the Settlement of Quaboag Plantation.

Mrs. Palmer F. Carroll, Regent of Jedediah Foster, was assisted by Mrs. James MacKinnon, Chairman, Mrs. James Rose, Mrs. Donald Williams and Miss Winifred Woodward.

**GENERAL WILLIAM SHEPARD**  
(Westfield, Mass.). For their National Defense Meeting held on October 12, 1966, General William Shepard Chapter was privileged to tour Westover Air Force Base, located in Chicopee, Massachusetts.

Members were taken by Air Force bus on a guided tour, under the direction of an officer from the 99th Bombardment Wing, Westover's primary unit. The tour started with a briefing held in the pilot's briefing room, which described the work of the Strategic Air Command, its systems of communication, and the types of aircraft which are based at the field.

Our briefing was followed by a tour of the Flight Line, where a stop was made for members to closely inspect the Boeing B52 Stratofortress bombers. Of inspections made, it was of particular interest to see the B52 jets which are camouflage for use in combat in Vietnam.

Our tour continued to an area where the stand-by planes are ready to take off on any alert. Each plane is fueled, armed, and ready to be in the air at a moment's notice, should any emergency arise. Each plane is guarded by a sentry who stands duty in front of the plane. Another walks constantly around each two planes. Another area contained the KC-135 Tankers, also under heavy guard, and on a stand-by ready basis. Pilots and crews of these planes remain on twenty-four hour duty for seven days at a time, in an area very close to the Flight Line.

The V.I.P. stairs were rolled out, and we were allowed to go into one of the large tanker aircraft on the field. These Tankers are used for mid-air refueling. The refueling procedure has been shown on film during our briefing and it was most interesting to inspect the Tanker and to have our guide point out the exact way in which refueling is accomplished. It was a rare experience to be allowed to go into the cockpit of the Tanker, sit in the pilot's seat, and to wonder how it is possible for a pilot, his co-pilot and his navigator to watch and understand so many gauges and instruments, and to keep a plane airborne which is half the length of a football field, and has a tail that is three stories in height.

We traveled to the main runway where we watched a bomber which was practicing approaches. Pilots spend their off-alert periods putting in their flying hours. We saw a large cargo plane come in for a landing, and as we left the landing strip, proceeding along the taxi-strip we were followed closely by a large plane that was coming to a stop.

Our tour took us through many sections of the Base: the various housing areas, the shopping centers, hospital and medical areas, the school areas for the dependents, recreation areas, and many others. We were impressed by the beauty of the stained glass windows in the main Chapel on the Base.

(Continued on page 160)
MINUTES
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
SPECIAL MEETING, DECEMBER 8, 1966

The Special Meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., at 12 noon, Thursday, December 8, 1966, in the National Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

The Christmas Scriptures were read and prayer was offered by the Chaplain General, Mrs. Osborne.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America was led by the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Sayre.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Sayre, called the roll and the following members were recorded present: National Officers: Executive Officers: Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Sayre, Mrs. Stewart, Miss Thomas, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Peters, Mrs. Lange, Mrs. Forrest, Mrs. Morse; Vice Presidents General: Mrs. Ragan, District of Columbia; Mrs. Lovett, Maryland; Mrs. Smith, Virginia; State Regents: Mrs. Ward, District of Columbia; Mrs. Barnes, Maryland; Mrs. Utz, Virginia.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Jones, moved that 162 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Barnes. Adopted.

Mrs. Jones reported the following changes in membership: Deceased, 804; resigned, 904; reinstated, 162.

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

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 1,191 applications presented to the Board.

EVELYN C. PETERS,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Peters moved that the 1,191 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Barnes. Adopted.

The Organizing Secretary General, Miss Thomas, read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from October 15th to December 8th:

Through their respective State Regents the following members At Large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Sybil T. McCluskey, Gadsden, Alabama; Mrs. Geraldine Adams Black, Fort Walton Beach, Florida; Mrs. Mary Eleanor Duvall Lowery, Glenn Dale, Maryland; Mrs. Carolyn Ann Stickerod Snyder, Houston, Mississippi; Mrs. Martha Francis Berg, Worthington, Ohio.

The following organizing regency has expired by time limitation and the State Regent requests reappointment: Mrs. Frances Clyde Smith Chancellor, Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

Authorization of the chapter in Provo, Utah has expired by time limitation.

The State Regent of Kentucky requests an extension of time for one year from expiration date of Butler County Chapter, which is below in membership.

The following four chapters are presented for official disbandment: Captain John Gunnison, Delta, Colorado; Huajatolla, Walsenburg, Colorado; Rhoda Hinckley, Auburn, Nebraska; Rhoda Hinsdale, Shullsburg, Wisconsin (automatically disbanded November 1, 1966).

AMANDA A. THOMAS,
Organizing Secretary General.

Miss Thomas moved the confirmation of five organizing regents; reappointment of one organizing regent; extension of time for one chapter; disbandment of four chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Ragan. Adopted.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Sayre, read the minutes which were approved.

The President General thanked the members for their fine attendance and extended a cordial invitation to remain for the showing of the film taken of the opening of the newly decorated Constitution Hall and the dedication on October 15, 1966 of the flagpoles on each side of the entrance of Memorial Continental Hall, given by Mrs. George U. Baylies, to which the staff also had been invited.

The President General wished each member a Merry Christmas and a successful New Year.

The meeting adjourned at 12:20 p. m.

CHARLOTTE W. SAYRE,
Recording Secretary General.

FEBRUARY 1967

[157]
Music. Processional led by the pages and color bearers to the head table.

Sr.R. Good Evening. On behalf of the (name) State Organization, it is a privilege to extend a cordial welcome to our Honored Guests, members and their guests. It is hoped that it will be an evening long to be remembered.

Sr.R. The Invocation will be offered by the State Chaplain, Mrs. followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, led by the State Chairman of this committee, Mrs. The National Anthem will be led by Mrs. (her title) with Mrs. at the piano. Mrs. (name of State Chaplain). Thank you, Mrs. (St.Chair. Flag Com.). Thank you, Mrs. (calling name of leader for the National Anthem). Thank you, Mrs. and Mrs. (at the piano).

Sr.R. Please enjoy the companionship and the food.

Dinner served

Sr.R. The Colors will be retired.

Sr.R. The Conference will be in session at 9:30 a.m. tomorrow.

Second Day

Processional led by pages, flag bearers with the State Regent last to the platform. DAR Handbook, 1966, page 113.

Sr.R. Good morning. (Strike the gavel once.) The meeting will come to order, please.

Sr.R. The Invocation will be given by the State Chaplain, Mrs. followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America led by the State Chairman of the Committee, Mrs. The American's Creed will be led by Mrs., and the singing of one verse of the National Anthem by Mrs., with Mrs. at the piano. Mrs. (name of Chaplain).
St.R. Thank you, Mrs. (name of Chaplain). (Calls name of one to lead Pledge and so on through the National Anthem.)

St.R. The colors will be posted and you may be seated.

St.R. The State Recording Secretary will read the minutes of the (day) morning meeting.

St.R. Are there any corrections to the minutes of the (day) morning meeting? There being none, the minutes stand approved. (Or if there is a correction, the St.R. says “the secretary will make the correction.”)

St.R. Are there any further corrections? (a pause) There being none the minutes stand approved.

St.R. The minutes of the (day) afternoon meeting will be read.

St.R. Are there any corrections to the minutes of the (day) afternoon meeting? There being none, the minutes stand approved.

St.R. The resumé of the evening Banquet will be read.

St.R. Are there any corrections to the resumé of the evening Banquet? The resumé is approved.

St.R. Mrs. ________, Chairman will give the final report of the Credential Committee.

St.R. The Chair will entertain a motion to accept the final report of the Credential Committee.

(Moved by ________, seconded by ________) .

