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OFFICIAL JEWELERS AND STATIONERS, N. S. D. A. R.
Again we dedicate our October issue to the young people of the United States and are proud to print the essays that won national awards at Continental Congress in April. When you read them you will see that the youngsters of today are worthy to carry the responsibility for defending America. Your attention is also called to the project of four DAR chapters of Alexandria, Va.—conducting tours of this super-historic town for members of two grades in the public schools. This idea could well be followed by chapters in other places steeped in history.
Bronze statue of the Revolutionary heroine, Sybil Ludington, by Anna Hyatt Huntington, noted sculptress, of Bethel, Conn. This statue, presented to Enoch Crosby Chapter, was dedicated June 3, 1961, and stands on the shore of Lake Glenida at Cormel, N. Y.
The President General’s Message

ON MY WAY to visit the State Society in Hawaii, it was my privilege and pleasure to be the luncheon guest of John Wayne, the recipient of our Motion Picture Award at Continental Congress for the best historical picture of the year, The Alamo. Mr. Wayne produced and directed this motion picture. Because he was in Africa in April, his publicity director, Mr. Russell Birdwell, accepted the award for him.

In San Antonio, Tex., stands the Alamo—a monument to the independent spirit of Americans. Many Americans have forgotten about the war that won for Texas its independence from Mexico, but not about the famous siege of the Alamo. A Mexican army had come to San Antonio to put down the Texas revolution. Texas soldiers had established themselves in the old Alamo Mission that served them as a fort. There were less than 200 of them and at least ten times that many men in the besieging forces.

Not one of the Texans who fought there lived to tell the story—but some of their valiant words have been preserved. Around these words and around the deeds of the defenders of the Alamo, one of America’s most gallant stories has grown up. The siege of the Alamo was a superlatively dramatic episode in the history of the United States.

The courage of the men of the Alamo must find a counterpart in the dedication of Americans today. No formally declared war ever posed as great a threat to the American way of life as Communist aggression from without and socialistic infiltration from within. To meet this threat requires every instinct of devotion that each and every one of us possesses.

United States Day, October 23, will be observed by all patriotic Americans as an opportunity to express their belief in the fundamental principles underlying our Nation’s greatness and to express their loyalty to our Constitutional form of government. Under our Constitution, the United States of America has become a land of the highest standards of living, the most freedom, and the best opportunity for the pursuit of happiness and prosperity ever enjoyed by any people, at any time, in recorded history.

Fly your Flag on United States Day, and urge your friends and neighbors to do likewise. More than 18,000 American Flags were on display in Nashville, Tennessee, Independence Day due to the efforts of a small group of patriotic women. This is a shining example of what can be done by patriotic women working together.

One of the main projects of this administration is the building of the Doris Pike White Auditorium-Gymnasium at Kate Duncan Smith DAR School. The building will be dedicated October 24, Founders Day at the School. I hope that many of you will be with us on that day.

It is my sincere wish that every chapter has a highly successful year working for our historical, patriotic, and educational objectives.

DORIS PIKE WHITE,
President General, NSDAR.
SYBIL LUDINGTON was only 16 years old when she made Revolutionary War history; on April 26, 1777, she rode on horseback, through the night, unarmed, on the dangerous mission of calling out Col. Ludington's regiment.

Her exploit was known to few people outside Putnam County, N.Y., except those in command of the Army. Generals Washington and Rochambeau came to her home in person to commend her for her bravery, and among others, Alexander Hamilton sent compliments.

Enoch Crosby Chapter, of Putnam County, after 150 years, was first to recognize her deed by placing markers along the route of her famous ride.

Anna Hyatt Huntington, the noted sculptress of Bethel, Conn., has created a one and one-third lifesize bronze statue of Sybil riding her horse, in which she has depicted the spirit and determination of the girl and the strength of the horse. Because the historic ride took place in Putnam County, Mrs. Huntington has presented this magnificent statue to Enoch Crosby Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Its unveiling and dedication took place on June 3, 1961, in Carmel, N.Y., where it has been placed on the “Green” along Main St. and bordering beautiful Lake Glenda. The fieldstone base was given by the late D. Mallory Stephens and Mrs. Stephens and Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Townsend; its inscribed granite tablet was presented in memory of a deceased chapter member, Martha Lukens Hopkins, by her husband, Mrs. Wallace Hopkins; and the landscaping was provided by the chapter—are all in keeping with the simplicity of 1777.

Mrs. Huntington has also given a smaller bronze replica of the Sybil Ludington statue, which Enoch Crosby Chapter has presented to the National Society. It will be dedicated during Continental Congress in Washington, April 1962.

Col. Henry Ludington, Sybil's father, was in command of a volunteer regiment of men who lived in the country surrounding the hamlet of Fredericksburg, N.Y., where the colonel had his drill grounds in a field opposite his manor house. Since the Revolutionary War this place has been called Ludingtonville. The volunteers enlisted for periods in between planting and harvesting their crops, and when possible they assembled for drill on the colonel's parade grounds, as the place was called. Many of them milked their cows and did their usual farm chores before walking (in some cases as many as 10 miles) to the drill field, where they served for a day of intensive training and then returned to their homes on foot to complete evening farm duties.

Sybil was the oldest of Col. Ludington's 12 children. In those days teen-age delinquency was unheard of. The older girls mothered the younger children. There were many demands for kitchen work, baby tending, etc., but Sybil found time to watch her father drill those ragged and tired farmers into soldiers, and she knew where each one lived.

When she was helping to put her brothers and sisters to bed on the evening of April 26, 1777, little did she know that British redcoats were plundering Danbury, Conn., only 25 miles away. They had landed near Westport, Conn., and marched to Danbury, where they knew that such supplies as clothing, medicine, and ammunition along with barrels of pork, flour, and molasses, were stored for the Continental Army, but they didn't know about the rum.

When these 2,000 redcoats, under the command of General Tryon, marched into the town, Danbury's defense consisted of 150 militiamen. Knowing that they were so greatly outnumbered, many of these men fled to safety with their retreating families while waiting for reinforcements. The invaders set fire to the storage barns, and history says that molasses and bacon fat ran down the gutters like water. When they discovered the rum, it was only a short time before the officers lost all control of their men. Squads of intoxicated redcoats staggered up and down the street, singing and shouting insults, meanwhile setting fire to the buildings as they went. Nearly every house in the town was burned, with its contents.

On this eventful evening Sybil was startled by the sound of a fast-approaching horse; and, when its rider knocked on the door, she looked over the banister to see her father greet a tired and weary soldier, who had ridden 25 miles to say "The British are burning Danbury, no one knows where they will go next. Generals Silliman and Wooster want you to muster your men and come to help fight the redcoats back to the Sound."

It was spring planting time, and Col. Ludington's regiment had just returned from a long session of guarding the Hudson Highlands. Sybil knew that all these men were scattered in their homes around the countryside. She rushed down the stairs saying "Father, I'll go call your men." The colonel knew that his men would heed her call because they would believe her, but he also knew of the dangers for a young girl, with the woods full of unscrupulous bushwhackers, cowboys, and Army deserters; but Sybil's earnest appeal and her assurance that she was not afraid brought her father's consent, with a pat of admiration.

In a matter of minutes she was in her saddle and galloping off into the night, with only a stick in her hand to hurry the horse and knock on the doors. At that late hour there were no lights in the houses to guide her.

Even today, with our thickly populated country and our beautifully paved highways, it would be a daring feat for a girl of 16. Our imagination can hardly take us to the narrow, unmarked, oxcart roads of 1777, but (Continued on page 622)
ALEXANDRIA, Va., DAR members have boned up on their history, donned their most comfortable shoes, and during the current school year guided 2,000 fourth and seventh grade students on walking tours of local historic shrines and landmarks.

To the steady patter of feet, youthful voices have been heard asking questions about George Washington and Lafayette; George Mason and John Paul Jones; Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry; Stonewall Jackson and Robert E. Lee; The Revolutionary War and the War Between the States; and The Declaration of Independence, The Constitution, and the Virginia Bill of Rights.

At Christ Church, the starting point, students had an opportunity to sit briefly in the pews of Washington and Lee. They walked from there to the Old Friendship Fire House to see the engine General Washington bought after seeing one like it when he attended the Continental Congress in Philadelphia.

The boys and girls learned that Alexandria was founded more than 200 years ago, in 1749; George Washington, then 17 years old, helped John West, Jr., survey the first lots; Virginia was a royal colony of England and Alexandria a thriving seaport, larger than the port of New York and a rival to the port of Boston; from 1790 to 1846 a large part of the city was in the District of Columbia. (Virginia gave 30 square miles and Maryland 70 square miles to form the 100-square-mile area to be used for the Capital City of the United States. By act of Congress in 1846, part of the land was returned to Virginia).

The groups stopped at the house where Lafayette stayed on his visit in 1824; St. Mary's, the first permanent Roman Catholic Church in Virginia; St. Paul's Episcopal Church, which served as a Federal Hospital during the War Between the States; the Old Presbyterian Meeting House, where the Tomb of the Unknown Revolutionary Soldier has been marked by the CAR; the houses of Dr. James Craik and Dr. Elisha Dick, physicians and friends of George Washington; and the “Little Flounder House” of George Coryell, who ferried Washington across the Delaware before the battle of Trenton.

At the Stabler-Leadbeater apothecary shop, second oldest drugstore in the country, where prescriptions were filled for the First Lady, Mrs. George Washington, they saw original bottles and pharmacopoeia.

The next stop was the Carlyle House, which served for a time as General Braddock's headquarters. It was here that five colonial Governors met to discuss financing the French and Indian War; their plans ultimately resulted in the Stamp Act and thus led to the Revolutionary War.

The final stop was at Gadsby's Tavern, meeting place for Washington and many other leaders of the time, where, at a public meeting, George Mason's Fairfax County Resolves were adopted; these were a forerunner of the Virginia Bill of
Rights and of The Constitution. Flounder houses and fire plaques, hitching posts and cobblestone streets, dungeons and cannon played parts in the tour.

These tours were begun 4 years ago for Patrick Henry Elementary School fourth graders by their principal, Miss Mollie B. Whitlock, member of John Alexander Chapter, DAR, with her chapter members acting as guides. They proved so successful as a supplement to the teaching of Virginia history that, at the request of the other school principals, they have been expanded to include all of the Alexandria elementary schools, with guides furnished by all four Alexandria DAR chapters.

Each student is given a printed pamphlet supplied by the DAR chapters and prepared in cooperation with the school committee. This contains historical dates and facts brought out during the tour.

Miss Whitlock, representing the elementary principals, is serving as Chairman of the School Tour Committee. Mrs. C. D. Cope, Dr. Elisha Dick Chapter, is vice chairman. Representing the four DAR chapters on the committee are Mrs. Robert S. Henry, Mount Vernon; Mrs. Fred E. Everett, Kate Waller Barrett; Mrs. Donald W. Blount, Dr. Elisha Dick; and Mrs. Harris J. Andrews, Jr., John Alexander.

Passed on, July 26, at Fairport, N.Y., Mrs. John P. Mosher (Ethel M. Vance), Vice President General, 1927-30, and Vice Chairman, Constitution Hall Building and Finance Committee. She joined the DAR 67 years ago, in 1894. She was a member of Irondequoit Chapter, Rochester, N.Y., for 48 years and regent for 6 years.

Mary H. Stoddard Johnston (Mrs. Robert J.), of Humboldt, Iowa, died March 3, 1961. A member of Mary Brewster Chapter, she was Iowa’s State Regent, 1914-16; Treasurer General, 1917-20; Vice President General, 1939-42; and Honorary Vice President General since 1943.
An Authentic example of comfortable country living during our first formative years has been preserved at Rock Ford, home of General Edward Hand, at Lancaster, Pa. A picture of Rock Ford appeared on page 245 of the March Magazine.

Virtually unchanged architecturally since it was built over a 160 years ago and surprisingly untouched by deterioration, the mansion is of sturdy Georgian style and simple, graceful design. Pleasantly spacious, Rock Ford’s four floors are built on the center-hall-and-four-corner-room plans so typical of the period. Original 18th century floors, stairtreads and rails, shutters, doors, cupboards, panelings and even window glass still greet the 20th century visitor. Swatches of original wall paints, of surprisingly bold colors, are even visible for comparison.

Efforts to preserve Rock Ford were begun in October, 1957. Through the efforts of many people, including members of local patriotic and historical groups, a movement was started to preserve the house before its historic value would be lost. In June 1958 the Rock Ford Foundation, a nonprofit community corporation, was set up to carry out the preservation project and maintain the house as a community trust.

Research promptly showed that so many existing features of Rock Ford were authentic that preservation rather than restoration has been the keynote of its workers. Working meticulously to preserve Rock Ford’s authenticity, the Foundation set up task forces in the area of research on Rock Ford and General Hand, house preservation, ground restoration, furnishings, and crafts. New findings frequently slowed the work and caused entire programs to be changed. Some parts of the restoration will not be completed for some time, such as

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Restoration of outbuildings and reconstruction of porches, which originally ran the length of both sides of the house.

Situated 4 miles south of Pennsylvania Square in Williamson Park, the property lies along the south bank of the Conestoga, named for the Indian tribe native to this region. The house, halfway up the hill, commanded a fine view of the brook below and, in the distance, of the spires that dotted Lancaster from its earliest days. It was here that General Edward Hand, after his extended service in many battles of the Revolutionary War, spent his later years.

Edward Hand’s Military Career

Edward Hand was born December 31, 1744, in the Province of Leinster, Ireland. He immigrated to America in 1767 as a surgeon’s mate with the 18th Royal Irish Regiment of Foot; he had received his medical training at Trinity College, Dublin. He arrived in Philadelphia on May 20 of that year.

Hand came to Lancaster to practice medicine and surgery, and it was here that he met and married Katharine Ewing, daughter of Captain John Yeates and niece of Judge Jasper Ewing.

His service with the American Army began on July 22, 1775, as a lieutenant colonel in one of the two Lancaster County companies of “expert riflemen” assigned to Colonel William Thompson’s Pennsylvania Rifle Battalion.

Between his initial commissioning and his honorable discharge in 1800, he rose in rank to major general and saw a remarkable amount of service. He first served on Prospect Hill, in sight of Bunker Hill and Boston. After the British withdrew, he joined General Sullivan in New York in March, 1776. His regimental headquarters were at New Utrecht, Long Island. In August of that year he took part in the Battle of Long Island and protected the American retreat. There followed the Battle of White Plains, after which Washington retreated south to Pennsylvania. On December 25, Washington crossed the Delaware and took Trenton. On January 3, 1777, the Battle of Princeton was fought, which resulted in the British retreat to New York, leaving the Americans in control of New Jersey. Edward Hand took part in these battles.

In July 1777, General Hand was sent to Fort Pitt in western Pennsylvania to mobilize the militia against the Indians and the Tories. He remained there until the following summer; and in October 1778, having been promoted to brigadier general, he succeeded General Stark in command at Albany.

As a result of his experience with the Indians at Fort Pitt, he was ordered, in the spring of 1779, to take part in General Sullivan’s campaign against the Iroquois. In August this army decisively defeated the combined force of British Loyalists and Iroquois Indians near Elmira, N.Y. Hand then joined Washington and was with him at Morristown, N.J., in winter quarters.

In the following year, 1780, Major John Andre was captured, and Benedict Arnold’s plot to surrender West Point to the British was discovered. Hand was one of the 14 generals who constituted the tribunal that tried and convicted Andre.

On January 8, 1781, Hand was appointed Adjutant General of the Continental Army. In August of that year the opportune arrival of Count de Grasse with the French fleet in the Chesapeake gave Washington the opportunity for a master stroke against the British forces. As he headed south, Washington was joined by General Hand at Head of Elk, and together they proceeded to Williamsburg, arriving September 14. On October 17 General Cornwallis asked for terms of capitulation, and 2 days later, Hand witnessed this momentous surrender.
Hand contributed several plans to the Army. In 1783, he prepared a plan for the Office of Inspector General. He also prepared a schedule for garrisoning the northwestern frontier surrendered by the British. In addition, he planned establishment of the Adjutant General’s Department. His energy and daring as a soldier, his excellent horsemanship, and his skill in military science won the respect of his troops, although he was a strict disciplinarian. He was regarded highly by Washington for his zeal and ability.

**Return to Civil Life**

At the conclusion of the war, General Hand returned to Lancaster and resumed his medical practice, becoming extremely active in politics on the local, State, and national levels. In turn, he was a member of the Continental Congress and the Assembly of Pennsylvania. In 1789, as Chief Burgess of Lancaster, he wrote Congress urging the selection of Lancaster as the National Capital. His activities for the next 13 years were many and continued unabated until September 3, 1802, when he died suddenly at his home, Rock Ford.

One research highlight was discovery of the inventory of General Hand’s estate. This has permitted the location of specific articles that were in the house at Hand’s time and serves as a guide in furnishing the rooms as they were. Because of the selectivity exercised in furnishing the house, many pieces are still needed; but the search continues, and donors of late 18th century items steadily come forward.

Visitors to Rock Ford will be met by hostesses costumed in comparatively simple hoopless dresses of the Federalist period. They will probably be surprised at the bold colors of the rooms’ interior, especially the blue that fills the spacious center halls, stairways, and main parlor. They will find special interest in the hostesses’ description of family life at the time. And in the craft shop they will find handmade articles representing skills long vanished in many parts of the nation.

Donegal Chapter, DAR, of Lancaster is represented on the Board of the Rock Ford Foundation and has adopted Rock Ford as its local project.

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Would you like to tour New England? Mrs. Louis W. Currier has prepared for your chapter’s program a 35-mm, color-slide tour of historic New England. You will meet the Mayflower; you will see the Sturgis Library; you will view The Constitution; the Longfellow House and Hawthorne’s old manse will be on your tour. We will save the rest till you make your reservation for the program with the Program Office, NSDAR, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Rental is $1.50.
"Count Pulaski Lives On"

By Currin E. Combitts

Count Pulaski Chapter, Pulaski, Va.

Through the efforts of the Pulaski Foundation, Inc., of New York City, money is being raised for a Pulaski Center in the town of Warka, Poland, to honor Count Casimir Pulaski, the Polish nobleman who fought and died for America in the Revolutionary War. The center will include a restoration of the Pulaski home, a veterans' hospital, library, museum, schools, churches, etc. For almost 2 years the foundation, composed of Polish-American men in virtually all fields of endeavor, worked diligently to bring Miss Wanda Bindczyh Pulaska to this country. The purpose of the visit of this sixth generation descendant to this and other towns bearing the name of her illustrious ancestor was to get American support and money for the Polish Center.

A spokesman for the foundation stated it hoped to establish a scholarship fund for Wanda by attempting to get the towns and cities named for her ancestor to underwrite expenses. He also said the foundation hopes that Wanda can return to this country for her higher education, perhaps when she is in her teens.

Wanda, whose ancestor spent $50,000 equipping his own troops for service in the American War for Independence, was given the usual key-to-the-city welcome when she arrived in Pulaski, Va. A state banquet was held for the little Polish lady at a local hotel. Dr. Lillian Smith, of Count Pulaski Chapter, gave the main address. During the course of the evening many gifts were exchanged, and much good feeling abounded among those present and taking part in the activities. The local chapter presented Wanda with a fairy stone necklace, and Mrs. W. W. Higginbotham, vice regent of the chapter, presented the guest of honor with an oil painting of the honoree by Mrs. Mabel Purvis, local artist. Wanda, in turn, presented gifts to her hosts—busts of Count Pulaski. Her grandmother, who accompanied her, was not overlooked in the gift giving, nor were the parents, who remained behind in Poland. All were remembered.

Not a stone was left unturned by the committee in charge of arrangements to make Wanda's visit a happy and memorable one, and certainly Count Pulaski Chapter contributed to this in large measure. A visit to one of the local five- and ten-cent stores delighted her childish heart. A doll and carriage were soon removed from the shelves, as well as an American flag, books, and clothing. A visit to one of the elementary schools, where she mingled with children her own age and once again became the recipient of many gifts, gave her reason to remember this town for many years to come.