St.R. As many as are in favor say “Aye.” Those opposed say “No.” The Ayes have it, and the resolution is adopted. OR

The Nos have it and the resolution is rejected. (Continue with all the resolutions.)

St.R. Thank you, Mrs. (name of Chairman) and the members of the Resolutions Committee for all the time and serious consideration put forth to present these Resolutions. Will the members of the Committee rise? (St.R. states their names.)

(Reports of State Chairmen not given, if any, are now continued.)

St.R. Thank you for these excellent reports.

St.R. The polls will be open for voting in the ________ room on the ________ floor from (hour) to (hour).

St.R. Are there any announcements? The State Recording Secretary will read the announcements.

St.R. The Conference stands in recess until 2 p.m. Please return promptly at that time.

Afternoon

St.R. Good Afternoon. The Conference will come to order. (Strike gavel once.) (The Agenda should be typed in detail and should contain the business of the early afternoon, such as a work shop, or a special program on National Defense, or a speaker whose subject is related to one of the Objectives of the National Society DAR.)

St.R. (At the appointed hour for closing the polls.) It is ______ o’clock, the chair declares the polls closed. (The meeting may be recessed for the Memorial Service which the State Chaplain conducts, in which case an evening meeting is held.)

Evening Meeting

(The Evening Meeting has a processional, an Invocation, the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and the singing of the National Anthem—all written out in the agenda in detail with the name of the person leading each as was done for the previous meetings.)

St.R. Word has been received that the Tellers are ready to report. If there is no objection, the order of business will be changed to permit the Tellers to report at this time. (A pause) Hearing no objection the order of business is changed.

(The tellers come to the front with two pages carrying the ballot box; the chairman comes to the platform.)

St.R. Mrs. ————, Chairman of Tellers.

(St.R. reads the report and hands the report to the St.R.)

St.R. These candidates having received a majority vote for the following offices, respectively, are declared elected for the term 1967-1970.

St.R. Mrs. ________ is elected (title of office). Mrs. ________ is elected (title of office). (St.R. declares each elected to the office she names; all listed in Agenda.)

St.R. The newly elected State Regent and State Vice Regent will be confirmed at the Continental Congress held in Washington in April. The other State Officers will be installed (place and time).

St.R. Mrs. (name of chair.), the Chair thanks you and the members of the Tellers Committee for the valuable contribution of time and effort. Your service is deeply appreciated.

St.R. The Chair will entertain a motion to dismiss the Tellers and destroy the ballots after thirty days. (Motion made and seconded.)

St.R. As many as are in favor of the motion, please say “Aye.” Those opposed say “No.” The Ayes have it, the motion is carried. The Tellers are dismissed. The State Recording Secretary will destroy the ballots at the end of thirty days.

St.R. At the conclusion of the program this evening, will the newly elected Officers please come to the platform to be presented to the assembly.

St.R. (Presents program of the evening which she has written in her agenda, introduces the speaker in never more than three minutes and states the title of the address.) (Speaker gives address.)

St.R. (Thanks the speaker, introduces the newly elected officers after they come to the platform and congratulates them. Write it out in detail in the agenda.)

St.R. After the colors are retired, please come forward to greet the newly elected Officers.

St.R. Please stand. The Colors will be retired.

St.R. The meeting stands in recess until 9:30 a.m. tomorrow.

(To be concluded in March)
ANDREW JACKSON

from the battle at a nearby crossroads when Tarleton massacred the American forces under Buford. The sick and wounded were carried the few miles to Old Waxhaw Presbyterian Church where they were placed on the straw covered floor.

At the age of thirteen years and four months Andy could stay out of the conflict no longer. Major William R. Davie gave him a pistol and made him a mounted orderly—an orderly who knew how to mount quickly and to ride swiftly. Three weeks later he witnessed the battle at Hanging Rock.

The months rolled by. Still half boy, on one occasion a playmate found him furiously mowing weeds on the pretext they were British soldiers. Within a few weeks he was with a group who had to fight fast and ferociously to defend themselves from a Tory attack. Not long afterward he was captured by the British. The “boy” Andy was commanded curiously to clean a British officer’s boots. The “man” Jackson refused defiantly. An angry swing of the officer’s sword—and Jackson’s youthful hand thrown up in defense was cut to the bone, a gash left on his head, the scars of which he carried with him to the grave.

Andy and his brother Robert were among those carried to the British jail at Camden. Elizabeth Jackson finally secured their release but Robert, weak from smallpox and a wound that had become infected, died two days after reaching home. Andy himself lay at death’s door for days and days.

As soon as she felt that Andy was well enough for her to leave him, Mrs. Jackson, accompanied by two other women from the Waxhaws, journeyed to Charleston to nurse wounded and sick American soldiers there, among them some of her own kin. There she too paid the supreme price. Young Andy Jackson was left alone in the world.

In 1782, the war was over. A fifteen year old lad, Andy was somewhat of a problem to those about him. He was not too popular with either the younger folk or the older. He squandered his inheritance. Finally, a somewhat chastened young man, he moved on into North Carolina to take up a new life as a law student and from there into Tennessee from which state he stepped forth as the seventh President of the United States.

CHAPTER REPORTS

Westover Air Force Base is a city within itself, having a population, including dependents, of approximately 30,000.

At the conclusion of our three hour tour, dinner was served in the Officer’s Club and our regular meeting was held. Our guest of honor for this meeting and tour was Miss Gertrude A. MacPeek, of Dedham, Honorary State Regent of Massachusetts.

The courtesies extended our group by the Officers and men of Westover Air Force Base will long be remembered, and a tour such as this gives one a feeling of security. Our Air Force is working for our protection twenty-four hours a day, and each time a huge Bomber or Tanker zooms through the sky, it is comforting to remember the slogan of the Strategic Air Command: “Peace is our Profession.”—Helen M. Palka.

GENERAL NATHANIEL WOODHULL (New York City), Mrs. John P. Kaminska, Regent, celebrated Constitution Day with a historic tour of Morristown, New Jersey. The tour was preceded by a luncheon at the Governor Morris Hotel, Miss Gladys V. Clark, hostess.

The first stop on the tour was the Ford Mansion where General and Mrs. Washington resided during the winter of 1779-80. It is beautifully furnished with many original Ford pieces including a Secretary used by General Washington.

The next stop was the Wick Farm house, Genl. St. Clair’s quarters in 1779, and carefully preserved by the National Park Service of the United States under the Dept. of the Interior.

A delightful ride followed through Jockey Hollow area where the wooded rural appearance is much the same as it was when the Continental troops arrived there in December 1779. A few Officer’s Huts are preserved, also a hospital Hut.

The last stop on the tour was the home of Dr. John Cochran, Surgeon General of the Continental Army, and a relative of the Schuyler family in Albany. It was in this house that Alexander Hamilton met and wooed Betsy Schuyler. The house is now owned and maintained by the Morris-town Chapter, Miss C. A. Armstrong, Regent. A delicious tea was served by Mrs. Burns, Curator, assisted by Mrs. Reynolds.

Miss Mildred Behlen, New York State Treasurer and a member of our Chapter, arranged for a Constitution Day display in one of our finest Fifth Avenue Stores. — Gladys Voorhees Clark.

SWATARA PINE FORD (Middle-town, Pa.) was hostess Chapter for the area’s yearly Constitution Day Luncheon; this year held on September 15 at twelve o’clock at the old Derry Presbyterian Church at Hershey. This historic church also dates back to the 1700’s, and a most interesting place to hold our yearly celebration of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.

The invocation was given by Mrs. Paul Abele, Chaplain of the Swatara Pine Ford Chapter, and who was also in charge of the luncheon. At the speaker’s table, the hostess Regent, Mrs. Bruce D. Hickernell, introduced the Pennsylvania State Regent, Mrs. George J. Walz, and the Regents of the participating Chapters: Mrs. Henry W. Pifer, Harrisburg; Mrs. S. Homer Peterson, Colonel James Smith Chapter, York; Mrs. Walter H. Neikirk, Donegal Chapter; Mrs. Walter Lee Spencer, Lebanon Chapter; Mrs. E. Wittmer Gerth, Witness Tree Chapter, Columbia; and Mrs. George Hay Kain, Jr., Yorktown Chapter, York.

Following the luncheon, the group moved to the chapel of the Derry Church, where special music was provided by Mr. and Mrs. Doran Whitefield, soloist and organist, respectively of the Derry Church. Mrs. Walter Detweiler, Chairman of the Flag Committee of the Swatara Pine Ford Chapter led the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and the singing of the first stanza of the Star Spangled Banner. Mrs. Bruce D. Hickernell, the hostess Chapter Regent, then introduced the speaker, the Reverend Ira O. Reed, pastor of the Derry Church, who gave the history of the Derry Church, who gave the history (Continued on page 170)
HONORING

MRS. RICHARD DENNY SHELBY
STATE REGENT OF MISSISSIPPI

Affectionately presented by Mississippi Chapters:

Mississippi Delta, John Rolfe, Magnolia State, Pathfinder, Ashmead, Madame Hodnett, Rebecca Cravat, David Thompson, Horseshoe Robertson, Hic-a-sha-ba-ha, Duchess de Chau- mont, Yazoo, Mary Stuart, Unobee, Major Matthew McConnell, James Gilliam, David Reese, Declaration of Independence, Ole Brook, Copiah, Amite River, Cherokee Rose, Nanih Waiya, Natchez Trace, Biloxi, Grenada, Pushmataha, Chakchiuma, William Ramsey, Iklanna, Benjamin G. Humphreys, Ft. Rosalie, Natchez, Shadrack Rogers, Catherine Ard, Ralph Humphreys, Nahoula, Belvedere, David Holmes, Cotton Gin Port, Norvell Robertson, Ish-te- ho-to-pah, La Salle, Pontotoc Hills, Shuk-ho-ta Tom-a-ha, Dancing Rabbit, Green Le Flore
HIC-A-SHA-BA-HA CHAPTER
Starkville, Mississippi
Dedicates this page to the State of Mississippi

Through the kindness of the following sponsors:

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Home of Three Periods

Cedar Grove—1840
Old Mississippi River Plantation Home

Planters Hall—1832
Garden Center of Vicksburg Council of Garden Clubs

Gold in the Hills
Old-Fashioned Melodrama

Showing Friday, March 3 through Saturday, May 6
and
Friday, June 9 through Saturday, September 2

Presented by the Dixie Show Boat Players on Board the Sprague
8:15 P.M.

Artifacts from the U.S. Gunboat Cairo on display Visitors Center Nat. Military Park

Old Southern Tea Room
Plantation Cooking in the South
Yazoo Chapter

Appreciates

Mrs. William Hegman Collins

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for three years of
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Bank of Bentonia-Flora               Mississippi Supply Company
Bank of Tchula                       Southern Bag Corporation
Bank of Yazoo City                   Southland Oil Company
Delta National Bank                  Yazoo Motor Company
MARY STUART’S HOME

When Mary Stuart Chapter was organized, the founders honored a woman who embodied the three principles of DAR. Mary Stuart was the daughter of “Father” Thomas C. Stuart, Presbyterian missionary to the Chickasaw Indians. She grew up at Monroe Mission in northeast Mississippi, where she was born on October 6, 1825. As an adult, Mary Stuart taught at Chickasaw Female College in Pontotoc. In the summer of 1856 she accompanied her father on a visit to Oklahoma Territory to see the Chickasaws who had been their wards and friends. Rev. Stuart later wrote: “I spent just one month in the country and traveled extensively among the people. I found them contented and happy. For several years after they emigrated they were very much dissatisfied.” Following her marriage in 1868 to Dr. Robert S. Stewart, she and her father moved to Tupelo and lived in this lovely home. After Dr. Stewart’s death, Mary Stuart Stewart opened the first school for young ladies in the newly-chartered town of Tupelo. Classes were held in the home and, with one assistant, she continued educating the female youth of Tupelo until her death, at home, in 1884. The last surviving pupil of this school died in the fall of 1966.

The house, located on land granted to Pis-tah-loh-tubby after the Treaty of Pontotoc in 1834, is now the home of Mrs. John R. Anderson.

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National Defense

(Continued from page 154)

Although the work of the particular agencies involved in our nationwide program deserves much praise, the lack of over-all coordination and planning by the Interagency Committee on Oceanography has long been a major concern. Whether the Committee has power to do much more than it is doing—merely recording, but not directing our oceanographic program—is doubtful. In short, ocean technology in this Country lacks direction as well as cohesiveness.

Soviet Jibe

This view is not held alone by observers in this Country. One prominent Soviet scientist recently commented in a light vein that, “The administration of United States oceanography reminds me of a contemporary abstract painting.” While we do not agree with the imagery, we do see that oceanography in the United States has been given little, if any, focus, and that it suffers from the lack of a sound statutory base upon which future programs can be built.

The 87th Congress was acutely aware of this shortcoming, and both Houses concurred in measures to rectify the situation. Unfortunately, the bill was given a pocket veto. Succeeding attempts to create a legislative solution to the oceanography

(Continued on page 184)
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Historical Attractions

Port Gibson—Third Oldest Town in Mississippi, established in 1788. Historic and beautiful Churches—Homes—Business Houses. It was described by General Grant during the Civil War as "too beautiful to burn." Scenic U.S. Highway 61 and State Highway 18, Located between two other historic towns, Vicksburg and Natchez, it is one of Mississippi's favorite tourist spots.

Beautiful and historic Natchez Trace Parkway extending 450 miles from Nashville, Tenn., through Port Gibson to Natchez, Miss., is now under construction and will soon be completed.

Claiborne County Court House—The original structure was built in 1845. It was enlarged and remodeled in 1903, but the original walls and relics of the past still remain as a Claiborne County landmark.

Rocky Springs Methodist Church, built 1837, located on old Natchez Trace, adjacent to 600 acre Rocky Springs Park, largest on the Natchez Trace.

Grand Gulf Military Park—Band Museum, Fort Cobb, Fort Wade, Cemetery, Trenches, Sentinel Lookout Rock—A 104 acre state Military park, Site of Civil War Battle between Union Ironclads and Confederate Forts where General U. S. Grant attempted to land troops in Mississippi. Some of the best preserved original trenches and gun emplacements existing anywhere from the Civil War are in this park.

Lookout Point over Bayou Pierre—Area near Port Gibson used as an anchor point for troops during the Civil War. Replica of one of the first Presbyterian Church Buildings in the state, original log church was erected in 1801, reconstructed in 1960.

Site of Battle of Port Gibson. Slifer house where a sentry sounded the first alarm that the Federal troops were coming.

Ruins of Windsor. Stately columns represent all that is left of the magnificent estate of Windsor. Built in 1860 at a cost of $175,000, it was said to have been one of the handsomest homes in the south. It was destroyed by fire in 1890. It is one of the section's most interesting sights.

Bethel Church, near Bruinsburg, where General Grant landed with his troops. Constructed 1826.

Alcorn College (Oakland College, 1828), First Land Grant College in United States.
Rodney (Ghost Town)—Old Presbyterian Church, built 1829, is a landmark of a once flourishing Mississippi River town. Several holes in the wall were made by cannon balls fired by Union river boats.

Home of Irwin Russell, the famous poet and first writer of Negro dialect.

Chamberlain Hunt Academy at Port Gibson, established 1879, one of Mississippi's oldest prep Military schools.