After a gay 2 days in this city, where Wanda Pulaska captured the hearts of its people, she departed for Savannah, Ga., to visit the scene of her forefather's death during the Battle of Savannah—the year 1779.

Note

Count Casimir Pulaski (1748-1779), a Polish nobleman who served under Washington during the Revolutionary War, attempted to drive the Russians from his country, but was unsuccessful, so he escaped to Turkey, going on to France. In that country he became acquainted with Benjamin Franklin, who was soliciting French aid for the American Colonies. Pulaski joined the American Army in 1777 and took part courageously in the battle of the Brandywine. He was advanced to the rank of brigadier general and was present during the winter at Valley Forge. Later, he opened recruiting offices in Baltimore for a cavalry corps, called "Pulaski's Legion." He was killed during the siege of Savannah, where he commanded all cavalry units.
DAR Essay Contest—America: Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow

By Ed Penn

Hamilton Junior High School, Long Beach, Calif.

W R I T I N G in the junior high school can serve a number of purposes. For one, children can prepare articles and reports on subjects which they have studied for some time and also be prepared to lend their talents to creative writing. Out of this fund of information and understanding, each youngster selects some unit or phase or a big topic and writes it up in his own way. As can be readily understood, this is quite satisfying and at the same time laborious, calling for much work and effort to make the end product satisfying. Throughout the written assignment youngsters are made aware of the problem, and they too learn to accept the fact that any recorded work—any theme or essay—must be the best they can do. Furthermore, and by the same process, they realize they are extending their power to write with clarity and correctness.

Unquestionably young people express much interest in contests, so C. Elmann, the Hamilton Junior High School principal, and the social studies staff, headed by Allen Edwards, let the students speak for themselves. This was done by entering the DAR contest, with Mrs. John M. Lyons chairing the history essay contest and in overall charge, and with the students and staff concurring on the title—America: Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow.

Of a certainty, it is no easy task to get junior high school students working with pen and ink. By the same token, it is quite discouraging for youngsters to rewrite a paper a number of times until it is technically correct and the very best they can do. However, the self satisfaction and inner feeling of accomplishment more than makes up for the work done. From a teacher point of view, the outpouring of ideas, creative talent, clear thinking, and true patriotic Americanism is more than just compensation for the extra work involved and the long hours of tedious work of correcting paper after paper, which, to my way of thinking, is one

(Continued on page 620)
Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge
By Frances W. (Mrs. Theodore E.) Johnson, Coordinator, Organizational Relations

THERE EXISTS at historic Valley Forge, Pa., a national organization devoted to perpetuating the same concepts of freedom that inspired George Washington and his troops 184 years ago.

This organization—Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge—works on a year-round basis at the vital task of stimulating better appreciation and understanding of America's Constitutional Republic.

In 1949 Communist activity in the United States was at a new high; public understanding of this threat to our free way of life—at a new low. Realizing that a positive program to encourage a complete understanding of the American Way of Life both here and abroad was essential, a group of businessmen and educators conceived the idea of and established Freedoms Foundation. Headquarters were appropriately located in Valley Forge. Nonprofit, nonsectarian, non-partisan, nonpolitical, and tax exempt, this organization's purpose is to encourage all of the people to comprehend, defend, and extend the rights, freedoms, and responsibilities inherent under our Constitutional form of government.

Employing the free enterprise principle of incentive and reward, Freedoms Foundation developed an Annual National Awards Program to encourage and stimulate activities that increase understanding and appreciation of the freedoms we enjoy and the responsibilities we must assume as Americans.

Since inception of the program, hundreds of thousands of entries have been received and more than 10,000 cash awards and medals, historic trips, and Freedom Libraries, with emphasis on Awards for youth, have been made or given to students, teachers, members of the Armed Forces, writers, ministers, mothers, broadcasters, actors, businessmen, civic leaders, communities, schools, colleges, companies—Americans and groups from all walks of life.

Through this Speak Up for America program, the Foundation draws on the brainpower and creativity of Americans from coast to coast and has accumulated over the years what is believed to be by far the greatest collection of modern speeches, sermons, editorials, cartoons, plays, papers, programs, posters, radio and television scripts, booklets, leaflets, advertisements etc., on the American Way that exists in the Nation.

Freedoms Foundation has effected the distribution of multimillion awarded articles and copies of the American Credo. It conducts research seminars on the American system for teachers; holds pilgrimage tours and lectures for school children on awarded articles and projects; provides speakers on the American Credo for hundreds of organization meetings; carries on the eighth year of weekly national radio network programs, and on Armed Forces Radio Network overseas; and provides traveling educational exhibits showing teachers, principals and students the work of Annual Award winners.

The Foundation works to dissipate national apathy toward maintenance of the American Way and enable our citizens to understand and defeat the challenge of Communist propaganda.

Freedoms Foundation has no endowment, no principal supporters. It relies upon the generosity of many public-spirited individuals, foundations, schools, and business concerns for annual membership income to carry out its program. Contributions are tax exempt, by ruling of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

Today, Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, its offices, library facilities and meeting rooms, are housed in three small, old, scattered buildings on the beautiful 80-acre plot, in part purchased by the Foundation, in part donated by patriotic citizens, during the past 11 years. In these wooden buildings—two renovated barns and a small house—are stored priceless exhibits and the great collection of modern expressions on the American Way—material produced by concerned Americans and reviewed by the distinguished independent awards juries in the Annual Awards Programs.

Well aware of the urgent need to provide proper facilities for the housing and display of these materials and to make them available to research scholars, teachers, patriotic groups, and community organizations, and appreciative of the import that a permanent American Freedom Center would have on present and future generations of Americans, the Foundation's Board of Trustees has set aside 40 beautiful acres of rolling land at the National Headquarters in Valley Forge for the site of the American Freedom Center and has undertaken a campaign for $1,500,000 to construct and equip the Center building.

The Directors of Freedoms Foundation:
(Continued on page 621)
FOR WHAT AVAIL—IF FREEDOM FAIL

By Sandra Elizabeth Smith,
DAR National Good Citizen,
Hall High School, Little Rock, Ark.

Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, National Chairman, DAR Good Citizens Committee, presents award, a Paul Revere bowl, to the National Good Citizen, Sandra Elizabeth Smith, of Little Rock, Ark.

“For what avail the plough or sail, Or land or life, if freedom fail?”
—Ralph Waldo Emerson

OF WHAT AVAIL the strong wings of the eagle if he be not free to soar into the unknown? So be it with man! What matter if he have the heritage of Washington and Jefferson and a faultless democracy, if his individual freedoms disappear? What matter if ours be “the land of the free and the home of the brave” if our people witness the constant overpowering force of government? Should this prevail, who would dare predict our Nation’s future?

In order to preserve our freedoms, we should rededicate ourselves to the ideals for which our forefathers fought the Revolutionary War and about which Thomas Jefferson wrote in the Declaration of Independence—the ideals which emphasize the importance of the individual. Many people today feel that the government should underwrite everything we do, but when a government, which ultimately is the people themselves, overshadows the power of the individual, then freedoms disappear. If America is to be free, we must individually feel a personal responsibility for her freedoms. We must have greater incentives to do necessary tasks ourselves rather than letting them be undertaken for us by the government. We must develop appreciation for the value of work and a sense of pride in a job well done.

It is true that communism is a challenge to America’s freedoms, but with more emphasis placed on individual worth this threat will fade. I have confidence in the American people and believe they will work to protect the precious freedoms established by their forefathers. Individuals made America, and only individuals can insure our American heritage. Emerson gave a watchword to posterity when he wrote: “For what avail . . . if freedom fail?”

PATRIOTIC EDUCATION WEEK

October 12–19

By Elizabeth Prince Bennett
National President,
Children of the American Revolution

This month, the National Society, Children of the American Revolution, will be sponsoring PATRIOTIC EDUCATION WEEK for the fourth year. The 8-day period begins on October 12, Columbus Day, and ends on October 19, Yorktown Day. More than ever before, Americans need a renewed emphasis on their priceless heritage—American liberty.

We appeal to you, as members of the DAR, to help us have this week named for national observance. The CAR has asked the Congress to grant national recognition to Patriotic Education Week by having the President sign a proclamation. Senator Clifford P. Case (R-N. J.) has introduced Senate Joint Resolution Number 115 in the United States Senate and Congressman Peter Frelinghuysen, Jr. (R-N. J.), has introduced House Joint Resolution Number 458. We would be grateful for your assistance in writing to the Senators in your State and the Representative in your district and ask for their backing in requesting the Congress to pass one of these resolutions. Won’t you ask in your letter that your Senators and Representative get in touch with the Chairman of the respective Senate and House Judiciary Committees and request that the bills be reported favorably at the first opportunity and further that they vote for it when it comes up on the floor for consideration?

Similar to your successful Constitution Week, we, too, want to make Patriotic Education Week a special time for national recognition.
MEANDERING down from the northwest comes the longest and widest river in Iowa, the Des Moines. Along its banks and on its waters many of Iowa's legends and much of its history have happened. Let us imagine that we can take a journey through time on the river.

As we glide in our canoe along the river, the sun is rising through the mist on a morning in the year 1673. Suddenly as we round a bend we come face to face with a canoe bearing two men. They say their names are Louis Joliet and Jacques Marquette. They are exploring the mouth of the Moineona River, as the Des Moines was called by the Indians. As we journey on up the river, we pass many villages of Indians. Our guide tells us that these are the camps of the Pactet (Iowa), Maha (Omaha), Pan (Pawnee), the Aten-tauta (Ote), Illinois, and Peouated (Peoria) Tribes, all of whom lived along the Des Moines.

Two years have passed. As we stop along the banks at an Ote village, to get provisions, we meet Baron Lahoutan, who is stocking up on Turkey corn. The Indians along that part of the river had raised great quantities of this corn. Baron Lahoutan has made a map of the river, but he calls it the Otenta.

Many years pass by, and we see only Indians along the river. It is now the beginning of the 19th century. The modern word Des Moines has begun to appear. We find the name Des Moines has been credited with a number of different meanings. Among them: River of the Mounds, because of the many Indian mounds along its banks. Another: River of the Monks, because of a party of Trappist monks that once lived there. It is sometimes called the Less, or the Smaller. The most authentic meaning seems to be The River of the Monks.

As we journey on up the river, we begin to pass white men's villages. In 1820 we hear that the first cabin has been erected near the mouth of the Des Moines River by Dr. Samuel C. Muir. In 1836 we are rounding the great bend of the Des Moines and pass a small village named Keosauqua, the first real town we have seen. While still in the bend we cross the shallow waters of Elys Ford, where later the Mormons passed on their way to the west.

As we move on up the river, we near the place where the first religious service on the west bank of the Des Moines River is being held. Both Indians and whites are attending. We stop for a moment, and then move on.

After a while we meet a steamboat. The craft's name is Hero, and it is the first steamboat on the Des Moines River. The captain says it was built at Bridgeport, Pa., in 1834. In the spring of 1843 we meet another steamboat. We are told its name is the Agatha. Its captain, James Lafferty, tells us it has come all the way from Farmington, Iowa.

It is to carry troops and supplies to a new military post at Raccoon Fork.

After the Louisiana Purchase, we find that the Des Moines River has become much more important. More people are traveling on the river, and much freight goes up and down. After about 1815, we see a number of herds of cattle being driven along the watershed of the river.

We find that, with the coming of more settlers, the Des Moines Valley throbs with activity. Claims are being staked out, and homes are being built. Villages all along the river are springing up like mushrooms. Schools are being established, churches organized, and mills being built. Roads, bridges, railroads, telegraph lines are being constructed. The river is getting crowded.

Now we are passing one of the largest cities on the river, and the Capital of the State of Iowa, Des Moines; named the same as our river. We have come over 267 miles and are moving through the 20th Century.

We pass old Fort Des Moines and see the soldiers of two world wars stationed there. In the second of these wars, we see our country's first women soldiers living there at the fort. They are called the Women's Army Corps or briefly, "the WACs".

During the first half of the nineteen hundreds, cities and industrial plants are building on the river banks and are filling our beautiful river with trash and other pollution. Soil erosion is also a problem. But toward the close of the half century these problems of the river are being met.

As the second half of the century opens, the quiet of the evening falls on the River Des Moines. Only pleasure boats and fishermen are around us on the water. In the darkening sky we see Echo pass across the heavens, and as darkness deepens around us, we look toward the morning of the future on the Des Moines.

By Susan Harbison
Sixth Grade,
Van Buren Community School, Keosauqua, Iowa

Susan Jane Harbison
The Beautiful Ohio River

By Diane Lynn Stewart
Fifth Grade,
Central School, Morgantown, W. Va.

Would you like to go traveling down the beautiful Ohio River with me? We will see the cities and visit the State. I will tell you of its history.

We wonder how a great river is formed. Unlike other rivers of the Ohio Valley, the Ohio River was formed in the Glacial period, when the land to the northward was covered with an immense ice crust. At one time water from the glacier was so abundant that it formed a lake into which emptied some of the rivers now tributaries to the Ohio. As the glacier retreated toward the North Pole, leaving the Great Lakes and numerous other lakes in its wake, the land surface of the Ohio Valley continued to rise. The lake, which at one time had covered it, drained dry, leaving what people today call “the most beautiful river in the world.”

Besides its beauty, the Ohio has a history which we shall now study. The first person to claim the Ohio River was a Frenchman, Robert La Salle.

La Salle came to America to find the mouths of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. He crossed the Atlantic Ocean and over lakes and rivers of North America until he came to the Illinois River. There La Salle built a fort and waited for supplies, but supplies never came because the ship had been lost. So, La Salle took some men into Canada, where he got some supplies. When they came back to the Illinois River there was no fort left, and they could not find the men. After looking for a while, La Salle found Tonty and his men. La Salle and Tonty, with full supplies, continued their search for the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. They finally found them. La Salle placed a marker which meant the land around the Ohio’s and the Mississippi’s mouth belonged to the French.

The Ohio River did not belong to the French for long, because the English wanted it. The English colonists heard stories about the Western States from hunters and explorers. Colonists began to dream of new homes beyond the mountains, and some went to the new region.

The French claimed all of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, and they strongly objected to the coming of the English settlers. One reason was because the English would go by their own rules. Another reason was, they would not have as much fur trade with the Indians.

The struggle over land was part of the larger struggle between France and England. Each wanted to be the strongest nation in Europe.

The Indians were drawn into this fight, and usually they helped the French.

There was, however, one strong group of Indians who hated the French. These were the Iroquois, who lived in upper New York. The Iroquois helped the English by stopping the French from taking the Great Lakes.

Still, the English claimed the valley of the Ohio, which is a part of the larger Mississippi Valley.

The French king was angry when he heard the news. He sent out a message that said, “The Ohio belongs to me. Its lands are my lands. I will not endure the English on my land.”

The French sent Captain Celoron Blainville in 1749 to bury leaden plates asserting their claim at points along the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers. This he did, and at the same time he nailed boards bearing the arms of France to trees at or near the places where the plates were buried.

The Governor of Virginia sent a message warning the French to leave. The governor chose George Washington, who had surveyed the disputed land, to carry the message to the Forks of the Ohio.

The French were polite, but they refused to leave the fort or give up the land. The Virginia men started home. Washington pushed ahead. He tried to cross a river on logs, but he fell in. He reached Virginia and reported the French answer.

Then the colonists tried to drive out the French. Virginia raised a small army, and so did other Colonies. Washington was an officer in the Virginia forces, and he and his men had a fight with the French. Although the colonists were brave fighters, they were defeated.

The English king then sent armies to the Colonies. They were commanded by General Edward Braddock. They drove the French out of Fort Duquesnes and out of the Ohio Valley.

As we continue to look at the history, we see that Cornstalk and Lord Dunmore fought a battle at Point Pleasant.

The English were attacking the settlers along the Ohio River, and Lord Dunmore and his men did not want to wait for General Lewis and his troops, so they went on without them. Cornstalk, an Indian chief, thought he would fight with General Lewis’s troops and then Lord Dunmore’s troops.

Cornstalk lost the fight, ending with victory for the Virginians.

There is a monument in Point Pleasant to represent this battle for all to see, even today. Cornstalk’s grave is there, too.

Later the British and the Americans fought each other in the Revolutionary War. In September, 1777, the British stirred up the Indians against the American settlers along the Ohio River.

The Indians were going to attack Fort Henry, so everyone hurried to Fort Henry.

After the people had fought for a long time and had driven the Indians away from the door, they realized that they had very little gunpowder left. Colonel Zane asked for a volunteer, who would go after it. Many men stepped up, and Colonel Zane said they would have to choose
among themselves. Elizabeth Zane asked Colonel Zane if she could get it. He argued with her but finally agreed. The Indians did not pay any attention when she went to the cabin, but when she came back they saw the keg. They started shooting at her but they missed. She reached the fort safely, and the Indians went away very soon after that.

Later, in the history of the Ohio Valley, a large bridge was built across the Ohio at Wheeling, W. Va., because Henry Clay decided to build a highway from Cumberland to Wheeling. When it got to Wheeling they decided to make it cross the Ohio River. They built a suspension bridge across it.

A History of Bayou Boeuf

By Willie Critchfield Wright

Seventh Grade,

Evergreen Elementary School, Evergreen, La.

We believe all the bayous in Louisiana were formed by our rivers during periods of overflow, when the rivers could not dispose of the large amounts of melted snow from the North and the excessive local rains. Of all the bayous formed, none was so generous to the area through which it flowed as was historic Bayou Boeuf. Finding its source in Valentine and Indian Lakes, 10 miles west of Alexandria, La., the Boeuf strikes out in a southeasterly direction, making many turns. Seventy-five miles farther on it forms, with her sister bayou, Cocodrie, near Washington, still another bayou. This one is near river size, Courtableau.

The 75-mile stretch of the Boeuf was the happy hunting ground and campsite of the Beluxy, Pascagoula, Old Yonahny, and Choctaw Indians as late as 1830, when the United States purchased the area from France in the famous Louisiana Purchase. These tribes, with others of the Mississippi Valley, were known as the “Mound Builders”. Here on our bayou they killed buffalo, for we know the thundering herd came every year to winter in the canebrakes on the bayou banks. Here they fished and did simple farming and traded with their neighbors, the Acadians, who began to arrive in the area about 1765. This happy life was not to last, for when the Territory came under the ownership of the United States, the fine protection the Indians had enjoyed under the Spanish commandants at Poste des Rapides, Poste des Avoyelles, and Poste des Opelousas was no more. The land-hungry American settlers and traders discovered, even before the transfer of sovereignty, that the overflows of the Red River through the Bayou Boeuf had built along her banks the most fertile alluvial soil in the Territory of Orleans. The Indian was forced from his land, and the Boeuf was no longer to know his cypress canoe. Many ways were found to bring this about. The most interesting and the one involving the greatest area of land concerned the grant by Baron de Carondelet to the Pascagoula and Choctaw Indian chiefs, Mataha and Big Bread, in 1783 of 46,800 arpents of land, “forty arpents deep along the Bayou Boeuf on both sides of the bayou.” An arpent is about four-fifths of an acre, and the scope of the above described property ran from Cheneyville to Lamoure. The traders Fulton and Miller of the Poste des Rapides claimed this vast area on the basis of an unpaid bill of $11,272.00—3 cents per acre. So the red man made way for the white man, and he was not long in coming.

Nearly all the new settlers were from Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia, and at first they centered around the present town of Cheneyville; for this was as far up Bayou Boeuf as navigation could be certain. First came the Welleses to build Welleswood at Lecompte, the town named for their famous race horse. Acclaimed king of the American turf, Le Comte was sold to an Englishman, developed pneumonia, and died aboard ship en route to England. It was from Welleswood that James Madison Welles set out for New Orleans to take his office as Governor of Louisiana, only following in the footsteps of a famous Bayou Boeuf neighbor, Thomas Overton Moore. The Pearces settled at Loyd’s Bridge, the Tanners built Witchwood and Walnut Grove near Cheneyville, and there were many others. Plantations, land, and homes we can see today were hacked out of virgin forest, and the waters of the Boeuf were troubled day and night by ships and barges.
I, the Mighty Tennessee

By Ann Allen

Eighth Grade, Lausanne School, Memphis, Tenn.