The Planters Hotel, famous old Inn was erected in 1817 and was a popular spot during the early days of the Natchez Trace.

The Presbyterian Church in Port Gibson, unique among the Churches of the world, which was constructed in 1859. Its most famous feature is the hand placed atop the steeple pointing toward heaven. It is one of the historic houses of worship located on Church street.

Claiborne County's Timber resources—Second fastest growing area in the World. One of the top Hardwood Producing Counties in the state.

Old Smoke Stack, built 1824 on Natchez Trace, is the only remains of the largest steam gin in the south.

Port Gibson Oil Mill—The oldest cotton Oil Mill in the United States that has been in continuous operation under one management.

Claiborne County has many other interesting attractions. Visit Claiborne County's Hospitality Center in Port Gibson for tourist information.
CHAPTER REPORTS
(Continued from page 160)

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JAMES GILLIAM CHAPTER, DAR

In Memory of my Ancestors
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CHAPTER REPORTS
(Continued from page 160)

ory of the Derry Church. We were reminded that this year marks the 179 anniversary of the adoption of our unique Constitution, and that all Americans should rededicate themselves to protect and defend the Constitution of the United States of America. One hundred and twenty-five DAR members and friends attended the luncheon.

CHEMUNG (Elmira, New York) recently held their Constitution Day luncheon at O'Brien Inn, Waverly Hill, N.Y. Members from other area Chapters were guests. Over 100 attended the affair.

Mrs. Dean L. Merrill, Regent, presided. Mrs. Adrienne Bernhardt, soloist, accompanied by Miss Core Atwater, sang several selections.

Mrs. Edward J. Riley, State Regent, was the guest speaker. Her topic was "The Birthday of our Constitution."

Mr. Nelson Eddy of Black River, N.Y., presented Mrs. Louis Van Duzer, Genealogical Record Chairman of the Chemung Chapter with a copy of the genealogy of the Eddy family. He is the National Officer of the Family Association and president of the local. He is a nephew of Mrs. Alice Eddy Oakes, a member of the local Daughters of the American Revolution.

An announcement was made that the Sons of the American Revolution, Newtown Battle Chapter, had invited

(Continued on page 175)
Our compliments to the Daughters of the American Revolution

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Early Churches
(Continued from page 137)

First Baptist Church      *1699 **1826
Temple K. K. Beth Elokim  *1750 **1842
Saint Johns Lutheran Church *1757 **1818
Unitarian Church          *1772 **1854
Bethel Methodist Church   *1787 **1853
Saint Mary's Catholic Church *1798 **1838

* Original Congregation
** Present Sanctuary

Mrs. A. Izard Josey
State Chaplain 1964-67
Columbia, South Carolina

(Continued from page 138)
of Eldon, Iowa, solicited funds and workers.
The little church stands on a high hill—one of our oldest log churches. Evergreens planted long ago shade the nearby graves. One pine, taller than the others, can be seen for several miles. Occasionally there is a new grave in the one-and-a-half acre churchyard.

Visitors are welcome to enter the church for meditation or to wander reverently through the cemetery. On the third Sunday in July an annual reunion meeting is held. Many visit the church each year.

This material was compiled in 1965 by Marie Hartwig; Miss Odella McGowan, State Chaplain 1965-67, Carroll, Iowa.
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(Continued from page 170)

the Chemung Chapter to be their guests at a dinner at the Y.W.C.A. on September 26th. Congressman Howard A. Robinson was the speaker.—Clara L. Radley.

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Festivities will include a Colonial beauty pageant, bands, parades, costumed folk games, dancing and singing; a memorial service in Old Waxhaw Presbyterian Church, where young Jackson worshipped; special educational events, and tours of historical homes and sites. The celebration will conclude on Wednesday, March 15, the 200th anniversary of Jackson's birth, with the dedication of Anna Hyatt Huntington's bronze equestrian statue, "The Boy of the Waxhaws," at the site of his birth in Andrew Jackson Historical State Park near Lancaster.

The six-day program will be sponsored by the State of South Carolina, the South Carolina State Commission of Forestry, the South Carolina Archives Department and the Lancaster County Historical Commission... assisted by the Lancaster County Historical Society, the Lancaster County Chamber of Commerce, the Lancaster Junior Chamber of Commerce, the University of South Carolina, the Lancaster Schools, the Waxhaws Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, and other organizations and citizens of Lancaster County and South Carolina.

The Committee for the Bicentennial Celebration of the Birth of Andrew Jackson, Joseph H. Croxton, Chairman, Lancaster, S.C. 29720
The Huntington statue at Andrew Jackson Historical State Park, Lancaster, S.C. Wording below is from plaque explaining the gift to the Park. (Photo by H. L. Montgomery)

The Boy of the Waxhaws
By Anna Hyatt Huntington

This statue of young Andrew Jackson is a gift to the children of South Carolina by the sculptor, Anna Hyatt Huntington. Children of the elementary schools through the state contributed their nickels and dimes for the base.

"We, the children of Lancaster County, South Carolina, are interested in a youthful statue of Andrew Jackson because he was born among the red hills of our county and here he spent the formative years of his life, his first seventeen, riding horseback, wrestling, cock-fighting, and gaining the best education the frontier had to offer: Instructions from the Presbyterian minister at the Waxhaw Meeting House."

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"A picture came to mind as I read over your letter and I have tried out the composition. I have Jackson as a young man of sixteen or seventeen seated bareback on a farm horse, one hand leaning back on the horse's rump and looking over his native hills, to wonder what the future holds for him.

"It has been a pleasure for me to work on South Carolina's great man and to try to visualize him as a maturing youth looking into the future."

Anna Hyatt Huntington
Dedicated March 15, 1967
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South Carolina

HONORING MRS. WILLIAM N. GRESSETTE
South Carolina State Regent
Emily Geiger Chapter, DAR
Honea Path, S. C.

In Memory of
Addie Owen Bennett (Mrs. Leonard)
EUTAW CHAPTER, DAR
Orangeburg, S. C.

HUNTING
MRS. C. H. BRANDENBURG, REGENT
Gen. John Bastion Chapter

In Honor of HUDSON BERRY CHAPTER'S
Golden Anniversary

Greetings from
MARY MUSGROVE CHAPTER, DAR
Woodruff, S. C.

NATHANAEL GREENE CHAPTER, DAR
1986-1966
Seventieth Anniversary

SWAMP FOX CHAPTER, DAR
Marion, South Carolina

Greetings from
THOMAS WOODWARD CHAPTER
Winnabow, S. C.

WALHALLA CHAPTER, DAR
Gateway to Tamassee
Walhalla, S. C.

Greetings to
MRS.
WILLIAM NATHAN GRESSETTE
Regent,
South Carolina
Organization,
NSDAR
Candidate for
Vice President General
at
Continental Congress 1967
from
THE CALHOUN COUNTY
HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Calhoun Library
St. Matthews, S. C. 29135
(Mrs. Herbert T. Ulmer, Jr.,
Executive Secretary)
OLD NINETY-SIX DISTRICT
CHAPTER

Edgefield County, South Carolina

proudly

commemorates the role of

HORN'S CREEK BAPTIST CHURCH

in the history of Carolina's Up-Country

 Constituted 1768 by Daniel Marshall

Rev. Daniel Marshall, organizer of Horn's Creek, was born in Windsor, Connecticut, in 1706. One of the strongest of the New Light missionaries from New England, he sold all he had and went among the Mohawk Indians to preach regeneration. After conversion to separate Baptist views, Marshall transferred his missionary efforts to back country settlers in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. Reaching Old 96 District in 1760, he established Mother Churches. Horn's Creek marks its 200th anniversary in 1968.

Tradition tells that British soldiers camped on the grounds in 1776 and worshipped with the congregation. As fortunes of war turned, patriot troops claimed the camp site several weeks later.