I, the Mighty Tennessee River, am really two rivers—the old Tennessee and the new. Until the coming of the Tennessee Valley Authority, I defied every human attempt at conquest. I could be used, but only at great danger and “on terms forbidding to commerce and industry”. So I remained a wild river. “Tawny and unsubdued, an Indian among rivers,” I was unimpressed by man’s effort to improve me, and went on my own way.

I am long enough and big enough to flow into some ocean, but instead I double back on my course, go to the great Mississippi River, which carries all the waters into the Gulf. Because of my curving path, which makes me “unique among American rivers,” I flow through seven States of the South, North Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, Alabama, Tennessee, and Mississippi. At my lower end I look like any other river. I am the river that flows into the Ohio at Paducah, Ky. At my upper end nothing is simple. I have no “clearly identifiable upper end”. No man can determine my actual source. I draw waters “from all points of the compass within an area extending over the southwestern end of the Valley of Virginia and the lofty mountains of east Tennessee, western North Carolina, and northern Georgia.”

Throughout colonial times and all of pioneer history, the Indians held my banks and grimly blockaded my waters. Great Britain, France, and Spain were rivals for possession of my valley, which was the scene of wars and ambushes. For half a century “the Indian wars reddened the land it made, the finest place to make a home. They are made even more certain of this today, when, in this time of national water shortage, they learn that historic Bayou Boeuf is to be used for distribution of water for irrigation from two gigantic reservoirs to be constructed in the Valentine and Indian Lake areas. What do you think the Beluxy, Pascagoula, Old Yonahny, and Choctaw Indians would think of all of this?

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The States came into being. I gave my name to the State I divided. Time went on. First, flatboats replaced the French boats, then, steamboats succeeded the flatboats. Then, as my "stubborn wildness began to be deplored, the army of engineers began their patient surveys".

At this point Civil War broke out. I became an important route of invasion for the Federal troops. There were many gunboats and transports on my waters, and because I ran the wrong way for the South, the Federal armies succeeded. War went badly for the South.

Another half century went by, with new attempts at taming my waters. These also failed. I could be crossed by ferry, bridge, or airplane, but I was still what I had always been—"an obstacle to be crossed rather than a path to be followed." The railroads, which so often laid their tracks along river valleys, or even hugged the banks of other rivers, did not follow me for any great distance. They bridged me and connected with me, but took care to lay their mainline tracks at a respectful distance. I was lazy, traveling my own ways, discontented with the improvements imposed upon me. On my banks there was little habitation. I disappointed the hopes of many cities along my route.

These dreams arose again with the beginning of World War I and the starting of Wilson Dam, but the problem was less than half solved. Circling and tumbling, contrary to improvements, I was unsubdued. The Wilson Dam did little to help during World War I. It became a subject of controversy, and continued to be through the Coolidge and Hoover administrations. But in 1932, events took a different turn. A new president, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, took office. During his campaign, he promised people that, if elected he would re-activate the work at Muscle Shoals and complete the Wilson Dam. He not only promised that the Wilson Dam would be completed, but also that many other dams would be built along my course. He kept these promises by creating the Tennessee Valley Authority. He placed in the hands of this branch "the responsibility for advancement in all fields of the conservation and development of resources." Mr. Roosevelt started the process which subdued me. He could see the usefulness of me, the mighty Tennessee River. He not only saw, from the creation of these many dams, electrical power development, but also the means for flood control, soil-erosion control, forest conservation, and even the utilization of the lands near my banks. He realized that all of these factors would help many industries.

Many dams were built up and down my waters. These dams include "the Kentucky, Pickwick Landing, Wilson, Wheeler, Guntersville, Hales Bar, Chickamauga, Watts Bar, and Fort Loudoun Dams." On my branches are many more, one of which is the Norris Dam. These dams have changed me into a series of long, narrow lakes.

The Tennessee Valley Authority uses my waters for electric power and for irrigation, and keeps a channel open for shipping. My banks are mostly of clay or rock, so that my channel is permanent. The electric power created by the use of the dams is a wonderful thing and has increased greatly since its beginning. This power has enabled farms nearby to have electricity at low costs. "During World War II about three-fourths of the electricity produced by the Tennessee Valley Authority dams was used for war production. Large amounts of power was used at the atomic plant at Oak Ridge, Tennessee".

The amount of shipping has increased, too. Today huge towboats move up and down my channel. Products are carried on these barges from many of the States. This is possible because "the channel connects with the inland waterway system of the United States." Raw materials, steel, cotton goods, grain, gasoline, oil, machinery, merchandise, automobiles, and military vehicles all are carried up and down my reaches by the barges.

Floods are controlled by the reservoirs behind the dams. My waters are kept at low levels behind these reservoirs during the flood season, so that the reservoirs can store the waters from the winter rains and snows. During the dry season these stored waters are released. Thus, control of my waters solves the flood problem, and, when my waters are released, an electrical problem, in that they generate power that would be lacking during the dry season when natural water is low.

So, at long last, I, once a wild river, am submerged and have become "the river of the Tennessee Valley Authority." I have become, of all the rivers in the world, the one "most thoroughly subdued to man's will." I am now a civil and obliging stream. Any man can control me with only the flick of a switch. Tourists can stare at me from observation booths placed on high points. Thousands of acres along my shoreline are devoted to public parks. Many families have vacation cottages along my shores. They fish from my banks and ski and swim in my waters. The Indians are gone, and I, "the old Indian river, now wear the dress of civilization." I truly have become a source of service and pleasure to mankind.

"PRESENCE" OF MIND

When unexpected conflicts rise
Within my being, and I try
To quell them and be undisturbed,
Too often, they will not comply.

And then, I recognize the call
Of old ancestors stirring in
My blood, and making strong demands
On life, through me, their living kin.

With such a host of forebears there
Forever in the shadows back
Of thoughts and instincts, how can I
Defend myself from their attack?

Defend? Truth is, when I pursue
The road they point, I always find
A feeling I have done my best,
And they and I share peace of mind!

—Mildred Tatlock Binder,
Omaha Chapter, Omaha, Neb.
Cadet Capt. Francis J. Mason, of Elizabeth, N. J., received a wrist watch, the Samuel Pierpont Langley Award, as the outstanding student in aerodynamics, from Mrs. Ashmead White, President General, at Air Force Academy graduation exercises. Mrs. J. Herschel White, Honorary State Regent of Colorado, stands at right.

A portable typewriter is the award received by Cadet Howard D. Graves at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y. This was presented by Mrs. William J. Sullivan, Jr., First Vice President General, June 2, 1961.

Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes, Recording Secretary General, is shown presenting the DAR prize to Midshipman Gary Gilbert Herzberg at a ceremony at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. on June 6.

Cadet D. A. Feldman, of the United States Coast Guard Academy 1961 graduating class, was given the DAR award for excellence in theoretical and practical seamanship by Mrs. Thomas Earle Stribling, Chaplain General, on June 6.
By Herberta Ann Leonardy
Registered Parliamentarian

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

QUESTION: When a chapter regent serves only 2 months of her term of office and resigns, what is her status?

ANSWER: She is the immediate past chapter regent. Had she taken office and never presided, she would still be a past regent. (Robert's Book, Parliamentary Law, question 236, p. 495.)

QUESTION: Is the parliamentarian an officer?

ANSWER: Whether or not the parliamentarian is an officer would depend on the chapter bylaws. If the parliamentarian is included among the elective officers in the bylaws, then the parliamentarian is an officer. This should never be done. Robert says that if a parliamentarian is to be appointed in a local organization it should be done by the presiding officer (regent), and that presiding officer should be able to appoint one in whose abilities she has confidence. Usually the appointment of a parliamentarian by the regent is approved by the chapter executive board.

QUESTION: Is it permissible in a DAR chapter, when there is only one candidate for an office, to have a viva voce vote instead of a ballot vote?

ANSWER: If your chapter follows the DAR pattern, all elections are by ballot, and a majority vote shall elect. To vote by a voice vote when the bylaws require a ballot vote would be to suspend your bylaws, and this cannot be done. (R.O.R., p. 267.) Even if there is but one candidate for each office, a ballot vote must be taken.

QUESTION: Will you give some of the differences between British and American parliamentary law?

ANSWER: Thomas B. Reed was Speaker of the United States House of Representatives from 1889-91 and from 1895-99 and is considered one of America's great parliamentarians. In his book, Reed's Parliamentary Rules, he points out some interesting differences. "The Previous Question" was introduced to Parliament in 1604 by Sir Henry Vane. In the British House of Commons "the previous question" kills the bill; in American legislative procedure "the previous question" kills debate. In the British procedure a motion to adjourn, at least of a certain kind, is debatable, and a motion to adjourn debate can be debated to exhaustion. With us, a body must say "Yes" or "No" to the question of adjournment, and the motion to adjourn debate, at least in this form, is unknowable. British do not "strike out." They prefer to decide whether or not the words "shall stand part of the question." In British procedure the motion to reconsider is not allowed.

QUESTION: If the regent resigns or there is a vacancy in that office, how is the payment of bills? May the regent give written authorization for the payment of bills?

ANSWER: The regent signs the authorization when it is completely filled out. The purpose of the regent's signing an authorization for the payment of bills is that she will know whether or not the expenditures are for the sums and purposes authorized by the bylaws. If the regent signs the authorization in blank, she in effect suspends the bylaws, which cannot legally be done. This requirement is for the protection of the chapter, the regent, and the treasurer. It is a very precarious thing to sign anything in blank. The regent should sign the authorization when it is completely filled out and not before.

QUESTION: Where should parliamentary inquiries be sent?

ANSWER: If your State has a State Parliamentarian, the questions concerning the State should be sent to her. She may direct the inquiry to the National Parliamentarian or advise the member to do so. If the question concerns NSDAR bylaws, etc., it should be sent to the National Parliamentarian.

QUESTION: In our chapter a main motion was passed early in the business meeting. Later, when other business was on the floor, a member who had voted with the prevailing side moved to reconsider the vote on the motion. The chair never called up the motion to reconsider. What should the member have done?

ANSWER: The member who made the motion should have called it up when no other question was pending, even though the general orders were being carried out. (R.O.R., p. 157, lines 11-14.)

QUESTION: May a revision be laid on the table?

ANSWER: The motion to substitute the revision for the existing bylaws is the question that may be laid on the table.

QUESTION: Are there two kinds of main motions?

ANSWER: Yes. The main motion is divided into two kinds, an original main motion and incidental main motions. (R.O.R., p. 52.) The most important difference between the two is that the "Objection to the Consideration of a Question" cannot be applied to an incidental main motion.

QUESTION: When a member is discourteous, what can the chair do?

ANSWER: If the discourtesy is a breach of order, the chair can call the member to order; but if you mean just bad manners, Robert says (p. 528, question 352) "Parliamentary law cannot oblige anyone to be courteous." Breach of order is a breach of the rules in speaking or decorum in debate. Examples:

1. Attacking the motives of another.
2. Referring to an opponent by name.
3. Using an offensive epithet.
4. Making unpleasant personal references.
5. Disrespect to the presiding officer is a breach of decorum. (P.L., p. 149, first line of the last paragraph.)

QUESTION: What is a revision of the bylaws?

ANSWER: A revision is an amendment, (Continued on page 601)
The following is a statement by Bonner Fellers, Brigadier General, United States Army Retired, before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, June 21, 1961. He is Vice Chairman and National Director of CITIZENS FOREIGN AID COMMITTEE. General Fellers has a background of 15 years of overseas duty—12 in the Orient, 2 in the Middle East, 1 in the Southwest Pacific. During the years 1936–38 he was in the Philippines as the military liaison officer between General MacArthur and President Quezon. During 1940–42 he was the United States military observer with the British Forces in the Libyan Desert Campaigns. In the Pacific War, 1943–46, he was Military Secretary to General of the Army Douglas MacArthur and Chief of his Joint Planning Division.

FOREIGN AID ROBS UNITED STATES MILITARY DEFENSE

Military Dictatorships

One of the steps in our effort to strengthen the security of emerging countries is to bring carefully selected young men to the United States for military training. Attending our military schools gives these foreign trainees a new outlook. Here they are given better food, more pay, and a higher standard of living than they have ever before known.

Upon their return home, their outlook changes. Their government appears inadequate, selfish and antiquated. They find that United States dollar handouts have bred corruption in high places. They form a clique separate and apart from the others.

Convinced that they could run their country far better than their present Chief of State, they plot his overthrow. With the weapons and training which we have provided they have the means to take over the government by force. Thus, our military assistance programs are creating potential military dictatorships.

Emerging Countries

In countries eager to become modern states, the initial needs are simple: Improved diet
Medical care
Sanitary measures
Elementary education
Technical know-how
Moral standards
Internal security
Just and stable government.

If the country is successfully to emerge, these ingredients must be developed simultaneously, otherwise progress is thrown out of balance and failure is inevitable. The process does not necessitate huge dollar expenditures. Rather it is a slow all encompassing evolution requiring steadfast determination and patience.

Such a program has already succeeded in the Philippines. Possibly the emergence of the Philippine Republic is the most successful foreign aid achievement of all time. As an initial step toward independence the Philippines asked for American specialists—dietitians, doctors, sanitary engineers, school teachers, and missionaries. In less than half a century, the Philippines emerged as a Republic with a stable government responsive to the will of the people. The Filipino people asked for this assistance and they themselves paid for it.

Aid Theory Unsound

The theory of our present foreign aid bears little resemblance to that followed in our aid to the Philippines. Today our aid is so lavish in dollars that it ignores the “hardship factor”. Among human beings seldom is there achievement without hardship. The same is true with the emerging countries. Give them much for nothing, and corruption, inflation, lack of purpose, and inadequate leadership result. Help peoples to earn that which they seek and achievement results.

Our aid theory today is a Marxist materialistic one. Aid advocates hold that for the most part plenty of dollars will do the job. Here is the theory:

An effectively designed program of aid for economic development is the best instrument available to the U. S. for encouraging the growth of politically mature, democratic societies.1

At a cost of more than $84 billion, this theory has been thoroughly tested around the globe. For an estimate of the result, a quotation from the book, Foreign Aid, Our Tragic Experiment, by Thomas S. Loeber, himself a dedicated worker in foreign aid, will suffice:

People do not improve merely if their environment is made more attractive. Lasting improvement, as Christianity teaches, must come from within.

Admitting past mismanagement in foreign aid, President Kennedy has promised to correct waste and inefficiency. But a well-administered aid program, materialistic in concept, would still be unsound in principle. Perfect execution cannot make an unsound principle succeed. On the other hand, somewhat imperfect execution of a sound principle can result in success.

Were the emerging countries of today to seek assistance for their basic needs and were they willing to support it—the initial program need not be expensive—the American people would respond with great zeal. Success would be certain but of necessity would come slowly.

Aid to NATO

* The U. S. provides 5 of the 20 divisions on the line from Switzerland to the North Sea. Ours are the only divisions combat-ready.

* For the NATO sea forces the U. S. provides 75 percent of the capital ships and 50 percent of the destroyers and submarines.

* For the NATO air forces the U. S. provides 20 percent of all air force requirements, 90 percent of all tactical nuclear striking power, and the entire strategic nuclear deterrent (SAC).

* In addition the U. S. has provided more than ½ supply, construction, and transportation facilities. For F. Y. 1960, the

Elizabeth Chesnut Barnes
National Chairman, National Defense Committee

1 Objectives of the U. S. Economic Assistance Program, Masa, Institute of Technology, Center for International Studies, Report to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Sen. Doc. No. 52, July 1957, Study No. 1. One of the Study authors is W. W. Rostow, now a Presidential Adviser.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
U.S. gave $1 billion in grant aid, $140 million for European production of the 104-G fighter-interceptor, and $40 million for weapons development.

* The U.S. over-all defense expenditures are three times more than that of all other NATO powers combined.

Proponents of the NATO defense call it a shield. Actually it is a thin shell, easily pierced. Defense proponents boast that since NATO’s inception the Reds have not taken one square foot of Western Europe. However, if the Kremlin has had or has now aggressive intent against Western Europe, it was not the NATO shell which has deterred attack. Since World War II the United States has possessed nuclear bombs and bombers (SAC) which quickly could destroy any target on the earth. This counter force was and is still is fear-some enough to discourage a Red invasion of Europe. It was this striking force (SAC) of which Sir Winston Churchill spoke, March 31, 1949:

I must not conceal from you the truth as I see it. It is certain that Europe would have been communized and London under bombardment some time ago but for the deterrent of the atomic bomb in the hands of the United States.

Foreign Aid Robs Our Defense

Let us now turn to the impact of this huge aid program on our own and the defense of the non-Communist countries.

We are living in a world dangerously turbulent. Communists have established a base in the Western Hemisphere 90 miles from our shores. Communist expansion now threatens our hemisphere. At the recent Vienna Conference, each leader was briefing the President on his defense message and that President Kennedy “turned to Sorensen and directed him to cut out all three ‘first-strike’ weapons.”

First- and Second-Strike Weapons

The difference between first-strike and second-strike weapons lies in how they are used. For example: A B–52 bomber is regarded as a first-strike weapon because on the ground it is vulnerable to an enemy sneak attack. To survive a sneak attack the B–52 must be airborne or protected by a bombproof. If the enemy strikes first and the B–52 thus survives, it becomes a second-strike weapon.

The Polaris submarine is considered a second-strike weapon because it probably would survive an initial enemy attack. However, hypothetically, were we to strike first, our Polaris would become a first-strike weapon.

The Reds know that we will not strike first. What they really want is to eliminate our principal nuclear striking force; then they would have a free hand everywhere. Several years ago Soviet leaders tried to induce General Twining to take the same stand against first-strike weapons that Dr. Rostow has taken. But General Twining, being more sophisticated on military matters, refused.

The Second Reason: To Save Money

Unquestionably the staff members closest to the President came into office trusting that the new Administration might be able successfully to negotiate with Khrushchev. By can-
ciling first-strike weapons, doubtless it was their naive but sincere hope to achieve an agreement on disarmament and an end to the cold war.

Back of these steps to ease Soviet-American tensions, the President surely had another—to him—vital reason. His budget for fiscal year 1962 was already deep in the red. To adhere to his foreign aid program and to decelerate a mounting deficit, deep cuts somewhere were indicated. The canceling of "first-strike" weapons would do more than ease Red fears; savings effected would facilitate bringing the foreign aid program into full fruition.

For fiscal year 1962 the $600 million aid to Latin America has already been approved. In addition, the President has asked for a foreign aid appropriation of $4.763 billion. Our overseas troops and installations spend annually approximately $3.2 billion. These troops relieve friendly countries of a heavy military burden, and in this sense are a form of foreign aid. The dollars they spend exercise an adverse effect on our balance of payments. For our agricultural foreign aid program under Public Law 480 $2 billion for fiscal year 1962 has been authorized. Also $40 million is being requested for the Peace Corps. On top of these huge sums are the funds being disbursed by various agencies with lending power of billions.

To sum up—the total United States overseas expenditures for fiscal year 1962 will reach $10 billion.

**B-70 Development Eliminated; Aircraft Nuclear Propulsion (ANP) Program Canceled**

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs is not at this hearing primarily concerned with specific defense measures except, of course, those which relate to foreign aid. It is unthinkable that the Congress would support a fantastic foreign expenditure of some $10 billion and at the same time condone cancellation of defense measures on which soon will depend free world survival.

The effective military shield of the non-Communist countries is our nuclear striking power. It is the only force which stands between freedom and slavery. This military shield is, in fact, foreign aid in its truest form. Behind this shield, most of these countries are safe to direct their energies to other than military pursuits.