Graciously Sponsored by the following:

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O. C. Holmes & Sons, Growers and Shippers of Peaches, Johnston, S.C.
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Ridge Gas & Oil Co., L. J. Courtney, Sr., Mgr., Johnston, S.C.
Edwards Corporation, Textile Distributors, Johnston, S.C.
Rutledge College, opened in 1805, is the oldest building at the University of South Carolina. On the first floor is Rutledge Chapel which, during more than a century and a half, has been partially destroyed by fire and rebuilt, used as a hospital by Confederate Army, served as quarters for Union forces, and was the assembly hall for S.C. House of Representatives 1865-66.

Sponsored by
THE STATE PRINTING COMPANY
1305 Sumter St. Columbia, S. C.
Early Churches

(Continued from page 138)

Twenty-five years later the membership had grown to 277; of this number 263 were Choctaws, 4 whites and 10 colored.

Dr. Wright died in 1853 and was buried in the old cemetery adjoining the church. On a cement slab over the grave is inscribed a beautiful tribute to his memory. On it he is spoken of “As a Man,” “As a Minister,” “As a Physician,” “As a Translator,” and “As a Christian.

Mrs. Oscar Merrell
State Chaplain 1964-66
Toncawo, Okla.

(Continued from page 139)

the Town had surrendered its control over religious affairs and the sixth Meeting House was dedicated in 1844 and is still in use today with the fine old Octagonal Pulpit where men of God preached centuries ago. In the narthex of the church today one can view the ancient Communion Service and violoncello, the first musical instrument used.

Religion and education went hand in hand for the early settlers. They were bound together by the Church Covenant, and even today our services may differ. The “Meeting House” of Hampton bears witness that the faith of the Father is living still.

Mrs. Harry Parr, State Chaplain 1965-68, Hampton, N.H.

Honoring

MRS. WILLIAM N. GRESSETTE
State Regent of South Carolina

Chapters of the Columbia Area

Ann Pamela Cunningham Chapter
Columbia Chapter
David Hopkins Chapter
University of South Carolina Chapter

Eleanor Laurens Pinckney Chapter
Richard Winn Chapter
William Capers Chapter
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ancestor</th>
<th>State or No.</th>
<th>Member &amp; Address</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABECK, Abel</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
<td>Marietta Bell, Iowa</td>
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<tr>
<td>BAKER, Jacob</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. John Roberts, Creston, Ia.</td>
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<tr>
<td>BANKS, William</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. Julia Watts, 920 S. James St., Ottumwa, Ia.</td>
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<tr>
<td>BATEELLAR, Elijah</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. Hall Koontz, 4211 High Ridge Rd., S.E., Cedar Rapids, Ia.</td>
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<td>BEAMAN, Joseph Knight</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. Oliver D. Stucker, 1132 Prairie Dr., N.E., Cedar Rapids, Ia.</td>
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<tr>
<td>BEAUMONT, Isaiah</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
<td>Mrs. Margaret Hancock, R. 6, Ottumwa, Ia.</td>
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<td>BISH, William</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. Ralph Smith, Sr., Glidden, Ia.</td>
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<td>BLOCH, Lt. John</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. Lee S. Coy, 402 1st St., N.E., Cedar Rapids, Ia.</td>
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<td>BLYNT, Seth</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. George M. Newland, Box 68, Troy Mills, Ia.</td>
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<td>BUSH, Sr., Henry</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. T. E. Townsend, Cedar Falls, Ia.</td>
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<tr>
<td>CASSIN, John</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Mrs. Charles R. Sutton, 10410 College, Kansas City, Mo.</td>
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<tr>
<td>CLAPP, Timothy</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. S. C. Peterson, 810 N. &quot;D&quot; St., Indianapolis, Ia.</td>
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<tr>
<td>DALE, William</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. Blanche Miller, 322 E. 4th St., Ottumwa, Ia.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ECKLER, Daniel</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
<td>Mrs. Charles Black, 810 W. 27th St., Cedar Falls, Ia.</td>
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<td>EDDY, Zachariah</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
<td>Mrs. Lowell Schwinger, 60 Lakeside Dr., Solon, Ia.</td>
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<tr>
<td>GARDINER, Christopher</td>
<td>Mass.</td>
<td>Mrs. L. H. Hughes, Cedar Falls, Ia.</td>
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<tr>
<td>GILMORE, David</td>
<td>Mass.</td>
<td>Miss Elizabeth Davis, #1 Terrace Ct., Ottumwa, Ia.</td>
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<tr>
<td>GIVENS, Robert</td>
<td>235675</td>
<td>Mrs. Harold H. Hunt, 1814 - 1st Ave., N.W., Cedar Rapids, Ia.</td>
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<tr>
<td>GREELEY, Samuel</td>
<td>N.H.</td>
<td>Mrs. Roy Dilley, Cedar Falls, Ia.</td>
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<td>HALE, David</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. Otto Armstrong, 620 N. Green, Ottumwa, Ia.</td>
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<td>HIGGINS, William</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. George Norris, Creston, Ia.</td>
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<td>HOLMAN, George</td>
<td>Ky.</td>
<td>Mrs. Sailor Phelps, Lisbon, Ia.</td>
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<td>HOLMES, Joseph</td>
<td>N.J.</td>
<td>Mrs. Lloyd J. Burns, 509 Camille, Ottumwa, Ia. 52501</td>
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<td>JOHNSON, Capt. Thomas</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Mrs. C. C. Norman, Ames, Iowa,</td>
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<td>KEMMER, Nicholas</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
<td>Mrs. James Merrill, Creston, Ia.</td>
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<td>KLARH, Simon</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Mrs. W. H. Willis, 1604 W. Main, Ottumwa, Ia.</td>
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<td>LAMME, Nathan</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
<td>Mrs. Richard Kennison, Cedar Falls, Ia.,</td>
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<td>LAMME, Nathan</td>
<td></td>
<td>and Blythe Lamme, Cedar Falls, Ia.,</td>
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<td>MAIN, David</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. Joe E. Arnold, Creston, Ia.</td>
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<td>MAHAN, Aaron</td>
<td>270166</td>
<td>Mrs. Clarice Kaltenbach, 121 E. Court, Ottumwa, Ia.</td>
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<td>MARTIN, John</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. Lee S. Coy, 402 - 21st St., N.E., Cedar Rapids, Ia.</td>
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<td>MERCER, Amos</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. Bertha Summy, 2709 Kenwood, Ottumwa, Ia.</td>
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<td>MORRIS, Joseph</td>
<td>S.C.</td>
<td>Mrs. Wayne Hinerdosse, R. 1, Indianapolis, Ia.</td>
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<td>PETTIBONE, Amos</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
<td>Mrs. Nellie Poush, 119 N. Marion, Ottumwa, Ia.</td>
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<td>POWERS, Joseph</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
<td>Mrs. Ina Rowletter, 413 N. Sheridan, Ottumwa, Ia.</td>
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<td>REAUGH, John</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. J. F. Thomas, Scratchton, Pa.,</td>
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<td>RICH, Jacob</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
<td>and Mrs. B. E. Friend</td>
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<td>ROBERTS, Purchase</td>
<td>N.Y.</td>
<td>Mrs. Harold Patterson, Cedar Falls, Ia.</td>
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<td>SARTWELL, Lt. Nathaniel</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. S. F. Emerson, Lisbon, Ia.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SMITH, Peter</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. Perris E. Markle, 222 Washington, Cedar Falls, Ia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TERRILLIGER, Lt. Jacob</td>
<td>N.J.</td>
<td>Mrs. Theodore Froberg, 364 Park Terrace, S.E., Cedar Rapids, Ia.</td>
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<tr>
<td>THROCKMORTON, Job</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
<td>Lora &amp; Ruth Smith, 801 Jefferson St., Creston, Ia.</td>
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<tr>
<td>TRACY, Nathaniel</td>
<td>Mass.</td>
<td>Mrs. Karl E. Manz, 348 19th St., S.E., Cedar Rapids, Ia.</td>
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<tr>
<td>WENTWORTH, Capt. John</td>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>Mrs. George Steigerwalt, Glidden, Ia.</td>
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<tr>
<td>WESTBROOK, Samuel</td>
<td>R.I.</td>
<td>Mrs. Ralph Mitchell, R. 2, Cedar Falls, Ia.</td>
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<tr>
<td>WHIPPLE, Eleazar</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Mrs. B. M. Bolick, Box 1418, Sarasota, Fla. 33578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WOODS, Ebenezer</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. Otto A. Johnson, R. 77, Ottumwa, Ia.</td>
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<td>Miss Irene Hart, 401 Hamilton, Ottumwa, Ia.</td>
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<td>Mrs. Gerald Schofield, R.R., Afton, Ia.</td>
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</tbody>
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To our beloved Iowa State Regent