In cutting out so-called 'first-strike' weapons, the President eliminated development of the B-70 bomber. Only four prototypes, aircraft but not bombers, are to be built. His announced reasons are:

- The increased missile program is a substitute;
- B-52 with Skybolt missiles will soon be available;
- B-70 would not be available before 1965;
- B-70 vulnerability on the ground (makes it a first-strike weapon);
- B-70 does not lend itself to airborne alert;
- B-70 bomber development elimination will save $1.4 billion.

* The increased missile program is a substitute.

Missiles complement rather than replace manned bombers. Manned bombers can seek and destroy moving or stationary targets. They can report on destruction inflicted. When on a strike mission they can be recalled. On the other hand, missiles cannot seek unknown targets, cannot strike moving targets, cannot report results, once launched cannot be recalled. The decision to discontinue reconnaissance flights over Russia has limited our intelligence sources and thereby restricted the effectiveness of missiles.

- The B-52 with the Skybolt will soon be available.

With its bomb load and the Skybolt missile the B-52 constitutes the backbone of our striking power. But the Skybolt missile will lose in effectiveness as our intelligence on Red military targets continues to dwindle. Moreover, the B-52 will approach obsolescence in the late 1960s.

- B-70 would not be available before 1965.

This time lag is normal. The B-52 was begun in 1948; it was not available to combat units until the close of 1955.

- B-70 vulnerability on the ground (makes it a first-strike weapon).

- B-70 does not lend itself to airborne alert.

The B-70, vulnerable on the ground and unsuited for airborne alert, should have bombproof shelter. It could then be classified as a second-strike weapon.

* The B-70 bomber development elimination will save $1.4 billion.

The saving of $1.4 billion by cancellation of the B-70 is negligible compared to its potential deterrent value. The B-70 would be the most destructive and versatile weapon ever developed. In 5 hours it could find and destroy any target, anywhere. Traveling at 2,000 miles per hour and above 70,000 feet, its probability of penetrating enemy defenses is 9 times that of the B-52.1

IT HAS BEEN CALCULATED THAT WERE A B-70 BOMBER FORCE IN EXISTENCE, IT WOULD COST THE SOVIETS $40 BILLION TO BUILD A DEFENSE AGAINST IT.2

LITTLE WONDER THAT THE REDS OBJECT TO ITS DEVELOPMENT!

**Aircraft Nuclear Propulsion (ANP)**

The President's announced reasons for this ANP cancellation are:

- After 15 years and $1 billion the possibility of a militarily useful nuclear-propelled aircraft in the foreseeable future is remote.
- The design for a substitute all-purpose plane has been requested combining certain B-70 and ANP characteristics; it must also have a high degree of survivability.
- A saving of $35 million for fiscal year 1962 and an eventual saving of $1 billion is possible.
- After 15 years and $1 billion the possibility of a militarily useful nuclear-propelled aircraft in the foreseeable future is remote.

A thorough study of the effect of the ANP cancellation on our national defense leads one to conclude that the President has been ill-advised. On April 11, 1961, before the House Committee on Armed Services, Defense Secretary McNamara recommended that the ANP project "no longer be continued." He added:

"The ANP project has suffered from chronic overoptimism."

This is a strange attitude toward a revolutionary development program. From the Secretary's remarks is one to conclude that chronic overoptimism is detrimental to success in a complex, pioneer development program?

Enormous energy and money have been spent on cancer research. It began in 1850. The cure has not been found; cancer death rate is rising. But cancer research is not being abandoned. Its researchers, imbued with chronic overoptimism, continue with abiding faith.

* The design for a substitute all-purpose plane has been requested combining certain B-70 and ANP characteristics; it must also have a high degree of survivability.

On June 15, 1961, the press announced cancellation of this proposed project.

- A saving of $35 million for fiscal year 1962 and an eventual saving of $1 billion is possible.

This saving is also negligible in view of potential capabilities:

- Our planners know that a nuclear-powered airplane can be produced in 3 or 4 years. In 3 or 4 more years a nuclear-propelled bomber can be produced capable of flying at speeds of 1 Air Force and Space Digest, May 1961, p. 21.
* Its low-flying capability would enable it to seek and destroy stationary and mobile targets.
* Its thermal energy could generate unprecedented electric power. This could be directed against enemy electronic defenses. It could extend our early-warning systems.
* Long periods aloft insure great survivability.
* Nuclear-powered bombers would enhance national strategy. (They could hover over uninhabited areas awaiting instructions. Danger of a sneak attack against us would be greatly reduced.)

**Inadequate Defenses Against Enemy Attack**

Our defense against enemy bombers is inadequate. We have not yet developed a defense against enemy missiles. Civil defense measures are all but nonexistent. Bombproofs are for population shelter, for bombers, and for certain critical industry and skilled personnel are nonexistent. Spending for these items most certainly should take priority over foreign aid.

**Some Observations and Conclusions**

**Aid to NATO**

The economy of European NATO powers is flourishing. Most of them are industrialized, capable of creating and equipping modern forces. Their combined population is 50 percent greater than ours. While our NATO allies have been dragging their feet in defense matters, our support to them has been lavish. In view of this European NATO potential, there is now no military reason why the United States should maintain five divisions in West Germany. Their return to the United States would greatly reduce dollar expenditures in Europe. This would materially relieve our unfavorable balance of payments and lessen the flight of gold.

**Deterrent Force Cancellation**

The Reds know we lead them in the ability to build better bombers and to man them with more skillful crews. It is logical to assume that the Reds are making an all-out effort to produce their own nuclear bomber. Already an underground source claims that the Reds have flown a high-performance nuclear-powered aircraft.*

Our enemy respects only force. No strategy against him, political, economic, psychological, or military, including brush-fire wars, can succeed unless it is backed by superior force. As a stopgap measure, our B-52 bomber force should be strengthened and modernized.

The unfortunate decision to drop development of the B-70 and the nuclear bomber is as short-sighted as was the Army court martial of General Billy Mitchell. At a time when aviation was practically stillborn, General Mitchell predicted a successful Japanese air strike against Hawaii and that aircraft some day would span the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, nonstop, at 1,000 miles per hour.

The high performance of the B-70 at altitudes above 70,000 feet and at speeds of 2,000 miles per hour, but with limited endurance, is complemented by the low-altitude, subsonic nuclear bomber with tremendous lift, striking power, survivability and almost limitless endurance. No other weapons offer such tremendous effectiveness and flexibility as these two canceled bomber projects. Their cancellation is an enormous victory for the Kremlin. It deprives our Chief Executive of the greatest, most effective weapons yet envisaged to defend the non-Communist countries.

Cancellation of the development phase of these bombers will save $2.4 billion; to produce them in numbers, say 100 of each, would have cost an additional estimated $6 billion. But these costs are trivial when compared to what we have spent and propose to spend on foreign handouts, the value of which is daily being proved negligible.

On the other hand these revolutionary bombers, in numbers, would offer the non-Communist countries reasonable security from Communist aggression. So great would be their deterrent value that one is tempted to predict:

If we were to produce the B-70 and the nuclear bomber, in numbers, there would be no major war in the foreseeable future.

**World Government**

The fiscal year 1962 budget makes no provision for the eventual replacement of intercontinental bombers. Could it be that the Kennedy advisers envisage an international police force and see no necessity for United States progress in defense beyond the late 1960s? Do we plan to permit our defenses to drift into second place, then to be told we must join in world government or be destroyed? Is the foreign aid effort to buy friendship part of this plot for world government?

For years the Department of State has held an affinity for world government. As early as 1950 it endorsed the concept of an international community which “may lead eventually to a form of world government.”

The killing of the Bricker Amendment, the hostility to the Connally Reservation, the Aide-Memoire of February 17, 1961, the global system of alliances, the gigantic foreign aid program, all reflect the socialistic one-worldism concept held by the Department of State.

What the American people must realize is that world government means a DISARMED United States. And a disarmed United States means that a foreign-dominated world parliament would dictate our destiny. This would include global distribution of our remaining wealth, foreign domination in the courts and internal affairs. American liberty would disappear.

**Aid Costs Understated**

The Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. C. Douglas Dillon, has stated, as has the lead New York Times editorial of June 12, that foreign aid appropriations requested for fiscal year 1962 total less than 1 percent of our Nation’s annual output (Gross National Product — GNP). The Times editorial adds that surely we can afford one penny out of every dollar’s worth of goods and services we produce.

Such talk makes the foreign aid burden seem almost as light as a feather, if one is inclined not to think. Actually the Dillon and Times statements are pure sophistry. Our GNP is not a fund; it is a statistic. GNP is not national income. Every business in the United States conceivably could be operating at a loss and still there could be a huge GNP. But there would be no business income to tax.

During the past few years, the United States Government has spent overseas annually some $8 to $9 billion. This year, if the Administration...

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* Department of State Publication 3972, p. 18.
aid program is approved, the United States will spend some $10 billion overseas. This is 12 percent of the fiscal year 1962 budget. The $10 billion must come from the United States Treasury; this the Treasury must take from the people—mostly the low-income people—either by taxes, or by inflation which robs the people, or by loans which the people must repay.

Secretary Dillon contended in 1960, when he was Under Secretary of State:

the impact of the overall foreign aid program on our balance of payments . . . was nowhere near as great as was often considered to be the case . . .

This year Secretary Dillon said the foreign aid program would have little adverse effect on the balance of payments since the "preponderant part" of the aid funds would be spent in the United States.

The views of Secretary Dillon are at variance with the Department of State, which in its Aide-Mémoire of February 17, 1961, said:

The deficit (balance of payments) of the United States arises wholly from its commitments and actions in the common defense of the free world. Without these freely assumed obligations the United States would now be running a heavy surplus in its balance of payments.

Actually, the deficit in our balance of payments began in 1949 coincident with foreign aid. Every year since, the deficit has continued. It will continue so long as our present foreign aid program is in effect.

Attitude of the President

The facts of life, as recently revealed in Cuba, Laos, and at the Vienna Conference, obviously have shattered the Administration dreams of negotiations to end the cold war. Moreover, turbulence in Quemoy, South Vietnam, the Middle East, Berlin, the Congo, and Latin America is becoming increasingly disturbing. After the fiascos of Cuba and Laos the President can take nothing for granted. From now on his success will be measured directly in terms of deterrent power. Conservative estimates place the fiscal year 1962 budget in the red by some $4 billion. One might venture the prediction that a deep cut in foreign aid and a restoration of the canceled bomber programs might not prove too disturbing to him.

Recommendations

That the B-70 and the ANP nuclear bomber developments be restored.

That, in the light of European prosperity, United States aid to NATO Powers be terminated.

That to strengthen our balance of payments, our principal overseas garrisons be withdrawn gradually and within 2 years.

That technical assistance to emerging countries be extended, provided that the emerging countries seek the aid and are willing to contribute to its support.

That in the interest of sound economy and consistent foreign aid failures, the total current foreign aid authorization be held to less than $1 billion.

Rev. Everardus Bogardus

First Ordained Minister in New Netherland (New York)

By Mrs. Ethel L. Moore, Ex Regent, Polly Wyckoff Chapter, Englewood, N. J.

The following information was obtained from Ecclesiastical Records of the State of New York (p. 81). The first extract is from the Classis of Amsterdam, June 7, 1632.

Everardus Bogardus, who was formerly a comforter of the sick in Guiana, presented his testimonials to the Classis, which were very excellent. He then requested to be re-examined by the Classis preceptor (finally for ordination), which request was granted him. On the next Monday he will accordingly be examined by the Rev. President together with Conradus Clevens who has also handed in good testimonials.

He matriculated at the University of Leyden July 17, 1627, as a student of letters. He was then 20 years of age and was therefore born about 1607; his birthplace was the village of Woerdan. The Leyden University General Catalog show 22 other students with the latinized name Bogardus and more than 40 named Bogert or Borgart.

On June 14, 1632, Everardus Bogardus treated a proposition and preached a sermon on the words of Paul (Gal. 5:16): "Walk in the spirit and ye shall not fulfill the lusts of the flesh." He was thereupon admitted to the examination and promoted (ordained) to the ministry.

The earliest mention I find of Rev. Everardus Bogardus is in the Albany Records (vol. I), where reference is made to a letter from him to Van Twiller dated June 17, 1634. It is presumed that he came to this country with the Director General. He is the first clergyman mentioned in New Netherland. I have not been able to find where he came from in The Netherlands, but his brother, Cornelius Willmsen Bogardus, resided in Leyden in 1647-48, and he may have come from that town.

The Reverend Bogardus married (about 1637 or 1638) Annetje, relict of Roeloff Jansen of Masterland, the daughter of Tryn Jansen, a midwife of Amsterdam, and a connection by marriage of Covert Lokermans.

Bogardus was proprietor of a tobacco plantation on the Island of Manhattan, which he rented on shares in 1639 to Richard Bruduel. (See History of New Netherland, by O. Callangham, vol. 142, p. 85). Meanwhile, the authorities of Fort Amsterdam were actively engaged in planning the various forts and buildings, suitable to the growing trade and the demands of the new settlement. In 1633 it was determined to build a guardhouse and a small barracks for soldiers within the fort and near it on the East River a church for general worship, with a dwelling and stable adjoining it, for the use of Bogardus; a residence for the Hon. Mr. Gueritsen; a new bakehouse; and a small house for the midwife.

On July 8, 1638, in Council, Everardus Bogardus presented a request to depart for the Netherlands to defend himself against accusations made by Lubbert Dincklage, but it was deemed necessary to retain the minister so that the church might increase. Bogardus preached in the first church built in New Netherland—a plain edifice without spire or belfry. It was built in 1633 at 33-35 Pearl Street, facing the river (Old New York, by Henry Collins Brown).

In 1647, while returning to The Netherlands on a visit, accompanied by Wm. Kieft, third Governor of New Netherland, the boat was wrecked off the British coast; and they, with 80 others on the ship, lost their lives.
Sailing Ships and Ox-Drawn Wagons

by May Cooper Burnham
Tulsa Chapter, Tulsa, Oklahoma

Recently, as I wrote the last paragraphs of the story of my ancestors in America, I realized how vivid their travels had become to me. It is as though I, too, had crossed from England in a hazardous sailing vessel, or gone by ox-drawn wagon across the ice into Canada, or floated down the Ohio to Kentucky on a flatboat. More impressive to me now is the whole revolution in transportation that has taken place in the 250 years since 1710.

It was in that year that three sailing vessels left England with two pairs of my ancestors, the Schryvers and the Sheevers, among the passengers. One vessel was wrecked—17 immigrants died on the way over, and 250 passengers had “the fever” and died a few days after landing at New York; the crossing required 6 months.

My great-grandfather, William Cooper, who lived in Vermont, decided to leave that less promising country and go to Upper Canada to take possession of rich and fertile lands in London District, U. C. So in the winter of 1818 he, his family, and a number of other Vermonters set out in ox-drawn wagons. They went north into Quebec, then turned west and south into New York State. They followed the New York border until they reached a point opposite Brockville. Here it was possible to cross the St. Lawrence River on the ice. The party entered Canada by this route, which was a popular one.

The Crown had granted land in London District, U. C., to my great-grandparents, Jacob and Hannah Odell Manning. In 1834 they left their home in Quebec and set out with oxteams and sleds and movable possessions. My grandmother, Polly Manning Cooper, was 9 years old when her parents took her on this memorable journey. They traveled in the same way as so many of their relatives who had gone west to Upper Canada before them. It was “in the dead of winter”—streams that were too deep and too swift for fording could be crossed easily on the ice.

Some years before the Odell-Manning-Cooper migration, my mother’s ancestors left their homes in Virginia to go to Kentucky. Teams of oxen transported the families and their belongings as far as the Ohio River. It was summertime of the year 1785 that the Wallingfords, the Willetts, and the Applegates camped beside the river while the men built flatboats. Then they floated down the Ohio until they came to Mays Landing, Ky. (later called Maysville).

By the time my great-grandparents Hezekiah and Priscilla Willett Hunt and their family decided to go to Missouri, some changes in travel had taken place. They set out in the spring of 1854, leaving their home in Greenfield, Ind., where they had lived for 25 years. In the party were my grandparents, Fielding Meek and Sarah Hunt Meek, additional Hunt brothers and sisters, and other relatives. The women and children rode in carriages, while most of the men rode saddles horses. The younger men drove the horse-drawn covered wagons filled with furniture and other movable items.

Forty-five years ago I traveled from Missouri to Oklahoma by train. The motor age had arrived, but Oklahoma was a young State and had not a single mile of paving outside the towns and cities and far, far too few bridges. My husband, a civil engineer and one of the organizers of the first Highway Department, helped to change all that.

By automobile and by airplane our daughters have continued the westward trek by going to California. In 250 years swift luxury liners have replaced the slow sailing vessels; automobiles speed over turnpike and freeway. Oxteams and covered wagons and corduroy roads live on because of those who still remember them and tell their stories.

National Parliamentarian
(Continued from page 595)

since it is a substitution of new bylaws for the old bylaws. (R.O.R., p. 271, line 17.) Since the old bylaws are not pending they cannot be amended, but the substitute may be amended by amendments of the first and second degree as long as the amendments follow the rules and are germane. (R.O.R. p. 273, lines 14, 15, 16.)

QUESTION: May our chapter amend its bylaws so as to affect the duties of the officers already elected?

ANSWER: No. The motion to lay the bylaws on the table is not in order. The question before your chapter was on substituting the new bylaws for the old bylaws, and that question could be laid on the table. The different articles and sections are considered separately only for amendment and cannot be laid on the table. (P.L., p. 448, question 97.)
Whereas the Peace Corps, created by Executive Order without the prior consent of Congress, proposes to send inexperienced youth on a global mission to aid in the economic development of countries where many of their counterparts will be highly trained communist-bloc technicians; and

Whereas (a) The unnecessary risks to the individuals who may participate in this program include:

1. Loss of Constitutional rights and protection while in the service of the host country,
2. Separation from the moral and disciplinary influences of their homeland,
3. Service connected disabilities or possible loss of life resulting from health hazards encountered in the course of their employment abroad,
4. Resulting conformity in the ideological concepts of the sponsors of the Corps; and

(b) The dangers to the United States of America include:

1. Eventual possible universal civilian draft and job assignment for domestic as well as foreign service on an international basis,
2. Depriving this country of the most talented young people who should be preparing for leadership at home in industry, the professions, the political life of the country, and the armed forces,
3. Federal control of education by curricular requirements necessary to service in the Corps, and
4. A new burden on the taxpayer because of the immeasurable cost of maintaining the Peace Corps;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, urge the Congress of the United States to refuse to enact legislation in support of the Peace Corps.

THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

Whereas the Constitution of the United States of America grants to Congress alone the power to coin money and issue currency;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, urge that a study be made by the Congress of the United States and by the members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, of our central banking mechanism, known as the Federal Reserve Banking System, and its impact on the economy of the United States of America.

THE SUPREME COURT

Whereas Constitutional authority is primarily vested in the Congress of the United States of America, as the voice of the people; and

Whereas successive decisions of the Supreme Court over the past several years have brought this nation to the moment of peril, envisioned by Thomas Jefferson in 1821 when he said, "... the germ of dissolution of our federal government is in the constitution of the federal judiciary;... advancing its noiseless step like a thief, over the field of jurisdiction, until all shall be usurped from the States, and the government of all be consolidated into one."

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

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, urge the Congress of the United States to assert the legislative authority vested in it by the Constitution of the United States of America as a means of preserving our liberty.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE vs. GROUP DYNAMICS

Whereas the development and achievements of the United States of America have been due in large measure to the living belief of her people that the degree to which a society is free depends upon the extent to which each individual member accepts and assumes personal responsibility; and

Whereas a curious formula for arriving at decisions in the name of a group is currently being advanced and taught within the United States in various conferences, workshops and agencies—relying upon a concept of group consensus which excuses the individual from defined responsibility and ignores established individual rights—and which appears to signal a general weakening of the sense of personal responsibility within the nation;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, declare its firm opposition to any method or concept of decision-making which encourages or implies the evasion, disregard or rejection of the individual's personal responsibility;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, alert its members and the public to the importance of adhering to the time-tested principles of parliamentary practice which are the instruments protecting the rights of the majority, the minority and the individual that are essential to a free people.

POSTAGE STAMPS

Whereas recent issues of United States postage stamps have portrayed pictures of foreign persons and places unrelated to the history of the United States; and

Whereas this nation has a magnificent heritage which should be commemorated by appropriate postage stamps;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, recommend that the Post Office Department use in the design of future issues of postage stamps only subjects relating to historical places, patriotic events or renowned persons connected with the historical progress of the United States.

APPOINTMENT TO THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Whereas the office of Justice of the International Court of Justice can be filled on behalf of the United States without any power on the part of the Executive, Legislative or Judicial Branches of the Government to pass thereon; and

Whereas such position could be occupied by an individual who belongs to subversive organizations or one whose prior record indicates unfitness for this office;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, urge the Congress of the United States of America to adopt legislation prohibiting any citizen of this country, so long as the United States of America is a member of the International Court of Justice, from accepting an appointment as a Justice of that Court until after the approval of that citizen for such an appointment by the Senate of the United States;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, reaffirm its support of the Connally Reservation to the protocol of the United States' adherence to the International Court of Justice, which states that the jurisdiction of the World Court shall not apply to disputes with regard to matters which are essentially within the jurisdiction of the United States "as determined by the United States."

CHRISTIANITY

Whereas the influence and survival of Christianity is being jeopardized by the spread of atheistic communism throughout the world; and

Whereas in communist-controlled countries the clergy is silenced, church property confiscated, and churches are closed or used as centers of propaganda for the state; and
Whereas in a communist-dominated world our Christian civilization would be destroyed and ultimately lost to future generations; and

Whereas the present communist world revolution is a current phase of the long-range struggle for the success of the atheistic movement;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, make every effort to promote knowledge concerning the religious motivation of the Founding Fathers in drafting the Constitution of the United States of America, which is based on the concept that all men are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, promote among American youth a consciousness of the tremendous influence that Christianity has had in the development of Western civilization in order to secure and retain the faith of the Founding Fathers of this country.

ANTITRUST LAWS APPLIED TO LABOR UNIONS

Whereas antitrust laws were enacted to curb the monopolistic power of big business, but have never been applied to the present even greater monopolistic power of big labor unions; and

Whereas by subterfuge and under the guise of individual choice, which can be and frequently is coerced, huge sums of money are collected and used to influence elections; and

Whereas for many years the power of labor leaders has been built on immunities and privileges granted labor unions, but which are denied people outside the labor unions;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, urge Congress of the United States to enact legislation which will provide that American labor union organizations be made subject to Federal antitrust and tax laws on the same basis as American business organizations.

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, urge Congress of the United States of America to provide for a thorough research program to determine the extent to which the widespread use of chemical pesticides is endangering natural resources, namely, the slaughter of birds, the harmful effects on plant and wild animal life and the possible cumulative aftereffects on human health;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, urge increased activity and cooperation on the part of local, state and federal agencies to assure to the people of the United States adequate supplies of good, pure water for all purposes; and recommend to Congress that the Water Pollution Control Act which expires June 30, 1961 be extended and expanded.

THE WORLD FEDERATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH

Whereas the published goal of the World Federation for Mental Health enunciated in a publication of that organization, "Mental Health and World Citizenship," is to bring about social, economic and political changes which that organization alleges are necessary to the attainment of mental health; and

Whereas such changes are not in accord with the traditional concepts of our American way of life and could only be achieved through a transformation of our Constitutional Republic into a world government with a consequent surrender of this country's sovereignty; and

Whereas there is a tendency in the field of psychiatry to weaken commitment safeguards and to question the mental responsibility of persons who entertain ideological beliefs not in accordance with the objectives of the World Federation for Mental Health;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, urge its members to make every effort to ascertain whether legislation proposed for enactment or which has been adopted in their states can be traced to influences of organizations and societies affiliated with or sympathetic to the World Federation for Mental Health or whose objectives are in accord with the above-mentioned goal of the World Federation for Mental Health, and to expose and counteract such legislation.

TERRITORIAL SEA WIDTH

Whereas a fundamental principle of international law affirmed at the Hague Codification Conference in 1930 established the three-mile limit for territorial seas; and

Whereas Afro-Asian nations with communist support are endeavoring to extend the three-mile limit to a twelve-mile limit, which extension would impair the principle of freedom of the seas and adversely affect the vital interests of the United States and other maritime nations by making strategic sea and air routes subject to closure, such as the Straits of Gibraltar, Bab-el-Mandeb and Malacca;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, urge the United States to adhere to the fundamental principle of international law providing for a three-mile limit as the width for territorial seas.

IMMIGRATION

Whereas plans for the triumph of the world socialist state call for free migration between countries as declared in the United Nations Covenant on Human Rights; and

Whereas international communism as a world conspiracy depends on the unhampered movement of its agents; and

Whereas the Immigration and Nationality Act is vital to the preservation of this Republic; and

Whereas enemies of this Act seek its destruction through systematic erosion under the guise of humanitarianism, which has thus far been repelled by alert, patriotic legislators, organizations, and individuals; and

Whereas unemployment is admittedly a major problem and controlled immigration protects our national economy;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, reaffirm support of the Immigration and Nationality Act without crippling amendments which would threaten the security of this nation.

COMMUNIST CHINA

Whereas pressure from certain allies of the United States of America for admission of Communist China to the United Nations has been added to the continuing pressure of the Soviet Union and its satellites for such admission; and

Whereas admission of Red China to the United Nations would add to the already formidable power of the communist bloc in both the Security Council and the General Assembly;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, urge that the Government of the United States of America use every political and diplomatic means available to strengthen American support of the Republic of (Nationalist) China in the United Nations;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, reaffirm its previous stand and strongly oppose admission of Communist China to the United Nations.

COMMENDATIONS

Whereas leaders in every field of endeavor, alert to the communist threats to change every facet of the American way of life, are putting forth supreme efforts to protect and preserve the rights of the individual as guaranteed in the Constitution of the United States of America;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in its 70th Continental Congress assembled commend:

1. The internal Security Subcommittee of the United States Senate and the House Committee on Un-American Activities for their investigations leading to legislation including the Internal Security Act designed to protect the

(Continued on page 612)
The 56th Maryland State Conference was held on March 14–15 at the Sheraton-Belvedere Hotel in Baltimore. Preceding the Conference, on Monday, March 13 a Memorial Service for the deceased members of the State Society was held at 3 p.m. at Emmanuel Episcopal Church. The Rev. Dr. A. B. Starrett delivered the memorial address, and Miss Susie Jolley Frazier, State Chaplain; Mrs. Frank Shramek, State Regent; Mrs. Daniel S. Sowers, soloist; and chapter regents participated in the service.

On Monday evening the State Officers Club had a dinner meeting in the Charles Room at the hotel, Mrs. E. Ernest Woollen presiding.

Mrs. Frank Shramek, State Regent, convened the Conference on Tuesday morning at 9:45 a.m. Following the opening processional, Rev. John Gardiner, minister of the First Presbyterian Church, gave the invocation. Mrs. Miles B. Hopkins led the Conference in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. After the singing of The Star-Spangled Banner, Mrs. Hopkins, State Chairman of the Flag of the United States Committee presented a large, new 50-star, silk Flag of the United States to the State Society in honor of Mrs. Shramek. The State Chaplain then dedicated the new Flag.

The address of welcome was given by Mrs. William A. Grey, regent of the Commodore Joshua Barney Chapter, Baltimore. Mrs. Elmer M. Jackson, Jr., regent of Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter, Annapolis, responded.

Mrs. Edgar G. Barnes, member of William Winchester Chapter, was Chairman of Arrangements for the Conference, assisted by Mrs. George E. Wimmer, a member of the General Smallwood Chapter. Mrs. Ralph C. Lednum of Dorset Chapter, was Chairman of both the luncheon and banquet.

Honored guests attending the Conference, who brought greetings, were Mrs. Roy O. Peterson, Mrs. Eliot C. Lovett, State Regent; Mrs. Wilson K. Barnes, Vice Regent; Mrs. Charles M. Shriver, Chaplain; Mrs. Frederick H. Kuehle, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Henry V. Davis, Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Roy O. Peterson, Treasurer; Mrs. T. Price McCleary, Registrar; Mrs. Bryan P. Warren, Historian; Mrs. George E. Wimmer, Librarian; and Mrs. William A. Percy, Jr., Editor.

On Tuesday evening the State Officers Club had a dinner meeting in the Charles Room at the hotel, Mrs. E. Ernest Woollen presiding.

The principal speaker at the Conference was Adm. Felix B. Stump, U.S.N. (ret.), Chief Executive of the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge. Admiral Stump gave a stirring speech on the threat of Communism and ways to combat it. He also said he thought the DAR the finest organization of its kind in the country.

Junior Members of the State were honored at the luncheon on Tuesday, attended by approximately 250 members. Mrs. Albert Bruffey, State Chairman of the Junior Membership Committee, spoke and introduced Lynn Brussock, National Chairman of the Junior Membership Committee, who talked on the work of her committee and asked continued efforts to increase junior membership.

At the luncheon the DAR Good Citizen Award, a $100 savings bond, was presented to Miss Dianne Baldwin, a student at Bruce High School, Allegany County, by Mrs. R. Finley Thompson, State Chairman of the DAR Good Citizen Committee.

That afternoon National and State Committee Chairmen gave their reports. The chairman of the Resolutions Committee presented the Resolutions Committee presented the Resolutions prepared for consideration by the delegates. Mrs. Charles W. Walters was Chairman of this committee.

Nominations for the 10 offices of the Maryland State Society were then made. They were: Mrs. Eliot C. Lovett, State Regent; Mrs. Wilson K. Barnes, Vice Regent; Mrs. Charles M. Shriver, Chaplain; Mrs. Frederick H. Kuehle, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Henry V. Davis, Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Roy O. Peterson, Treasurer; Mrs. T. Price McCleary, Registrar; Mrs. Bryan P. Warren, Historian; Mrs. George E. Wimmer, Librarian; and Mrs. William A. Percy, Jr., Editor.

On Tuesday evening the banquet was held in the Charles Room of the Belvedere Hotel. After the processional and ritual dinner was served, and delightful music was furnished by Miss Edith M. Rogers (violinist), Miss Alice Meredith (piano), and Miss Elizabeth Wells (cello). The program of the evening included challenging selections sung by Mrs. Stanley Shearer, accompanied by Mrs. David Taylor at the piano. Mrs. Taylor is music chairman for the William Winchester Chapter. An informal reception in honor of the candidates for the State offices followed the banquet.

Mrs. Shramek called the meeting to order Wednesday morning at 9:30 a.m. Voting for new officers took place between 8 and 10 a.m. Following the ritual and invocation by Miss Frazier, State Chaplain, Mrs. Frank M. Rogers, State Recording Secretary, read the minutes of the Tuesday meetings, which were duly approved. Reports were made by the Credentials Committee. Then the Resolutions were read and adopted by the delegates with few dissenting voices. A number of these resolutions, passed at the Maryland State Conference, were adopted by the National Society at Continental Congress in April, 1961.

The regents of the 34 chapters in Maryland then read their annual reports. The tellers’ report was made. All candidates were elected. Mrs. (Continued on page 620).
with the CHAPTERS

Los Gatos (Los Gatos, Calif.). California Indians, past and present, with emphasis upon present needs, was the topic discussed at the May 4, 1960, meeting. The guest speaker, Mrs. Josephine W. Duveneck, of Los Altos, Chairman of the Community Relations Committee of the Indian Community Relations Committee of Northern California, whose program of service includes Indian projects, made a plea for college scholarships for qualified Indian high school graduates and for support of the Indian Child Visitation Program sponsored by American Friends Service Committee (to which the chapter has responded). There will be an Indian child visitor and an Indian mother's helper in local homes this summer. She asked that we watch the proposed and greatly feared legislation that would end supervision of 36,000 California Indians and their 115 reservations and rancherios.

Guests of honor were Mrs. Burley Que-tone of San Jose, her daughter, Beverly, recently elected Princess of the Bay Area Indian Council, and seven Girl Scouts and Campfire Girls who were hostesses to Princess Beverly. Mr. and Mrs. Quetone are members of the Kiowa Tribe and are active in Indian affairs. They will have charge of the sale of the chapter's annual ingathering of clothing, which this year goes to San Jose Indian Club for scholarships and other Indian projects. Mr. Quetone is president of the club.

The picture shows (1. to r.) Pam Merrill, Girl Scout; Princess Beverly Quetone; and Gloria Woodside, Camp Fire Girl. Under the able leadership of the chapter regent, Mrs. Charles N. Cunningham, the historical, educational, and patriotic objectives of the National Society have been observed in chapter meeting programs and in programs of work. American History Month was observed with an appropriate historical display in a downtown Los Gatos store window and an American history essay contest in which three area high schools participated—a DAR project. Two medals and three certificates were awarded. Awards were also given to high school girl homemakers. Chapter participation in local patriotic events included dedication by the Los Gatos mayor, A. E. Merrill, of a row of Chinese elms, the chapter's gift to Los Gatos public park.

The Indian meeting was a rewarding experience. It brought together young people of different races, enlarged our borders, and increased understanding and desire to cooperate with our Indian friends and neighbors in their pursuit of their goals—Mrs. Wm. A. Osgood.

La Puerta de Oro (San Francisco, Calif.) presented a program at the Veterans' War Memorial Building, Civic Center, San Francisco, honoring the birthdays of Washington and Lincoln. Mrs. Albert L. Campodonico, chapter regent, presided, and Mrs. Harry C. Bixler, Jr., ex-regent, was chairman of the day. The entire program was given by talented seniors from Galileo High School.

Under the direction of Army Sgt. David S. Johnson, the Color Guard of the R.O.T.C. opened the program with the Presentation of the Colors and the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. Cadet Lt. George Santis was the Color Guard Commander. A short talk on R.O.T.C. by Cadet Maj. Robert Yee, Battle Group Commander, followed.


The R.O.T.C. has been a feature of high school curricula in San Francisco since 1920, supervised by military personnel and supplied with uniforms, rifles, and other equipment from regular army services. The Bronze Medal Award at Galileo is sponsored annually by La Puerta de Oro Chapter and is given to the most outstanding first year cadet, as recommended by the military and faculty.

Dr. James C. Morena, principal of Galileo for the past 7 years, was the guest speaker and his talk featured our high schools as the true American melting pots and cradles of democracy. An award-winning essay on Lincoln, written by Irene Chin, was read by Martha Still, and another award-winning essay on Washington was written and read by Diana Wong. Musical members were furnished by the Galileo instrumental quartet. Those participating were Bob Eddy, violin, John M. Allard, cello, Lila Li, piano, and Soprano Aleta Calef.

Honored guests were officers of the DAR State Board and State Chairman, Mrs. Virginia W. Young served as hospitality chairman, and Mrs. Maxwell O. Johnson as tea chairman—Mrs. Harry C. Elliot.

New Orleans (New Orleans, La.) Francis Matherne was graduated from the 8th grade of Eleanor McMain School this past June, winning the DAR American History medal and reading Braille to get his history lessons. He has studied Braille since he was 8 years old, as he is almost sightless. His history book is different from the other children's textbooks, as it is in Braille. Francis is an avid reader. He reads everything available. "History is one of his pet subjects," said his sight-saving teacher, Mrs. Alice Mongeau. "He listens very attentively, too, to lectures on history, because he has been taught to do this from the first grade up," she added. He wrote on the typewriter and on his Braille slate. He took his notes in Braille so he could read them, but he had to type for his teacher, as she can't read Braille. Mrs. Mongeau has other pupils who have trouble with their eyesight but Francis is the only one who needs Braille.

Francis organized his knowledge of history to answer the questions posed by his history teacher, Hugh Smith. Francis' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Orsen Matherne, encourage him at home, also. He has a large typewriter on which to do his homework.

Two history medals were presented on McMain Awards Day, June 7, by Mrs. Benjamin B. Mathews, regent of the New Orleans Chapter. The winner of the history medal for highest average in American history was Andrew Mark Gale, and a second medal for excellence in American history was awarded to Francis Matherne. Francis was on the school honor roll every month this past term, which proves that with determination and ability a physical handicap can be overcome.

In the photograph, Mrs. Benjamin B. Mathews, chapter regent, watches with admiration as Francis Matherne types and reads with determination. His history book is in Braille. Mrs. Alice Mongeau, stands at the right—Mrs. George T. Meinsinger.

Stone Castle (Dawson, Ga.). On the morning of June 7, Stone Castle Chapter, the Terrell High Beta Club, and members of the Georgia National Guard joined in the proud and colorful ceremony of raising an American Flag on the lawn of the Terrell County High School in Dawson.

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With the audience seated in the shade of a tree near the flagpole, Mrs. R. R. Jones, regent of the DAR chapter, opened the proceedings. The audience sang "God Bless America," and Mrs. Johnathan Williams, chaplain, led in prayer. Mrs. Jones then presented Mrs. Bobby Watkins, program chairman.

Mrs. Watkins reviewed the history of the Flag of the United States, then handed a new Flag to Mrs. Phelps Fox, Stone Castle Chapter's Flag chairman. Mrs. Fox, for the chapter, presented the Flag to Terrell High's Beta Club, represented by Susan Cobb, president, and chairman. In turn, presented the Flag to Principal Stone Castle Chapter's Flag chairman. Mrs. Percy Slayton reported as alternate and showed colored slides of Washington area and some of its historic landmarks.

In the picture Mrs. Schuyler Wellman, Massachusetts State Vice Chairman of Americanism, presents an Americanism medal to Mrs. Elena Vallett, while Miss Mildred A. Jones, regent of Mansfield Chapter, looks on approvingly.

Mansfield (Mansfield, Mass.) ended its fine year by presenting Mrs. Helena Valliett, third grade teacher for 40 years, with an Americanism Roll award for fulfilling national DAR standards.—Mrs. George W. Giles.

Fort Bend (Richmond, Tex.) is justly proud of its new regent, Mrs. Joe Wessendorff of Richmond, Tex. She has given many years of service to education, locally and state-wide. Mrs. Wessendorff served as assistant to the Governor of Texas on Children and Youth and went to Washington as a delegate to the President's Conference. When historic Mary Hardin-Baylor College officially opened its annual session, September 1960, the college conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature on Mrs. Wessendorff. She was cited for her participation in civic, cultural, and church affairs on community, state, and national levels.

Mrs. Wessendorff lives on Long Acres Plantation, near Richmond, an original land grant to Mrs. Jane Long, who is known in Texas' History as the Mother of Texas. The story of Jane Johnson Wessendorff is one of a dedicated woman with a deep and sincere desire to serve her fellowman.—Mrs. Helen Gay, "Past Registrar, Historian and Curator,"

General Sumter (Birmingham, Ala.) closed a year of outstanding DAR achievements, with the observation of Flag Day, when a patriotic program and tea were given at the new Museum of Art. Miss Frances Youngblood, regent, presided.

Honored guests included Mrs. Lee Allen Brooks, State Regent; Mrs. L. C. McCrary, Vice President General; and State Officers. Other special guests were Mrs. Smith G. Fallaw and Mrs. J. T. Clarke, Past Vice Presidents General; State Chairmen of National Committees; and regents of the several DAR chapters in Jefferson County.

Patriotism Through Music was the theme of the program given by Mrs. Hollis E. Woodyard, chapter historian. She was accompanied by Mrs. F. E. Arnt, vocalist and chapter chairman of music, and Mrs. Robert T. Kirby. During the tea hour Miss Janice Youngblood, a Junior Member, rendered musical selections. Greeting guests at the door were chapter officers, including Mrs. Henry A. Schulte, Mrs. A. T. Aloia, Miss Ruth Dupuy, and Mrs. Thomas Elliott. Past regents of the chapter presided at the tea table. They were Mrs. R. E. Mattison, Mrs. A. B. Miles, Mrs. J. E. Rohrer, Mrs. Grady Miller, and Mrs. James C. Bonner.