MRS. HELEN KEARNEY WALSH
HISTORICAL AND INTERESTING PLACES IN IOWA
BY
IOWA CHAPITERS, Daughters of the American Revolution


ANAMOSA: Francis Shaw Chapter—A marker at the site of the Gideon Ford residence where the Indian girl, Anamosa with her parents spent the night, and after whom the town was named.

ATLANTIC: Deborah Franklin Chapter—Near Council Bluffs where the Lewis and Clark Memorial was erected.

BURLINGTON: Stars and Stripes Chapter—DAR markers on Highway 34 site of Old Hotel marking end of one day coach journey on Agency Road, and site of Old Zion Methodist Church organized in 1834. Crepo Park marker on the spot where Zebulon Pike recommended erection of a fort and first unfurled the Stars and Stripes on Aug. 23, 1805.

CARROLL: Priscilla Alden Chapter—Log Cabin in the park furnished by the DAR Chapter as the early settlers homes.

CEDAR RAPIDS: Ashley and Mayflower Chapters—Have preserved many firsts, the first residence of Ossian Sheppard's Home and Tavern now the NW corner of 1st Ave. and 1st Street. First school in the Vardy House at 3rd St. and 6th Ave. First Post Office opened by the Government in 1857. First Railroad completed to Cedar Rapids June 1859.

CHARLES CITY: Alden Sears Chapter—"The Little Brown Church" two miles northeast of Neshua in this area.

CLARINDA: Waubonnie Chapter—Menti, which is no longer a town, has four or five hundred Mormons buried in this area.

CLINTON: Clinton Chapter—Once had an important underground Railroad Station now an attractive home known as "890 S. Bluff Blvd," but 90 years ago known as "the half-way house" on the pony express. The cave behind the stone house was shelter for the underground railroad.

COUNCIL BLUFFS: Council Bluffs Chapter—Point Lookout commemorates the spot Abe Lincoln stood to lay out the course of the Union Pacific Railroad in 1859.

CRESTON: Nancy McKay Harsh Chapter—Now a Railroad Center and thriving town.

DAVENPORT: Hannah Caldwell Chapter—Home of Dr. John Emmerson, owner of the famous slave, Dred Scott, located 219 E. 2nd St., Annie Wittmann Home, old site of Camp Roberts during the Civil War.

DENISON: Denison Chapter—Abraham Lincoln's Iowa Farm, given him for services rendered as Captain in the Blackhawk War is located in this area.

DES MOINES: Abigail Adams, Beacon Hill and Mercy Otto Chapters—Iowa's State Capitol. The State Historical Building is set up by the State to preserve legal records. Its museum houses historical articles depicting progress of life.

DUBUQUE: Julian Dubuque Chapter—Dubuque's Fenelon Place outlined, known as the 4th Street elevator, shortest of all short line railroads and still "the best nickel ride in the world." They have the only Shot Tower now standing in the world. Trappist Abbey of New Mel- lerary is near Dubuque.

EMMETSBURG: Betty Alden Chapter—The West Bend Grotto of the Redemption, a famous Tourist Attraction is Kearney State Park located here.

ESTERVILLE: Okamanpa Chapter—A Meteorite fell in Emmet County May 23, 1879.

FAIRFIELD: Log Cabin Chapter—Home of Parsons College and a marker on site of the first Iowa State Fair.

FORT MADISON: Jean Espy Chapter—Named for the old military post protecting settlers and city named in honor of James Madison who had just been inaugurated President of the United States. Only remnant marked by the "Lone Chimney" called Poto- wono by the Indians meaning place of fire, the fort having been burned down leaving only the chimney. Home of Sheaffer Pen Factory.

GLENWOOD: Glenwood Chapter—Bowen Home built in 1851, used as a hideaway; both for the Mormons who fled westward and again by Negro Slaves who traveled "John Brown's Road" to gain freedom.

HAMPTON: Candle Stick Chapter—Site of Job Garner's Cabin 1855 before Hampton existed is now the corner of 4th Ave. & 3rd St., N.W.

IDA GROVE: Cumberland Valley Chapter—Battle Hill, site of battle in 1849 between a government surveyor's party and Sioux Indians.

IOWA CITY: Nathaniel Fellow and Pilgrim Chapters—Locality of the Old State Capitol and Governor's Home. University of Iowa. Near the Amasa Colonies famous for good food and family style dinners.

KEOSAUQUA: Van Buren County Chapter—Lacy Keosauqua State Park, Iowa's largest State Park over 2500 acres.

KNOXVILLE: Mary Melinda Chapter—Birthplace of the Iowa Flag designed by Mrs. Dixie Cornell Gebhardt. This Marion County is noted for its fossils and rock formations.

MANCHESTER: Manchester Chapter—The first cremer in the United States is located 3 miles southeast.

MARION: Marion Linn Chapter—Site of the first county seat before 1840.

MASON CITY: Mason City Chapter—Former home of Mere- dith Willson and Bill Baird, both nationally known entertainers.

MOUNT PLEASANT: James Harlan Chapter—Home of Iowa Wesleyan College and site of Harlan Lincoln Home, once a residence of Robert Todd Lincoln family. Iowa's first State Highway runs to Mount Pleasant.

NEW LONDON: John See Chapter—Recalls history of Mt. Pleasant Plank Road built to be a toll road at least 8 ft. wide on a right-of-way of 60 feet. The road made of white oak planks completed 1851 at a cost of about $2600 per mile.

ONAWA: Oneota Chapter—Lewis and Clark State Park, four miles west and was a camp site for Lewis and Clark.

OTTUMWA: Elizabeth Ross Chapter—Burial plot of Chief Wapello, Indian Chief of the Fox and Sac Tribe for whom Wapello County is named. On route of famous Dragoon Trail first blazed in 1835 by First U.S. Dragoons under Colonel Stephen W. Kearney, now marked on North Highway No. 25, OTTUMWA is an Indian word for place of perseverance and swift water, as applied by the Indians to the rapids of Des Moines River.

SHELTON: Mary Bell Washington Chapter—DAR erected a monument marking site of the first settlement in O'Brien County by H. H. Waterman family.

SHENANDOAH: Shenandoah Chapter—Monte Cemetery restored and preserved as a Mormon Historical site marked in 1935. There is also a burial here.

SPIRIT LAKE: Ladies of the Lake Chapter—Monument in memory of pioneers murdered by Sioux Indians, during Spirit Lake Massacre, March 1857.

STRAWBERRY POINT: Mary Knight Chapter—Old Mission Road passes thru here and is known as East Mission Street and West Mission Street. One of the most noted roads in Iowa.

TIPTON: Open Prairie Chapter—West Branch, birthplace of Herbert Hoover, 20th President of United States is about 15 miles from Tipton.