The tea table was centered with a floral replica of the musical instruments, the drum and fife, as depicted in the famous painting, The Spirit of '76.

The guest book, kept by Mrs. James Sizemore and Mrs. T. D. Melton, registered more than 100 members and guests.

Mrs. R. R. Miree, chairman, was assisted by Mrs. J. Terry Huffstuller, Mrs. V. G. Clisby, Mrs. W. G. Robins, Mrs. Lewis Cato, and Mrs. W. R. Fuller.

The chapter oversubscribed its quota for the Doris Pike White Auditorium Gymnasium, contributing $1065. Another outstanding accomplishment was the organization of the chapter Past Regents Club, the first in the State. Mrs. Herbert Stockham presented $300 for scholarships in memory of her husband. Mrs. J. T.

The veteran teacher, who has prepared several hundred aliens for citizenship, displayed some of the material used in the courses.
Dixon established a scholarship honoring Maj. John Dixon, a Revolutionary soldier. The chapter secured the first announcement of Constitution Week on the nationally televised Alabama-Georgia football game. General Sumter met all requirements for State and National Honor Roll awards.

The accompanying photograph shows (l. to r.) Mrs. V. G. Clisby, Mrs. J. T. Huffstutler, Mrs. R. R. Miree, and Miss Frances Youngblood, regent—Frances Youngblood.

Sarah Boone (Kansas City, Mo.) celebrated its second anniversary June 10 with a Flag Day luncheon at the Florentine room of the Kansas City Club. Mrs. Joseph J. Vollmar was in charge of arrangements.

The guest speaker was Mrs. John Baber of Richmond, Mo., National Conservation Chairman, Mrs. J. Carl Jourdan, regent, presided, introducing Mrs. Hugh Hartley, who also assisted in organizing the Sarah Boone Chapter. Also presented was Mrs. Jacob Benjamin Marshall, descendant of Frederick Zimmerman, Esq., of Culpeper County, Va., and Jessamine County, Ky., and her five daughters, all of whom are DAR members.—Mrs. Cecil F. Moore.

Mississippi Delta (Rosedale, Miss.). One of the highlights this year for Mississippi Delta Chapter was dedication of the Prentiss Brick Memorial. Pictured in the photograph is chapter regent, Mrs. LeRoy Jones of Rosedale. When the crumbling riverbanks at the deserted site of Prentiss, Honored when a member and former regent, Mrs. Eliot C. Lovett, was elected Maryland State Regent—the first time a State Regent has come from Montgomery County. She recognized the contributions of five chapters by appointing a member from each as State Chairman of a National Committee.

Mrs. Lewis O. Bowman, Sr., new regent for 1961-62, has announced that she plans to ask the chapter to stress "old-fashioned DAR objectives and principles" during her regime.

Chapter accomplishments for the past year, when Mrs. Robert L. Jarnagin was regent, have been presentation of 147 Flags of the United States, $40 in books to an elementary school in the county, 10 gold history medals, 13 Good Citizen medals, $65 to St. Mary's School for Indian Girls for library equipment, $200 as a memorial honoring a deceased member, $50 to upkeep of the Chevy Chase Room in a local hospital, $100 toward a fund for a DAR room in another county hospital, and supporting funds for Tamassee DAR School and Helen Pouch scholarships.

Most of the Flags were given to newly naturalized citizens at the naturalization courts held quarterly at the County Circuit Court House, Rockville, Md. At these ceremonies the chapter by invitation of the Court, always takes part in the program, then presents the Flags and handbooks on citizenship. A reception follows the ceremonies; at this time information is given to the new citizens on government and the duties of citizens, and questions are answered. Applicants presenting themselves for citizenship are never illiterate in this country and have been well prepared; nevertheless, many questions are always asked. Several members and their husbands who like this type of service usually are assigned to answer political and governmental questions.

Additional Flags were also given to Girl and Boy Scout troops, and the chapter honored the retiring regent, Mrs. Robert L. Jarnagin, by presenting two flags, the Flag of the United States and the Christian flag, to the church of which she is a member. Mrs. Jarnagin used the expense money allowed by the chapter for the regent to buy books for the elementary school her four grandchildren attend.

The editor, Mrs. Roger J. Whiteford, received first prize for having 2347 34 inches of publicity used during the year, and second prize for the chapter scrap book. She has received first place for publicity at the Maryland State Conference in March in the Maryland Society for 16 years.

A former regent, Mrs. Walter B. McEachern, gave a handsome Worcester china bowl to the Maryland room, during the current year. This bowl was chosen by Frank Klapthor, Curator of the Museum, to complement the Chipendale chest given by the State Society last year.

The Chevy Chase Chapter sponsors the Chevy Chase CAR Society; a member, Mrs. Albert H. Bruffey, is Senior President.

Other officers elected at the May, 1961, meeting were: First vice regent, Mrs. George E. Monk; second vice regent, Mrs. Duncan Wall; chaplain, Mrs. Walter B. McEachern; recording secretary, Mrs. Lindley R. Murray; corresponding secretary, Miss Jane Bell Moyer; treasurer, Mrs. Victor Hunt Harding; registrar, Mrs. Wales E. Finnegan; historian, Mrs. Harold E. Burton; librarian, Mrs. Mason B. Leming; editor, Mrs. Roger J. Whiteford, and special delegate, Mrs. Edwin A. Merrit.—Mary Edna Noyes (Mrs. Roger J. Whiteford).

Los Angeles (Los Angeles, Calif.). The year 1961 marks the 50th Anniversary for Los Angeles Chapter—hence, it is a year in which we may look back and remember a few of the wonderful things that have happened during those years.

In June 1960, Mrs. Hugh Hinton Evans invited the chapter to her picturesque home in Santa Barbara for the June Luncheon and installation, when Mrs. Gordon Lee Mann became regent.

Pictured above is Mrs. Mann on the day of her installation. The lovely wooded estate provided a beautiful setting for the solemn words of the ceremony, presided over by Mrs. Emmet H. Wilson, former chapter regent, State Vice Regent, and Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution. Mrs. Evans, the hostess, a former regent, is the daughter of the late Mrs. Charles S. Crail, also a past regent, who in 1936, while President of the Women's Community Service Auxiliary of the Chamber of Commerce, launched the project of raising funds for the beautiful life-size bronze statue of George Washington that today stands in a most honored position on the grounds of the magnificent Hall of Administration of Los Angeles County. Los Angeles Chapter members
gave generously toward the purchase of the statue.

On March 8, 1961, our 50th Anniversary meeting took place, appropriately, at the charming home of Mrs. William Rose Gibbon, in Windsor Square. Mrs. Gibbon is the daughter of Mrs. Cassius C. Cottle (now deceased), a charter member of the chapter, a former regent, California State Regent, and Honorary Vice President General from California. Mrs. Gibbon's daughters, Mrs. Cassius W. Strange and E. Lloyd Jones, third generation members, gracefully assisted their mother as co-hostesses. Another third generation member, Miss Mary Crall Evans, presented a Good Citizen's Pin to Miss Carol Erickson, a senior from Hawthorne High School.

The following post regents were introduced at the anniversary meeting: Mmes. J. B. T. Campbell, E. Linn Christopher, O. L. Hammond Jr., George McCoy, C. Calvin Parker, Frank H. Stanbery, and Emmet H. Wilson.

The guest speaker was Mrs. Gordon Lee Mann, who gave a report on the 53rd State Conference at Berkeley, Calif., from which she had just returned. She stated that the presence at the conference of Mrs. Ashmead White, President General, gave an added interest to all of the proceedings.

Our speaker, Mrs. C. Fletcher Quillian, pictured above on the right with Mrs. Mann, is a charter member of Los Angeles Chapter, who has retained her membership through the years, though she now lives in Washington, D.C. She spoke of the early days of the chapter, giving descriptions of events leading to its founding as California's 24th chapter. She also described in a most entertaining manner the Los Angeles of that early era, and the highlights of the history of a group of most charming ladies.

Fifty-year DAR pins were presented to Mrs. Quillian and to Mrs. Frank H. Stanbery, thus ending a memorable day!—Mrs. Gordon L. Mann.

David Hopkins (Hopkins, S. C.). On May 10, Assembly Day at Lower Richland High School, Hopkins, the David Hopkins Chapter held its annual program for the students.

Mrs. Talley Moore, chairman of the Good Citizens Committee, awarded the DAR Good Citizens pin to Betty Vining, who was chosen Good Citizen at Lower Richland High.

Miss Laura Hopkins, Chairman of Awards, presented the silver cup given each year to the winner of the Historical Essay Contest. Porcher Palmer won the award, writing on the Battles of Kings Mountain and Cowpens. Barbara Mikell, runner-up, had such an excellent paper that the chapter awarded her a prize of $5.

In the Historical Twenty Questions Contest, Herbert Cotton won the blue ribbon with the silver dollar for answering the most questions. Joyce Whaley won the box of candy given the student answering a special question.

A subscription to the DAR Magazine is given the Lower Richland High School by the David Hopkins Chapter to further encourage the students in the study of history.—Laura J. Hopkins.

Judea (Washington, Conn.) celebrated its 50th birthday on June 20 with a covered-dish luncheon at The Inn on Lake Waramaug. Mrs. Richard B. Combs was hostess to 19 members and friends.

Miss Helen Wersebe, newly elected regent, read a brief history of Judea Chapter that had been compiled by Mrs. Lucy Comstock Newcomb on the 50th anniversary of the chapter in 1948. Interesting facts about the chapter were the minutes of the first few meetings at the home of the founder, Mrs. Fanny Brown. In 1898 Mrs. Frederick Gunn, who founded the Gunnery School in Washington, Conn., was the first regent. During the Spanish-American War the chapter's first projects were to make abdominal bandages and men's chemises for the hospitals. About that time the Judea Night School for Aliens was started and thus began the DAR Good Citizenship Manual, which was also translated into many languages to educate and assist aliens in obtaining their citizenship papers. Judea Chapter also was the first to sponsor and start a Boy Scout Troop in Connecticut.

Before the close of the meeting, Miss Wersebe read the names of the students who were honored with DAR scholarships for the school year. In grades 1-7 in Washington: Martina MacCarthy, Scott Johnson, Donald Williams, Deborah Lauriat, Dennis Johnson, Galen Quist, Bruce Adams, and Clark Bennett. Grades 8-12 in New London: Nancy Wright, Pamela Smith and Timothy Burke. In grade 8: Courtesy prize to Antoinette Vorisek; citizenship prize to Constance Talbot; sewing prize: Antoinette Vorisek for excellence of workmanship; greatest improvement during the year to Rosemary Woodruff. Washington High School's Judith Jack won the DAR Good Citizens pin and pilgrimage to Hartford. Paula Daigneault won the DAR history prize.—Ruth Ives Aarons.

Gen. Joseph Warren (Warren, Pa.). A half century devoted to presenting the historic, patriotic, and educational objectives of the National Society was marked in the chapter in its Golden Anniversary Dinner, held May 10 at the YWCA Activities Building.

Honored guests introduced by the regent, Mrs. Harry J. Granquist, included Mrs. Joseph Vallery Wright, State Regent; Miss Helen S. Moore, State Consulting Registrar; and Mrs. G. Anson Stiles, regent of the Tidioute Chapter, who, with nine members of her chapter, represented the original sponsors of the Warren chapter.

Seven of the eight living past regents were recognized: Miss Harriette Rogers, Mrs. William E. Lutz, Mrs. Leon Laskaris, Mrs. Oscar H. Baird, Mrs. William G. Cable, Miss Florence Shawkey, and Mrs. William C. Fuehlhart.

Fifty-year certificates were presented to the four charter members still on the active roll: Miss Caroline C. Bourquin, Miss Inez Brownell, Miss Eva Pelton, and Miss Harriette Rogers.

Mrs. Quentin J. Holt, vice regent, reviewed the years that have followed the chapter's organization on February 22, 1911. Mention was made that, of the 65 charter members, 41 were transferred from the Tidioute Chapter. Through the years the chapter has shown increasing support of the three objectives of the National Society and has attained the Honor Roll again this year.

Music for the occasion was provided by Miss Nancy Wickstrom, soloist; Mrs. Robert H. Sandblade, 'cellist; and Mrs. Edward C. Slick, accompanist—all members of the American Music Committee.

The guest speaker was Mrs. Joseph Valley Wright, Pennsylvania State Regent. She used the theme, Good Citizenship Today and she urged DAR members to assume personal responsibility in furthering patriotic education. She put emphasis on the Nation's origin, what has made it strong and great, and what has kept it free.

Standing behind Gen. Joseph Warren's birthday cake are (l. to r.) Mrs. Quentin J. Holt, vice regent; Mrs. Joseph Valley Wright, State Regent; Mrs. Harry J. Granquist, chapter regent; Miss Helen S. Moore, State Consulting Registrar; and Mrs. Gerould Ostergard, chapter chaplain.

At the conclusion of the meeting a reception was held with the regent, honored guests and charter members in the receiving line.—Mabel G. Granquist.

NOTICE

When sending in changes of address please be sure it is your permanent address. If possible send it at least six weeks in advance, and give both your old and new address.

Please address all correspondence pertaining to the magazine to the NSDAR Magazine Office, 1776 D Street N.W., Washington 6, D.C.
The Lineage Research Committee

The 70th Continental Congress created the Lineage Research Committee "to assist potential members in the completion of their application papers."

Lineage Research is a permanent National Committee, with a State Chairman in each State and a chapter chairman in every chapter; therefore requests for genealogical assistance should go from the chapter chairman, if the applicant is joining a chapter, or from the State Regent, if joining at large, to the State Chairman. If the State Chairman needs to do so, she may forward the applicant's work sheet to the National Chairman, who will use the services of the genealogists attached to the Committee and the facilities of the DAR Library to find the required data.

There is no fee for this service, for we believe that, if we make a potential member feel that we have a personal interest in her problem, that we desire her as a member, and that we are happy to assist her, she in turn, when she becomes a member, will wish to serve the Society.

It should be emphasized that the first step in membership in DAR is an invitation from a chapter to become a member of that chapter, or from the State Regent to become a member at large.

A chapter chairman should find out if the applicant has a relative who is, or was, a member, whose line could be used in part; for the efforts of this Committee will be used to establish eligibility on the easiest line available. If the applicant wishes to use another line, she may do so on a supplemental paper.

Often an applicant has more information than she realizes; therefore a chapter Lineage Research chairman can help her to complete the work sheet as far back as possible, giving all names, dates, and places pertaining to each generation, with references to the source of the information given, before asking the assistance of the State Chairman or of the Committee at National Headquarters. The first two generations on the work sheet should be completed by the applicant.

This Committee is for your use and service. We will make every effort to help you increase your chapter's membership.

Proof of Relationship

Frequently an application paper cannot be verified because proof is lacking of the relationship between a child of one generation and the parents in the preceding generation. The following is a list of records that would prove this relationship:

1. A Census of 1850 or later, in which the child is listed with the family.
2. A Bible record, naming parents and child.
3. A will or administration of estate, naming the child by name and relationship.
4. A land deed or deed of gift in which a parent names the child.
5. A birth or death certificate which names parents and child.
6. Published Vital Records of towns that give names of child and parents.
7. A published genealogy identifying both parents and child.

Copies of legal records can generally be obtained from the county where a person lived and died.

The Vital Records of most New England towns, from their settlement until 1850, have been published and are in all large libraries, including the DAR.


Swansea, Bristol County, Mass., Records (these records are from newspaper clippings by Miss Olive Webster, of Daytona Beach, Fla.). Note 3002, Boston Transcript, Jan. 3, 1939. Continued from August-September Magazine.

Swansea, Bristol County, Mass., Records

Marriages

Mason, Lydia, Nov. 5, 1724, to John Brown.

Mason, Aaron, Dec. 23, 1725, to Ruth Sandford.

Mason, Ann, July 24, 1743, to Daniel Wilbur.

Mason, Anne, Mar. 4, 1716 (birth date?)

Mason, Anne, Feb. 3, 1760, to Benjamin Mason.

Mason, Ann, May 1, 1791, to Daniel Martin.

Mason, Alix, Nov. (about 1790), to Asa Deen.

Mason, Anna, Jan. 20, 1782, to Samuel Read.

Mason, Amey, Apr. 26, 1787, to Elisha Martin.

Mason, Abigail, Mar. 31, 1790, to Sebory Cornell.

Mason, Anne, Mar. 25, 1789, to Peleg Kingsley, Jr.

Mason, Aaron, Apr. 13, 1783, to Hannah Read.

Mason, Allen, Oct. (about 1790), to Bethiah Mason.

Mason, Benjamin, Jan. 26, 1756, to Elizabeth Lewis.

Martin, Marcy, Nov. 12, 1730, to Squire Bulhk.

Martin, Timothy, Mar. 28, 1734, to Ernesta Gansey.


Martin, Marcy, Sept. 8, 1771, to Joseph Sanford.

Martin, Elisha, Apr. 27, 1787, to Ann Mason.

Martin, Abigail, Mar. 9, 1780, to Zephaniah Grenman.

Martyn, Melatiah, Nov. 6, 1696, to Rebecca Brooks.

Martin, Joanna, Dec. 5, 1711, to Philipe Shorte.

Martin, Elizabeth, Aug. 6, 1741, to William Seamans.

Martin, Deborah, Jan. 14, 1762, to William Seamans.

Martin, Freetlove, June 1, 1715, to Samuel Gorton.

Mason, Hannah, June 23, 1715, to William Slade.

Mason, Joseph, June 3, 1714, to Elizabeth Barney.

Mason, Job, Oct. 3, 1717, to Alice Howland.

Martin, Melatiah, Mar. 17, 1765, to Phebe Bowen.

Martin, Peleg, Apr. 5, 1752, to Roba Eddy.


Martin, Patience, Sept. 5, 1774, to Richard Cole.

Martin, Tabitha, Nov. 21, 1762, to Jack Mason.

Martin, Thomas, Aug. 24, 1777, to Hannah Short.

Martin, Ebenezer, Mar. 28, 1734, to Experience Mason.

Martin, Rebeckah, July 23, 1730, to Hezekiah Mason.

Martin, Ann, Mar. 23, 1721, to Joseph Bowen.


Martin, Patience, Nov. 6, 1740, to Miel Pierce.

Martin, Abigail of Rehoboth, Dec. 26, 1728, to John West (Rehoboth).

Martin, Deacon Malatiah, Apr. 11, 1744, to Jemima Wright.
Martin, Jeremiah, Dec. 3, 1761, to Mary Chase.
Martin, Experience, Sept. 4, 1760, to Joseph Baker.
Martin, Barbery, Mar. 1, 1730, to Obadiah Bowen.
Martin, Phebe, Apr. 20, 1758, to Oliver Mason.
Martin, Mary, Jan. 12, 1758, to Samuel Lewis.
Mason, Benjamin, Feb. 3, 1760, to Anne Mason.
Mason, Brooks, Dec. 18, 1758, to Anne Eddy.
Mason, Barbery, March 25, 1769, to Ezekiel Smith.
Mason, Betty, Nov. 24, 1779, to Philip Millard.
Mason, Benjamin, — 1770, to Mary Stacy.
Mason, Barbery, Oct. 12, 1740, to William Slade.
Mason, Barnabas, Sept. 24, 1765, to Hannah Buffinton.
Mason, Charles, Sept. 17, 1731, to Keziah Millard.
Mason, Caleb, Sept. 11, 1785, to Mary Gardner.
Mason, Caudase, Mar. 11, 1773, to Nathan Mason.
Mason, Caleb, Apr. 6, 1748, to Martha Mason.
Mason, Charles, Jan. 2, 1764, to Hannah Luther.
Mason, Cloe, Sept. 1, 1781, at Rehoboth, to Shubael Wheeler.
Mason, Christopher, Nov. 10, 1757, to Sarah Luther.
Mason, Deborah, Mar. 9, 1758, to Noah Wood.
Mason, Deborah, Oct. 14, 1787, to Peleg Kingsley.
Mason, Elizabeth, — (John Haile).
Mason, Elizabeth, July 27, 1739, to Benjamin Engals.
Mason, Elisha, Sept. 27, 1744, to Lois Ingals.
Mason, Edward, Dec. 31, 1778, to Sarah Luther.
Mason, Edward, July 19, 1782, to Tarner Hale, who married second time James Luther(?).
Mason, Freelove, Mar. 25, 1763, to Aaron Wood.
Mason, Hannah, June 3, 1753, to John Baker.
Mason, Hannah, Jan. 26, 1769, to Chase Round (as his second wife).
Mason, Heepsahab, Mar. 26, 1752, to Miah Peirce.
Mason, Hail, Sept. 14, 1788, to Sarah Cole.
Mason, John, Dec. 9, 1742, to Mary Stead.
Mason, James, June 19, 1746, to Mary Cornel.
Mason, John, Apr. 19, 1744, to Sarah Gardner.
Mason, Job, May 31, 1753, to Martha Gardner.
Mason, Joshua, Sept. 2, 1758, to Hannah Buttenton.
Mason, Isaac, Aug. 20, 1767, to Abigail Martin.
Mason, Jonathan, —, to Patience Mason.
Mason, John, Feb. 4, 1768, to Rose Brown.
Mason, James, July 24, 1783, to Phebe Baker.
Mason, Joseph, June 15, 1777, to Elizabeth Davis.
Mason, Ledy, June 8, 1777, to Henry Peirce.
Mason, Mary, Dec. 18, 1737, to Nathan Brown.
Mason, Martha, Apr. 6, 1748, to Caleb Mason.
Mason, Mary, Apr. 26, 1767, to Chase Round.
Mason, Mataiah, Nov. 14, 1754, to Rebecca Miller, Swansea.
Mason, Martha, Sept. 6, 1753, to Joseph Rider (Newport).
Mason, Mary, Oct. 8, 1769, to Joseph Corinal.
Mason, Mary, July 4, (?), 1769, to Jonathan Hail.
Mason, Martha, Mar. 12, 1787, to Hezekiah Luther.
Mason, Mary, Apr. 4, 1779, to Aron Luther.
Mason, Martha, Nov. 30, 1786, to Asa Cornell.
Mason, Mary, Feb. 11, 1779, to Jabez Wood.
Mason, Nathaniel, Mar. 29, 1747, to Deborah Boomer.
Mason, Nathan, July 10, 1748, to Elizabeth Wood of Rehoboth.
Mason, Nathan, Mar. 11, 1773, to Candance (?), Mason.
Mason, Noble, Nov. 5, 1767, to Lydia Thurber.
Mason, Oliver, Dec. 19, 1728, to Martha Cole.
Mason, Oliver, Apr. 20, 1758, to Phebe Martin.
Mason, Oleif, Mar. 26, 1780, to Ebenezer Terry.
Mason, Pelatiah, Nov. 22, 1733, to Hannah Hail.
Mason, Phebe, Nov. 7, 1756, to Peleg Peck.
Mason, Patience, — (Jonathan Mason).
Mason, Pelatiah, Jan. 17, 1740, to Sarah Allen.
Mason, Phebe, Jan. 2, 1780, to Samuel Hoar.
Mason, Patience, Sept. 15, 1779, to George Case.
Mason, Russell, June 5, 1736, to Rhode Kingsley.
Mason, Rube, Jan. 20, 1744, to Nathan Mason.
Mason, Russel, Jan. 13, 1767, to Eanis Mason.
Mason, Susannah, Feb. 14, 1788, to Samuel Bowen.
Mason, Simeon, Mar. 17, 1754, to Hannah Thomas.
Mason, Jeremiah, Nov. 25, 1790, to Nathaniel Bosworth.
Mason, Anne, Sept. 8, 1672, to Captain John Brown.
Mason, Agustus, Feb. 6, 1752, to Constant Davis.
Mason, Abigail, Oct. 16, 1740, to Benjamin Slade.
Mason, Christopher, Nov. 15, 1758, to Anne Chase.
Mason, Elizabeth, Feb. 12, 1712-13, to Edward Luther.
Mason, Esther, Jan. 11, 1750, to Edward Gardner.
Mason, James, July 30, 1713, to Rose Haile.
Mason, Isaac, Jr., Jan. 9, 1723, to Mary Fisk.
Mason, Elizabeth, Oct. 18, 1723, to John Hale.
Mason, Mary, Jan. 15, 1744-45, to Mial Peirce of Rehoboth.
Mason, Mannaduke, Feb. 25, 1752, to Hannah Anthony.
Mason, Mallatiah, of Providence, Nov. 14, 1754, to Rebeckah Miles.
Mason, Constance, July 10, 1760, to Jeremiah Fisher of Wrentham.
Mason, Jack, Nov. 21, 1762, to Tabitha Martin.
Mason, John, June 26, 1766, to Patience Baker.
Mason, John, Feb. 23, 1769, to Anne Martin.
Mason, Nathan, Aug. 26, 1731, to Lillis Haile.
Mason, Rebecca, Dec. 4, 1743, to Obadiah Bowen.
Mason, Oliver, Apr. 25, 1765, to Mary Thurber.
Mason, Ann, Jan. 2, 1705, to Richard Hail.
Mason, Eanis, Jan. 13, 1767, to Russell Mason.
Mason, Samson, Sept. 26, 1723, to Experience Luis.
Mason, Timothy, Cumberland, Mar. 29, 1761, to Katherine Mason.
Mason, William, Rehoboth, Oct. 21, 1773, Avis Lee.
Mason, Holden, of Warren, Sept. 8, 1771, to Margrett Jones.
Mason, Charles, Dec. 6, 1778, to Mary Wardel.
Mason, Phebe, July 21, 1792, to Clark Chase.
Mason, Ebenezer (Richmond), June 20, 1781, to Rebecca Mason.
Mason, Benjamin, Jan. 13, 1793, to Sarah Boarn.
Mason, Benjamin, Oct. 9, 1779, to Free-love Barney.
Mason, Alexander, Sept. 15, 1776, to Barbery Mason.
Mason, Bethiah, Oct. (about 1790), to Allen Mason.
Mason, Libba (about 1769) — Vg. Wood.
Mason, — (about 1769-70), to Jean Buffington.
Mason, Benajah, — 1770, to Mary Hail.
Mason, Benj. (a), Jan. 19, 1783, to Mehitabel Miller.
Mason, (Rhoe), — 1770, — Millard.

(Continued from August-September)

Location of Graves of Revolutionary Soldiers (copied from the Records of Harold B. Trombley, Graves Registration Officer of the New Hampshire American Legion State Department), Contributed by Rumford Chapter, Concord, N.H. 1950.

Fitzwilliam Town

Amidon, Philip; Angier, Silas, Co. Josiah Brown, d. 1808; Bent, Samuel, Co. Nathan Cudworth; Brigham, Asa, Co. All graves in Town Cemetery.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, express grateful appreciation to Mrs. Ashmead White, President General, for her dedicated service and capable leadership in promoting the objectives of the National Society.

**SENATOR BARRY M. GOLDWATER**

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, express sincere appreciation to Mrs. Ashmead White, President General, for her dedicated service and capable leadership in promoting the objectives of the National Society.

**APPROPRIATION TO THE PRESIDENT GENERAL**

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, express grateful appreciation to Mrs. Ashmead White, President General, for her dedicated service and capable leadership in promoting the objectives of the National Society.

**APPROPRIATION TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE**

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, express sincere appreciation to Mrs. William A. Becker for her able and conscientious guidance as Chairman of the Resolutions Committee.
Honor Roll Chapters, 1960-1961

By Hiawatha (Mrs. Roy H.) Cagle
National Chairman, Honor Roll Committee

Y our Honor Roll Committee submits the following list of Honor Roll Chapters for 1960–1961 and commends all the chapters for their efforts in behalf of the work of this committee.

Those chapters attainment Honor Roll status are to be congratulated, and we urge you to endeavor to be a Gold Ribbon winner in 1962.

If your chapter did not receive an award this year, will you, as a member, ask yourself, What can I do to help? We are anxious to add the name of your chapter to the 1962 list, and every member needs to remember that she must participate for her chapter to be a Gold Ribbon winner.

Chapter chairmen: It is very important that you have the official membership count for your chapter as of February 1, 1961. This count has been sent to your State Honor Roll Chairman.

Your attention is called to the NEW point 12 which pertains to the work of the new Public Relations Committee. This committee replaces the Press Relations and Radio-TV Committees.

March 1, 1962, is the deadline for Honor Roll reports, and this year every chapter is requested to send one copy to your National Chairman and one copy to your State Chairman. It is not possible for State Chairmen to announce official listing of Honor Roll chapters at their State Conferences, for every report must be checked by your National Chairman and your Honor Roll Secretary by the official records they receive from the National Offices after Mar. 1.

The Honor Roll Award list that follows has been checked and rechecked against any possible error, and we trust that it is correct. If any mistakes have been made, please know that it was unintentional, and let us hear from you.

Your National Chairman and your Honor Roll Secretary, Mrs. Albert D. Mackey, are ready to serve you in every way possible and in this, the final year of our three years of working together to carry out the objectives of our National Society through Honor Roll achievement, let us all pledge to PLAN, PROMOTE, PARTICIPATE, and PERSEVERE so that every chapter will GO GOLD in ’62.

National Honor Roll Awards 1960-1961

Alabama—25 Gold, 11 Silver, 6 H.M.
Arkansas—1 Gold, 1 Silver, 0 H.M.
California—34 Gold, 33 Silver, 29 H.M.
Colorado—2 Gold, 2 Silver, 4 H.M.
Connecticut—6 Gold, 3 Silver, 7 H.M.
Delaware—2 Gold, 2 Silver, 1 H.M.
District of Columbia—13 Gold, 13 Silver, 17 H.M.
Florida—25 Gold, 13 Silver, 7 H.M.
Georgia—19 Gold, 14 Silver, 15 H.M.
Hawaii—0 Gold, 0 Silver, 0 H.M.
Idaho—1 Gold, 1 Silver, 1 H.M.
Illinois—33 Gold, 25 Silver, 23 H.M.
Indiana—21 Gold, 18 Silver, 26 H.M.
Iowa—10 Gold, 4 Silver, 12 H.M.
Kansas—16 Gold, 12 Silver, 16 H.M.
Kentucky—11 Gold, 10 Silver, 11 H.M.
Louisiana—13 Gold, 14 Silver, 11 H.M.
Maine—1 Gold, 4 Silver, 3 H.M.
Maryland—8 Gold, 10 Silver, 5 H.M.
Massachusetts—9 Gold, 8 Silver, 19 H.M.
Michigan—13 Gold, 7 Silver, 9 H.M.
Minnesota—9 Gold, 3 Silver, 6 H.M.
Mississippi—17 Gold, 12 Silver, 6 H.M.
Missouri—16 Gold, 10 Silver, 19 H.M.
Montana—3 Gold, 1 Silver, 3 H.M.
Nebraska—8 Gold, 5 Silver, 4 H.M.
Nevada—1 Gold, 3 Silver, 0 H.M.
New Hampshire—4 Gold, 4 Silver, 4 H.M.
New Jersey—18 Gold, 13 Silver, 13 H.M.
New Mexico—6 Gold, 2 Silver, 3 H.M.
New York—19 Gold, 21 Silver, 23 H.M.
North Carolina—34 Gold, 17 Silver, 11 H.M.
North Dakota—0 Gold, 3 Silver, 0 H.M.
Ohio—21 Gold, 14 Silver, 12 H.M.
Oklahoma—12 Gold, 3 Silver, 3 H.M.
Oregon—5 Gold, 2 Silver, 3 H.M.
Pennsylvania—13 Gold, 17 Silver, 15 H.M.
Rhode Island—3 Gold, 3 Silver, 3 H.M.
South Carolina—13 Gold, 11 Silver, 11 H.M.
South Dakota—0 Gold, 2 Silver, 4 H.M.
Tennessee—17 Gold, 11 Silver, 17 H.M.
Texas—33 Gold, 11 Silver, 12 H.M.
Utah—0 Gold, 0 Silver, 0 H.M.
Vermont—2 Gold, 2 Silver, 3 H.M.
Virginia—45 Gold, 19 Silver, 23 H.M.
Washington—4 Gold, 5 Silver, 6 H.M.
West Virginia—6 Gold, 6 Silver, 4 H.M.
Wisconsin—7 Gold, 4 Silver, 6 H.M.
Wyoming—1 Gold, 1 Silver, 1 H.M.

Summary
584—Gold
419—Silver
442—H. M.
1445—Total out of 2,839 Chapters

OCTOBER 1961
COLORADO
(8 out of 35 chapters)
Silver (2): Alamosa, Pueblo.
CONNECTICUT
(17 out of 57 chapters)
Silver (3): Drum Hill, Elizabeth Clarke Hull, Susan Carrington Clarke.

DELWARE
(5 out of chapters)
Gold (2): Capt. William McKennan, Col. David Hall.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
(43 out of 60 chapters)

FLORIDA
(45 out of 69 chapters)

HAWAI'I
(1 out of 1 chapter)
Gold (0):
Silver (0):
H.M. (0):

ILLINOIS
(81 out of 117 chapters)

INDIANA
(65 out of 95 chapters)

KANSAS
(44 out of 66 chapters)

KENTUCKY
(32 out of 73 chapters)

LOUISIANA
(38 out of 51 chapters)
H.M. (11): Alexander Stirling, Bayou Coteille, Bayou St. John, Bistineau, Bon Chasse, Dorchret, Frances Rebecca Harri-
son, John James Audubon, Opelousas, Spicer-Wallace, Vieux Carre.

MAINE
(8 out of 34 chapters)

Gold (1): Frances Dighton Williams.

H. M. (3): Eunice Farnsworth, Mary Dillingham, Rebecca Emery.

MARYLAND
(23 out of 34 chapters)


Massachusetts
(36 out of 96 chapters)

Silver (10): Anna Polver Franklin, Contentment, Dorothy Brewer, East Hoosuck, Gen. William Shepard, Jedediah Foster, Paul Revere, Susannah Tufts.


MICHIGAN
(29 out of 61 chapters)

Silver (7): Algoma, Fort Pontchartrain, John Crawford, Lansing, Saginaw, Shiawassee, Ypsilanti.


MINNESOTA
(18 out of 41 chapters)

Silver (3): Josiah Edson, Monument, St. Anthony Falls.


MISSISSIPPI
(35 out of 53 chapters)


Silver (12): Ashmead, Benjamin G. Humphreys, Duchess de Chaumont, James Gilliam, John Rolfe, Maj. Matthew McConnell, Mary Stuart, Mississippi Delta, Ole Brook, Ralph Humphreys, Samuel Dale, Yazoo.


MISSOURI
(45 out of 86 chapters)

Silver (10): Bowling Green, Cornelia Beekman, Elizabeth Carey, Henry County, Jefferson, Kansas City, Louisiana Purchase, Lucy Jefferson Lewis, Nancy Hunter, O'Fallon.


MONTANA
(7 out of 14 chapters)

Gold (3): Anaconda, Oro Fino, Shining Mountain.

H. M. (3): Assinniboine, Milk River, Mount Hyalite.

NEBRASKA
(17 out of 43 chapters)

Gold (8): David City, Deborah Avery, Elizabeth Montague, Goldenrod, Lone Willow, Mary Katharine Goddard, Sioux Lookout, Thirty-seventh Star.
Silver (5): Fort Kearney, Omaha, Point of Rock, Quivera, St. Leger Cowley.


NEVADA
(4 out of 6 chapters)

Gold (1): Valley of Fire.
Silver (3): Francisco Garces, Lahontan, Nevada Sagebrush.

H. M. (0):

NEW HAMPSHIRE
(12 out of 34 chapters)

Silver (4): Abigail Webster, Buntin, Exeter, Molly Stark.


NEW JERSEY
(44 out of 83 chapters)


NEW MEXICO
(11 out of 11 chapters)

Silver (2): Dona Ana, Roswell.


NEW YORK
(63 out of 177 chapters)


NORTH CAROLINA
(62 out of 89 chapters)


[615 of 615]
OHIO
(47 out of 126 chapters)

OKLAHOMA
(18 out of 40 chapters)

OREGON
(10 out of 31 chapters)
Gold (9): Chemeketa, Coos Bay, Eulalona, Linn, Tillamook.
Silver (2): Mount Hood, Wahkena.

PENNSYLVANIA
(45 out of 135 chapters)
Gold (13): Chester County, Col. William Wallace, Cornwall, Cogan, Gilmore Berry, Germantown, Greene Academy, Jacob Ferree, Lansdowne, Mahanawtany, Queen Alliquippa, Towamencin, Wellsboro, William Penn.

RHODE ISLAND
(23 out of 28 chapters)
Gold (3): Bristol, Gay, Nicholas Cooke, Rhode Island Independence.

SOUTH CAROLINA
(35 out of 60 chapters)

SOUTH DAKOTA
(6 out of 14 chapters)
Gold (3): Mary Chilton, Oase.

TEXAS
(45 out of 102 chapters)

UTAH

VERMONT
(7 out of 29 chapters)

WEST VIRGINIA
(16 out of 49 chapters)

WISCONSIN
(17 out of 47 chapters)

WISCONSIN
(17 out of 47 chapters)

WISCONSIN
(17 out of 47 chapters)
It is with sorrow we announce the death, on June 24, 1961, of Mr. Ronald B. MacKenzie, of Fairfield, Conn., husband of our national JAC Chairman. We extend to Mrs. MacKenzie our deepest sympathy.

**JAC Again Recognized by Freedoms Foundation**

Miss Hazel M. Mortimer, Rockford, Ill., JAC Chairman, Illinois Rockford Chapter and head of the social studies department of George Washington Junior High School, was awarded the Classroom Teachers Valley Forge Medal by Freedoms Foundation early in June. Miss Mortimer's name is well known to you, as she has been mentioned several times in these columns and has written two special JAC articles for the DAR Magazine, *Nine Feet Tall and Seasoned With Salt*. Miss Mortimer organized the first JAC club at George Washington Junior High School, which was named George Washington JAC club. This was followed by the Andrew Jackson JAC Club in the same school. It was largely for her teaching of American principles to young people of the JAC clubs and other groups that Miss Mortimer has been recognized by Freedoms Foundation. Our heartiest congratulations, Miss Mortimer; it is an honor well earned. We are also happy to announce that Miss Mortimer has been appointed State JAC Chairman of Illinois.

In the November issue of the DAR Magazine, we will give you excerpts from another article written by Miss Mortimer, *A Star to Steer By*, which tells about the adoption by the George Washington Junior High School of a cargo ship as a club project. Perhaps it will stimulate other junior high school clubs to adopt ships. Her material will tell you how to go about it and the benefits derived by the clubs.

**Miss Julia St. John, JAC Chairman, John McDonald Chapter, Miami Springs, Florida**

In the May issue of this magazine we told you that John McDonald Chapter had been awarded the George Washington Medal by Freedoms Foundation for sponsoring JAC clubs in elementary schools. Also mentioned were awards to Mae H. Walters School and to Mrs. Ethel Gates Primus, James Weldon Johnson School. Miss St. John tells us that Palm Springs School also submitted its records of Americanism work to Freedoms Foundation. Both Mae H. Walters and Palm Springs are 100 percent JAC schools, and both won the Benjamin Franklin Principal School award, which includes an expense-paid trip to Valley Forge and nearby historic spots, for a teacher and a pupil. In the past 3 years, a total of five teachers from five JAC clubs in Miami Springs, including Mrs. Primus, were nominated by their faculties and John McDonald Chapter and all were selected for the Valley Forge Classroom Teachers' Medal. This wonderful record makes John McDonald the most outstanding "JAC" chapter.