WASHINGTON: Washington Chapter—Sunset Park is the site of a log cabin built in 1840 by Alexander Young whose ancestors came to America in 1634.

WATERLOO: Waterloo Chapter—About one mile from Cedar Falls in this area is Hillside Cemetery mentioned in Bess Streator Aldrich's book "Song of Years".

WAUCOMA AND WEST UNION: Waucoma and Hannah Lee Chapters are located in the area of SPILLVILLE where Billy Brothers Museum of carved wood clocks are now housed in the Home of Dvorak where he completed the "New World" symphony and where he was inspired to write "Humoresques". In this area Pt. Atkinson was established to protect Winnibago Indians from the Sioux on the north and from the Sauk and Fox on the south. Northeast Iowa near McGregor is called "Little Switzerland" and the first two weeks of October is a blaze of glory as the leaves turn to their fall coloring.
THE MESQUAKIE INDIANS DANCE AT ANNUAL POW WOW

Centered around their sacred ceremonies, the Mesquakie Indians of Tama, Iowa, hold their annual Pow Wow each August on the lands purchased by their ancestors, members of the Sac and Fox Tribes. Visitors enjoy their native arts, colorful costumes, dances, songs and games.

Sponsored by the following Chapters from the Central District of Iowa

Ames—Sun Dial
Boone—DeShon
Chariton—Old Thirteen
Grinnell—Grinnell
Grinnell—Poweshiek
Marengo—Lowaco
Marshaltown—Spinning Wheel
Montezuma—Montezuma
Nevada—Solomon Dean
Osceola—Osceola
Webster City—New Castle

SHARP’S JEWELRY
5 E. State Street, Algona, Iowa

HOLIDAY INN of Waterloo, Iowa
Headquarters for the Iowa State DAR Convention
March 16 thru 19
Contact your local Holiday Inn for immediate reservations for the convention.

Greetings
NATHANIEL FELLOWS CHAPTER
Iowa City, Iowa

Compliments
of the

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HERALD COLLEGE PLAQUES

[190]
NINIAN EDWARDS CHAPTER, ALTON, ILLINOIS

_proudly honors_

MRS. JOHN FRED (PHYLLIS) SCHLAFLY

National Chairman, American History Month, 1965-1968

State Recording Secretary and Editor of the State Yearbook, Illinois Organization DAR, 1961-1963
State Chairman of Resolutions, Illinois Organization DAR, 1962-1963

Mother of six children, author, lecturer, scholar and patriot, this is how she was described in 1963 when the _St. Louis Globe-Democrat_ named her Woman of Achievement in Public Affairs:

"Phyllis Schlafly stands for everything that has made America great and for those things which will keep it that way."
75 YEARS AGO IN NEW JERSEY
STATE SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
FOUNDED
APRIL 29, 1891

At the first DAR meeting held in New Jersey at the home of Mrs. Joseph Revere in Morristown, there were twelve women present to consider the organization of a New Jersey Chapter.

Mrs. William Watson Shippen was appointed organizing regent. Five weeks later she was confirmed as the First State Regent, by the National Board in Washington. Ten Vice-Regents were appointed to serve in areas of New Jersey.

State Regents of New Jersey

Organizing Regent
Mrs. W. W. Shippen 1891-1894

Diamond Jubilee Regent
Mrs. W. D. Cougle 1965-1968

1895 Mrs. W. S. Stryker
1896 Mrs. D. M. Wright
1897-1898 Mrs. E. E. Batchellor
1899-1902 Mrs. E. G. Putnam
1900-1902 Mrs. C. B. Yardley
1900-1901 Mrs. W. Libbey
1901-1902 Mrs. J. W. Ward
1902-1903 Mrs. H. D. Fitts
1903-1904 Mrs. D. M. Wright
1904-1905 Mrs. D. A. DePue
1905-1906 Miss E. Mecum
1906-1907 Mrs. D. A. DePue
1907-1908 Mrs. W. Libbey
1908-1909 Miss E. Batchellor
1909-1910 Mrs. E. G. Putnam
1910-1911 Mrs. W. Libbey
1911-1912 Mrs. C. B. Yardley
1912-1913 Mrs. W. S. Stryker
1913-1914 Mrs. D. M. Wright
1914-1915 Mrs. E. E. Batchellor
1915-1916 Mrs. W. D. Sherrerd
1916-1917 Mrs. J. F. Fielder
1917-1918 Miss E. Mecum
1918-1919 Mrs. W. D. Sherrerd
1919-1920 Mrs. C. B. Yardley
1920-1921 Mrs. H. D. Fitts
1921-1922 Mrs. E. E. Batchellor
1922-1923 Mrs. D. M. Wright
1923-1924 Miss E. Mecum
1924-1925 Mrs. W. S. Stryker
1925-1926 Mrs. C. B. Yardley
1926-1927 Mrs. D. M. Wright
1927-1928 Mrs. E. E. Batchellor
1928-1929 Mrs. W. A. Becker
1929-1930 Mrs. C. E. Murray
1930-1931 Mrs. W. J. Ward
1931-1932 Mrs. F. H. Fitz
1932-1933 Mrs. E. F. Randolph
1933-1934 Mrs. P. M. Way
1934-1935 Mrs. R. W. Greenlaw
1935-1936 Mrs. T. E. Reeves
1936-1937 Mrs. R. L. Novak
1937-1938 Mrs. G. C. Skillman
1938-1939 Mrs. J. F. Fielder
1939-1940 Mrs. H. D. Fitts
1940-1941 Mrs. C. B. Yardley
1941-1942 Mrs. D. M. Wright
1942-1943 Miss E. Mecum
1943-1944 Mrs. W. A. Becker
1944-1945 Mrs. C. E. Murray
1945-1946 Mrs. W. J. Ward
1946-1947 Mrs. F. H. Fitz
1947-1948 Mrs. E. F. Randolph
1948-1949 Mrs. P. M. Way
1949-1950 Mrs. R. W. Greenlaw
1950-1951 Mrs. T. E. Reeves
1951-1952 Mrs. R. L. Novak
1952-1953 Mrs. G. C. Skillman
1953-1954 Mrs. J. F. Fielder
1954-1955 Mrs. H. D. Fitts
1955-1956 Mrs. E. E. Batchellor
1956-1957 Mrs. D. M. Wright
1957-1958 Mrs. C. B. Yardley
1958-1959 Mrs. D. M. Wright
1959-1960 Mrs. E. E. Batchellor
1960-1961 Mrs. W. A. Becker
1961-1962 Mrs. C. E. Murray
1962-1963 Mrs. W. J. Ward
1963-1964 Mrs. F. H. Fitz
1964-1965 Mrs. E. F. Randolph
1965-1966 Mrs. P. M. Way
1966-1967 Mrs. R. W. Greenlaw
1967-1968 Mrs. T. E. Reeves

Presented by Members of the Six Bergen County Chapters

David Demarest
Elizabeth Parcells DeVoe

John Rutherford
Red Mill

Polly Wyckoff
Saddle River

House of Wickersham

(Continued from page 111)

experiences and historic events during the first eight years, 1900-1908, while he was Alaska pioneer judge. It is a very readable history, for he made Alaska history while on the trail.

Truly the House of Wickersham is a treasure trove for tourists desiring authentic historical Alaska folklore.

How honored Judge Wickersham and his wife, Grace Wickersham would have been to have come to their home, the distinguished head of the National Daughters of the American Revolution. Grace Wickersham was a member of the Mary Washington Chapter, NSDAR, of Washington, D.C. She joined while they lived in the Nation's Capital. She became greatly interested in her family genealogy and wrote a book about her family line, The Vrooman Family in America (1949). This book traces the descendants of Hendrick Meese Vrooman, who came from Holland to America in 1664, settling in Albany, New York.