John McDonald is a small chapter with 41 members and was organized in 1952. Most of its members are in the field of education, so JAC was an activity that naturally appealed to them. They organized clubs in Opa Locka, Hialeah, and Miami Springs, independent municipalities within the Greater Miami. Membership grew from 2,832 in 1956-57 to 8,535 in 1960-61, when 10 of their schools were 100 percent JAC. Miss St. John attributes their success to teamwork, cooperation between chapter members and school officials, and mutual consideration. This is borne out by a bit of conversation between Edgar J. Hooper, Jr., principal of Mae M. Walters School, and Miss St. John while discussing the honors his school had won in State and National JAC contests. Said Mr. Cooper, "You are always in there pitching for us." Replied Miss St. John, "And you are always in there catching for us."

Some of the reasons given by Miss St. John for increase in membership, are:

1. The children receive so much pleasure and benefit from their classroom clubs.
2. Teachers and principals realize that the clubs familiarize the children with our heritage and instill a knowledge of the freedoms we have in America and a realization of individual responsibility.
3. The recognition given to the schools for their Americanism programs by the State and National DAR and by Freedoms Foundation.

In Miami Springs School, 100 percent JAC, the first voluntary activity listed on its program is JAC. Their school song begins:

Justice, Americanism, Character
We build in Miami Springs
For these are the finest qualities
That Education brings.

A 6th grade club in this school had its closing exercises in the evening, a regular, but special, JAC Club meeting. They presented an hour-long program on *Our American Heritage*, and guests were surprised and pleased at the knowledge and ability shown by these JAC.

Miss St. John arranged with Hon. Emett C. Choate, U. S. Judge, Southern District of Florida, for representatives from the schools to attend naturalization ceremonies in Federal Court. 7 Principals and 17 Teachers and 175 JAC members from 13 schools attended. Judge Choate cordially greeted the adults by name and presented each JAC club as a group. He termed the project "excellent work." Mrs. A. J. Pettit, State chairman, Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship, attended and distributed literature.

When Miss St. John stopped in a 6th grade classroom she found the children working on a large mural depicting the sea and sailors, and was informed that they were illustrating their club name, *The Five Sullivan*. U.S. Senator Holland had sent them information about the Sullivan Brothers. Another club chose as its name, *The Purple Heart*. U.S. Senator Holland had sent them information about this high honor. Both Senators Smathers and Holland have taken personal interest in JAC.

Two club projects that show the love and thought children have for others: One club obtained the names of all the children in the Miami Branch of the Florida Children's Home and made individual valentine cards personally addressed and signed for each child. Another club collected slips of plants, flowers, and soil in the fall, which they tended all winter in their classroom; in the spring the members delivered the plants to the patients in the tuberculosis hospital at Lantana.

Miss St. John is gathering information about Crispus Attucks for East Opa Locka School. All 14 clubs in Miami Crispus Attucks as their name. In this school, 100 percent JAC, every room has prominently displayed a JAC emblem or pennant in color made by the children. Some were made with chalk on the blackboard, some were art posters, and some made on cloth. These tended to keep the children mindful of JAC ideals.

Miss St. John is planning to give copies of the June-July issue of the DAR Magazine to all schools in the fall, as the issue contains so much historical information which will be interesting to the boys and girls. Before school opens she will invite all school representatives for a JAC afternoon. Miss St. John expresses special appreciation of the interest and support given to JAC by Mrs. Everett Adams, past State Regent, and her JAC Chairman, Mrs. J. L. Dowd: to the present State Regent, Mrs. George Castleman Estill, and Mrs. Culley B. Stewart, State JAC Chairman, Mrs. Omolayi K. Hackley, National Vice Chairman, and to Miss Cynthia Shaw, her vice chairman and transportation expert—a perfect partner.

**Honors Roll**

(Continued from page 616)

Sears, Fond du Lac, Joseph Marest, Louisa M. Brayton, Milwaukee.

**WYOMING**

(3 out of 9 chapters)

Gold (1): Fort Casper.

Silver (1): Cheyenne.


**CANAL ZONE**

(0 award out of 1 chapter)

**PUERTO RICO**

(0 award out of 1 chapter)

**UNITS OVERSEAS**

(0 award out of 6 chapters)

Cuba—Havana

England—Walter Hines Page

France—Benjamin Franklin

Rochambeau

Mexico—John Edwards

Philippine Islands—Philippines

OCTOBER 1961 [617]
A Third Grade Class Visits the DAR

As historian of Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter, Washington, D. C., I conducted a group of 57 third grade students of Beauvoir, the National Cathedral Elementary School, through the DAR Museum, Americana Room, Children’s Museum, and the Colonial Kitchen on February 24, 1961.

The children’s letters are so original and expressive that our chapter thought other DAR members throughout the country would like to know how children are impressed with our beautiful Headquarters in Washington.—Harriet B. (Mrs. Wm. Herbert) Lamb.

Thank you very much for arranging our trip to the museum. It was very much fun. I liked the rooms of the States, my favorite one was Delaware. I liked the library. I recognized the flags of Arizona, Maryland, California, North Carolina. The Americana room was interesting. I liked especially the sighners of the Declaration of Independence. I liked the suits in the rooms.

“Thank you for making it possible for us to go to the DAR Museum today. I liked the uniforms best! But I also liked the Daniel Boone chair! Tennessee I thought was the best room! And best of all I liked the Declaration of Independence carved on bronzn silver!”

“We had a very interesting time in the DAR Museum. Everything was very interesting but I liked the Americana Room and the State Rooms best. I saw the District of Columbia State Room twice.

Thanks a lot for arranging for us to go to the Museum. Everyone liked it, especially me. I liked the children’s attic and the bronze plate that had the declaration of Independence on it. I liked to go in the little gates and so did everyone else. Everyone liked the part that had Daniel Boone’s chair in it.

“I enjoyed the tour very much. I have never been to a place like that before. I thought it was very interesting. My favorite things were: The face of George Washington, the chair Daniel Boone sat in, and the gown of Caroline Scott Harrison.”

“We all very much appreciate the visit as much as we can. We can all be sure that Carin was happy to have you there, and to see Daniel Boone’s chair. The museum was wonderful and so were the rooms. As a fact I was thinking and still am thinking of joining the DAR. The uniforms and things like that were to me beautifull. This is something you must never tell but I want to live there.”

“I enjoyed the trip very much. I think the chair of Daniel Boone sat in didn’t look old. I also liked the room where all the flags were put up all around. When we got back we all got the stickers and the folder they were in and another folder with pictures. I liked all the rooms I saw from different countrys and all the other rooms too. I liked the dolls. They were the biggest things I ever saw. Ha! Ha! They were really very small. The Declaration of Independence was very pretty and shiney and clean. I liked the dollhouse very much. It was very cute. I had a wonderful time.”

An Orderly Book of the Revolutionary War—a Recent Library of Congress Acquisition


A manuscript orderly book kept in the early months of the Revolutionary War has been presented to the Library by Mrs. Philip Ochsner, Mrs. Carl P. Kuhn, and Mrs. Milford T. Wilson, all of Syracuse, N. Y., as a memorial to their parents, Samuel Avery Myers and Marjorie Barnes Myers, who for many years served their community as teachers in the Syracuse schools.

It is clear from evidence within the manuscript that the writer was a member of the 6th Connecticut Regiment, one of the earliest units to be formed in the Revolution. The small stitched gathering originally had a page or pages at the beginning and end that have not survived; the record now starts with an entry written in camp at Roxbury, Mass., on June 3, 1775—exactly a month before George Washington took command of the Continental Army at Cambridge—and ends in the middle of an entry for August 25, 1775.

In the pages of this pocket-size record one can trace the measures taken to establish discipline in the small force quickly assembled in the siege of Boston. On June 9, the regimental order provided that “all Soldiers off Duty turn out at 9 O’Clock in the forenoon and at 2 O’Clock Afternoon for Military Exercise the whole to be Clean dress’d their Arms Clean’d and in good order, for the Neglect of which the Sergts. are to be answer[able]. . . .” Wednesdays & Saturdays are the Stated Days for the men to wash their Cloaths and no other Days in the week, to begin at Drum beating in the Morning.” Additional training was ordered on June 14 for “the Soldiers of each Company who are not well Skill’d in their Duty or Appear Negligent therein.” Courts martial were in frequent session, and the usual punishment for a variety of misdemeanors was “20 Stripes with a Cat of Nine tails.”

On July 3, 1775, Washington arrived, and regimental orders took second place to general orders. When he organized his forces into three divisions in July 1775, the 6th Connecticut became part of the right wing, remaining at Roxbury under Maj. Gen. Artemus Ward, who was second in command to General Washington.—[Dorothy S. Eaton.]
“Oh, Say Can You . . .” Samos

By William A. Kinney

Anacreon, and he usually sang of the delights of love or the joy of wine. Few of his lyrics now survive, but evidently quite a lot of his work did until almost the Renaissance (14th to 16th centuries), for various versifiers imitated him and his style up to that period.

The scene now shifts to the early part of the 19th century and the United Kingdom, where the name of the bygone poet had become virtually a household word because a composer, John Stafford Smith (1750-1836), had put together a rousing drinking song entitled Anacreon in Heaven. The tune enjoyed a long popularity and soon found its way to Britain’s former colonies in North America, who got back to fighting the Mother County again in 1812.

The name of Francis Scott Key is doubtless familiar. When this gentleman was released by the British after their futile siege of Fort McHenry, he had with him an untitled manuscript containing the lines he had written during the night of September 13-14, 1812, while he watched the guns and rocket launchers of His Majesty’s fleet hammer away at the fort, which was the main defense of the port of Baltimore.

Among the civilian soldiers in the defending garrison was Key’s brother-in-law, Judge J. H. Nicholson, who was serving as a captain. He had talent as a musician and was something of an amateur poet. When Key had Nicholson read the lines he had written, the latter found them inspirationally stirring, and promptly suggested that the music of To Anacreon in Heaven mated perfectly with the words. Key’s poem was originally published and sung under the title of The Defense of Fort McHenry. It soon became known, however, as The Star Spangled Banner and was subsequently officially adopted as the National Anthem.

Okay, Samos, you’ll do pretty fine.

DAR Essay Contest
(Continued from page 586)
of the most difficult teacher assignments.
Throughout the contest I couldn't but help note the ability of the youngsters to put down their ideas spontaneously and sincerely, but most of all how they intrinsically felt about our country and their love of America. The following, then, are excerpts gleaned from the Hamilton Junior High School essay contest—America—Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow.
1. We don't really know how lucky we are to live in a free country. If we came from China or another suffering country to our shores, we would probably feel like we were in another world.
2. What makes America so wonderful? So Priceless! What makes those who do not live in America envy us? We can answer this question with one important word—"freedom". Such a small word to express a big feeling! Yet, it does just that.
3. To my way of thinking, the future looks bright. We have made tremendous progress in the past 50 years. I know something far in the future people will look back and say, "Yes, the good old days of 1961!"
4. For America tomorrow who knows? We can guess and anticipate, but the future isn't something already made up. We create it as we go. We must have well educated people and well educated leaders who can carry us through the trying and difficult years ahead.
5. America—land of freedom. America—land of the free and home of the brave. America whose flag has been bathed in blood of many wars. America the land for which thousands of brave patriots have given their lives—thier all—in making this country the greatest on the face of the earth.
I may add, no contributor is over 14 years of age, and the above selections were selected at random from winning and nonwinning essays. You can readily see there was much interest in your essay contest, and an all-out love of country by our school-age children.

State Activities
(Continued from page 604)
Lovett made a fine acceptance speech, showing a spirit of dedication to carrying on the work of the National and State Society. Her speech included words of high praise for the administration of the retiring State Regent, Mrs. Frank Shramek. Mrs. Shramek was a candidate for the office of Vice President General, and everyone extended to her their best wishes for success. Maryland is most proud that Mrs. Shramek was elected to this office at Congress. She was also elected an Honorary State Regent at our Conference.
The Conference was adjourned with the singing of Blest Be the Tie That Binds, all present joining hands during the singing. The colors were retired, and the 56th State Conference was concluded.
A coffee in honor of the newly elected Officers was held at the State Chapter House, 4701 Roland Ave., Baltimore. Miss Janet Black Thomas, Chairman of the Chapter House, and her committee were responsible for a lovely party. About 150 DAR members from all over the State enjoyed their hospitality.—Mrs. William A. Perry, Jr., State Editor.

Correction
On page 572 September issue of the Magazine the name of Mrs. F. A. Paul Ziesmer, State Treasurer of Pennsylvania was misspelled.

Tennessee Soldiers in the Revolution
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FOURTEENTH ANNUAL

The Alexandria, Virginia Antique Show

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Sponsor, John Alexander Chapter, DAR

Fredericksburg Foundation

(Continued from page 587)

ation conceive of the Center as a source of faith and fact for all Americans. The Center would:

Provide a Research Library for educators, students, editors, writers and others seeking to interpret and defend the American Way of Life.

Provide research facilities for group meetings and seminars on subjects related to free enterprise and the fundamentals of our Republic, for students, school curriculum directors, teachers, and labor and industrial representatives.

Provide adequate facilities for handling the growing Annual Awards programs and for better dissemination of award-winning materials.

House the administrative headquarters for the Foundation's continuing programs.

Serve as a source of pride and inspiration to the millions who annually visit Valley Forge.

The Freedoms Foundation concept was primarily devised by three men: They were Don Belding, then chairman of the Executive Committee of Foote, Cone and Belding Advertising Agency of Los Angeles; Dr. Kenneth D. Wells, then Director of the Advertising Industry's Economic Education Program and now President of Freedoms Foundation; and Edward F. Hutton, special partner of the E. F. Hutton Company, investment brokers. They envisioned the Foundation as a useful working tool to give broader national understanding to the great historic concepts of the American Republic.

Through the years the Foundation's programs have increased in scope to the point where they now cover all parts of the Nation and almost every facet of activity. In speaking of the Freedoms Foundation programs F.B.I. Director J. Edgar Hoover said:

The nation can be thankful for Freedoms Foundation which stands as a sentinel, as did our Revolutionary "freedom fighters" here at Valley Forge.

Programs

Florida State

"DeSota Lands"—Such might be the headline of a modern newspaper in Bradenton, Fla., each March during the DeSota Celebration, which commemorates the landing of Hernando deSota in 1539 at Shaw's Point near Bradenton. You will see the modern celebration as well as much of the beauty and history of Florida when your chapter reserves the Florida State Slide Program for one of its meetings.

Kentucky State

"The Daughter of the East and the Mother of the West", Kentucky is comprehensively presented to you through a 35mm color slide program assembled and prepared by Miss Laura Dickerson, State Program Chairman. You will see Duncan Tavern, the restoration of the Kentucky State DAR Society; Ashland, the home of Henry Clay, will be on your tour; the cabin where Abraham Lincoln was born will be featured. Your trip to Kentucky will not be spent entirely in the past, however, for you will see much of the beauty and the promise of this state.

Louisiana State

Baton Rouge! New Orleans! We're off for a tour of Louisiana. We'll see both the old and the new state capitol's. We'll visit the Oakley House and see original paintings by Audubon while he lived there. We'll tour the French Quarter of New Orleans. We'll be gay at Mardi Gras. Will you join us?

Massachusetts State

"Listen my children and you shall hear of the midnight ride of Paul Revere." We might paraphrase Longfellow and say, "Reserve it now, my Daughters, and you shall see the midnight ride of Paul Revere" for that is now possible when your chapter sees the 35mm color slide program that covers the ground of that famous ride. Mrs. Paul S. Vaitses, State Program Chairman, has collected and prepared this program for your chapter's use.

The above programs may be rented for $1.50 each from the Program Office, NSDAR, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

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Subscription begins with the Spring 1961 issue.

OCTOBER 1961 [ 621 ]
Sybil Ludington (Continued from page 580)

Sybil found her way, down through Carmel, passing the spot where her statue now stands, going on to Mahopac and around to Kent Cliffs, Farmers Mills, and back home through Stormville. It has been said that she covered 40 miles. There was no count of the number of times she called out: “The British are burning Danbury. The colonel is mustering the troops.” She warned the families to be ready to abandon their homes if the enemy should come their way.

Col. Ludington was already mustering the men who had come in when Sybil arrived at daybreak, but he stopped long enough to help his daughter from the saddle with a great deal of pride and a silent prayer of thanksgiving for her safe return amidst loud cheers from the men for this brave girl.

It was not long before more than 400 motley-clothed but determined officers and men had assembled and were ready to start on their 25-mile tramp at the colonel’s command.

At this same time General Tryon was comfortably established in the home of a Danbury Tory; his mission had been a success, but he was not particularly happy. News had reached him that Continental troops and militia were advancing, and he also knew that the bulk of his men were hopelessly drunk. Fearing attacks from any direction he hastily made plans for retreat. His wagons filled with loot and the majority of his troops barely able to walk proved to be a great handicap, thus making it easier for the outnumbered minutemen to harass the retreating enemy.

Colonel Ludington’s regiment arrived in time to join General Wooster’s forces at Ridgefield and helped to drive the redcoats back to their ships in Long Island Sound.

But for Sybil Ludington’s midnight ride they would have been too late to help, and who knows what might have happened?

The Treasure State—Land of the Shining Mountains—Montana. This beautiful State may be visited at your next chapter program through a most interesting set of 35-mm. color slides with script. Reserve the Montana State Program from the Program Office, NSDAR, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Rental is $1.50.

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- Do YOUR members know there is a DAR Magazine?

- At every meeting this year, will you display the Magazine?

- Appoint a chapter chairman who will solicit subscriptions?

The DAR Magazine is for ALL of our members

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Something New Has Been Added

The COMMONWEALTH ROOM

named for our great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. A stately room, done in Blue and Gold decor, and reflecting a new elegance in dining.

We extend a warm welcome to the Pennsylvania State Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution upon the occasion of their 65th annual State Conference. And we extend a special invitation to visit the new Commonwealth Room for a memorable luncheon or dinner in an atmosphere so compatible with the historic background of your great organization.

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DAR MAGAZINE ADVERTISING NEWS
That big, gorgeous harvest moon is beaming right down on us this month, and we're beaming right back with no tricks but lots of treats while we shout a BIG welcome back to our pages, sponsors so dear!
Isn't it wonderful news that this is the last issue of the Magazine without State sponsored advertising for some months to come? The response to our plea was not with pennies from Heaven, but with the promise of dollars from the following State Societies volunteering to help sponsor the months indicated: November—Arizona, December—California and Florida, January—Arkansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oklahoma, West Virginia. February—Iowa, Kansas, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Washington. March—Illinois, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Texas, special project for the States in Northeastern Division, under the direction of Mrs. Ross H. Currier, National Vice Chairman. April—District of Columbia, Maryland, Nebraska, Ohio, Oregon, Michigan has chosen May, and New York the June-July number.
While we're about it, let's not forget to PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS. That is the best way to let them know we appreciate their support.
Good old, reliable Miscellaneous Advertising saved the day for us this month, with a total of $1,435.20, plus $3 for a mat. This month we really needed help, so special thanks to Harrisburg Chapter, Pennsylvania, for $150 for three ads and the mat, and to Ruth Davidson Chapter, North Carolina, for the heraldry page.
Special note to all State Chairmen: Your State and District meetings have begun. At each and every one of them do not overlook an opportunity to promote advertising in our own DAR Magazine. This is purely a promotional committee, and you should be the lead-off promoter in your State. Have an exhibit table, a round-table discussion with chapter regents and chairmen, a special State project, a brunch or luncheon with a speaker from the field of professional advertising—in other words, sell our committee. You can do it.
We're about to polish some nice, shiny red apples, hoping that the State Regents of the sponsoring States will call at our Magazine Advertising Office while in Washington for the October National Board Meeting and give us the pleasure of handing those apples to them in person. Really—no trick! A small, tangible “thank you” for assuring a healthy year ahead for our advertising money tree. Room remains in some of the issues for additional advertising to increase the total for our report at Congress next April, so I’ll bring some extra apples along, hoping to have additional States sign up for specific issues.
Just remember—W-o C—g O- Y-u I- ’62. If you forget what that means, just write and ask me!!!