Judge James Wickersham was proud of his Revolutionary ancestors and became a member of the Sons of American Revolution, joining in Seattle before any chapter was established in Alaska.

The Hostess of the House of Wickersham is following the family tradition, for she is an active member of the Mount Juneau Chapter, NSDAR.

The Alaska State Bar Association and the Alaska State Legislature have paid tribute to Judge James

(Continued on page 195)
HONORING
MRS. WALTER D. COUGLE
NEW JERSEY STATE REGENT 1965-1968

STATE REGENT DURING DIAMOND JUBILEE YEAR OF NEW JERSEY SOCIETY 1966-1967

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FEBRUARY 1967
up a commission to study the problem of the disjointed nature of our effort to establishing a new Cabinet post for oceanography. One proposal, S 944, which provides for a high-effort to establishing a new Cabinet level policy-making group to direct National Defense up a commission to study the problem, has passed both Houses of Congress. The Senate version would set up a new council for oceanography, while the House would employ only existing mechanisms, such as the office of Science and Technology and the Interagency Committee on Oceanography.

As of this writing, a House-Senate Committee goes into conference to try to resolve these differences. I am hopeful that the Committee will succeed. In my view, we cannot afford to wait another year to find a solution while the ocean gap continues to widen.*

MONMOUTH CHAPTER, RED BANK, N. J.
A new 50 star silk flag was recently dedicated, and the chapter's second flag of 48 stars, retired. On display was the chapter's first silk flag of 48 stars, which had been retired in 1935.

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House of Wickersham
(Continued from page 192)
Wickersham, designating August 24th to be known throughout Alaska as Wickersham day in honor of the Judge's birthdate, August 24, 1857. His bill creating Alaska's Home Rule, giving Alaskans their first chance to elect a legislature, was signed by President Taft on August 24, 1912. This year, August 24, 1967, the Alaska Centennial Year, special plans are being formulated to give special honor to: Alaska's Fightin' Jim Wick—Judge James Wickersham!
OKLAHOMA SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Present with Pride and Appreciation
Their State Officers, Chapter Regents,
Honorary State Regents, and

MRS. DANIEL WILSON HUMPHREYS,
Candidate for Vice President General

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THE OKLAHOMA STATE SOCIETY
Daughters of the American Revolution

Proudly Presents

MRS. DANIEL WILSON HUMPHREYS,
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In grateful appreciation of her faithful and dedicated service,
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MRS. DANIEL WILSON HUMPHREYS
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VICE REGENT

Mrs. Newman Clark
Rainier Chapter
CHAPLAIN

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Columbia River Chapter
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1966 - 1968

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
HONORING
MRS. OVAL PIRKEY
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WASHINGTON STATE REGENT
1966-1968

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(Date of death October 5, 1966)

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Southeastern Alaska's most
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House of Wickersham
Ruth Allmon, Hostess

Statue by Alonzo V. Lewis
Address all inquiries to Box 312, Juneau, Alaska, 99801

FEBRUARY 1967
We're proud of the Peterborough area members of the Daughters of the American Revolution who work so diligently to perpetuate the spirit of America which their ancestors made free.
for coloring artificial pearls. For the musical, as previously mentioned, he devised a better method of quilling a harpsichord—in addition to building a keyboard for the glass harmonica! For the teachers, he wrote numerous learned articles on education (he was a Doctor of Letters from the old College of Philadelphia). For his country, he designed a “Great Seal for the United States of America,” a seal for the Board of Admiralty and one for the “Ships Papers of the United States.” And for all Americans he skillfully fashioned the ornamental border decorations for our currency. There is yet more, but one needs a book—nay, a full-length film—to do justice to the image of Francis Hopkinson.

The Hopkinson image, as a productive member of society, might be assimilated by those who wish to serve the America of today. This resourcefully productive patriot left the world a far better place than he found it. Though his ingenuity was often ingenuous, his charm was ever graceful. In his own words, lest we forget we’re still fighting for our freedom: “I shall ever esteem it the highest Honor of my Life that I have been instrumental in first announcing to the World the Freedom of my Country, and afterwards endeavoring to support that Freedom to the best of my abilities... nor shall those endeavors cease but with Life.”

The words of Hopkinson deserve the widest possible exposure among Americans of our time. Would that more of us today, with equal enthusiasm, were to channel our modest God-given gifts to the end that the days of all Americans would forever be “so wondrous free.”
Early Churches

(Continued from page 139)

triangulated on the spires of Trinity Church in New York and the Bergen Church.

It is recorded in the annals of the church that on January 26, 1731, the pewter cups for the communion service were changed for two silver ones. These were hand made by Hendrikus Boele in 1730 from silver coins contributed by the congregation. Originally costing 519 guilders, 10 strivers in wampum, they are now valued at over $5,000 and have been exhibited twice at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Mrs. Warren P. Coons, State Chaplain 1965-68,
Sussex, New Jersey
Mississippi: Mrs. Richard Denny Shelby, State Regent, and Mrs. Harvey Haas, State Chairman, brought in to participation each of the states 59 chapters. Outstanding work again this year was noted by: John Rolfe, James Gillian and Ralph Humphreys Chapters. Mississippi lead the 11 states in this issue by a considerable margin: Total $3,619.00.

South Carolina: Mrs. William N. Gressette, State Regent, and State Chairman, Mrs. B. D. Wofford, Jr., had a marked increase over last year for their state report. The Waxhaws Chapter, Lancaster, with a membership of 76 and with over 25% of its members subscribers to our magazine, overcame the minimum H.R. requirement met last year to submit ads totaling $895.00. This established their leadership over the 327 chapter records in this issue. Total $2,421.00.

West Virginia: Mrs. Carl Conley Galbraith, State Regent, and Miss Pearl Jeft, State Chairman, showed enthusiastic efforts through 37 chapters submitting ads. Wheeling and John Chapman Chapters were state leaders in revenue results. State Total $1,048.00.

Iowa: Mrs. W. E. Walsh, State Regent and Mrs. Ray H. Griswell, State Chairman, presented cooperative ads featuring a map of historical Iowa. Elizabeth Ross Chapter was the top among the states 58 chapters in revenue secured. Total $998.50.

New Jersey: Mrs. Walter D. Cougle, State Regent, and Mrs. John C. Lewis, State Chairman, had only a fraction of the states 77 chapters from which to depend for their state total; of the Chapters Elizabeth Snyder Chapter led. Total $970.00.

Oklahoma: Mrs. Olen Delaney, State Regent, and Mrs. Samuel Myers, State Chairman, again this year had 100% H.R. Chapter participation in the sponsored issue. High Plains Chapter saluted the Sponsors for a unique half page ad. State total $847.00.

Washington: Mrs. Orval Pirkey, State Regent, and State Chairman, Mrs. Charles R. Wenham, had 33 of the state’s 42 chapters led by Sarah Buchanan and Lady Stirling chapters. State Total $525.00.

New Hampshire: Mrs. Nile Eugene Faust, State Regent and Miss Martha G. Whitney, State Chairman, with 7 chapters led by Peterborough Chapter reached the total of $273.00.

Nevada: Mrs. Joseph L. Coppa, State Regent and Mrs. Alfred A. Barbogalea, State Chairman, overcame obstacles to reach commercial advertisers and secured a Total $206.00.

South Dakota: Mrs. Charles Ivan Besse, State Regent, and Mrs. Kermit Stell, State Chairman, led by the 39th Star Chapter reached $45.00.

Alaska: Mrs. Chester A. Hostetler, State Regent, and Mrs. Gilbert Whitehead, State Chairman, secured a big increase in revenue over last year. Do read the full page ad, “Pioneers of Alaska.” The state now boast 3 chapters. Total $290.00.

Miscellaneous state Chapters, Total $745.00. Regular advertisers, $590.00. Grand Total $12,577.50.
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